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A DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

VOLUME I.—PART I.



A DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BY
ROBERT GORDON LATHAM

M.A. M.D. F.R.S. &c.

LATE FELLOW OF KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE; LATE PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON;
AUTHOR OF 'THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE' ETC.

FOUNDED ON THAT OF

DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON AS EDITED BY THE REV. H. J. TODD, M.A.

WITH NUMEROUS EMENDATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

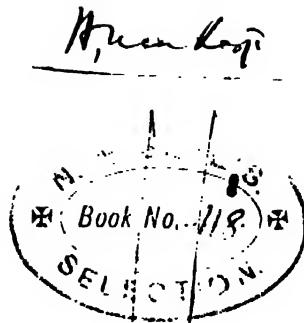
VOLUME I.—PART I.

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AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

IT is the fate of those who toil at the lower employments of life, to be rather driven by the fear of evil, than attracted by the prospect of good; to be exposed to censure, without hope of praise; to be disgraced by miscarriage, or punished for neglect, where success would have been without applause, and diligence without reward.

Among these unhappy mortals is the writer of dictionaries; whom mankind have considered, not as the pupil, but the slave of science, the pionier of literature, doomed only to remove rubbish and clear obstructions from the paths through which Learning and Genius press forward to conquest and glory, without bestowing a smile on the humble drudge that facilitates their progress. Every other author may aspire to praise; the lexicographer can only hope to escape reproach, and even this negative recompense has been yet granted to very few.

I have, notwithstanding this discouragement, attempted a dictionary of the *English* language, which, while it was employed in the cultivation of every species of literature, has itself been hitherto neglected; suffered to spread, under the direction of chance, into wild exuberance; resigned to the tyranny of time and fashion; and exposed to the corruptions of ignorance, and caprices of innovation.

When I took the first survey of my undertaking, I found our speech copious without order, and energetick without rules: wherever I turned my view, there was perplexity to be disentangled, and confusion to be regulated; choice was to be made out of boundless variety, without any established principle of selection; adulterations were to be detected, without a settled test of purity; and modes of expression to be rejected or received, without the suffrages of any writers of classical reputation or acknowledged authority.

Having therefore no assistance but from general grammar, I applied myself to the perusal of our writers; and noting whatever might be of use to ascertain or illustrate any word or phrase, accumulated in time the materials of a dictionary, which, by degrees, I reduced to

method, establishing to myself, in the progress of the work, such rules as experience and analogy suggested to me; experience, which practice and observation were continually increasing; and analogy, which, though in some words obscure, was evident in others.

In adjusting the ORTHOGRAPHY, which has been to this time unsettled and fortuitous, I found it necessary to distinguish those irregularities that are inherent in our tongue, and perhaps coeval with it, from others which the ignorance or negligence of later writers has produced. Every language has its anomalies, which, though inconvenient, and in themselves once unnecessary, must be tolerated among the imperfections of human things, and which require only to be registered, that they may not be increased, and ascertained, that they may not be confounded: but every language has likewise its improprieties and absurdities, which it is the duty of the lexicographer to correct or proscribe.

As language was at its beginning merely oral, all words of necessary or common use were spoken before they were written; and while they were unfixed by any visible signs, must have been spoken with great diversity, as we now observe those who cannot read to catch sounds imperfectly, and utter them negligently. When this wild and barbarous jargon was first reduced to an alphabet, every penman endeavoured to express, as he could, the sounds which he was accustomed to pronounce or to receive, and vitiated in writing such words as were already vitiated in speech. The powers of the letters, when they were applied to a new language, must have been vague and unsettled, and therefore different hands would exhibit the same sound by different combinations.

From this uncertain pronunciation arise in a great part the various dialects of the same country, which will always be observed to grow fewer, and less different, as books are multiplied; and from this arbitrary representation of sounds by letters, proceeds that diversity of spelling observable in the *Saxon* remains, and I suppose in the first books of every nation, which perplexes or destroys analogy, and produces anomalous formations, that, being once incorporated, can never be afterward dismissed or reformed.

Of this kind are the derivatives *length* from *long*, *strength* from *strong*, *darling* from *dear*, *breadth* from *broad*, *firm* from *dry*, *drought*, and from *high*, *height*, which *Milton*, in zeal for analogy, writes *highth*; *Quid, si exempta juvat spinis de pluribus una*; to change all would be too much, and to change one is nothing.

This uncertainty is most frequent in the vowels, which are so capriciously pronounced, and so differently modified, by accident or affectation, not only in every province, but in every mouth, that to them, as is well known to etymologists, little regard is to be shewn in the deduction of one language from another.

Such defects are not errors in orthography, but spots of barbarity impressed so deep in the *English* language, that criticism can never wash them away: these, therefore, must be permitted to remain untouched; but many words have likewise been altered by accident, or depraved by

ignorance, as the pronunciation of the vulgar has been weakly followed; and some still continue to be variously written, as authours differ in their care or skill: of these it was proper to enquire the true orthography, which I have always considered as depending on their derivation, and have therefore referred them to their original languages: thus I write *enchant*, *enchantment*, *enchanter*, after the *French*, and *incantation* after the *Latin*; thus *entire* is chosen rather than *intire*, because it passed to us not from the *Latin integer*, but from the *French entier*.

Of many words it is difficult to say whether they were immediately received from the *Latin* or the *French*, since at the time when we had dominions in *France*, we had *Latin* service in our churches. It is, however, my opinion, that the *French* generally supplied us; for we have few *Latin* words, among the terms of domestic use, which are not *French*; but many *French*, which are very remote from *Latin*.

Even in words of which the derivation is apparent, I have been often obliged to sacrifice uniformity to custom; thus I write, in compliance with a numberless majority, *concey* and *inreigh*, *deceit* and *receipt*, *fancy* and *phantom*; sometimes the derivative varies from the primitive, as *explain* and *explanation*, *repeat* and *repetition*.

Some combinations of letters having the same power are used indifferently without any discoverable reason of choice, as in *choak*, *choke*; *soap*, *sope*; *fewel*, *fuel*, and many others; which I have sometimes inserted twice, that those who search for them under either form, may not search in vain.

In examining the orthography of any doubtful word, the mode of spelling by which it is inserted in the series of the dictionary, is to be considered as that to which I give, perhaps not often rashly, the preference. I have left, in the examples, to every authour his own practice unmolested, that the reader may balance suffrages, and judge between us: but this question is not always to be determined by reputed or by real learning; some men, intent upon greater things, have thought little on sounds and derivations; some, knowing in the ancient tongues, have neglected those in which our words are commonly to be sought. Thus *Hammond* writes *fecibleness* for *feasibleness*, because I suppose he imagined it derived immediately from the *Latin*; and some words, such as *dependant*, *dependent*; *dependance*, *dependence*, vary their final syllable, as one or another language is present to the writer.

In this part of the work, where caprice has long wanted without controul, and vanity sought praise by petty reformation, I have endeavoured to proceed with a scholar's reverence for antiquity, and a grammarian's regard to the genius of our tongue. I have attempted few alterations, and among those few, perhaps the greater part is from the modern to the ancient practice; and I hope I may be allowed to recommend to those, whose thoughts have been perhaps employed too anxiously on verbal singularities, not to disturb, upon narrow views, or for minute propriety, the orthography of their fathers. It has been asserted, that for the law to be *known*, is of more importance than to be *right*. Change, says *Hooker*, is not made without inconvenience, even from worse to better. There is in constancy and stability a general and

lasting advantage, which will always overbalance the slow improvements of gradual correction. Much less ought our written language to comply with the corruptions of oral utterance, or copy that which every variation of time or place makes different from itself, and imitate those changes, which will again be changed, while imitation is employed in observing them.

This recommendation of steadiness and uniformity does not proceed from an opinion, that particular combinations of letters have much influence on human happiness; or that truth may not be successfully taught by modes of spelling fanciful and erroneous: I am not yet so lost in lexicography, as to forget that *words are the daughters of earth, and that things are the sons of heaven*. Language is only the instrument of science, and words are but the signs of ideas: I wish, however, that the instrument might be less apt to decay, and that signs might be permanent, like the things which they denote.

In settling the orthography, I have not wholly neglected the pronunciation, which I have directed, by printing an accent upon the acute or elevated syllable. It will sometimes be found, that the accent is placed by the authour quoted, on a different syllable from that marked in the alphabetical series; it is then to be understood, that custom has varied, or that the authour has, in my opinion, pronounced wrong. Short directions are sometimes given where the sound of letters is irregular; and if they are sometimes omitted, defect in such minute observations will be more easily excused, than superfluity.

In the investigation both of the orthography and signification of words, their ETYMOLOGY was necessarily to be considered, and they were therefore to be divided into primitives and derivatives. A primitive word, is that which can be traced no further to any *English* root; thus *circumspect*, *circumvent*, *circumstance*, *delude*, *concave*, and *complicate*, though compounds in the *Latin*, are to us primitives. Derivatives, are all those that can be referred to any word in *English* of greater simplicity.

The derivatives I have referred to their primitives, with an accuracy sometimes needless; for who does not see that *remote*ness comes from *remote*, *lovely* from *love*, *concavity* from *concave*, and *demonstrative* from *demonstrate*? but this grammatical exuberance the scheme of my work did not allow me to repress. It is of great importance in examining the general fabrick of a language, to trace one word from another, by noting the usual modes of derivation and inflection; and uniformity must be preserved in systematical works, though sometimes at the expence of particular propriety.

Among other derivatives I have been careful to insert and elucidate the anomalous plurals of nouns and preterites of verbs, which in the *Teutonic* dialects are very frequent, and, though familiar to those who have always used them, interrupt and embarrass the learners of our language.

The two languages from which our primitives have been derived are the *Roman* and *Teutonic*: under the *Roman* I comprehend the *French* and provincial tongues; and under the

Teutonic range the *Saxon*, *German*, and all their kindred dialects. Most of our polysyllables are *Roman*, and our words of one syllable are very often *Teutonic*.

In assigning the *Roman* original, it has perhaps sometimes happened that I have mentioned only the *Latin*, when the word was borrowed from the *French*; and considering myself as employed only in the illustration of my own language, I have not been very careful to observe whether the *Latin* word be pure or barbarous, or the *French* elegant or obsolete.

For the *Teutonic* etymologies I am commonly indebted to *Junius* and *Skinner*, the only names which I have forbore to quote when I copied their books; not that I might appropriate their labours or usurp their honours, but that I might spare a perpetual repetition by one general acknowledgment. Of these, whom I ought not to mention but with the reverence due to instructors and benefactors, *Junius* appears to have excelled in extent of learning, and *Skinner* in rectitude of understanding. *Junius* was accurately skilled in all the northern languages, *Skinner* probably examined the ancient and remoter dialects only by occasional inspection into dictionaries; but the learning of *Junius* is often of no other use than to show him a track by which he may deviate from his purpose, to which *Skinner* always presses forward by the shortest way. *Skinner* is often ignorant, but never ridiculous: *Junius* is always full of knowledge; but his variety distracts his judgment, and his learning is very frequently disgraced by his absurdities.

The votaries of the northern muses will not perhaps easily restrain their indignation, when they find the name of *Junius* thus degraded by a disadvantageous comparison; but whatever reverence is due to his diligence, or his attainments, it can be no criminal degree of censoriousness to charge that etymologist with want of judgment, who can seriously derive *dream* from *drama*, because *life is a drama*, and *a drama is a dream*; and who declares with a tone of defiance, that no man can fail to derive *moan* from *μόνος*, *monos*, who considers that grief naturally loves to be *alone*.*

* That I may not appear to have spoken too irreverently of *Junius*, I have here subjoined a few specimens of his etymological extravagance.

BANISH, *relegare, ex banno vel territorio exigere, in exilium agere.* C. *bannir.* It. *bandire, bandeggiare.* H. *bandir.* B. *bannen.* Ævi medii scriptores *bannire* dicebant. V. Spelm. in *Bannum* et in *Banleuga*. Quoniam verò regionum urbiumque limites arduis plerumque montibus, altis fluminibus, longis denique flexuosisque angustissimarum viarum amfractibus includebantur, fieri potest id genus limites *bann* dici ab eo quod *Barrârai* et *Βάνναροι* Tarentinis olim, sicuti tradit Hesychius, vocabantur αἱ λαοὶ καὶ μὴ ἰθὺς τὴν ὁδόν, "oblique ac minime in rectum tendentes viæ." Ac fortasse quoque huc facit quod *Βαρούς*, eodem Hesychio teste, dicebant ὅρη σπαραγγύλη, montes arduos.

EMPTY, *emptie, vacuus, inanis.* A.S. Æmtig. Nescio an sint ab ἐμέω vel ἐμετάω, Vomō, evomō, vomitu evacuō. Videtur interim etymologiam hanc non obscure firmare codex Rusli.

Mat. xii. 22, ubi antiquè scriptum invenimus gemocted lut emetig. "Invenit eam vacuam."

HILL, *mons, collis.* A.S. hyll. Quod videri potest abscissum ex κολώνη vel κολῶνός. Collis, tumulus, locus in plano editior. Hom. Il. b. v. 811, ἔστι δὲ τις προπάρουθε πόλεος αἰπύτη, κολώνη. Ubi auctori brevium scholiorum κολώνη expr. τόπος τίς ὕψος ἀνέμων, γέωλος εἰς ὄχλη.

NAP, *to take a nap. Dormire, condormiscere.* Cyn. heppian. A.S. hnappan. Quod postremum videri potest desumptum ex κρήνη, obscuritas, tenebræ: nihil enim aque solet conciliare somnum, quàm caliginosa profunde noctis obscuritas.

STAMMERER, *balbus, blursus.* Goth. STAMMS. A.S. stamer, stannur. D. stam. B. stameler. Su. stamma. Isl. staur. Sunt α στωμελεῖν vel στωμύλλειν, nimia loquacitate alios offendere; quod impedire loquentes libentissimè garrere soleant; vel quòd aliis nimii semper videantur, etiam paucissime loquentes.

Our knowledge of the northern literature is so scanty, that of words undoubtedly *Teutonic* the original is not always to be found in any ancient language; and I have therefore inserted *Dutch* or *German* substitutes, which I consider not as radical but parallel, not as the parents, but sisters of the *English*.

The words which are represented as thus related by descent or cognation, do not always agree in sense; for it is incident to words, as to their authors, to degenerate from their ancestors, and to change their manners when they change their country. It is sufficient, in etymological enquiries, if the senses of kindred words be found such as may easily pass into each other, or such as may both be referred to one general idea.

The etymology, so far as it is yet known, was easily found in the volumes where it is particularly and professedly delivered; and, by proper attention to the rules of derivation, the orthography was soon adjusted. But to COLLECT the WORDS of our language was a task of greater difficulty: the deficiency of dictionaries was immediately apparent; and when they were exhausted, what was yet wanting must be sought by fortuitous and unguided excursions into books, and gleaned as industry should find, or chance should offer it, in the boundless chaos of a living speech. My search, however, has been either skilful or lucky; for I have much augmented the vocabulary.

As my design was a dictionary, common or appellative, I have omitted all words which have relation to proper names; such as *Arian*, *Socinian*, *Calvinist*, *Benedictine*, *Mohometan*; but have retained those of a more general nature, as *Heathen*, *Pagan*.

Of the terms of art I have received such as could be found either in books of science or technical dictionaries; and have often inserted, from philosophical writers, words which are supported perhaps only by a single authority, and which being not admitted into general use, stand yet as candidates or probationers, and must depend for their adoption on the suffrage of futurity.

The words which our authors have introduced by their knowledge of foreign languages, or ignorance of their own, by vanity or wantonness, by compliance with fashion, or lust of innovation, I have registered as they occurred, though commonly only to censure them, and warn others against the folly of naturalizing useless foreigners to the injury of the natives.

I have not rejected any by design, merely because they were unnecessary or exuberant; but have received those which by different writers have been differently formed, as *viscid*, and *viscidily*, *viscous*, and *viscosity*.

Compounded or double words I have seldom noted, except when they obtain a signification different from that which the components have in their simple state. Thus *highwayman*, *woodman*, and *horsecourser*, require an explication; but of *thieflike* or *coachdriver* no notice was needed, because the primitives contain the meaning of the compounds.

Words arbitrarily formed by a constant and settled analogy, like diminutive adjectives in *ish*, as *greenish*, *bluish*, adverbs in *ly*, as *dully*, *openly*, substantives in *ness*, as *evilness*, *faultiness*, were less diligently sought, and many sometimes have been omitted, when I had no authority that invited me to insert them; not that they are not genuine and regular offsprings of *English* roots, but because their relation to the primitive being always the same, their signification cannot be mistaken.

The verbal nouns in *ing*, such as the *keeping* of the *castle*, the *leading* of the *army*, are always neglected, or placed only to illustrate the sense of the verb, except when they signify things as well as actions, and have therefore a plural number, as *dwelling*, *living*; or have an absolute and abstract signification, as *colouring*, *painting*, *learning*.

The participles are likewise omitted, unless, by signifying rather qualities than action, they take the nature of adjectives; as a *thinking* man, a man of prudence; a *paceing* horse, a horse that can pace: these I have ventured to call *participial adjectives*. But neither are these always inserted, because they are commonly to be understood, without any danger of mistake, by consulting the verb.

Obsolete words are admitted, when they are found in authours not obsolete, or when they have any force or beauty that may deserve revival.

As composition is one of the chief characteristicks of a language, I have endeavoured to make some reparation for the universal negligence of my predecessors, by inserting great numbers of compounded words, as may be found under *after*, *fore*, *new*, *night*, *fair*, and many more. These, numerous as they are, might be multiplied, but that use and curiosity are here satisfied, and the frame of our language and modes of our combination amply discovered.

Of some forms of composition, such as that by which *re* is prefixed to note *repetition*, and *un* to signify *contrariety* or *privation*, all the examples cannot be accumulated, because the use of these particles, if not wholly arbitrary, is so little limited, that they are hourly affixed to new words as occasion requires, or is imagined to require them.

There is another kind of composition more frequent in our language, than perhaps in any other, from which arises to foreigners the greatest difficulty. We modify the signification of many verbs by a particle subjoined; as to *come off*, to escape by a fetch; to *fall on*, to attack; to *fall off*, to apostatize; to *break off*, to stop abruptly; to *bear out*, to justify; to *fall in*, to comply; to *give over*, to cease; to *set off*, to embellish; to *set in*, to begin a continual tenour; to *set out*, to begin a course or journey; to *take off*, to copy; with innumerable expressions of the same kind, of which some appear wildly irregular, being so far distant from the sense of the simple words, that no sagacity will be able to trace the steps by which they arrived at the present use. These I have noted with great care; and though I cannot flatter myself that the collection is complete, I believe I have so far assisted the students of our language, that this kind of phraseology will be no longer insuperable; and the combinations of

verbs and particles, by chance omitted, will be easily explained by comparison with those that may be found.

Many words yet stand supported only by the name of *Bailey, Ainsworth, Philips*, or the contracted *Dict.* for *Dictionaries* subjoined: of these I am not always certain that they are read in any book but the works of lexicographers. Of such I have omitted many, because I had never read them; and many I have inserted, because they may perhaps exist, though they have escaped my notice: they are, however, to be yet considered as resting only upon the credit of former dictionaries. Others, which I considered as useful, or know to be proper, though I could not at present support them by authorities, I have suffered to stand upon my own attestation, claiming the same privilege with my predecessors of being sometimes credited without proof.

The words, thus selected and disposed, are grammatically considered: they are referred to the different parts of speech; traced, when they are irregularly inflected, through their various terminations; and illustrated by observations, not indeed of great or striking importance, separately considered, but necessary to the elucidation of our language, and hitherto neglected or forgotten by *English* grammarians.

That part of my work on which I expect malignity most frequently to fasten, is the *Explanation*; in which I cannot hope to satisfy those, who are perhaps not inclined to be pleased, since I have not always been able to satisfy myself. To interpret a language by itself is very difficult; many words cannot be explained by synonymes, because the idea signified by them has not more than one appellation; nor by paraphrase, because simple ideas cannot be described. When the nature of things is unknown, or the notion unsettled and indefinite, and various in various minds, the words by which such notions are conveyed, or such things denoted, will be ambiguous and perplexed. And such is the fate of hapless lexicography, that not only darkness, but light, impedes and distresses it; things may be not only too little, but too much known, to be happily illustrated. To explain, requires the use of terms less abstruse than that which is to be explained, and such terms cannot always be found; for as nothing can be proved but by supposing something intuitively known, and evident without proof, so nothing can be defined but by the use of words too plain to admit a definition.

Other words there are, of which the sense is too subtle and evanescent to be fixed in a paraphrase; such are all those which are by the grammarians termed *expletives*, and, in dead languages, are suffered to pass for empty sounds, of no other use than to fill a verse, or to modulate a period, but which are easily perceived in living tongues to have power and emphasis, though it be sometimes such as no other form of expression can convey.

My labour has likewise been much increased by a class of verbs too frequent in the *English* language, of which the signification is so loose and general, the use so vague and indeterminate, and the senses detorted so widely from the first idea, that it is hard to trace them through the maze of variation, to catch them on the brink of utter inanity, to circumscribe

them by any limitations, or interpret them by any words of distinct and settled meaning: such are *bear, break, come, cast, fall, get, give, do, put, set, go, run, make, take, turn, throre*. If of these the whole power is not accurately delivered, it must be remembered, that while our language is yet living, and variable by the caprice of every one that speaks it, these words are hourly shifting their relations, and can no more be ascertained in a dictionary, than a grove, in the agitation of a storm, can be accurately delineated from its picture in the water.

The particles are among all nations applied with so great latitude, that they are not easily reducible under any regular scheme of explication: this difficulty is not less, nor perhaps greater, in *English*, than in other languages. I have laboured them with diligence, I hope with success; such at least as can be expected in a task, which no man, however learned or sagacious, has yet been able to perform.

Some words there are which I cannot explain, because I do not understand them; these might have been omitted very often with little inconvenience, but I would not so far indulge my vanity as to decline this confession: for when *Tully* owns himself ignorant whether *lessus*, in the twelve tables, means a *funeral song*, or *mourning garment*; and *Aristotle* doubts whether *ὄρεως*, in the *Iliad*, signifies a *mule*, or *muleteer*, I may freely, without shame, leave some obscurities to happier industry, or future information.

The rigour of interpretative lexicography requires that *the explanation, and the word explained, should be always reciprocal*; this I have always endeavoured, but could not always attain. Words are seldom exactly synonymous; a new term was not introduced, but because the former was thought inadequate: names, therefore, have often many ideas, but few ideas have many names. It was then necessary to use the proximate word, for the deficiency of single terms can very seldom be supplied by circumlocution; nor is the inconvenience great of such mutilated interpretations, because the sense may easily be collected entire from the examples.

In every word of extensive use, it was requisite to mark the progress of its meaning, and show by what gradations of intermediate sense it has passed from its primitive to its remote and accidental signification; so that every foregoing explanation should tend to that which follows, and the series be regularly concatenated from the first notion to the last.

This is specious, but not always practicable; kindred senses may be so interwoven, that the perplexity cannot be disentangled, nor any reason be assigned why one should be ranged before the other. When the radical idea branches out into parallel ramifications, how can a consecutive series be formed of senses in their nature collateral? The shades of meaning sometimes pass imperceptibly into each other; so that though on one side they apparently differ, yet it is impossible to mark the point of contact. Ideas of the same race, though not exactly alike, are sometimes so little different, that no words can express the dissimilitude, though the mind easily perceives it, when they are exhibited together; and sometimes there is such a confusion of acceptations, that discernment is wearied, and distinction puzzled, and perseverance herself hurries to an end, by crowding together what she cannot separate.

These complaints of difficulty will, by those that have never considered words beyond their popular use, be thought only the jargon of a man willing to magnify his labours, and procure veneration to his studies by involution and obscurity. But every art is obscure to those that have not learned it: this uncertainty of terms, and commixture of ideas, is well known to those who have joined philosophy with grammar; and if I have not expressed them very clearly, it must be remembered that I am speaking of that which words are insufficient to explain.

The original sense of words is often driven out of use by their metaphorical acceptations, yet must be inserted for the sake of a regular origination. Thus I know not whether *ardour* is used for *material heat*, or whether *flagrant*, in *English*, ever signifies the same with *burning*; yet such are the primitive ideas of these words, which are therefore set first, though without examples, that the figurative senses may be commodiously deduced.

Such is the exuberance of signification which many words have obtained, that it was scarcely possible to collect all their senses; sometimes the meaning of derivatives must be sought in the mother term, and sometimes deficient explanations of the primitive may be supplied in the train of derivation. In any case of doubt or difficulty, it will be always proper to examine all the words of the same race; for some words are slightly passed over to avoid repetition, some admitted easier and clearer explanation than others, and all will be better understood, as they are considered in greater variety of structures and relations.

All the interpretations of words are not written with the same skill, or the same happiness: things equally easy in themselves, are not all equally easy to any single mind. Every writer of a long work commits errors, where there appears neither ambiguity to mislead, nor obscurity to confound him; and in a search like this, many felicities of expression will be casually overlooked, many convenient parallels will be forgotten, and many particulars will admit improvement from a mind utterly unequal to the whole performance.

But many seeming faults are to be imputed rather to the nature of the undertaking, than the negligence of the performer. Thus some explanations are unavoidably reciprocal or circular, as *hind*, the *female of the stag*; *stag*, the *male of the hind*: sometimes easier words are changed into harder, as *burial* into *sepulture* or *interment*, *drier* into *desiccative*, *dryness* into *siccity* or *aridity*, *fit* into *paroxysm*; for the easiest word, whatever it be, can never be translated into one more easy. But easiness and difficulty are merely relative, and if the present prevalence of our language should invite foreigners to this dictionary, many will be assisted by those words which now seem only to increase or produce obscurity. For this reason I have endeavoured frequently to join a *Teutonic* and *Roman* interpretation, as to *CHEER* to *gladden*, or *exhilarate*, that every learner of *English* may be assisted by his own tongue.

The solution of all difficulties, and the supply of all defects, must be sought in the examples, subjoined to the various senses of each word, and ranged according to the time of their authors.

When first I collected these authorities, I was desirous that every quotation should be useful to some other end than the illustration of a word; I therefore extracted from philosophers principles of science; from historians remarkable facts; from chymists complete processes; from divines striking exhortations; and from poets beautiful descriptions. Such is design, while it is yet at a distance from execution. When the time called upon me to range this accumulation of elegance and wisdom into an alphabetical series, I soon discovered that the bulk of my volumes would fright away the student, and was forced to depart from my scheme of including all that was pleasing or useful in *English* literature, and reduce my transcripts very often to clusters of words, in which scarcely any meaning is retained; thus to the weariness of copying, I was condemned to add the vexation of expunging. Some passages I have yet spared, which may relieve the labour of verbal searches, and intersperse with verdure and flowers the dusty deserts of barren philology.

The examples, thus mutilated, are no longer to be considered as conveying the sentiments or doctrine of their authours; the word for the sake of which they are inserted, with all its appendant clauses, has been carefully preserved; but it may sometimes happen, by hasty detraction, that the general tendency of the sentence may be changed: the divine may desert his tenets, or the philosopher his system.

Some of the examples have been taken from writers who were never mentioned as masters of elegance or models of stile; but words must be sought where they are used; and in what pages, eminent for purity, can terms of manufacture or agriculture be found? Many quotations serve no other purpose than that of proving the bare existence of words, and are therefore selected with less scrupulousness than those which are to teach their structures and relations.

My purpose was to admit no testimony of living authours, that I might not be misled by partiality, and that none of my contemporaries might have reason to complain; nor have I departed from this resolution, but when some performance of uncommon excellence excited my veneration, when my memory supplied me, from late books, with an example that was wanting, or when my heart, in the tenderness of friendship, solicited admission for a favourite name.

So far have I been from any care to grace my pages with modern decorations, that I have studiously endeavoured to collect examples and authorities from the writers before the restoration, whose works I regard as *the wells of English undefiled*, as the pure sources of genuine diction. Our language, for almost a century, has, by the concurrence of many causes, been gradually departing from its original *Teutonic* character, and deviating towards a *Gallick* structure and phraseology, from which it ought to be our endeavour to recal it, by making our ancient volumes the ground-work of stile, admitting among the additions of later times only such as may supply real deficiencies, such as are readily adopted by the genius of our tongue, and incorporate easily with our native idioms.

But as every language has a time of rudeness antecedent to perfection, as well as of false refinement and declension, I have been cautious lest my zeal for antiquity might drive me into

times too 'remote, and crowd my book with words now no longer understood. I have fixed *Sidney's* work for the boundary, beyond which I make few excursions. From the authours which rose in the time of *Elizabeth*, a speech might be formed adequate to all the purposes of use and elegance. If the language of theology were extracted from *Hooker* and the translation of the Bible; the terms of natural knowledge from *Bacon*; the phrases of policy, war, and navigation from *Raleigh*; the dialect of poetry and fiction from *Spenser* and *Sidney*; and the diction of common life from *Shakespeare*, few ideas would be lost to mankind, for want of *English* words, in which they might be expressed.

It is not sufficient that a word is found, unless it be so combined as that its meaning is apparently determined by the tract and tenour of the sentence; such passages I have therefore chosen, and when it happened that any authour gave a definition of a term, or such an explanation as is equivalent to a definition, I have placed his authority as a supplement to my own, without regard to the chronological order, that is otherwise observed.

Some words, indeed, stand unsupported by any authority, but they are commonly derivative nouns or adverbs, formed from their primitives by regular and constant analogy, or names of things seldom occurring in books, or words of which I have reason to doubt the existence.

There is more danger of censure from the multiplicity than paucity of examples; authorities will sometimes seem to have been accumulated without necessity or use, and perhaps some will be found, which might, without loss, have been omitted. But a work of this kind is not hastily to be charged with superfluities: those quotations which to careless or unskilful perusers appear only to repeat the same sense, will often exhibit, to a more accurate examiner, diversities of signification, or, at least, afford different shades of the same meaning: one will shew the word applied to persons, another to things; one will express an ill, another a good, and a third a neutral sense; one will prove the expression genuine from an ancient authour; another will shew it elegant from a modern: a doubtful authority is corroborated by another of more credit; an ambiguous sentence is ascertained by a passage clear and determinate; the word, how often soever repeated, appears with new associates and in different combinations, and every quotation contributes something to the stability or enlargement of the language.

When words are used equivocally, I receive them in either sense; when they are metaphorical, I adopt them in their primitive acceptation.

I have sometimes, though rarely, yielded to the temptation of exhibiting a genealogy of sentiments, by shewing how one authour copied the thoughts and diction of another: such quotations are indeed little more than repetitions, which might justly be censured, did they not gratify the mind, by affording a kind of intellectual history.

The various syntactical structures occurring in the examples have been carefully noted; the licence or negligence with which many words have been hitherto used, has made our stile.

capricious and indeterminate; when the different combinations of the same word are exhibited together, the preference is readily given to propriety, and I have often endeavoured to direct the choice.

Thus have I laboured to settle the orthography, display the analogy, regulate the structures, and ascertain the signification of *English* words, to perform all the parts of a faithful lexicographer: but I have not always executed my own scheme, or satisfied my own expectations. The work, whatever proofs of diligence and attention it may exhibit, is yet capable of many improvements: the orthography which I recommend is still controvertible, the etymology which I adopt is uncertain, and perhaps frequently erroneous; the explanations are sometimes too much contracted, and sometimes too much diffused, the significations are distinguished rather with subtilty than skill, and the attention is harassed with unnecessary minuteness.

The examples are too often injudiciously truncated, and perhaps sometimes, I hope very rarely, alleged in a mistaken sense; for in making this collection I trusted more to memory, than, in a state of disquiet and embarrassment, memory can contain, and purposed to supply at the review what was left incomplete in the first transcription.

Many terms appropriated to particular occupations, though necessary and significant, are undoubtedly omitted; and of the words most studiously considered and exemplified, many senses have escaped observation.

Yet these failures, however frequent, may admit extenuation and apology. To have attempted much is always laudable, even when the enterprize is above the strength that undertakes it: To rest below his own aim is incident to every one whose fancy is active, and whose views are comprehensive; nor is any man satisfied with himself because he has done much, but because he can conceive little. When first I engaged in this work, I resolved to leave neither words nor things unexamined, and pleased myself with a prospect of the hours which I should revel away in feasts of literature, the obscure recesses of northern learning, which I should enter and ransack, the treasures with which I expected every search into those neglected mines to reward my labour, and the triumph with which I should display my acquisitions to mankind. When I had thus enquired into the original of words, I resolved to show likewise my attention to things; to pierce deep into every science, to enquire the nature of every substance of which I inserted the name, to limit every idea by a definition strictly logical, and exhibit every production of art or nature in an accurate description, that my book might be in place of all other dictionaries whether appellative or technical. But these were the dreams of a poet doomed at last to wake a lexicographer. I soon found that it is too late to look for instruments, when the work calls for execution, and that whatever abilities I had brought to my task, with those I must finally perform it. To deliberate whenever I doubted, to enquire whenever I was ignorant, would have protracted the undertaking without end, and, perhaps, without much improvement; for I did not find by my first experiments, that what I had not of my own was easily to be obtained: I saw that one enquiry only gave occasion to another, that book referred to book, that to search was not always to find, and to find was not always

to be informed; and that thus to pursue perfection, was, like the first inhabitants of Arcadia, to chase the sun, which, when they had reached the hill where he seemed to rest, was still beheld at the same distance from them.

I then contracted my design, determining to confide in myself, and no longer to solicit auxiliaries, which produced more incumbrance than assistance: by this I obtained at least one advantage, that I set limits to my work, which would in time be finished, though not completed.

Despondency has never so far prevailed as to depress me to negligence; some faults will at last appear to be the effects of anxious diligence and persevering activity. The nice and subtle ramifications of meaning were not easily avoided by a mind intent upon accuracy, and convinced of the necessity of disentangling combinations, and separating similitudes. Many of the distinctions which to common readers appear useless and idle, will be found real and important by men versed in the school philosophy, without which no dictionary ever shall be accurately compiled, or skilfully examined.

Some senses however there are, which, though not the same, are yet so nearly allied, that they are often confounded. Most men think indistinctly, and therefore cannot speak with exactness; and consequently some examples might be indifferently put to either signification: this uncertainty is not to be imputed to me, who do not form, but register the language; who do not teach men how they should think, but relate how they have hitherto expressed their thoughts.

The imperfect sense of some examples I lamented, but could not remedy, and hope they will be compensated by innumerable passages selected with propriety, and preserved with exactness; some shining with sparks of imagination, and some replete with treasures of wisdom.

The orthography and etymology, though imperfect, are not imperfect for want of care, but because care will not always be successful, and recollection or information come too late for use.

That many terms of art and manufacture are omitted, must be frankly acknowledged; but for this defect I may boldly allege that it was unavoidable: I could not visit caverns to learn the miner's language, nor take a voyage to perfect my skill in the dialect of navigation, nor visit the warehouses of merchants, and shops of artificers, to gain the names of wares, tools and operations, of which no mention is found in books; what favourable accident, or easy enquiry brought within my reach, has not been neglected; but it had been a hopeless labour to glean up words, by courting living information, and contesting with the sullenness of one, and the roughness of another.

To furnish the academicians *della Crusca* with words of this kind, a series of comedies called *la Fiery*, or *the Fair*, was professedly written by *Buonaroti*; but I had no such as-

sistant, and therefore was content to want what they must have wanted likewise, had they not luckily been so supplied.

Nor are all words which are not found in the vocabulary to be lamented as omissions. Of the laborious and mercantile part of the people, the diction is in a great measure casual and mutable; many of their terms are formed for some temporary or local convenience, and though current at certain times and places, are in others utterly unknown. This fugitive cant, which is always in a state of increase or decay, cannot be regarded as any part of the durable materials of a language, and therefore must be suffered to perish with other things unworthy of preservation.

Care will sometimes betray to the appearance of negligence. He that is catching opportunities which seldom occur, will suffer those to pass by unregarded, which he expects hourly to return; he that is searching for rare and remote things, will neglect those that are obvious and familiar: thus many of the most common and cursory words have been inserted with little illustration, because in gathering the authorities, I forbore to copy those which I thought likely to occur whenever they were wanted. It is remarkable, that, in reviewing my collection, I found the word SEA unexemplified.

Thus it happens, that in things difficult there is danger from ignorance, and in things easy from confidence; the mind, afraid of greatness, and disdainful of littleness, hastily withdraws herself from painful searches, and passes with scornful rapidity over tasks not adequate to her powers, sometimes too secure for caution, and again too anxious for vigorous effort; sometimes idle in a plain path, and sometimes distracted in labyrinths, and dissipated by different intentions.

A large work is difficult because it is large, even though all its parts might singly be performed with facility; where there are many things to be done, each must be allowed its share of time and labour, in the proportion only which it bears to the whole; nor can it be expected, that the stones which form the dome of a temple, should be squared and polished like the diamond of a ring.

Of the event of this work, for which, having laboured it with so much application, I cannot but have some degree of parental fondness, it is natural to form conjectures. Those who have been persuaded to think well of my design, require that it should fix our language, and put a stop to those alterations which time and chance have hitherto been suffered to make in it without opposition. With this consequence I will confess that I flattered myself for a while; but now begin to fear that I have indulged expectation which neither reason nor experience can justify. When we see men grow old and die at a certain time one after another, from century to century, we laugh at the elixir that promises to prolong life to a thousand years; and with equal justice may the lexicographer be derided, who being able to produce no example of a nation that has preserved their words and phrases from mutability, shall imagine that his dictionary can embalm his language, and

secure it from corruption and decay, that it is in his power to change sublunary nature, or clear the world at once from folly, vanity, and affectation.

With this hope, however, academies have been instituted, to guard the avenues of their languages, to retain fugitives, and repulse intruders; but their vigilance and activity have hitherto been vain; sounds are too volatile and subtle for legal restraints; to enchain syllables, and to lash the wind, are equally the undertakings of pride, unwilling to measure its desires by its strength. The *French* language has visibly changed under the inspection of the academy; the stile of *Amdor's* translation of father *Paul* is observed by *Le Courayer* to be *un peu passé*; and no *Italian* will maintain, that the diction of any modern writer is not perceptibly different from that of *Boccace*, *Machiavel*, or *Caro*.

Total and sudden transformations of a language seldom happen; conquests and migrations are now very rare: but there are other causes of change, which, though slow in their operation, and invisible in their progress, are perhaps as much superiour to human resistance, as the revolutions of the sky, or intumescence of the tide. Commerce, however necessary, however lucrative, as it depraves the manners, corrupts the language; they that have frequent intercourse with strangers, to whom they endeavour to accommodate themselves, must in time learn a mingled dialect, like the jargon which serves the traffickers on the *Mediterranean* and *Indian* coasts. This will not always be confined to the exchange, the warehouse, or the port, but will be communicated by degrees to other ranks of the people, and be at last incorporated with the current speech.

There are likewise internal causes equally forcible. The language most likely to continue long without alteration, would be that of a nation raised a little, and but a little, above barbarity, secluded from strangers, and totally employed in procuring the conveniencies of life; either without books, or, like some of the *Mahometan* countries, with very few: men thus busied and unlearned, having only such words as common use requires, would perhaps long continue to express the same notions by the same signs. But no such constancy can be expected in a people polished by arts, and classed by subordination, where one part of the community is sustained and accommodated by the labour of the other. Those who have much leisure to think, will always be enlarging the stock of ideas, and every increase of knowledge, whether real or fancied, will produce new words, or combinations of words. When the mind is unchained from necessity, it will range after convenience; when it is left at large in the fields of speculation, it will shift opinions; as any custom is disused, the words that expressed it must perish with it; as any opinion grows popular, it will innovate speech in the same proportion as it alters practice.

As by the cultivation of various sciences, a language is amplified, it will be more furnished with words, deflected from their original sense; the geometrician will talk of a courtier's zenith, or, the excentrick virtue of a wild hero, and the physician of sanguine expectations and phlegmatick delays. Copiousness of speech will give opportunities to capricious choice, by which some words will be preferred, and others degraded; vicissitudes of fashion will

enforce the use of new, or extend the signification of known terms. The tropes of poetry will make hourly encroachments, and the metaphorical will become the current sense: pronunciation will be varied by levity or ignorance, and the pen must at length comply with the tongue; illiterate writers will at one time or other, by publick infatuation, rise into renown, who, not knowing the original import of words, will use them with colloquial licentiousness, confound distinction, and forget propriety. As politeness increases, some expressions will be considered as too gross and vulgar for the delicate, others as too formal and ceremonious for the gay and airy; new phrases are therefore adopted, which must, for the same reasons, be in time dismissed. *Scrijt*, in his petty treatise on the *English* language, allows that new words must sometimes be introduced, but proposes that none should be suffered to become obsolete. But what makes a word obsolete, more than general agreement to forbear it? and how shall it be continued, when it conveys an offensive idea, or recalled again into the mouths of mankind, when it has once by disuse become unfamiliar, and by unfamiliarity displeasing?

There is another cause of alteration more prevalent than any other, which yet in the present state of the world cannot be obviated. A mixture of two languages will produce a third distinct from both, and they will always be mixed, where the chief part of education, and the most conspicuous accomplishment, is skill in ancient or in foreign tongues. He that has long cultivated another language, will find its words and combinations crowd upon his memory; and haste and negligence, refinement and affectation, will obtrude borrowed terms and exotick expressions.

The great pest of speech is frequency of translation. No book was ever turned from one language into another, without imparting something of its native idiom; this is the most mischievous and comprehensive innovation; single words may enter by thousands, and the fabrick of the tongue continue the same, but new phraseology changes much at once; it alters not the single stones of the building, but the order of the columns. If an academy should be established for the cultivation of our stile, which I, who can never wish to see dependance multiplied, hope the spirit of *English* liberty will hinder or destroy, let them, instead of compiling grammars and dictionaries, endeavour, with all their influence, to stop the licence of translatours, whose idleness and ignorance, if it be suffered to proceed, will reduce us to babble a dialect of *France*.

If the changes that we fear be thus irresistible, what remains but to acquiesce with silence, as in the other insurmountable distresses of humanity? it remains that we retard what we cannot repel, that we palliate what we cannot cure. Life may be lengthened by care, though death cannot be ultimately defeated: tongues, like governments, have a natural tendency to degeneration; we have long preserved our constitution, let us make some struggles for our language.

In hope of giving longevity to that which its own nature forbids to be immortal, I have devoted this book, the labour of years, to the honour of my country, that we may no longer yield the palm of philology to the nations of the continent. The chief glory of every people arises from its authours: whether I shall add any thing by my own writings to the reputation

of *English* literature, must be left to time: much of my life has been lost under the pressures of disease; much has been trifled away; and much has always been spent in provision for the day that was passing over me; but I shall not think my employment useless or ignoble, if by my assistance foreign nations, and distant ages, gain access to the propagators of knowledge, and understand the teachers of truth; if my labours afford light to the repositories of science, and add celebrity to *Bacon*, to *Hooker*, to *Milton*, and to *Boyle*.

When I am animated by this wish, I look with pleasure on my book, however defective, and deliver it to the world with the spirit of a man that has endeavoured well. That it will immediately become popular I have not promised to myself: a few wild blunders, and risible absurdities, from which no work of such multiplicity was ever free, may for a time furnish folly with laughter, and harder ignorance in contempt; but useful diligence will at last prevail, and there never can be wanting some who distinguish desert; who will consider that no dictionary of a living tongue ever can be perfect, since while it is hastening to publication, some words are budding, and some falling away; that a whole life cannot be spent upon syntax and etymology, and that even a whole life would not be sufficient; that he, whose design includes whatever language can express, must often speak of what he does not understand; that a writer will sometimes be hurried by eagerness to the end, and sometimes faint with weariness under a task, which *Scaliger* compares to the labours of the anvil and the mine; that what is obvious is not always known, and what is known is not always present; that sudden fits of inadvertency will surprize vigilance, slight avocations will seduce attention, and casual eclipses of the mind will darken learning; and that the writer shall often in vain trace his memory at the moment of need, for that which yesterday he knew with intuitive readiness, and which will come uncalled into his thoughts to-morrow.

In this work, when it shall be found that much is omitted, let it not be forgotten that much likewise is performed; and though no book was ever spared out of tenderness to the authour, and the world is little solicitous to know whence proceeded the faults of that which it condemns; yet it may gratify curiosity to inform it, that the *English Dictionary* was written with little assistance of the learned, and without any patronage of the great; not in the soft obscurities of retirement, or under the shelter of academick bowers, but amidst inconvenience and distraction, in sickness and in sorrow: and it may repress the triumph of malignant criticism to observe, that if our language is not here fully displayed, I have only failed in an attempt which no human powers have hitherto completed. If the lexicons of ancient tongues, now immutably fixed, and comprised in a few volumes, be yet, after the toil of successive ages, inadequate and delusive; if the aggregated knowledge, and co-operating diligence of the *Italian* academicians, did not secure them from the censure of *Beni*; if the embodied criticks of *France*, when fifty years had been spent upon their work, were obliged to change its æconomy, and give their second edition another form, I may surely be contented without the praise of perfection, which, if I could obtain, in this gloom of solitude, what would it avail me? I have protracted my work till most of those whom I wished to please have sunk into the grave, and success and miscarriage are empty sounds: I therefore dismiss it with frigid tranquillity, having little to fear or hope from censure or from praise.

THE HISTORY

OF

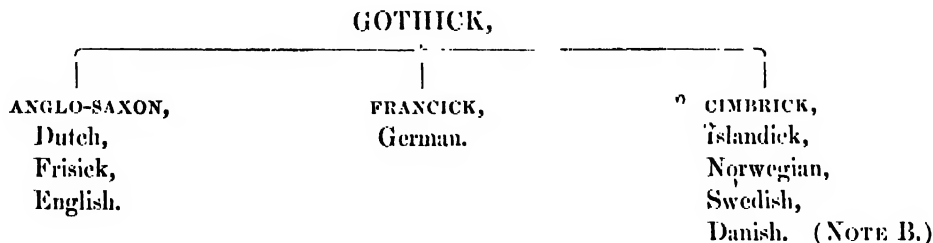
THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

BY

DR. JOHNSON.

THOUGH the *Britains* and *Welsh* were the first possessors of this island, whose names are recorded, and are therefore in civil history always considered as the predecessors of the present inhabitants; yet the deduction of the English language, from the earliest times of which we have any knowledge to its present state, requires no mention of them: for we have so few words which can, with any probability, be referred to *British* roots, that we justly regard the *Saxons* and *Welsh* as nations totally distinct. It has been conjectured, that when the *Saxons* seized this country, they suffered the *Britains* to live among them in a state of vassalage, employed in the culture of the ground, and other laborious and ignoble services. But it is scarcely possible that a nation, however depressed, should have been mixed in considerable numbers with the *Saxons* without some communication of their tongue, and therefore it may, with great reason, be imagined, that those who were not sheltered in the mountains perished by the sword. (NOTE A.)

The whole fabrick and scheme of the *English* language is *Gothick* or *Teutonick*: it is a dialect of that tongue, which prevails over all the northern countries of Europe, except those where the *Sclavonian* is spoken. Of these languages, Dr. *Hickes* has thus established the genealogy:—



Of the *Gothick*, the only monument remaining is a copy of the gospels somewhat mutilated, which, from the silver with which the characters are adorned, is called the *silver book*. It is now preserved at *Upsal*, and has been twice published. Whether the diction of this venerable manuscript be purely *Gothick*, has been doubted; it seems, however, to exhibit the most ancient dialect now to be found of the *Teutonick* race, and the *Saxon*, which is the original of the present *English*, was either derived from it, or both descended from some common parent. (NOTE C.)

What was the form of the *Saxon* language, when, about the year 450, they first entered *Britain*, cannot now be known. They seem to have been a people without learning, and very probably without an alphabet; their speech, therefore, having been always cursory and extemporaneous, must have been artless

and unconnected, without any modes of transition or involution of clauses; which abruptness and incon-
nection may be observed even in their later writings. This barbarity may be supposed to have continued
during their wars with the *Britains*, which for a time left them no leisure for softer studies; nor is there
any reason for supposing it abated, till the year 570, when *Augustine* came from *Rome* to convert them
to Christianity. The Christian religion always implies or produces a certain degree of civility and
learning; they then became by degrees acquainted with the *Roman* language, and so gained, from time to
time, some knowledge and elegance, till in three centuries they had formed a language capable of express-
ing all the sentiments of a civilised people, as appears by king *Alfred's* paraphrase or imitation of *Boethius*,
and his short preface, which I have selected as the first specimen of ancient *English*. (NOTE D.)

CAP. I.

On ðære tide þe Gotan of Siððin magþe wip Roman rice gēwin upahofon. and miþ heora cýningum. Rædgota
and Ealleric wereon hatne. Romane burig abracon. and call Italia rice þat is betwux þam muntum and Sicilia ðam
calonde in anwald gerehton. aþð þa agter þam foresprecean cýningum Deodric feng to þam ilcan rice. Se Deodric
was Amulinga. he was Cristen. peah he on þam Arriamiscan godwolan ðurhwunode. He gehet Romanum his
freotdseipe. swa þæt hi mostan heora eadrlita wýrðe beon. Ac he þa gehat swiðe ýfele geðeste. and swiðe wraþe
geendode mid manegum mane. þæt was to eacan oþrum marimedum ýþum. þæt he Iohannes þone papan het oflean.
Ða was sum consul. þæt we heretoha hatap. Boetius was haten. se was in bocraftum and on woruld þeawum se
rihtwisesta. Se ða ongent þa manigfealdan ýfel þe se cýning Deodric with þam Cristendome and wip þam Romaniscum
witum dýde. he þa gemunde ðara eþessa and þara eadrlita ðe hi under ðam Caserum hæfdon heora eadrlaforðum.
Ða ongan hetsmeagan and leornigan on hira seftum hu he þæt rice ðam unrihtwisan cýninge aferran mihte. and on riht
geleallþra and on rihtwisra anwald gebringan. Sende þa digedlice arendgewritu to þam Casere to Constantinopolin.
þar is Creea heah burg and heora cýnestol. for þam se Casere was heora eadrlaforð cymes. bædon hine þæt he him
to heora Cristendome and to heora eadrlitum gefildumede. Ða þæt ongent se wallreowa cýning Deodric. ða het he
hine gebringan on carcerne and þar inne behrean. Ða hit ða gelomp þæt se arwýrða was on swa miccle nearnesse
becom. þa was he swa miccle swidor on his Mode gedrefed. swa his Mod ar swidor to þam woruld swiþum ungewod
was. and he ða nanre frotre be hman þam carcerne ne gemunde. ac he gefeoll niwol of dunc on þa flor. and hine
astrehte swiþe unrot. and ornod hine seftlic ongan weþan and þus siugende ewaþ.

CAP. II.

Ða liof þe ic wrecca geon lustberlice song. ic secal nu heofende singan. and mid swi ungeraðum wordum gerettan.
peah ic geon hwilum gecoplice fimde. ac ic nu wepnde and giseinde of geradra worda misle. me abendan þas un-
getreowan woruld selþa. and me þa forletan swa blindhe on þis dimne hol. Ða bereafdon wecere lustbernesse þa ða
ic him afre betst truwoðe. ða wendon hi me heora læc to and me mid ealle fromgewitan. To whom sceoldan la mine
friend seggan þæt ic geselig mon ware. hu may se beon geselig se ðe on ðam geselþum ðurhwunian ne mot.

CAP. III.

Ða ic þa ðis leop. cwæð Boetius. gecurinde asungen hæfde. ða com ðær gan in to me heofencund Wisdom. and
þæt min munnende Mod mid his wordum gegrette. and þus ewaþ. Hu ne eart þu se mon þe on minre seole were afed
and gehæred. Ac hwonon wurde þu mid þissum woruld sorgum þus swiþe geswenced. buton ic wat þæt þu hæfst ðara
wepna to hrape forðen ðe ic þe ar sealde. Ða cliþode se Wisdom and ewaþ. Gewitap nu awirgede woruld sorga
of mines þegenes Mode. forþan ge sind þa mætan sceapan. Lætaþ hine eft hweortan to minum larmum. Ða code se
Wisdom near. ewaþ Boetius. minnu hreowsiendan gefohte. and hit swa nu niwol hwæt hwega uparærde. adrigde
þa minnes Modes eagan. and hit fran bliþum wordum. hwaefer hit oneneowe his fostermodor. mid ðam þe ða þæt
Mod wip bewende. ða gecneow hit swiþe sweotele his agne modor. þæt was se Wisdom þe hit lange ar tyde mid lende.
ac hit ongent his lare swiþe tofereanne and swiþe tofereanne mid dýsgra hondum. and hine þa fran hu þæt gewirde.
Ða andswýrde se Wisdom him and sæde. þæt his gingran hæfdon hine swa tofereanne. þar þar hi toelhdodon þæt hi hine
eallne habban sceoldon. ac hi gegaderiað monifeald dýsig on þære fortruwunga. and on þam gilpe butan heora hwele
eft to hýre bote gecirre.¹

This may perhaps be considered as a specimen of the *Saxon* in its highest state of purity, for here are
scarcely any words borrowed from the *Roman* dialects.

Of the following version of the gospels the age is not certainly known, but it was probably written
between the time of *Alfred* and that of the *Norman* conquest, and therefore may properly be inserted
here.

Translations seldom afford just specimens of a language, and least of all those in which a scrupulous and verbal interpretation is endeavoured, because they retain the phraseology and structure of the original tongue; yet they have often this convenience, that the same book, being translated in different ages, affords opportunity of marking the gradations of change, and bringing one age into comparison with another. For this purpose I have placed the *Saxon* version and that of *Wickliffe*, written about the year 1380, in opposite columns; because the convenience of easy collation seems greater than that of regular chronology.

LUCÆ CAP. I.

5 On Herodes dagum Iudea cýniges. was sum sacerd on naman Zacharias. of Abian tunc. and his wif was of Aarones dohtum. and hýre nama was Elizabeth.

6 Soðlice hig waron butu rihtwise beforan Gode. gangende on callum his bebodum and rihtwisnessum butan wrohte.

7 And hig næfdon nan bearn. forþan ðe Elizabeth was unberende. and hý on hýra dagum butu forð eodun.

8 Soðlice was geworden þa Zacharias hýs sacerdhades breac on his gewrixles endelyrdnesse beforan Gode.

9 Æfter gewunan þæs sacerdhades hlotes. he eode þæt he his offringes sette. ða he on Godes temple eode.

10 Eall werod þæs folces was ute gebiddende on þære of-fringe timan.

11 Ða atywe ðe him Drihtnes engel standende on þæs weofodes swiðran healf.

12 Ða weard Zacharias gedrefed þæt geseonde. and him ege onhreas.

13 Ða cwæð se engel him to. Ne ondræd þu ðe Zacharias. forþan þin ben is gehýred. and þin wif Elizabeth þe sunu cennð. and þu nemst hýs naman Iohannes.

14 And he hýð þe to gefean and to blisse. and manega on hýs acennednesse gefagnað.

15 Soðlice he hýð mare beforan Drihtne. and he ne drineð win ne beer. and he bið gefýlled on haligum Gaste. þonne gýt of his modor innoðe.

16 And manega Israëla bearna he geeýrð to Drihtne hýra Gode.

17 And he gæð toforan him on gaste and Elias milite. þæt he fædera heortan to hýra bearnum geeýrre. and ungeleaf-sulle to rihtwisra gleawseýpe. Drihtne fulfremed fole gearwian.

18 Ða cwæð Zacharias to þam egele. Hwanum wat ic þis. ic eom nu eald. and min wif on hýre dagum forðeode.

19 Ða andswarode him se engel. Ic eom Gabriel. ic þe stande beforan Gode. and ic eom asend wið þe sprecan. and þe þis bodian.

20 And nu þu bist survigende. and þu sprecan ne miht oð þone dag þe þas þing gewurðað. forþan þu minum wordum ne ge-lýfdest. þa beoð on hýra timan gefýlled.

21 And þæt fole was Zachariam ge-anbidigende. and wundrodon þæt he on þam temple læt was.

22 Ða he ut-eode ne milite he him to-sprecan. and hig oncneowon þæt he on þam temple sume gesihtðe geseah. and he was biendiende hým. and dumb purhwunede.

LUK, CHAP. I.

5 In the daies of Herode kyng of Judee ther was a prest Zacarye by name: of the sort of Abia, and his wif was of the doughtris of Aaron: and hir name was Elizabeth.

6 An bothe weren juste before God: goyng in alle the maundementis and justifyingis of the Lord withouten pleynt.

7 And thei hadden no child, for Elizabeth was bareyn and bothe weren of greet age in her daies.

8 And it bifel that whanne Zacarye schould do the office of presthod in the ordir of his course to fore God.

9 Æfter the custom of the presthod, he wente forth by lot and entride into the temple to encense.

10 And all the multitude of the puple was without forth and preyede in the our of encensing.

11 And an aungel of the Lord apperide to him: and stood on the right half of the auter of encense.

12 And Zacarye seynge was afraied: and dredefel upon him.

13 And the aungel sayde to him. Zacarye drede thou not: for thy preier is herd, and Elizabeth thi wif schal bere to thee a sone: and his name schal be clepid Jon.

14 And joye and gladyng schal be to thee; and manye schulen have joye in his matynye.

15 For he schal be greet before the Lord: and he schal not drinke wyn ne sydyr, and he schal be fulfild with the holy gost ȝit of his modir wombe.

16 And he schal converte manye of the children of Israel to her Lord God.

17 And he schal go before in the spiryte and vertu of Helye: and he schal turne the hertis of the fadris to the sonis, and men out of beleue: to the prudence of just men, to make redy a perfy puple to the Lord.

18 And Zacarye seyde to the aungel: wherof schal Y wyte this? for Y am old: and my wif hath gon fer in hir dayes.

19 And the aungel answerde and seyde to him, for Y am Gabriel that stonde nygh before God, and Y am sent to thee to speke and to evangelise to thee these thingis, and lo thou schalt be doumbe.

20 And thou schalt not mowe speke, til into the day in which these thingis schulen be don, for thou hast not believed to my wordis, which schulen be fulfild in her tyme.

21 And the puple was abidyng Zacarye: and thei wondriden that he taryede in the temple.

22 And he ȝede out and myghte not speke to hem: and thei knewen that he hadde seyn a vicioun in the temple, and he bekenide to hem: and he dwellide tille doumbe.

23 Ða was geworden þa his þenunga dagas gefýlleda wæron. he ferde to his huse.

24 Soðlice æfter dagum Elizabeth his wif geacnode. and heo bediglode hig fif monþas. and cwæð.

25 Soðlice me Drihten geýrde þus. on þam dagum þe he geseah minne hosp betwux mannum afýrran.

26 Soðlice on þam sýxtan monðe was asend Gabriel se engel fram Drihtne on Galilea ceastre. þære nama was Nazareth.

27 To beweddudre fæmnan anum were. þas nama was Iosep. of Dauides huse. and þære fæmnan nama was Maria.

28 Ða cwæð se engel ingangende. Hal wes þu mid gýfe gefýlled. Drihten mid þe. Ðu eart gebletsud on wifum.

29 Ha wearð heo on his spræce gedrefed. and pohte hwaet seo greting ware.

30 Ða cwæð se engel. Ne ondread þu ðe Maria. soðlice þu gýfe mid Gode genettest.

31 Soðlice nu. þu on innode ge-eacnast. and sunu eanst. and his nama Hælend genemnest.

32 Se bið mare. and þas Hehstan sunu genemned. and him sýlð Drihten God his fæder Dauides setl.

33 And he ricesað on eennesse on Iacobs huse. and his rices ende ne bið.

34 Ða cwæð Maria to þam engle. hu gewýrð þis. forþam ic were ne onenawe.

35 Ða andswarode hyre se engel. Se halga Gast on þe becýmð. and þas Heahstan niht þe ofersecadað. and forþam þæt halige þe of þe acemned bið. bið Godes sunu genemned.

36 And nu. Elizabeth þin mage sunu on hyre ýrde geacnode. and þes monað is hyre sýxta. seo is unberende genemned.

37 Forþam nis ælc word mid Gode unmiltelic.

38 Ða cwæð Maria. Her is Drihtnes pinen. gewurðe me æfter þinum worde. And se engel hyre fram-gewat.

39 Soðlice on þam dagum aras Maria and ferde on muntland mid ofste. on Iudeiscra ceastre.

40 And eode into Zacharias huse. and grette Elizabeth.

41 Ða was geworden þa Elizabeth gehýrde Marian gretinge. ða gefagnude þæt eild on hyre innode. and þa wearð Elizabeth haligum Gaste gefýlled.

42 And heo clýpode mýcelre stefne. and cwæð. Ðu eart betwux wifum gebletsud. and gebletsud is þines innodes wæstm.

43 And hwanun is me þis. þæt mines Drihtnes modor to me cumet.

44 Sona swa þine gretinge stefn on minum earum geworden wæs. þa fahnude [in glædnise] min eild on minum innode.

23 And it was don whanne the dayes of his office weren fulfilled: he wente into his hous.

24 And aſtir theſe dayes Elizabeth his wiſf conſeyvede and hidde hir fyve monethis and ſeyde.

25 For ſo the Lord dide to me in the dayes in whiche he biheld to take away my reproſ among men.

26 But in the ſixte monethe the aungel Gabriel was ſent from God: into a cytee of Galilee whos name was Nazareth.

27 To a maydun weddid to a man, whos name was Joſeph of the hous of Dauith, and the name of the maydun was Marye.

28 And the aungel entride to hir, and ſeyde, heil ful of grace the Lord be with thee: bleſſid be thou among wymmen.

29 And whanne ſche hadde herd: ſche was troublid in his word, and thoughte what manner ſalutacioun this was.

30 And the aungel ſeid to hir, ne drede not thou Marye: for thou haſt founden grace anentis God.

31 Lo thou ſchalt conſeyve in wombe, and ſchalt bere a ſone: and thou ſchalt clepe his name Jheſus.

32 This ſhall be greet: and he ſchal be clepid the ſone of higeste, and the Lord God ſchal gyue to him the ſecte of Dauith his fadir.

33 And he ſchal regne in the hous of Jacob withonten ende, and of his rewme ſchal be noon ende.

34 And Marye ſeyde to the aungel, on what maner ſchal this thing be don? for Y knowe not man.

35 And the aungel anſwerde and ſeyde to hir, the holy Goſt ſchal come fro above into thee: and the vertu of the higeste ſchal ouer ſchadowe thee: and therfore that holy thing that ſchal be borun of thee: ſchal be clepide the ſone of God.

36 And to Elizabeth thi coſyn, and ſche alſo hath conſeyved a ſone in hir eelde, and this monethe is the ſixte to hir that is clepid bareyn.

37 For every word ſchal not be impoſſyble anentis God.

38 And Marye ſeid to the honde maydun of the Lorde: be it doon to me aſtir thi word; and the aungel departide fro hir.

39 And Marye roos up in tho daies and wente with haſte into the mountaynes into a citee of Judee.

40 And ſche entride into the hous of Zacarye and grette Elizabeth.

41 And it was den as Elizabeth herde the ſalutacioun of Marye the gong childe in hir wombe gladið, and Elizabeth was fulfilled with the holy Goſt.

42 And cryede with a gret voice and ſeyde, bleſſid be thou among wymmen and bleſſid be the fruyt of thy wombe.

43 And wherof is this thing to me, that the modir of my Lord come to me?

44 For lo as the vois of thi ſalutacioun was maad in myn eris: the gong child gladið in joye in my wombe.

45 And eadig þu eart þu þe geþýflest. þæt fulfremede sýnt þa þing þe þe fram Drihtne gesæde sýnd.

46 Ða cwæð Maria. Min sawel mærsað Drihten.

47 And min gast geblissude on Gode minum Hælende.

48 Forþam þe he geseah his þinene ead-modnesse. soðlice heonun-forð me eadige secgað calle eneoressa.

49 Forþam þe me mýcele þing dýde se ðe miltig is. and his nama is halig.

50 And his mild-heortnes of eneoressa on eneoressa hine ondrædendun.

51 He worhte mægne on his earne. he to-dælde þa ofermodan on mode hýra heortan.

52 He awearp þa rican of setle. and þa ead-modan upahof.

53 Hingrigende he mid godum gefýlde. and ofermode idela forlet.

54 He afeig Israel his criht. and gemunde his mild-cortnesse.

55 Swa he spræc to urum fæderum. Abraham and his sæde on a weoruld.

56 Soðlice Maria wunode mid hýre swýlee þrý monðas. and gewende þa to hýre huse.

57 Ða was gefýlled Elizabeth eunning-tid. and heo sumu cende.

58 And hýre neheburas and hýre endan þæt gehýrdon. þæt Drihten his mild-heortnesse mid hýre mærsude and hig mid hýre blissodon.

59 Ða on þam ehteoðan dæge hig comon þæt cild ýmb-sniðan. and uerndon hine his fæder naman Zachariam.

60 Ða andswarode his modor. Ne se soðes. ac he bið Iohannes-genemmed.

61 Ða cwædon hi to hýre. Nis nan on þinre mæge ðe þýssum naman genemmed.

62 Ða biendodon hi to his fæder. hwæt he wolde hýne genemmedne beon.

63 Hæ wrat he gebedenum wex-brede. Iohannes is his nama. Ða wundrodon hig calle.

64 Ða wearð sona his muð and his tunge ge-openod. and he spræc. Drihten bletsigende.

65 Ða wearð ege geworden ofer calle hýra neheburas. and ofer calle Iudea munt-land wæron þas word gewild-mærsode.

66 And calle þa ðe hit gehýrdon. on hýra heortan settun and cwædon. Weust ðu hwæt býð þes cnapa. witodlice Drihtnes hand was mid him.

67 And Zacharias his fæder was mid halegum Gaste gefýlled. and he witegode and cwæð.

68 Gebletsud sý Drihten Israhela God. forþam þe he gecwænde. and his folces alysednesse dýde.

69 And he us hæle horn arerde on Dauides huse his crihtes.

70 Swa he spræc þurh his halegra witegena muð. þa ðe of worldes frým ðe spræcon.

45 And blessid be thou that hast belened: for thilke thingis that ben seid of the Lord to thee schulen be partlyly don.

46 And Marye seyde, My soul magnifieth the Lord.

47 And my spiryt hath gladiid in God myn helthe.

48 For he hath beholden the mekenesse of his hand-mayden: for lo for this alle generaciouns schulen seye that I am blessid.

49 For he that is miȝti hath don to me grete thingis, and his name is holy.

50 And his mercy is fro kyndrede into kyndredis to men that dreden him.

51 He made myȝt in his arm, he scatteride proude men with the thoughte of his herte.

52 He sette down myȝty men fro sete and enhanside meke men.

53 He hath fulfillid hungry men with goodis, and he has left riche men voide.

54 He havyunge mynde of his mercy took up Israel his child,

55 As he hath spokun to oure fadris, to Abraham, and to his seed into worldis.

56 And Marye dwelide with hir as it were thre monethis and turned agen into his hous.

57 But the tyme of beringe child was fulfillid to Elizabeth, and she bar a son.

58 And the neyghouris and cosyns of hir herden that the Lord hadde magnyfyed his mercy with hir, and thei thankiden him.

59 And it was doon in the eigte day thei camen to circuncide the child, and thei clepiden him Zacarye by the name of his fadir.

60 And his modir answeride and seide, nay; but he schal be clepid Jon.

61 And thei seiden to hir, for no man is in thi kyndrede that is clepid this name.

62 And thei bikeynden to his fadir, what he wolde that he were clepid.

63 And he axinge a poyntel wroot seiynge, Jon is his name, and alle men wondriden.

64 And anon his mouth was openyd and his tunge, and he spak and blesside God.

65 And drede was maad on all hir neyghouris, and all the wordis weren puplischid on alle the mounteynes of Judee.

66 And alle men that herden puttiden in her herte, and seiden what manner child seal this be, for the hond of the Lord was with him.

67 And Zacarye his fadir was fulfillid with the holy Gost, and profeside and seide.

68 Blessid be the Lord God of Israel, for he has visitid and maad redempcioun of his puple.

69 And he has rered to us an horn of helthe in the hous of Danith his child.

70 As he spak by the mouth of hise holy prophetis that weren fro the world.

71 And he alyſde us of urum feondum. and of ealra para handa þe us hatedon.

72 Mild-heortnesse to wýrcenne mid urum fæderum. and gemunan his halegan eýðnesse.

73 Hýne ný to sýllenne þone að þe he urum fæder Abrahame swor.

74 Ðæt we butan egr. of ure feonda handa alyſede. him þeowian.

75 On halignesse beforan him callun urum dagum.

76 And þu enapa bist þæs Hehstan witega genemmed. þu gast beforan Driftnes ansýne. his wegas gearwian.

77 To sýllene his folee hæle. gewit on hýra sýnna forgyftesse.

78 Ðurh innoðas ures Godes mild-heortnesse. on þam he us geucosode of eastdale up-springende.

79 Onlýhtan þam þe on þýstrum and on deaðes secade sittað. ure fet to gereccenne on sibbe weg.

80 Soðlice se enapa weox. and was on gaste gestrangwl. and was on westenum oð þone dag hýs atywednessum on Israhel.

71 Helth fro oure enemyes, and fro the hond of alle men that hatiden us.

72 To do mersy with oure fadir, and to have mynde of his holy testament.

73 The grete ooth that he swoor to Abraham our fadir,

74 To ryue himself to us, that we without drede delivered fro the hond of oure enemyes serve to him,

75 In holynesse and rightwisesse before him, in alle our daies.

76 And thou child schalt be clepid the profete of the higherte, for thou schalt go before the face of the Lord to make redy hise weies.

77 To ryue seynce of heclth to his puple into remissioun of her synnes.

78 By the inwardness of the mercy of oure God, in the which he springyng up fro on high hath visited us.

79 To ryue lýt to hem that sitten in derknessis, and in schadowe of deeth, to dresse oure feet into the weye of pees;

80 And the childe wexide, and was confortid in spyrít, and was in desert placis till to the day of his schewinge to Ysrahel.

Of the *Saxon* poetry some specimen is necessary, though our ignorance of the laws of their metre and the quantities of their syllables, which it would be very difficult, perhaps impossible, to recover, excludes us from that pleasure which the old bards undoubtedly gave to their contemporaries.

The first poetry of the *Saxons* was without rhyme, and consequently must have depended upon the quantity of their syllables; but they began in time to imitate their neighbours, and close their verses with correspondent sounds. (NOTE E.)

The two passages which I have selected, contain apparently the rudiments of our present lyric measures, and the writers may be justly considered as the genuine ancestors of the *English* poets.

I.

He mai him sore adreden,
Ðæt he ðanne ore bidde ne mugen,
Uor þæt bilimpeð ilome.
He is wis þæt bit and bote
And bet binoren dome.
Deað eom on ðis midelard
Ðurð ðæs deffes onde,
And sinne and sorge and iswinc,
On se and on lond.

II.

Ic am elder ðanne ic wes,
A wintre and ee a lore.
Ic ealdi more ðanne ic dede,
Mi wit oghte to bi more.
Se þæt hine selue uorget
Uor wine oper uor childe.
He sæl comen on euele stede,
Bute god him bi milde.
Ne hopie wif to hire were,
Ne were so his wiue.

Bi for him selue euerich man,
Ðær wile he bieð alíne.

Euerich man mid þæt he hæneð,
Mai beggen heueriche.
Se ðe lesse and se ðe more,
Here aider ilíche.

Heuene and erðe he ouersieð,
His eghen bið fulbriht.
Sunne and mone and alle sterren,
Bieð ðiestre on his líhte.

He wot hwet ðencheð and hwet dop,
Alle quike wíhte.

Nis no louerd swich is xíst,
Ne no king swich is drihte.

Heuene and erðe and all ðat is,
Biloken is on his honde.
He deð al þæt his wíle is,
On sea and ee on lond.

He is ord albuten orde,
And ende albuten ende.
He one is eue on eche stede,
Wende wer ðu wende.

He is buuen us and binoðen,
 Biuoren and ee bihind.
 Se man þæt godes wille deð,
 He mai hine aihwar uinde.

Eche rune ho iherð,
 And wot eche dede.
 He ðurh sigð eches iðane,
 Wai hwat sel us to rede.

Se man neure nele don god,
 Ne neure god lif leden.
 Er deð and dom come to his dure,
 He mai him sore adreden.

Hunger and ðurst hete and chele,
 Eede and all unhelðe.
 Ðurh deð com on ðis midelard,
 And oðer uniselðe.

Ne mai non herte hit ipenche,
 Ne no tunge telle.
 Hu muchele pinum and hu ucle,
 Bið inne helle.

Louie God mid ure hierte.
 And mid all ure mihte.
 And ure emeristene swo us self,
 Swo us lereð drihte.

Sume ðer habbeð lesse mergðe
 And sume ðer habbeð mere.
 Eeh efter ðan þæt he dede,
 Efter þæt he swane sore.

Ne sel ðer bi bred ne win,
 Ne oþer kennes este.
 God one sel bi eches lif,
 And blisee and eche reste.

Ne sal ðar bi seete ne scrud,
 Ne worlðes wele none.
 Ac si mergpe þæt men us biht,
 All sall ben god one.
 Ne mai no mergpe bi swo muchel,
 Swo is godes isihðe.
 Hi is soþ sune and briht,
 And dai bute nihte,
 Der is wele hute wane,
 And reste buten iswinche.
 Se þæt mai and nele ðeder come,
 Sore hit sel norpenche.

Der is blisee larten twege,
 And lif buten deaðe.
 Ðet eue sullen wunne ðer,
 Blise hi bið and eade.

Der is geugepe buten elde,
 And elde buten unhelpe.
 Nis der forge ne sor non,
 Ne non uniselðe.

Der me sel drihten isen,
 Swo ase he is mid iwise.
 He one mai and sel al bien,
 Engles and mannes blisee.

To ðare blisee us bring god,
 Ðet rixeð buten ende.
 Ðanne he ure saula unbint,
 Of lichamlice bende.

Crist gene us leue swich lif,
 And habbe swichne ende.
 Ðet we moten ðider cunnen,
 Ðanne we hennes wende.¹

About the year 1150, the *Saxon* began to take a form in which the beginning of the present *English* may be plainly discovered; this change seems not to have been the effect of the *Norman* conquest, for very few *French* words are found to have been introduced in the first hundred years after it; the language must therefore have been altered by causes like those which, notwithstanding the care of writers and societies instituted to obviate them, are even now daily making innovations in every living language. I have exhibited a specimen of the language of this age from the year 1135 to 1140 of the *Saxon* chronicle, of which the latter part was apparently written near the time to which it relates. (NOTE F.)

[A.D. 1137.] Ðis gare for þe king Steph. ofer sæ to Normandi. and þer wes under-king. forði þæt hi wenden þæt he sculde ben alsuic also þe com west. and for he hadde get his tresor. ac he to-deld it and scattered soþlice. Micel hadde Henri king gadered gold and syluer. and na god ne dide me for his saule þar of. Ða þe king Stephne to Engaland com þa macod he his gadering at Oxene-forl. and þar he nam þe biscop Roger of Seresberi. and Alexander biscop of Lincoln. and te Cancelel Roger hise neues. and dide alle in prisun. til hi jafen hi here castles. Ða þe snikes undergeton þæt he milde man was and softe and god. and na justise ne dide. þa diden hi alle wunder. Hi hadden him manred maked and aðes suoren. ac hi nan treuðe ne heolden. alle he wæron for-sworen. and here treowes forloren. for eoric rice man his castles makede and agænes him heolden. and fylden þe land full of castles. Hi sueneten sniðe þe uurece men of þe land mid castel-weoces. þa þe castles unaren maked. þa fylden hi mid deowles and yuele men. Ða namen hi þa men þe hi wenden þæt ani god hefden. baðe be nihtes and be daies. earl-men and winmen. and diden heom in prisun efter gold and syluer. and pined heom un-tellendlice pining. for ne wæren nænre nan martýrs swa pined also hi wæron. Me henged up bi þe fet and smoked heom mid ful smoke. me henged bi þe pumbes. oðer bi þe hefed. and hengen brýniges on her fet. Me dide enotted strenges abuton hero hæued. and uuryðen to þæt it gæde to þe harnes. Hi diden heom in-quarterne þar nadres and snakes and pades wæron inne. and drapen heom swa. Sume hi diden in cruceet hus. þæt is in an eeste þæt was

¹ For remarks on the date of these and the other specimens of our early metres, see p. lxxv.

scort and næren. and un-dep. and dide scarpe stanes þer inne. and þrengde þe man þær inne. þæt hi bræcon alle þe limes. In mani of the castles waron lof and gri. þæt waron ræchenteges þæt twa oðer þre men ladden onoh to baron onne. þæt was swa maced þæt is fastned to an beom. and diden au scarpe iren abuton þa mannes prote and his hals. þæt he ne mihte nowiderwardes en sitten. ne lien. ne slepeð. oc baron al þæt iren. Mani þusen hi drapen mid hungar. J ne canne. and ne mai tellen alle þe wundes. ne alle þe pines þæt hi diden wrece men on his land. and þæt lastede þa xix. wintre wile Stephne was king. and æure it was unerse and merse. Hi leiden gæildes on þe tunes æureum wile. and clepeden it tenserie. þa þe wrece men ne ladden nan more to ginen. þa ræueden hi and brendon alle þe tunes. þæt wel þu mihtes faren all adreis fære sculdest þu neure finden man in time sittende. ne land tiled. Ða was corn dære. and flec. and cæse. and butere. for nan ne was o þe land. Wrece men staruen of hunger. sume jeden on aelmes þe waren sum wile rice men. sum flugen ut of laude. Wes næure get mare wreeched on land. ne næure heðen men werse ne diden þan hi diden. for ouer siðonæ for-baren hi nouðer circe. ne cyrce-iarð. oc nam al þe god þæt þær inne was. and brendon sýðen þe cyrce and allegedere. Ne hi ne æor-bærh biscopes land. ne abbotes. ne preostes. ac ræueden muneces. and clerekes. and æurie man oðer þe ouer nyhte. Gif twa men oðer þre coman ridend to an tun. al the tunsceipe flugan for heom. wenden þæt hi waron reueres. Ðe biscopes and lered men heom cursede æure. oc was heom naht þær of. for hi waron all for-cursed and for-sworen and forloren. Was se me tiled. þe erde ne bar nan corn. for þe land was all for-don mid snille dades. and hi sæden openlice þæt Crist slep. and his halechen. Snille and mare þanne we cunnen swim. we polenden xix. wintre for ure sinnes. On al þis ýuele time heold Martin abbot his abbotrice xx. winter. and half gar. and viii. dæis. mid micle stine. and fand þe munekes. and te gastes al þæt heom behoued. and heold mýcel carited in the hus. and þowethere wrohte on þe circe and sette þær to landes and rentes. and goled it suýðe and let it refen. and brohte heom into þe newe mýnstre on s. Petres mæsse-dæi mid micle wurtsceipe. þæt was anno ab incarnatione Dom. next. a combustione loci xiiii. And he fór to Rome and þær was wæl under-fingen fram þe Pape Eugénie. and beget there priuilegies. an of alle þe landes of pabbot-ricc. and an oðer of þe landes þe lien to þe circe-witan. and gif he leng moste lien. also he mint to don of þe horderwýcan. And he begat in landes þæt rice men hefden mid strengþe. of Willelm Malduit þe heold Rogingham þe castel he wan Cotingham and Estun. and of Hugo of Walthile he wan Hyrtlingb. and Stanewig. and lx. sof. of Aklewingle æle gar. And he makede manie munekes. and plantede winiarð. ond makede manie weorkes. and wende þe tun betere þan it ær was. and was god munec and god man. and forði hi hueden God and gode men. Nu we willen segen sum del wat belamp on Stephne kinges time. On his time þe Judens of Nor-wic bohton an Cristen cild beforen Estren. and pinaken him alle þe ilce pining þæt ure Drihten was pined. and on lang-fridæi him on rode hengen for use Drihtnes lime. and sýðen býrieden him. Wenden þæt it sende ben for-holen. oc use Drihtin atýwede þæt he was hali martýr. and to munekes him namen. and beþýried him heglíce. in ðe mýnstre. and he maket þær ure Drihtin wunderlice and mani-feldlice miracles. and hatte he s. Willelm.

[A.D. 1138.] On þis gar com Dauid king of Scotland mid ermete ferd to þis land wolde winnan þis land. and him com togenes Willelm eorl of Albamar þe þe king adde beteht Enorwic. and to oðer ænez men mid fæu men and fichten wid heom. and flemden þe king æt te standard. and slogen snide micle of his genge.

[A.D. 1140.] On þis gar wolde þe king Stephne tæcen Rodbert eorl of Gloucestre. þe kinges sune Henries. ac he ne mihte for he wast it war. Ða efter hi þe lengten pestrede þe sumne and te dæi abuton nontid dæies. þa men eten þæt me lihtede candles to æten bi. and þæt was xiii. kf. April. waron men snide ofwundred. Ðer efter forð-forde Willelm Ærce-biscop of Cantwar-býrig. and te king makede Teobald Ærce biscop. þe was abbot in þe Bec. Ðer efter wæx snide micle uuerre betwýx þe king and Randolf eorl of Cestre noht forði þæt he ne jaf him al þæt he eude axen him. also he dide alle oðre. oc æfre þe mare jaf heom þe wæse hi waron him. Ðe eorl heold Lincolaganes þe king. and benam him al þæt he alhte to hauen. and te king for pider and besatte him and his broðer Willelm de R . . . are in the castel. and te eorl stal ut and ferde efter Rodbert eorl of Gloucestre. and broht him pider mid micle ferd. and fulten swide on Candelmasse-dæi agenes heore luerd. and namen him. for his men him suýken and flugan. and hed him to Bristowe and diden þær in prison. and . . . teres. Ða was all Engle land stýred mar þan ær was. and all ýuel was in lande. Ðer efter com þe kinges dohter Henries þe hefle ben Emperie on Alamanie. and nu was emperesse in Angou. and com to Lundene. and te Lundenisse fole hire wolde tæcen and see fleh. and forles þas micle. Ðer efter þe biscop of Win-cestre Henri. þe kinges broðer Stephnes. spæc wid Rodbert eorl and wid pemperice and swor heom aðas þæt he neure na mid te king his broðer wolde halden. and cursede alle þe men þe mid him heolden. and sæde heom þæt he wolde finen heom up Win-cestre. and dide heom cunnen pider. Ða hi þær inne waron þa com þe kinges cwen mid al hire strengðe and beset heom. þæt þær was inne micle hungar. Ða hi ne leng ne muhten polen. þa stali hi ut and flugen. and hi wurðen war wiðuten and folceleden heom. and namen Rodbert eorl of Glou-cestre and ledðen him to Rome-cestre. and diden him þære in prison. and te emperice fleh into an mýnstre. Ða feorden ða wise men betwýx. þe kinges freond and te corles freond. and sathlede swa þæt me ænldæ leten ut þe king of prison for þe eorl. and te eorl for the king. and swa diden. Siðen ðer efter sathleðen þe king and Randolf eorl at Stan-ford and aðes sworn and treuðes faston þæt hes nouðer sculde besuiken oðer. and it ne forstod naht. for þe king him siðen nam in Hamtun. þurhe wicci ræd. and dide him in prison. and ef sones he let him ut þurhe wæse ræd to þæt forewarde þæt he snor on halidom. and gýsles fand. þæt he alle his castles sculde fluen up. Sumo

he iaf up and sume ne iaf he noht. and dide þanne wærse ðanne he hæf sceulde. Ða was Engle-land suðe to-deled. sume helden mid te king. and sume mid þemperice. for þa þe king was in prisun. þa wenden þe eorles and te rice men þæt he neure mare sceulde cumme ut. and sætleden wýð þemperice. and brohten hire into Oxen-ford. and lauen hire þe bureh. Ða ðe king was ute. þa herde þæt sægen. and toe his feord and beset hire in the tur. and me læt hire dun on niht of þe tur mid rapes. and stal ut and sæc fleh and iæde on fote to Waling-ford. Ðær efter sæc ferde ofer sæ. and hi of Normandi wenden alle fra þe king to þe eorl of Angæn. sume here þankes and sume here un þankes. for he beset heom til hi aiauen up here castles. and hi nan helpe ne hæfden of þe king. Ða ferde Eustace þe kinges sune to France. and man þe kinges suster of France to wife. wende to bigetun Normandi þær þærh. oe he spedde litel. and be gode rihte. for he was an ýuel man. for ware se he . . . dide mare ýuel þanne god. he reneude þe landes and læide mic . . . s on. he brohte his wif to Engle-land. and dide hire in þe caste . . . teli. god wimman sæc was. oe sæc heolde litel blisse mid him. and xrist ne wolde þæt he sceulde lange rixan. and wærd ded and his moder beien. and te eorl of Angæn wærd ded. and his sune Henri toe to þe rice. And te epen of France to-dælde fra þe king. and sæc com to þe iunge eorl Henri. and he toe hire to wiue. and al Peiton mid hire. Ða ferde he mid micel ferd into Engle-land. and wan castles. and te king ferde agenes him micel mare ferð. and þoðwæpere futen hi noht. oe forðen þe Ælce-biscop and te wise men betwux heom. and makede þæt sahte þæt te king sceulde ben lauerd and king wile he liuede. and æfter his dæi wære Henri king. and he helde him for fader and he him for sune. and sib and sæhte sceulde ben betwýx heom and on al Engle-land. Ðis and te oðre fornuarðes þæt hi makeden sworen to halden þe king and te eorl. and te biscop. and te eorles. and ricemælle. Ða was þe eorl underfangen at Win-cestre and at Lundene mid micel wurtsceipe. and alle diden him man-red. and sworen þe pais to halden. and hit wærd sone suðe god pais swa þæt neure was here. Ða was ðe king strengere þanne he ærht her was. and te eorl feare ouer sæ. and al fole him liuede. for he dide god justise and makede pais.¹

Nearly about this time, the following pieces of poetry seem to have been written, of which I have inserted only short fragments; the first is a rude attempt at the present measure of eight syllables, and the second is a natural introduction to *Robert of Gloucester*, being composed in the same measure, which, however rude and barbarous it may seem, taught the way to the *Alexandrines* of the *French* poetry.

Fur in see bi west spaýgne.
Is a lond ihote cokaýgne.
Der nis lond under heuenriche.
Of wel of godnis hit iliche.
Ðoý paradis be miri and briýt.
Cokaýgn is of fairer siyt.
What is þer in paradis.
Bot grasse and flure and greneris.
Ðoý þer be ioi and gret dute.
Ðer nis met bote frute.
Der nis halle bure no bench.
Bot watir man is þursto quench.
Bep þer no men but two.
Hely and euok also.
Clinglich may hi go.
Whar þer wonip men no mo.
•In cokaýgne is met and drink.
Wipute care how and swink.
Ðe met is tric þe drink so clere.
To none russin and sopper.
I sigge for sop boutte were.
Ðer nis lond on erþe is pere.
Under heuen nis lond i wisse.
Of so mochil ioi and blisse.

Der is mani swete siýte.
Al is dai nis þer no niýte.
Der nis baret noþer strif.
Nis þer no dep æc euer lif.
Der nis læc of met no cloþ.
Der nis no man no woman wroþ.
Der nis serpent wolf no fox.
Hors no capil. kowe no ox.
Der nis schepe no swine no gote.
No non horwýla god it wote.
Noþer harate noþer stode.
Ðe land is ful of oper gode.
Nis þer flei fle no lowse.
In cloþ in foune bed no house.
Der nis dunnir slete no hawle.
No non vile werine no sawile.
No non storm rein no winde.
Der nis man no woman blinde.
Ok al is game ioi ant gle.
Wel is him þat þer mai be.
Ðer bep rivers gret and fine.
Of oile melk honi and wine.
Watir seruip þer to noþing.
Bot to siýt and to waussing.

SANCTA MARGARETTA.

Olde ant yonge i proit ou oure folies for to lette.
Ðenchet on god þat yef ou wit oure sunnes to bette.
Here mai tellen ou. wid wordes feire ant swete.
Ðe vie of ono meidan. was hoten Maregrete.

Hire fader was a patriac. as ic ou tellen may.
In auntioge wif e ches i þe false lay.
Deve godes ant dounbe. he served nitt ant day.
So deden moný opere. þat singet weilawey.¹

¹ For a translation, see pp. lxxix.—lxxx1.

Theodorus was is nome. on crist ne levede he noutt
He levede on þe false godes. ȝat weren wil honden wrouȝt.
Do þat child sculde christine ben. ic com him well in þoutt.
E þed wen it were ibore. to deþe it were ibrouȝt.

De moder was an heþene wif. þat hire to wýman bere.
Do þat child ibore was. nolde ho hit furtiare.

Ho sende it into asýe. wil messagers ful ȝare.

To a norice þat hire wiste. and sette hire to lore.

De norice þat hire wiste. children alhenede seueene.

De eitþe was maregrete. cristes may of heuene.

Tales ho ani tolde. ful feire ant ful euene. [Steuene.

Wou ho podeden martirdom. sein Laurence ant seinto

In these fragments, the adulteration of the *Saxon* tongue, by a mixture of the *Norman*, becomes apparent; yet it is not so much changed by the admixture of new words, which might be imputed to commerce with the continent, as by changes of its own forms and terminations; for which no reason can be given.

Hitherto the language used in this island, however different in successive time, may be called *Saxon*; nor can it be expected, from the nature of things gradually changing, that any time can be assigned, when the *Saxon* may be said to cease, and the *English* to commence. *Robert of Gloucester*, however, who is placed by the critics in the thirteenth century, seems to have used a kind of intermediate diction, neither *Saxon* nor *English*; in his work therefore we see the transition exhibited, and as he is the first of our writers in rhyme, of whom any large work remains, a more extensive quotation is extracted. He writes apparently in the same measure with the foregoing authour of *St. Margarete*, which, polished into greater exactness, appeared to our ancestors so suitable to the genius of the *English* language, that it was continued in use almost to the middle of the seventeenth century.

Of þe batayles of Denemarch, þat hii dude in þys lond
þat worst were of alle opere, we mote abbe an honde.
Worst hii were. vor oðere adde somwaune ȝdo,
As Romeyns and Saxons, and wel wuste þat lond þerto.
Ac hii ne kepþe ȝt holde nogt, bote robbý, and ssende,
And destrue, and berne, and sle, and ne couþe abbe non
ende.

And bote lute ȝt nas worþ, þeȝ hii were onercome ȝlome.
Vor mýd ssýpes and gret poer as prest esone hii come.
Kýng Adelwolf of þys lond kýng was twenty ger.
þe Denys come bý hýn rýuor þan hii dude er.
Vor in þe al our vorst ger of ȝs kýnedom
Mýd þe and þrytý ssýpnol men her prince hýder come,
And at Souþampton arýued, an hame þý Souþe.
Anoper gret ost þulke týme arýuede at Portesmouþe.
þe kýng nuste weþer keþe, at dede ȝs ost atuo.
þe Denes adde þe maýstre. þo al was ȝdo,
And bý Estangle and Lýndeseȝe hii wende vorþ atte laste,
And so hamward al bý Kent, and slowe and barude vaste.
Agýn wýnter hii wende hem. anoper ger eft hii come.
And destrude Kent al out, and Londone nome.
þus al an ten ger þat lond hii brogte þer doune,
So þat in þe teþe ger of þe kýnge's croune,
Al býsouþe hii come about, and þet fole of Somersete
þoru þe býssop Aleston and þet fole of Dorsete
Hii come and smýte an batayle, and þere, þoru Gode's grace,
þe Denes were al býneþe, and þe lond fole adde þe place,
And more prowesse dude þo, þan þe kýng mygte byuore,
þeruore gode lond men ne þeȝ nogt al verlore.
þe kýng was þe boldore þo, and agen hem þe more drou,
And ȝs foure godes sones woxe vaste ȝ nou,
Edelbold and Adalbrygt, Edelred and Alfred.
þys was a stálwarde tem, and of gret wýsdom and red,
And kýnges were al foure, and defendede wel þys lond,
An Denes dude ssame ȝnou, þat me volwel vond.

In sýxteþe gere of the kýnge's kýnedom

Is eldeste sone Adelbold gret ost to hým nome,

And ȝs fader also god, and opere heȝe men al so,

And wende agen þys Denes, þat muche wo adde ȝ do.

Vor mýd tuo hondred ssýpes and an alf at Temse mouþ hii
come,

And Londone, and Kanterburý, and oper tonnes nome,

And so vorþ in to Sopereȝe, and slowe and barude vaste,

þere þe kýng and ȝs sone hem mette atte laste.

þere was batayle strong ȝnou ȝsmýte in an þrowe.

þe godes kýngtes leȝe adoun as gras, wan medeþ mowe.

Heueden, (þat were of ȝsmýte,) and oper lýmes also,

Elete in blode al fram þe grounde, ar þe batayle were ȝdo.

Waune þat blod stod al abroad, vas þer gret wo ȝ nou.

Nys ȝt reuþe vorto hure, þat me so vole slou?

Ac our suete Louerd atte laste ssewede ȝs suete grace,

And sende þe Cristyne Englýsse men þe maýstrye in þe
place,

And þe heþene men of Denemarch býneþe were echon.

Nou nas þer gut in Denemarch Cristendom non;

þe kýng her after to holý chýrche ȝs herte þe more drou,

And teþegede wel and al ȝs lond, as hii agte, wel ȝ nou.

Seȝn Swýthýn at Wýnchestre býssop þo was,

And Aleston at Sýrebourne, þat amendede muche þys cas.

þe kýng was wel þe betere man þoru her beȝre red,

Twentý wýnter he was kýng, ar he were ded.

At Wýnchestre he was ȝbured, as he gut lýp þere.

Hýs tueȝe sones he gaf ȝs lond, as he býget ham ere.

Adelbold, the eldore, þe kýnedom of Estsex,

And suppe Adalbrygt, Kent and Westsex.

Eȝte hondred ger ȝt was and seueene and fýftý al so,

After þat God anerþe com, þat þys dede was ȝdo.

Boþe hii wuste bý her týme wel her kýnedom,

At þe výfte ger Adelbold out of þys lýue nome.

At Sýrebourne he was ȝbured, and ȝs broþer Adalbrygt

- His kȳnedom adde after hym, as lawe was and rȳgt.
Bȳ ȳs daȳe þe verde com of þe heþene men wel prout,
And Hamtessȳre and destrude Wȳncheſtre al out.
And þat lond fole of Hamtessȳre her red þo nome
And of Barcessȳre, and fogte and þe ssrewen ouercome.
Adelbrȳgt was kȳng of Kent geres folle tene,
And of Westsex bote vȳne, þo he deȳde ȳch wene.

ADELRED was after hȳm kȳng ȳ mad in þe place,
Eȳgte hondred and ſeene and ſyxtȳ as in þe ger of grace.
þe vorste ger of ȳs kȳnedom þe Deneȳs þȳcke com,
And robbede and destrude, and eȳtes vaste nome.

Maȳstres hii adde of her ost, as ȳt were dukes, tueȳe,
Hȳnguar and Hūblat, þat ssrewen were beȳe.

In Est Angle hii bȳlenede, to rest hem as ȳt were,
Mȳd her ost al þe wȳnter, of þe vorst gere.

þe oper ger hii dude hem vorþ, and ouer Humber come,
And slowe to grounde and barnde, and Enerwȳk nome.

þer was bataȳle strong ȳ non, vor ȳslawe was þere

- Oȳȳe kȳng of Humberlond, and monȳe þat with hȳm were.
þo Humberlond was þus ȳssend, hii wende and tounes nome.
So þat atte laste to Estangle agen hȳm come.

þer hii barnde and robbede, and þat fole to grounde slowe,
And, as wolues among ssep, reulȳch hem to drowe.

Seȳnt Edmond was þo her kȳng, and þo he seȳ þat deluol
cas

þat me morþrede so þat fole, and non amendement nas,

He ches lenere to deȳe hȳmsulf, þat such sorwe to ȳseȳ.

He dude hȳm vorþ among ȳs fon, nolde he noþȳg fle.

Hii nome hȳm and scourged hȳm, and suppe naked hȳm
bounde

To a tre, and to hȳm ssote, and made hȳm monȳ a wounde,
þat þe arewe were on hȳm þo þȳce, þat no stede nas
bȳlenede.

Atte laste hii martred hȳm, and smȳte of ȳs heued.

þe sȳxte ger of þe crounement of Aldered þe kȳng

A nȳwe ost com into þȳs lond, gret þoru alle þȳng,

And anon to Redȳnge robbede and slowe.

þe king and Alfred ȳs broþer nome men ȳnowe,

Mette hem, and a bataȳle smȳte vp Assesloune.

þer was monȳ moder chȳld, þat sone laȳ þer doune.

þe bataȳle ylaste vorte nȳgt, and þer were aslawe

Vȳf dukes of Denemarch, ȳr hii wolde wȳp drawe,

And monȳ þousend of oper men, and þo goune hii to fle;

Ac hii adde alle ȳbe assend, gȳs þe nȳgt maddo ȳ be.

Tuȳce bataȳles her after in þe zulf gere

Hii smȳte, and at bope þe heþene maȳstres were.

þe kȳng Aldered sone þo þen weȳ of dep nome,

Asȳt vel, þe vȳftȳ ger of ȳs kȳnedom.

At Wȳmbourne he was ȳhured, as God gef þat cas,

þe gode Alfred, ȳs broþer, after hȳm kȳng was.

ALFRED, þȳs noble man, as in þe ger of grace he nom

Eȳgte hondred and sȳxtȳ and tueue þe kȳnedom.

Arst he adde at Rome ȳbe, and, vor ȳs grete wȳsdom,

þe pope Leon hȳm blessedde, þo he puder com,

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And þe kȳnges croune of hȳs lond, þat in þȳs lond gut ȳs :

And he led hȳm to be kȳng, ar he kȳng were ȳwȳs.

An he was kȳng of Engeland, of alle þat þer come,

þat vorst þus ȳlad was of þe pope of Rome,

An suppe oper after hȳm of þe erchebȳssopes echon.

So þat hȳnor hȳm þore kȳng nas þer non.

In þe Souþ sȳde of Temese nȳne bataȳles he nome

Agen the Deneȳs þe vorst ger of ȳs kȳnedom.

Nȳe ger he was þus in þȳs lond in bataȳle and in wo,

An ofte sȳþe abone was, and hȳneþe oflor mo;

So longe, þat hȳm nere hȳ leuele bote ȳre ssȳren in ȳs
hond,

Hamtessȳre, and Wȳltessȳre, and Somersete, of al ȳs lond.

A daȳ as he weȳ was, and asuoddrȳnge hȳm nome

And ȳs men were ȳwend anȳssȳp, Seȳn Cuthbert to hȳm com.

'Ich am,' he seȳde, 'Cuthbert, to þe ȳcham ȳwend

'To brȳnge þe gode ȳȳȳnges. Fram God ȳcham ȳsen I.

'Vor þat fole of þȳs lond to sȳnne her wȳlle al geue,

'And gut nolde herto her sȳnnes bȳleue

'þoru me and oper hialewen, þat in þȳs lond were ȳbore;

'þan vor gou bȳldeþ God, wanne we bep hȳm hȳnore,

'Hour Louerd myd ȳs eȳen of milee on þe lokep þerore,

'And þȳ poer þe wole gȳue agen, þat þou ast neȳ verlore.

'And þat þou þȳ of sop ȳse, þou ssalt abbe tokȳnȳnge,

'Vor þȳm met, þat bep ago to daȳ anȳssȳnge,

'In þopes and in coules so muche vȳss hii ssolde hȳm
brȳnge,

'þat ech man wondȳ ssal of so gret cacchȳnge.

'And þe mor vor þe barle vorste, þat þe water ȳfrore hȳs,

'þat þe more agen þe kunde of vȳssȳnge ȳt ȳs.

'Of serue ȳt wel agen God, and ȳlef me ȳs messenger,

'And þou ssall þȳ wȳlle abȳde, as ȳcham ȳtold her.'

As þȳs kȳng herof awoe, and of þȳ sȳgte þogte,

Hȳs vȳssares come to hȳm, and so gret won of ȳss hȳm
brogte,

þat wonder ȳt was, and namelyche vor þe weder was so
colde.

þo ȳuede þe god man wel, þat Seȳn Cuthbert adde ȳtold.

In Denenȳssȳre þer after arȳuede of Deneȳs

þre and tuentȳ ssȳpnol men, all agen þe þȳs.

þe kȳnge's broþer of Denemarche due of ost was.

Onre kȳnge's men of Engeland mette hem hȳ cas,

And smȳte þer an bataȳle, and her gret due slowe,

And eȳgte hondred and fourtȳ men, and her caronȳes to
drowe.

þo kȳng Alfred hurde þȳs, ȳs herte gladeþe þo,

þat lond fole to hȳm come so þȳcke so ȳt nȳgte go,

Of Somersete, of Wȳltessȳre, of Hamtessȳre þerto,

Enere as he wende, and of ȳs owe fole al so.

So þat he adde poer ȳnou, and atte laste hii come,

And a bataȳle at Edendone agen þe Deneȳs nome,

And slowe to grounde, and wonne þe maȳstre of the
velde.

þe kȳng and ȳs grete duke bȳgonne hem to gelde

To þe kȳng Alfred to ȳs wȳlle, and ostages toke,

Vorto wende out of ȳs lond, gȳf he ȳt wolde loke;

And gut perto, vor ys lone, to amonge Cristendom.
 Kÿng Gurmund, þe hehte kÿng, vorst þer to come.
 Kÿng Alfred ys godlader was, and flaptysed ek þer were
 pretty of her hehte dukes, and muche of þat fole þere
 Kÿng Alfred hem huld þp hym twelf dawes as he hende,
 And suppe he gaf hem large gýtes, and let hym wende.
 Hii, þat nolde Cristyn be, of laude flowe þo,
 And bygonde see in France dude wel muche wo.
 gut þe ssrewen come agen, and muche þo here wroge.
 Ac þe kÿng Alfred atte laste to ssame hem euere broge.
 Kÿng Alfred was þe wýsest kÿng, þat long was lÿnore.
 Vor þeý me segge þe lawes þep in worre tÿme vorlore,
 Nas yt nogt so hiis daye, vor þeý he in worre were,
 Lawes he made rygtuollore, and strengore þan er were.
 Clere he was god fnon, and gut, as me telleþ me,
 Hii was more than ten ger old, ar he coupe ys abece.
 Ac ys gode moder ofte smale gýtes hym tok,

Vor to býleue oper ple, and loký on ys boke.
 So put bý þor clergýe ys rygt lawes he woude,
 þat neuere er nere ý mad, to goneruý ys lond.
 And vor þe worre was so muche of þe hiper Deneýs,
 þe men of þýs sulne lond were of þe worse peys.
 And robbede and slowe opere, þernor he býnonde,
 þat þer were hondredes in ecne contreye of ys lond,
 And in eeh tonne of þe hondred a tepýnge were also,
 And þat eeh man wýpoute gret lond in tepýnge were ýdo,
 And þat eeh man knewe opar þat in tepýnge were,
 And wuste sodel of her stat, gýf me þu vp hem bere.
 So streýt he was, þat þeý me ledde amýdde weýes heýe
 Seluer, þat non man ne dorste ýt nýme, þeý he ýt seýe.
 Abbeýs he rerde moný on, and moný studeþ ywýs.
 Ac Wýnchestreýe he rerde on, þat nýwe munstre ýcluped ys.
 Hýs lýf eýgte and twenty ger in ys kýnedom ýlaste.
 After ys dep he was ýbured at Wýnchestre atte laste.

Sir *John Manderille* wrote, as he himself informs us, in the fourteenth century, and his work, which comprising a relation of many different particulars, consequently required the use of many words and phrases, may be properly specified in this place. Of the following quotations, I have chosen the first, because it shows, in some measure, the state of *European* science as well as of the *English* tongue; and the second, because it is valuable for the force of thought and beauty of expression.

I.

In that lond, ne in many othere begonde that, no man may see the sterre transmontane, that is clept the sterre of the see, that is unmevable, and that is toward the Northe, that we clepen the lode sterre. But men seen another sterre, the contrarie to him, that is toward the South, that is clept Antartyk. And right as the schip men taken here avys here, and governe hem be the lode sterre, right so don schip men begonde the parties, be the sterre of the South, the which sterre apperethe not to us. And this sterre, that is toward the Northe, that we clepen the lode sterre, ne apperethe not to hem. For whiche cause, men may wel perceyve, that the lond and the see ben of rownde schapp and forme. For the partie of the firmament schewethe in o contree, that schewethe not in another contree. And men may well preuen be experience and sotyle compassment of wytt, that gif a man foud passages be schippes, that wolde go to serchen the world, men myghte go be schippe alle aboute the world, and aboven and benethen. The whiche thing I prove thus, afre that I have seyn. For I have been toward the parties of Braban, and beholden the Astrolabre, that the sterre that is clept the transmontayne, is 53 degrees highe. And more forthere in Almayne and Bewme, it hath 58 degrees. And more forth toward the parties septentrionales, it is 62 degrees of heghte, and certyn mynutes. For I my self have mesured it by the Astrolabre. Now schulle ye knowe, that agen the Transmontayne, is the tother sterre, that is clept Antartyke; as I have seyð before. And tho 2 sterres ne meeven nevere. And be hem turneth alle the firmament, righte as dothe a wheel, that turneth be his axille tree: so that tho sterres beren the firmament in 2 egalle parties; so that it hath als moche aboven, as it hath benethen. Afre this, I have gon toward the parties meridionales, that is toward the South, and I have founden, that in Lybye, men seen first the sterre Antartyk. And so fer I have gon more in tho contrees, that I have founde that sterre more highe; so that toward the highe Lybye, it is 18 degrees of heghte, and certeyn mynutes (of the whiche, 60 mynutes maken a degree) afre goynge be see and be londe, toward this contree, of that I have spoke, and to other yles and londes begonde that contree, I have founden the sterre Antartyk of 33 degrees of heghte, and no mynutes. And gif I hadde had compayn and schippyng, for to go more begonde, I trowe wel in certyn, that we scholde have seen alle the roundnesse of the firmament alle aboute. For as I have seyð you be for, the half of the firmament is betwene tho 2 sterres: the whiche halfondelle I have seyn. And of the tother halfondelle, I have seyn toward the Northe, undre the Transmontane 62 degrees and 10 mynutes; and toward the partie meridionalle, I have seen undre the Antartyk 33 degrees and 16 mynutes: and thanne the halfondelle of the firmament in allé, ne holdethe not but 180 degrees. And of tho 180, I have seen 62 on that o part, and 33 on that other part, that ben 95 degrees, and nyghe the halfondelle of a degree; and so there ne faylethe but that I have seen alle the firmament, saf 84 degrees and the halfondelle of a degree; and that is not the fourthe part of the firmament. For the 1 partie of the roundnesse of the firmament holt 90 degrees: so there fayleth but 5 degrees and an half, of the fourthe partie. And

also I have seen the 3 parties of alle the roundnesse of the firmament, and more \pm 5 degrees and an half. Be the whiche I seye \pm on corteynly, that men may envirowne all the erthe of alle the world, as wel undre as aboven, and turnen agen to his contree, that hadde companye and schippyng and conduyt: and alle weyes he scholde fynde men, londes, and yles, als wel as in this contree. For \pm ee wyten wel, that thei that ben toward the Antartyk, thei ben stoghte, feet agen feet of hem, that dwellen under the transmontane; als wel as wee and thei that dwellyn under us, ben feet agenst feet. For alle the parties of see and of lond han here apposites, habitables or trepassables, and thei of this half and beyond half. And wytehe wel, that afre that, that I may pereeve and comprhende, the lordes of Prestre John, emperor of Ynde, ben undre us. For in goynge from Scotland or from Englund toward Jerusalem, men gon upward always. For oure lond is in the lowe partie of the erthe, toward the West: and the land of Prestre John is the lowe partie of the erthe, toward the Est: and thei han there the day, whan wee have the nyghte, and also highe to the contrarie, thei han the nyghte, whan wee han the day. For the erthe and the see ben of round forme and schapp, as I have seyd befor. And that that men gon upward to o cost, men gon downward to another cost. Also \pm ee have herd me seye, that Jerusalem is in the myddes of the world; and that may men preve and schewen there, be a spere, that is pighte in to the erthe, upon the hour of mydday, whan it is equinoxium, that scheweth no schadwe on no syde. And that it scholde ben in the myddes of the world, David wytnesseth it in the Psalme, where he sythe, Deus operatus est salute in medio terre. Thanne thei that parten fro the parties of the West, for to go toward Jerusalem, als many iorneyes as thei gon upward for to go thidre, in als many iorneyes may thei gon fro Jerusalem, unto other conynyes of the superficialite of the erthe begonde. And whan men gon begonde the iorneyes, towards Ynde and to the foreyn yles, alle is envyrowynge the roundnesse of the erthe and of the see, undre oure contrees on this half. And therefore lathe it befallen many tymes of o thing, that I have herd cowted, whan I was \pm ong; how a worthi man departed sometyne from oure contrees, for to go serche the world. And so he passed Ynde, and the yles begonde Ynde, where ben mo than 5000 yles: and so longe he wente be see and lond, and so envirownd the world be many seysons, that he fond an yle, where he herd speke his owne langage, callynge on oxen in the plowhe, suche wordes as men speken to bestes in his owne contree: whereof he hadde gret mervayle: for he knewe not how it myghte be. But I seye, that he had gon so longe, be londe and be see, that he had envyrownd alle the erthe, that he was comen agen envyrowynge, that is to seye, goynge aboute, unto his owne marches, \pm if he wolde have passed forth, til he had founden his contree and his owne knowleche. But he turned agen from thens, from whens he was come fro: and so he loste moche peynfulle labour, as him self seyde, a gret while afre, that he was comen hom. For it befelle afre, that he wente in to Norweye: and there tempest of the see toke him: and he arrived in an yle; and whan he was in that yle, he knew wel, that it was the yle, where he had herd speke his owne langage before, and the callynge of the oxen at the plowhe: and that was possible thing. But how it semethe to symple men unlearned, that men ne mowe not go undre the erthe, and also that men scholde falle toward the hevne, fro undre! But that may not be, upon lesse, than wee mowe falle toward hevne, fro the erthe, where wee ben. For fro what partie of the erthe, that men duelle, outhir aboven or benethen, it semethe alweyes to hem that duellen, that thei gon more righte than any other folk. And righte as it semethe to us, that thei ben undre us, righte so it semethe hem, that wee ben undre hem. For \pm if a man myghte falle fro the erthe unto the firmament; he grettere resoun, the erthe and the see, that ben so grette and so hevvy, scholde fallen to the firmament: but that may not be: and therefore seithe oure Lord God, Non timeas me, qui suspendi terrâ ex nichilo? And alle be it, that it be possible thing, that men may so envyrowne alle the world, natheless of a 1000 persones, on ne myghte not happen to returnen in to his contree. For, for the gretnesse of the erthe and of the see, men may go be a 1000 and a 1000 other weyes, that no man cowle redye him perfetely toward the parties that he cam fro, but \pm if it were be aventury and happ, or be the grace of God. For the erthe is fille large and fille gret, and holt in roundnesse and aboute envyrownd, be aboven and be benethen 20125 myles, afre the opynyoun of the olde wise astronomeres. And here seynge I repreve noughte. But afre my lytylle wyt, it semethe me, sayynge here reverence, that it is more. And for to have bettere understondynge, I seye thus, be thei ymagyned a figure, that hath a gret compas; and aboute the poynt of the gret compas, that is clept the centre, be made another litille compas: than afre, be the gret compass devysed be lines in manye parties; and that alle the lynes meeten at the centre: so that in as many parties, as the gret compas schal be departed, in als manye, schalle be departed the litille, that is aboute the centre, alle be it, that the spaces ben lesse. Now thanne, be the gret compas represented for the firmament, and the litille compas represented for the erthe. Now thanne the firmament is devysed, be astronomeres, in 12 signes; and every signe is devysed in 30 degrees, that is 360 degrees, that the firmament hath aboven. Also, be the erthe devysed in als many parties, as the firmament; and lat every partye answeere to a degree of the firmament: and wytehe it wel, that afre the anctoures of astronomye, 700 furlonges of erthe answeren to a degree of the firmament; and tho ben 87 miles and 4 furlonges. Now be that here multiplyed be 360 sithes; and than thei ben 31500 myles, every of 8 furlonges, afre myles of oure contree. So moche hath the erthe in roundnesse, and of heghte envirownd, afre myn opynyoun and myn undirstondynge. And \pm ee schulle undirstonde, that afre the opynyoun of olde wise philosophres and astronomeres, oure contree ne Irlond ne Wales ne Scotland ne Norweye ne the other yles costynge to hem, ne ben not in the superficialite cownted aboven the erthe; as it schewethe be alle tho bokes of astronomye. For

the superficialtee of the erthe is departed in 7 parties, for the 7 planetes: and tho parties ben clept clymates. And onre parties be not of the 7 clymates: for thei ben descendynge toward the West. And also these yles of Ynde, which beth evene agenst us, beth noght reckned in the clymates: for thei ben agenst us, that ben in the lowe contree. And the 7 clymates streechen hem envyrourynge the world.

II.

And I John Maundevylle knyghte aboveseyd, (alle thoughe I be unworthi) that departed from oure contrees and passed the see, the xeer of grace 1322, that have passed manye londes and manye yles and contrees, and cerched manye fulle straunge places, and have ben in many a fulle gode honourable compnye, and at many a faire dede of armes, (alle be it that I dide none myself, for myn unble insullisance) now I am comen hom (unawgree my self) to reste: for gowtes, artetykes, that me distreynen, tho diffynen the ende of my labour, agenst my wille (God knowethe.) And thus takynge solace in my wreeched reste, recordynge the tyme passed, I have fulfilled theise thinges and putte hem wryten in this boke, as it wolde come in to my mynde, the xeer of grace 1356 in the 31 xeer that I departede from oure contrees. Wherefore I preye to alle the rederes and hereres of this boke, xif it plesse hem, that thei wolde preyen to God for me: and I schalle preye for hem. And alle tho that seyn for me a Pater noster, with an Ave Maria, that God forgeve me my synnes, I make hem partneres and graunte hem part of alle the gode pilgrymages and of alle the gode dedes, that I have don, xif ony be to his plesance: and noghte only of the, but of alle that evere I schalle do unto my lyfes ende. And I beseeche Almyghty God, fro whom alle godenesse and grace comethe fro, that he vouchesaf, of his excellent mercy and habundant grace, to fulle fylle hire soules with inspiracioun of the Holy Gost, in makynge defence of alle hire gostly enemyes here in erthe, to hire salvacioun, bothe of body and soule; to worschipe and thankynge of him, that is thre and on, with outen begynnynge and withouten endynge; that is withouten qualitee, good, and withouten quantytee, gret; that in alle places is present, and alle thinges contenynynge: the whiche that no goodnesse may amende, ne non ewelle empyre; that in perkyte trynYTE lyveth and regneth God, be alle worldes and be alle tymes. Amen, Amen, Amen.

The first of our authours, who can be properly said to have written *English*, was Sir *John Gower*, who, in his *Confession of a Lover*, calls *Chaucer* his disciple, and may therefore be considered as the father of our poetry.

Nowe for to speke of the commune,
It is to drede of that fortune,
Which hath befall in sondrye londes:
But ofte for defeaute of bondes
All sodeinly, er it be wist,
A tunne, whan his lie arist
Tobreketh, and renneth all aboute,
Whiche els shulde nought gone out.
And eke full ofte a littell skare
Vpon a banke, er men be ware,
Let in the streme, whiche with gret peine,
If any man it shall restraine.
Where lawe failleth, error groweth.
He is not wise, who that ne troweth.
For it hath proued oft er this.

And thus the common clamour is
In every londe, where people dwelleth:
And eche in his complainte telleth,
How that the world is miswent,
And therevpon his argument.
Yeueth every man in sondrie wise:
But what man wolde him selfe auise
His conscience, and nought misuse,
He maie well at the first excuse
His god, whiche ever stant in one,
In him there is defeaute none
So must it stande vpon vs selue,
Nought only vpon ten ne twelue,
But plenary vpon vs all:
For man is cause of that shall fall.

The history of our language is now brought to the point at which the history of our poetry is generally supposed to commence, the time of the illustrious *Geoffrey Chaucer*, who may perhaps, with great justice, be stiled the first of our versifiers who wrote poetically. He does not however appear to have deserved all the praise which he has received, or all the censure that he has suffered. *Dryden*, who mistakes genius for learning, and, in confidence of his abilities, ventured to write of what he had not examined, ascribes to *Chaucer* the first refinement of our numbers, the first production of easy and natural rhymes, and the improvement of our language, by words borrowed from the more polished languages of the continent. *Skinner* contrarily blames him in harsh terms for having vitiated his native speech by whole cartloads of foreign words. But he that reads the works of *Gower* will find smooth numbers and easy rhymes, of which *Chaucer* is supposed to have been the inventor, and the *French* words, whether good or bad, of which *Chaucer* is charged as the importer. Some innovations he might probably make, like others, in the infancy of our poetry, which the paucity of books does allow us to discover with parti-

cular exactness; but the works of *Gower* and *Lydgate* sufficiently evince, that his diction was in general like that of his contemporaries: and some improvements he undoubtedly made by the various dispositions of his rhymes, and by the mixture of different numbers, in which he seems to have been happy and judicious. I have selected several specimens both of his prose and verse; and among them, part of his translation of *Boetius* to which another version, made in the time of queen *Mary*, is opposed. It would be improper to quote very sparingly an authour of so much reputation, or to make very large extracts from a book so generally known.

A.

I.

CHAUCER.¹

Alas! I wepyng am constrained to begin verse of sorowfull matter, that whilom in florishyng studie made delitable dities. For lo! rendyng muses of Poes enditen to me thinges to be writen, and dreie teres. At laste no drede ne might overcame the muses, that thei ne werren fellowes, and foloweden my waie, that is to saie, when I was exiled, thei that weren of my youth whilom welfull and grene, comforten now sorowfull wierdes of me olde man: for olde comen unwarely upon me, hasted by the harmes that I have, and sorowe hath commaunded his age to be in me. Heres here aren shad overtimelicke upon my hed: and the slaeke skinne trembleth of mine empted bodie. Thiike deth of men is welefull, that he ne cometh not in yeres that be swete, but cometh to wretches often icleped: Alas, alas! with how deth an ere deth cruell turneth awaie fro wretches, and naieth for to close wepyng eyen. While fortune unfaithfull favoured me with light godes, that sorowfull houre, that is to saie, the deth, had almoste drete myne hedde: but now for fortune cloudie hath chaunged her decevable chere to newarde, myne unpitous life draweth along ungreable dwellynges. O ye my frendes, what, or whereto avaunted ye me to ben welli For he that hath fallin, stode in no stedfast degre.

In the mene while, that I still record these thynges with my self, and marked my wepelic complainte with office of pointell: I saugh stondyng aboven the light of myn hed a woman of full grate reverence, by semblaunt. Her eyen breunying, and clere, seyng over the common might of menne, with a lively colour, and with soche vigour and

COLVILLE.

I that in tyme of prosperite, and floryshyng studye, made pleasaunte and delectable dities, or verses: alas now beyng heauy and sad overthrowen in aduersitie, am compelled to fele and fast heuines and greif. Beholde the muses Poeticall, that is to saye: the pleasure that is in poetes verses, do appoynt me, and compel me to writ these verses in meter, and the sorowfull verses do wet my wretched face with very waterye teares, yssuinge out of my eyes for sorowe. Whiche muses no feare without doute could overcome, but that they wold folow me in my journey of exile or banishment. Sometyne the ioie of happy and lusty delectable youth dyd comfort me, and nowe the course of sorowfull olde age causeth me to reioyse. For hasty old age vnloked for is come vpon me with her incommodities and euyls, and sorow hath commaunded and broughte me into the same old age, that is to say: that sorowe causeth me to be olde, before my time come of olde age. The hoer heares do growe vntimely vpon my heade, and my reuiled skynne trembleth my flesh, cleane consumed and wasted with sorowe. Mannes death is happy, that cometh not in youth, when a man is lustye, and in pleasure or welth: but in time of aduersitie, when it is often desyred. Alas alas howe dull and deffe be the cares of cruel death vnto men in misery that would fayne dye: and yet refusythe to come and shutte vp theyr carefull wepyng eyes. Whiles that false fortune fanoryed me with her transitorye goodes, then the howre of death had almost overcome me. That is to say deathe was redy to oppresse me when I was in prosperitie. Nowe for by cause that fortune beyng turned, from prosperitie into aduersitie (as the clere daye is darkyd with cloudes) and hath chaungyd her deceyvable countenance: my wretched life is yet prolonged and doth continue in dolour. O my frendes why haue you so often bosted me, sayinge that I was happy when I had honor possessions riches, and authoritie whych be transitory thynges. He that hath fallen was in no stedfast degre.

Whyles that I considerydde pryuylye with my selfe the thynges before sayd, and descrybed my wofull complaynte after the maner and offyce of a wrytter, me thought I sawe a woman stand ouer my head of a reuerend countenance, haunng quycke and glisteryng clere eyes, aboue the common sorte of men in lyuely and delectable coloure, and ful of

¹ Compare (it is a paraphrase rather than a translation) with the second section of the Anglo-Saxon extract of p. xxv.

strength that it ne might not be neuqued, all were it so, that she were full of so grete age, that menne woulde not trowen in no manere, that she were of our elde.

The stature of her was of doutous Judgement, for sometyne she constrained and shronke her selven, like to the common mesure of menne: And sometyne it semed, that she touched the heven with the hight of her hedde. And when she hove her hedde higher, she perced the self heven, so that the sight of menne loking was in ydell: her clothes wer naked of right delie thredes, and subtil craft of perldurable matter. The whiche clothes she had woven with her owne handes, as I knewe well after by her self declaryng, and shewing to me the beantie: The whiche clothes a darknesse of a forlotten and dispyed cde had dusked and darked, as it is woute to darke by smoked Images.

In the netherest hemme and border of these clothes mēne redde iwoven therein a Grekische A, that signifieth the life active, and above that letter, in the hiest bordure, a Grekische C, that signifieth the life contemplative. And betwene these two letters there were seen degrees noldy wrought in manner of ladders, by whiche degrees menne might climben from the netherest letter to the upperest: nathelless handes of some men hadden kerve that clothe, by violence or by strength, and the hygher parte wher the letter T, was whiche is vnderstand speculation or contemplacion. Neuertheles the handes of some vyolente persones had cut the sayde vestures and had taken awaye certayne peeis thereof, such as every one coude catch. And she her selfe dyd bare in her ryght hand litel bokes, and in her left hande a scripter, which foresyd philosophy (when she saw the muses poetical present at my bed, spekyng sorrowful wordes to my wepynges) beyng angry sayd (with terrible or frownyng countenance) who suffred these crafty harlottes to com to this sycke man? whiche can help hym by no means of his grieve by any kind of medicines, but rather increase the same with swete poyson. These be they that doo dystroye the fertile and plentious commodities of reason and the fruytes therof wyth their pryckynge thornes, or barren afflictions, and accustome or subdue mens myndes with sickness, and hegynges, and do not delyver or heale them of the same. But yf your flattery had conveyed or wythdrawen from me, any vulneryd man as the comen sorte of people are woute to be, I coude have ben better contentyd, for in that my worke should not be hurt or hynderyd. But you have taken and conveyed from me this man that hath ben broughte vp in the studies of Aristotel and of Plato. But yet get you hence mermaids (that seme swete untill you have brought a man to deathe) and suffer me to heale this my man wyth my muses or seyneces that be hedsome and good. And after that philosophy had spoken these wordes the sayd compaignie of the musys poetical beyng rebukyd and sad, caste down their countenance to the grounde, and by blasynge confessed their shakfastnes, and went out of the dores. But I (that had my syght dull and blynd wyth wepyng, so that I knew not what woman this was haunyng soo great authoritie) was

strength, although she semed so olde that by no means she is thought to be one of this oure tyme, her stature is of douteiful knowledge, for nowe she shewethe herselfe at the common length or statour of men, and other whiles she semeth so high, as though she touched heven with the crown of her hed. And when she wold stretch fourth her hed hygher, it also perced thorough heaven, so that mens syghte coude not attaine to behold her. Her vestures or cloths were perfyt of the finyste thredes, and subtyll workmanship, and of substance permanent, whiche vesturs she had woven with her own handes as I perceyved after by her owne saynge. The kynde of beawtye of the whiche vestures, a certayne darkenes or rather ignorance of odennes forgotten hadde obscuryd and darkened, as the smoke is wont to darken Images that stand nyghe the smoke. In the lower parte of the said vestures was read the greke letter P, woken whiche signifyeth practise or actyffe, and in the hygher part of the vestures the greke letter T, whiche standeth for theoria, that signifieth speculation or contemplation. And betwene both the sayd letters were sene certayne degrees, wrought after the manner of ladders, wherein was as it were a passage or waye in steppes or degrees from the lower part wher the letter P, was which is vnderstand from practys or actyff, unto everiche manne of hem had borne awaie soche pees, as he might getten. And forsothe this foresaid woman bare smale bokes in her right hande, and in her left hand she bare a speeter. And when she sawe these Poeticall muses approchyng about my bed, and endityng wordes to my wepynges, she was a litle moved, and glowed with cruell eyen. Who (quod she) hath suffered approchen to this sike manne these comen strompettes, of which is the place that menne callen Theatre, the whiche onely ne asswage not his sorowes with remedies, but thei would feede and norishe hym with swete venime? Forsothe, that ben tho that with thornes, and pryckynge of talentes of afflictions, whiche that ben nothing fructuous nor profitable, dystroyen the Corne, plentious of fructes of reson. For thei holden hertes of men in usage, but thei ne deliver no folke fro maladie. But if ye muses had wythdrawen fro me with your flatteries any uncomynge and unprofitable manne, as ben wont to finde commonly among the peple, I wold well suffre the lasse grievously. For why, in soche an unprofitable man myne ententes were nothing endamaged. But ye wythdrawen fro me this man, that hath ben nourished in my studies or scoles of Eleaticis, and of Academicis in Greece. But goeth now rather awaie ye Mermaidens, whiche that ben swete, till it be at the last, and suffreth this man to be cured and heled by my muses, that is to say, by my notefull sciences. And thus this compaignie of muses iblamed casten wrothly the chere downward to the yerth, and shewing by rednesse ther shame, thei passeden sorrowfully the threshold. And I of whom the sight plunged in teres was darked, so that I ne might not know what that woman was, of so Imperial anothoritie, I woxe all alashed and stoned, and cast my sight doune to the yerth, and began still for to abide what

amasyd or astonyed, and lokyng downward, towarde the grounde, I began pryvylye to look what thyng she would saye fether, then she had said. Then she approching and drawyng nere vnto me, sat downe vpon the vttermost part of my bed, and lokyng vpon my face sad with wepyng, and deelynyn toward the earth for sorow, bewayled the trouble of my minde wyth theae sayynges folowyng.

she would doen afterward. Then came she nere, and set her doune vpon the utterest corner of my bed, and she beholding my chere, that was cast to the yerth, hevie and grevous of wepyng, complained with these wordes (that I shall saie) the perturbation of my thought.

II.

THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE ASTROLABIE.

This book (written to his son in the year of our Lord 1391, and in the 11 of King Richard II.) standeth so good at this day, especially for the horizon of Oxford, as in the opinion of the learned it cannot be amended, says an Editor of Chaucer.

LYTEL Lowys my sonne, I pereceve well by certaine evidences thyne abylyte to lerne scyences, touching nombres and proportions, and also well consydre I thy besye prayer in especial to lerne the tretyse of the astrolabye. Than for as moche as a philosopher saithe, he wrapeth hym in his frende, that condiscendeth to the ryghtfull prayers of his frende: therefore I have given the a sufficient astrolabye for oure orizont, compownd after the latitude of Oxenforde: vpon the whiche by mediacion of this lytell tretise, I purpose to teche the a certaine nombre of conclusions, pertaynyng to this same instrument. I say a certaine nombre of conclusions for thre causes, the first cause is this. Truste wel that al the conclusions that have be founden, or ells possiblye might be founde in so noble an instrument as in the astrolabye, ben unknowen perfetly to anye mortal man in this region, as I suppose. Another cause is this, that sothely in any cartes of the astrolabye that I have ysene, ther ben some conclusions, that wol not in al thinges performe ther behestes: and some of hem ben to harde to thy tender age of ten yere to conceve. This tretise divided in five partes, wil I shewe the wondir light rules and naked wordes in Englishe, for Latine ne caust thou nat yet but smale, my litel sonne. But neverthelesse sulliseth to the these trewe conclusyons in Englishe, as well as sulliseth to these noble clerkes grekes these same conclusions in greke, and to the Arabines in Arabike, and to Jewes in Hebrewe, and to the Latin folke in Latyn: whiche Latyn folke had hem firste out of other divers langages, and write hem in ther owne tonge, that is to saie in Latine.

And God wote that in all these languages and in manye mo, have these conclusyons ben sufficientlye lerned and taught, and yet by divers rules, right as divers pathes leden divers folke the right waye to Rome.

Now wol I pray mekely every person discrete, that redeth or hereth this lytel tretise to have my rude ententing excused, and my superfluite of wordes, for two causes. The first cause is, for that curious endityng and harde sentences is ful hevy at ones, for soch a childe to lerne. And the seconde cause is this, that sothely me semeth better to writen unto a childe twice a gode sentence, than be feriete it ones. And, Lowis, if it be so that I shewe the in my lith Englishe, as trewe conclusions touching this mater, and not only as trewe but as many and subtil conclusions as ben yshewed in latin, in any comon tretise of the astrolabye, come me the more thanke, and praye God save the kinge, that is lorde of this langage, and all that him faith bereth, and obedieth everiche in his degree, the more and the lasse. But consydreth well, that I ne usurpe not to have founden this werke of my labour or of myne engin. I name but a leude compilatour of the laboure of olde astrologiens, and have it translated in myn englishe onely for thy doctrine: and with this swerde shal I slene envy.

The first partye.

The first partye of this tretise shall reherce the figures, and the membres of thyne astrolaby, bycause that thou shalte have the greter knowyng of thine owne instrument.

The seconde partye.

The seconde partye shal teche the to werken the very practike of the foresaid conclusions, as ferforthe and also narowe as may be shewed in so smale an instrument portatife aboute. For wel wote every astrologien, that smallest fractions he wol not be shewed in so smal an instrument, as in subtil tables calculated for a cause.

III.

The Prologue of the TESTAMENT OF LOVE.

Many men there ben, that with eres openly sprad so moche swallowen the deliciousnesse of jstes and of ryme, by queint knittinge coloures that of the godenesse or of the badnesse of the sentence take they litel hede or els no ie.

Sothelye dulle witte and a thoughtfulle soule so sore have mined and graffed in my spirites, that soche craft of endityng woll nat ben of mine acquaintaunce. And for rude wordes and boistous percen the herte of the herer to the inrest point, and planten there the sentence of thinges, so that with litel helpe it is able to spring, this boke, that nothyng hath of the

grete flode of wytte, ne of semelyche colours, is dolven with rude wordes and boistous, and so draw togeder to maken the catchers therof ben the more ready to hent sentence.

Some men there ben, that painten with colours riche and some with wers, as with red inke, and some with coles and chalke: and yet is there gode matter to the leude peple of thylke chalkye purtreiture, as hem thinketh for the time, and afterward the syght of the better colours yeven to hem more joye for the first leudenesse. So sothly this leude cloudy occupacyon is not to prayse, but by the leude, for comenly leude leudenesse commendeth. Eke it shal yeve right that other precyous thynges shall be the more in reverence. In Latin and French both many soveraine wittes had grete delyte to endite, and have many noble thinges fulfillde, but certes there ben some that spoken ther poise mater in Frenche, of whiche speche the Frenche men have as gode a fantasye as we have in heryng of Frenche mens Englishe. And many termes there ben in Englyshe, whiche unneth we Englishe men comen declare the knowleginge: howe should than a Frenche man borne? soche termes can ne jumpere in his matter, but as the jay chatereth Englishe. Right so truly the understandyn of Englishmen woll not stretche to the privie termes in Frenche, what so ever we bosten of straunge langage. Let than clerkes enditen in Latin, for they have the propertie of science, and the knowinge in that facultie: and lette Frenche men in ther Frenche also enditen ther quaint termes, for it is kyndely to ther mouthes; and let us shewe our fantasies in such wordes as we lerneden of our dame's tonge. And although this boke be lytel thank worthy for the lendnesse in travaile, yet soch writing exiten men to thilke thinges that ben necessarie: for every man therely may as by a perpetual myrrour sene the vices or vertues of other, in whyche thyng lightly may be conceived to eschue perils, and necessities to catch, after as aventures have fallen to other peple or persons.

Certes the soverainst thinge of desire and most creature resonable, have or els should have full appetite to ther perfeccyon: unresonable bestes mowen not, siþe reson hath in hem no workinge: than resonable that wol not, is comparisouned to unresonable, and made lyke hem. Forsothe the most soveraine and finall perfeccion of man is in knowynge of a sothe, withouten any entent deceevable, and in love of one very God, that is inchaungeable, that is to knowe, and love his creator.

Nowe principally the mene to brynge in knowleging and lovyng his creatour, is the consideracyon of thynges made by the creatour, wher through by thylke thinges that ben made, understandynge here to our wyttes, arne the unsene privities of God made to us syghtfull and knowinge, in our contemplancon and understandinge. These thinges than forsothe moche bringen us to the ful knowleginge sothe, and to the purfyte love of the maker of heavenly thynges. Lo! David saith: thou haste delited me in makinge, as who saith, to have delite in the tyme how God hat lent me in consideracion of thy makinge. Wherof Aristotle in the boke de Animalibus, saith to naturall philosophers: it is a grete lykynge in love of nowinge ther creature: and also in knowinge of causes in kindelye thynges, considrid forsothe the formes of kindelye thinges and the shap, a gret kyndely love we shulde have to the werkman that hem made. The crafte of a werkman is shewed in the werk. Herefore trulie the philosophers with a lyvely studie manie noble thinges, righte precyous, and worthy to memorye, written, and by a gret swet and travaille to us leffen of causes the properties in natures of thinges to whiche therfore philosophers it was more joy, more lykynge, more herty lust in kindely vertues and matters of reson the perfeccion by busy study to knowe, than to have had all the tresour, al the richesse, al the vaine glory, that the passed emperours, princes, or kinges hadden. Therefore the names of hem in the boke of perpetuall memorie in vertue and pace arne written; and in the contrarie, that is to saine, in Styxe the foule pitte of helle arne thilke pressed that soch godenes hated. And because this boke shall be of love, and the prime causes of stering in that doynge with passions and diseses for wantinge of desire, I wil that this boke be cleped the testament of love.

But nowe thou reader, who is thilke that will not in scorne laughe to here a dwarfe or els halfe a man, say he wil rende out the swerde of Herenley handes, and also he shulde set Herenles Gades a mile yet ferther, and over that he had power of strength to pull up the spere, that Alisander the noble might never wagge, and that passinge al thinge to ben mayster of Fraunce by might, there as the noble gracious Edward the thirde for al his grete prowesse in victories ne might al, yet conquere?

Certes I wote well, ther shall be made more scorne and jape of me, that I so unworthely clothed altogether in the clondie cloude of mecoming, wil putten me in prees to speak of love, or els of the causes in that matter, siþen al the grettest clerkes han had ynough to don, and as who saith gathered up elene toforne hem, and with ther sharp sithes of coming al mowen and made therof grete rekes and noble, ful of al plenties to fede me and many an other. Envy forsothe commendeth noughte his reson, that he hath in hain, be it never so trusty. And although these noble repers, as gode workmen and worthy ther hier, han al draw and bounde up in the sheves, and made many shokes, yet have I ensample to gaðer the smale crommes, and fullin ma walet of tho that fallen from the bourde among the smalle houndes, notwithstanding the travaile of the almoignier, that hath draw up in the cloth al the remissuiles, as trenchours, and the relefo to here to the almesse. Yet also have I love of the noble husbunde Boece, although I be a straunger of comynge to come after his doctrine, and these grete workmen, and glene my handfuls of the shedyng after ther handes, and yf me faile ought of my ful, to encrease my porcion with that I shal drawe by privyties out of shokes; a slye servaunte in his owne helpe is often moche commended; knowynge of trouthe in causes of thynges, was more hardier in the firste

sechers, and so sayth Aristotle, and lighter in us that han folowed after. For ther passing study han freshed our wittes, and oure understandynge han excited in consideracion of trouth by sharpenes of ther reasons. Utterly these thinges be no dremes ne japes, to throwe to hogges, it is lyfelych mete for children of trouth, and as they me betiden whan I pilgramed out of my kith in wintere, whan the wether out of mesure was hoistous, and the wyld wynd Boreas, as his kind asketh, with dryinge coldes maketh the waves of the ocean se so to arise unkindely over the commune bankes that was in point to spill all the erthe.

B.

I. *From the PROLOGUE to the CANTERBURY TALES of CHAUCER.*

When that Aprilis with his shouris sote,
The drought of March had percid to the rote,
And bathid every veyn in such licour,
Of which vertne engendrid is the flour,
When Zephyrus eke, with his sweete broth
Enspirid hath, in every holt and heth
The tender croppis; and that the yong Sunn
Hath in the Ram his halve cours y runn;
And smale foulis makin melodye,
That slepin alle night with opyn eye,
(So prickith them nature in ther courage)
Then longin folk to go on pilgrynage;
And palmers for to sekin strange strondes,
To servin hallowes couth in sondry londes;
And specially fro every shir's end
Of England, to Canterbury they wend,
The holy bli-sull martyr for to seke,
That them hath holpin, whan that they were seke.

Befell that in that seson on a day
In Southwerk at the Taberd as I lay,
Redy to wendin on my pilgrynage
To Canterbury, with devote courage,
At night wer come into that hostery
Wele nine and twenty in a company
Of sundrie folk, by aventure yfall
In felaschip; and pilgrimes wer they all;
That toward Canterbury woldin ride.

The chambers and the stablis werin wide,
And well we werin esid at the best;
And shortly whan the sunne was to rest,
So had I spokin with them everych one,
That I was of ther felaschip anone;
And made forward eeli for to rise,
To take our weye, ther as I did devise.

But natheless while that I have time and space,
Er' that I further in this tale pace,
Methinkith it accordaunt to reson,
To tell you alle the condition
Of ech of them, so as it semid me,
And which they werin, and of what degree,
And eke in what array that they wer in:
And at a knight then woll I first begin.

A KNIGHT ther was, and that a worthy man,
That fro the tyme that he first began
To ridin out, he lovid Chevalrie,
Trough and honour, fredome and curtesy.

Full worthy was he in his lord's werre,
And thereto had he ridin name more ferre
As well in Christendom, as in Hethenes;
And evyr honoured for his worthiness.

At Alessandre he was whan it was won;
Full oft tyme he had the horn begun
Abovin alle nacions in Pruce;
In Lettow had he ridin, and in Luce,
No Christen-man so oft of his degree
In Granada; in the sege had he be
Of Algezir, and ridin Belmary;
At Leyis was he, and at Sitaly,
Whan that they wer won; and in the grete see
At many a noble army had he be;
At mortal battails had he ben fiftene,
And foughtin for our feith at Tramesene,
In listis thrys, and atwey slein his fo.

This ilke worthy knight had ben also
Sometimis with the lord of Palathy,
Ayens another hethin in Turkey;
And evirmore he had a sovrane prize;
And though that he was worthy, he was wise;
And of his port as meke as a maid,
He never yet no villany ne said
In all his life into no manner wight;
He was a very parfit gentil knight.
But for to tellin you of his array,
His hors wer good; but he was nothing gay,
Of fustian he werd a pipen,
Alle besmetrid with his haburgeon.
For he was late ycome from his viage,
And wente for to do his pilgrynage.

II.

THE HOUSE OF FAME.

The First Boke.

Now herkin, as I have you saied,
What that I mette or I abraied,
Of December the tenith daie,
When it was night, to slepe I laie,
Right as I was wonte for to doen,
And fill aslepè wondir sone,
As he that was werie forgo
On pilgrynagè milis two

To the corps of saint Leonarde,
To makin lithe that erst was harde.

But as me slept me mette I was
Within a temple made of glas,
In whiche there werin no images
Of golde, standyng in sondrie stages,
Sette in mo riche tabirnacles,
And with perre mo pinnacles,
And mo curious portraitureis,
And qneint manir of figuris
Of golde worke, then I sawe evn.

But certainly I n'ist never
Where that it was, but well wist I
It was of Venus redily
This temple, for in portreiture
I sawe anone right her figure
Nakid yfletyng in a se,
And also on her hedde parde
Her rosy garland white and redde,
And her coube for to kembe her hedde,
Her doves, and Dan Cupido
Her blindè sonne, and Vulcano,
That in his face ywas full bronne.

But as I rouid up and doune,
I founde that on the wall there was
Thus writin on a table of bras.

I woll now syng, if that I can,
The armis, and also the man,
That first came through his destine
Fugitive fro Troye the countre
Into Itaile, with full moche pine,
Unto the strandis of Lavine,
And tho began the storie anone,
As I shall tellin you celone.

First sawe I the distruction
Of Troie, thorough the Greke Sinon,
With his false untrue forswerynges,
And with his chere and his lesynges,
That made a horse, brought into Troye,
By whiche Trojan●lostē all ther joye.

And afir this was graved, alas!
How Ilions castill assailed was,
And won, and kyng Priamus slain,
And Polites his sonne certain,
Dispitously of Dan Pyrrhus.

And next that sawe I howe Venus,
When that she sawe the castill brende,
Doune from hevin she gan discende,
And bade her sonne Æneas fle,
And how he fled, and how that he
Escapid was from all the pres,
And toke his fathre, old Anchises,
And bare hym on his backe awaie,
Crying alas and welawaie!
The whiche Anchises in his hande,
Bare tho the goddis of the lande

I mene thilke that unbrennid were.

Then sawe I next that all in fere
How Creusa, Dan Æneas wife,
Whom that he lovid all his life,
And her yong sonne clepid Julo,
And eke Ascanius also,
Fleddin eke, with full drierie chere,
That it was pite for to here,
And in a forest as thei went
How at a tournyng of a went
Creusa was iloste, alas!
That rede not I, how that it was
How he her sought, and how her ghoste
Bad him to fle the Grekis hoste,
And saied he must into Itaile,
As was his destinie, sunns faile,
That it was pitie for to here,
When that her spirite gan appere,
The wordis that she to hym saied,
And for to kepe her sonne hym praised.

There sawe I gravin eke how he
His fathir eke, and his meinë,
With his shippis began to saile
Toward the countrey of Itaile,
As streight as ere thei mightin go.

There sawe I eke the cruill Juno,
That art Dan Jupiter his wife,
That hast thatid all thy life
Merciless all the Trojan blode,
Remin and erie as thou were wode
On Æolus, the god of windes,
To blowin out of allē kindes
So loudē, that he should ydrenche
Lorde, and ladie, and grome, and wenche
Of all the Trojanis nacion,
Without any of ther savacion.

There sawe I soche tempest arise,
That evēry herte might agrise
To se it paintid on the wall.

There sawe I eke gravin withall,
Venus, how ye, my ladie dere,
Ywepyng with full wofull chere
Yprayid Jupiter on hie,
To save and kepin that navie
Of that dere Trojan Æneas,
Sithins that he your sonne ywas.

III.

GODE COUNSAILE of CHAUCER.

Fle fro the prese and dwell with sothfastnesse,
Suffise unto thy gode though it be small,
For horde hath hate, and climbyng tikelnesse,
Prece hath envie, and wele it brent oer all,
Savour no more then the behovin shall,
Rede well thy self, that othir folke canst rede,
And trouthle the shall delivir it is no drede.

Painè the not eche crokid to redresse,
 In trust of her that tournith as a balle,
 Grete rest standith in lilil businesse,
 Beware also to spurne againe a nalle,
 Strive not as doith a crocke with a walle,
 Demith thy self, that demist othirs dede,
 And trouthe the shaft deliver it is no drede.

That the is sent receve in buxomenesse;
 The wrastlyng of this worlde askith a fall;
 Here is no home, here is but wildinesse;
 Forthe pilgrim, forthe o best out of thy stall,
 Loke up on high, and thanke thy God of all,
 Weivith thy huse and let thy ghost the lede,
 And trouthe the shall delivir, it is no drede.

IV.

BALADE of the VILLAGE WITHOUT PAINTING.

This wretchid worlde's transmutacion
 As wele and wo, nowe pore, and now honour,
 Without ordir or due discrecion
 Govirnid is by fortunes errour;
 But nathelesse the lacke of her favour
 Ne maie not doe me syng though that I die,
 Jay tout perdu, mon temps & mon labour
 For finally fortune I doe delie.

Yet is me left the sight of my recoun
 To knowin frende fro foe in thy mirroure,
 So moche hath yet thy tournyng up and down,
 I taughtin me to knowin in an hour,
 But truily no force of thy reddour
 To hym that ovir hymself hath maistrie,
 My suffisaunce yshal be my succour,
 For finally fortune I do delie.

O Socrates, thou stedfast champion,
 She ne might nevyr be thy turmentour,
 Thou nevyr dresdlist her oppression,
 Ne in her chere foundin thou no favour,
 Thou knewe wele the disceipt of her colour,
 And that her moste worship is for to lie,
 I knowe her eke a false dissimulour,
 For finally fortune I do delie.

The answer of Fortune.

No man is wretchid but hymself it wene,
 He that yhath hymself hath suffisaunce,
 Why saiest thou then I am to the so kene,
 That hast thy self out of my govinaunce?
 Saie thus grant mercie of thin habundaunce,
 That thou hast lent or this, thou shalt not strive,
 What wost thou yet how I the woll avaunce?
 And eke thou hast thy bestè frende alive.

I have the taught division betwene
 Frende of effete, and frende of countinaunce,
 The nedith not the galle of an hine,
 That curith eyin derke for ther penaunce;
 Now seest thou clere that wer in ignoraunce,
 Yet holt thine anker, and thou maist arive
 There bountie bereth the key of my substance,
 And eke thou haste thy bestè frende alive.

How many have I refused to sustene,
 Sith I have the fostrid in thy plesaunce?
 Wolt thou then make a statue on thy quene,
 That I shall be aie at thine ordinaunce?
 Thou born art in my reign of variaunce,
 About the whele with othir must thou drive
 My lore is bet, then wicke is thy grevaunce,
 And eke thou hast thy bestè frende alive.

The answer to Fortune.

Thy lore I dampne, it is adver-itie,
 My frend maist thou not revin blind goddesse,
 That I thy frendis knowe I thanke it the,
 Take hem again, let hem go lie a presse,
 The nigardis in keepyng ther richesse
 Pronostike is thou wolt ther fourre assaile,
 Wicke appetite cometh aie before sicknesse,
 In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

Fortune.

Thou pinchist at my mutabilitie,
 For I the kent a droppe of my richesse,
 And now me likith to withdrawin me,
 Why shouldist thou my realtie oppresse?
 The so maie ebbe and flowin more and lesse,
 The welkin hath might to shine, rain, and haile,
 Right so must I kithin my brotilnesse,
 In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

The Plaintiffe.

Lo, the execeucion of the majestie,
 That all purveighith of his rightwisenesse,
 That samè thyng fortune yelepyn ye,
 Ye blindè bestis full of leudenesse!
 The heven hath propertie of sikirnesse,
 This worldè hath evir restlesse travaile,
 The last daie is the ende of myne entresse,
 In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

Th' envoye of Fortune.

Princes I praie you of your gentillesse,
 Let not this man and me thus erie and plain,
 And I shall quitin you this businesse,
 And if ye liste releve hym of his pain,
 Praie ye his best frende of his noblenesse
 That to some bettir state he maie attain.

Lydgate was a monk of *Bury*, who wrote about the same time with *Chaucer*. Out of his prologue to his third book of the *Fall of Princes* a few stanzas are selected, which, being compared with the style of his two contemporaries, will show that our language was then not written by caprice, but was in a settled state.

Like a pilgrime which that goeth on foote,
And hath none horse to relene his trauayle,
Whote, drye and wery, and may find no bote
Of wel cold when thirst doth hym assayle,
Wine nor licour, that may to hym anayle,
Right so fare I which in my businesse,
No succour fynde my rudenes to redressa.

I mene as this, I haue no fresh licour
Out of the conduites of Calliope,
Nor through Clio in rhetorike no floure,
In my labour for to refresh me :
Nor of the susters in number thise three,
Which with Cithera on Parnaso dwell,
They neuer me gaue driuke once of their wel.

Nor of theyr springes clere and cristalline,
That sprange by touchyng of the Pegase,
Their fauour lacketh my making ten lumine
I fynde theyr bawme of so great scarcitie,
To tame their tunnes with some drop of pientie
For Poliphemus throw his great blindnes,
Hath in me derked of Argus the brightnes.

Our life here short of wit the great dulnes
The heny soule troubled with tranayle,
And of memorye the glasyng brotches,
Drede and vncunning haue made a strong batail
With werines my spirite to assayle,
And with their subtil creping in most quient
Hath made my spirit in making for to feint.

And ouermore, the ferefull frowardnes
Of my stepmother called obliuion,
Hath a bastyll of forgetfulnes,
To stoppe the passage, and shadow my reason
That I might haue no clere direccion,
In translating of new to quicke me,
Stories to write of olde antiquite.

Thus was I set and stode in double werre
At the metyng of feareful wayes tweyne,
The one was this, who euer list to lere,
Whereas good wyll gan me constrayne,
Bochas to accomplish for to doe my payne,
Came ignorance, with a menace of drede,
My penne to rest I durst not pcecede.

Fortescue was chief justice of the Common-Pleas, in the reign of king *Henry VI.* He retired in 1471, after the battle of Tewkesbury, and probably wrote most of his works in his privacy. The following passage is selected from his book of the *Difference between an absolute and limited Monarchy.*

Hyt may peradventure be marvelid by some men, why one Realme is a Lordshyp only *Rogall*, and the Prynce thereof rulyth yt by his Law, callid *Jus Regale*; and another Kyngdome is a Lordship, *Royal and Politike*, and the Prince thereof rulyth by a Lawe, callid *Jus Politicum et Regale*; sythen thes two Princes both of egall Astate.

To this dowte it may be answered in this manner; The first Institution of thes two Realmys, upon the Incorporation of them, is the Cause of this diuersyte.

When Nembroth by Might, for his own Glorie, made and incorporate the first Realme, and subduyd it to hymself by Tyrannye, he would not haue it governyd by any other Rule or Lawe, but by his own Will; by which and for th' accomplishment thereof he made it. And therfor, though he had thus made a Realme, holy Scripture denyed to cal hym a Kyng, *Quia Rex dicitur a Regendo*; Whych thyng he dyd not, but oppressyd the People by Myght, and therfor he was a Tyrant, and callid *Primus Tyrannorum*. But holy Writ callith hym *Robustus Vnctor coronam Deo*. For as the Hunter takyth the wyld beste for to sele and eate hym; so Nembroth subduyd to him the People with Might, to haue their service and their goods, using upon them the Lordship that is callid *Dominium Regale tantum*. After hym Belus that was callid first a Kyng, and after hym his Sone Nynus, and after hym other Panyns; They, by Example of Nembroth, made them Realmys, would not haue them rulyd by other Lawys than by their own Wills. Which Lawys ben right good under good Princes; and their Kyngdoms a then most resoundyd to the Kyngdome of God, which reynith upon Man, rulyng him by hys own Will. Wherfor many Crystyn Princes usen the same Lawe; and therfor it is, that the Lawys sayen, *Quod Principi placuit Legis habet vigorem*. And thus I suppose first begonne in Realmys, *Dominium tantum Regale*. But afterward, when Mankynd was more mansuete, and better disposyd to Vertue, Grete Communalities, as was the Feli-ship, that came into this Lond with Brute, wylling to be unyed and made a Body Politike callid a Realme, hauyng an Heed to governe it; as after the Saying of the Philosopher, every Commualtie unyed of many parts must needs haue an Heed; than they chose the same Brute to be their Heed and Kyng. And they and he upon this Incorporation and Institution, and onyng of themselves into a Realme, ordeynyd the same Realme so to be rulyd and justyfyd by such Lawys, as they al would assent unto; which Law therfor is callid *Politicum*; and bycause it is mynystrid by a Kyng, it is callid *Regale*. *Dominium Politicum dicitur quasi Regimen, plurium Scientia, sive Consilio ministratum*. The Kyng of Scotts reynith upon his People by this Lawe, *videlicet, Regimine Politico et Regali*. And Diodorus Sycthus saith, in his Boke *de prisca Historiis*, the Realme of Egypte is rulid by the same Lawe, and therfor the Kyng thereof chaungith not his Lawes, without the Assent of his People. And in like forme as he saith is ruled the Kyngdome of Saba, in Felici Arabia and the Lond of *Libie*; And also the more parte of al the Realmys in *Afrike*. Which manner of Rule and Lordship, the sayd Diodorus in that Boke, praysith gretely. For it is not only good for the

Prince, that may thereby the more sewerly do Justice, than by his owne Arbitriment; but it is also good for his People that receyve thereby, such Justice as they desyer themself. Now as me seynth, it ys shewyd openly ynough, why one Kyng rulyth and reynith on his People *Dominio tantum Regali*, and that other reynith *Dominio Politico et Regali*: For that one Kyngdome beganne, of and by, the Might of the Prince, and that other beganne, by the Desier and Institution of the People of the same Prince.

Of the works of Sir *Thomas More* it was necessary to give a larger specimen, both because our language was then in a great degree formed and settled, and because it appears from *Ben Johnson*, that his works were considered as models of pure and elegant style. The tale, which is placed first, because earliest written, will show what an attentive reader will, in perusing our old writers, often remark, that the familiar and colloquial part of our language, being disused among those classes who had no ambition of refinement, or affectation of novelty, has suffered very little change. There is another reason why the extracts from this authour are more copious: his works are carefully and correctly printed, and may therefore be better trusted than any other edition of the English books of that, or the preceding ages.

A MERRY IEST HOW A SERGEANT WOULD LEARNE TO PLAYE THE FRERE.

Written by mistister THOMAS MORE in hys youth.

• I kysse men alway,
Affyrme and say,
That best is for a man:
Diligently
For to apply,
The busines that he can,
And in no wyse,
To enterpryse,
An other faculte,
For he that wyll,
And can no skylle,
Is neuer lyke to the.
He that hath laffe,
The hosters craffe,
And falleth to making shone,
The snythe that shall,
To payntyng fall,
His thrift is well nigh done.
A blacke draper,
With whyte paper,
To goe to writyng seale,
An olde butler,
Beene a cutler,
I wene shall proue a fole.
And an olde trot,
That can I wot,
Nothyng but kysse the cup,
With her phisick,
Wil kepe one sieke,
Tyll she haue soused hym vp
A man of lawe,
That neuer sawe,
The wayes to bye and sell,
Wenyng to ryse,
By marchandise,
I wish to spede hym well.

A marchaunt eke,
That wyll goo seke,
By all the means he may,
To fall in sute,
Tyll he dispute,
His money cleane away,
Pletyng the lawe,
For euery strawe,
Shall proue a thrifty man,
With bate and stryke,
But by my life,
I cannot tell you whan.
Whan an latter
Wyll go snatter,
In philosophy,
Or a pedlar,
Ware a medlar,
In theology,
All that ensue,
Suche craftes new,
They drine so farre a cast,
That euermore,
They do therefore,
Beshrewe themselfe at last.
This thing was tryed
And verified,
Here by a sergeaunt late,
That thriftly was,
Or he coulde pas,
Rapped about the pate,
Whyte that he would
See how he coulde,
A little play the frere.
Now yf you wyll
Knowe how it fyll,
Take hede and ye shall here.

It happed so,
Not long ago,
A thrifty man there dyed,
An hundred pounde,
Of nobles rounde,
That had he layd a side:
His souer he wolde,
Should haue this godde,
For to beginne with all:
But to sullise
His chylde, well thrise,
That money was to smal.
Yet or this day
I haue hard say,
That many a man certesse,
Hath with good cast,
Be ryche at last,
That hath begonne with lesse.
But this yonge manne,
So well beganne,
His money to imploy,
That certainly,
His policy,
To see it was a joy,
For lest sun blast,
Myght ouer cast,
His ship, or by mischaunce,
Men with sum wile,
Myght hym begyle,
And minish his substaunce,
For to put out,
All maner dout,
He made a good puruay,
For euery whyt,
By his owne wyt,
And toke an other way:

First fayre and wele,
Therof much dele,
He dygged it in a pot,
But then him thought,
That way was nought,
And there he left it not.

So was he faine,
From thence agayne,
To put it in a cup,
And by and by,
Consciously,

He supped it fayre vp.
In his owne brest,
He thought it best,

His money to enclose,
Then wist he well,
What euer fell,

He coude it neuer lose.

He borrowed then,
Of other men,

Money and marchaundise:
Nener fayd it,
Up he laid it,
In like maner wyse.

Yet on the gore,
That he would were,

He reight not what he spent,
So it were nyce,
As for the price,

Could him not miscontent.
With lusty sporte,
And with resort,

Of ioly company,
In mirth and play,
Full many a day.

He liued merely.
And men had sworne,
Some man is borne,

To haue a lucky howre,
And so was he,
For such degre,

He gat and suche honour,
That without dout,
Whan he went out,

A sergeaunt well and fayre,
Was rely straye,
On him to wayte,

As soon as on the mayre.
But he doubtlesse,
Of his mekenesse,

Hated such pompe and pride,
And would not go,
Companied so,

But drewe himself a side.

To saint Katharine,
Streight as a line,

He gate him at a tyde,
For deuocion,
Or p^romocion,

There would he nedes abyde.
There spent he fast,
Till all were past,

And to him came there meny,
To aske theyr det,
But none could get,

The valour of a peny.
With visage stout,
He bare it out,

Euen vnto the harde hedge,
A month or twaine,
Tyll he was faine,

To laye his gowne to pledge.
Than was he there,
In greater feare,
Than ere that he came thither,

And would as fayne,
Depart againe,
But that he wist not whither.
Than after this,
To a frende of his,

He went and there abode,
Where as he lay,
So sick alway,

He myght not come abrode.
It happed than,
A marchant man,

That he ought money to,
Of an officere,
Than gan enquire,

What him was best to do.
And he answerde,
Be not aferde,

Take an accion therfore,
I you beheste,
I shall hym reste,

And than care for no more.
I feare quod he,
It wyll not be,

For he wyll not come out.
The sergeaunt said,
Be not afraid,

It shall be brought about.
In many a game,
Lyke to the same,

Haue I bene well in vre,
And for your sake,
Let me be bake,

But yf I do this cure.

Thus part they both,
And foorth then goth,
A pace this officere,
And for a day,
All his array,

He chaunged with a frere.
So was he dight,
That no man might,

Hym for a frere deny,
He dopped and dooked,
He spake and looked,
So religiously.

Yet in a glasse,
Or he would passe,

He toted and he peered,
His harte for pryde,
Lepte in his syde,

To see how well he freered.
Than forth a pace,
Unto the place,

He goeth withouten shamo
To do this dede,
But now take hede,

For here begynneth the game.
He drew hym ny,
And softly,

Streight at the dore he knocked:
And a damsell,
That hard hym well,

There came and it vuloched.
The frere sayd,
Good spede fayre mayd,

Here lodgeth such a man,
It is told me:
Well syr quod she,

And yf he do what than.
Quod he maystresse,
No harme doubtlesse:

It longeth for our order,
To hurt no man,
But as we can,

Euery wight to forder.
With hym truly,
Fayne speake would I.

Sir quod she by my fay,
He is so sike,
Ye be not lyke,

To speake with hym to day.
Quod he fayre may,
Yet I you pray,

This much at my desire,
Vouchesafe to do,
As go hym to,
And say an austen frere

Would with hym speke,
 • And matters breake,
 For his unayle certayn.
 Quod she I wyll,
 Stonde ye here styll,
 Tyll I come downe agayn.
 Vp is she go,
 And told hym so,
 As she was bode to say,
 He mistrustying,
 No maner thyng,
 Sayd mayden go thy way,
 And fetch hym hyder,
 That we togyder,
 May talk. A downe she gothe,
 Vp she hym brought,
 No harme she thought,
 But it made some folke wrothe.
 This officer,
 • This fayned frere,
 Whan he was come aloft,
 He dopped than,
 And grete this man,
 Religiously and oft.
 And he agayn,
 Ryght glad and fayn,
 Toke hym there by the hande,
 The frere than sayd,
 Ye be dismayd,
 With trouble I understande.
 In dede quod he,
 It hath with me,
 Bene better than it is.
 Syr quod the frere,
 Be of good chere,
 Yet shall it alter this.
 But I would now,
 Comen with you,
 In counsaile yf you please,
 Or ellys nat
 Of matters that,
 Shall set your heart at ease.
 Downe went the mayd,
 • The marcheant sayd,
 Now say on gentle frere,
 Of this tydyng,
 That ye me bryng,
 I long full sore to here.
 Whan there was none,
 But they alone,
 The frere with euyl grace,
 Sayd, I rest the,
 Come on with me,
 And out he toke his mace :

Thou shalt obey,
 Come on thy way,
 I have the in my clouche,
 Thou goest not hence,
 For all the pense,
 The mayre hath in his pouche.
 This marcheant there,
 For wrath and fere,
 He waxyng welnygh wood,
 Sayd horsen thefe,
 With a mischefe,
 Who hath taught the thy good.
 And with his fist,
 Vpon the lyst,
 He gaue hym such a blow,
 That backward downe,
 Almost in sowne,
 The frere is onerthrow.
 Yet was this man,
 Well fearder than,
 Lest he the frere had slayne,
 Tyll with good rappes,
 And heny clappes,
 He dawde hym vp agayne.
 The frere toke harte,
 And vp he starte,
 And well he layde about,
 And so there goth,
 Betwene them both,
 Many a lusty clout.
 They rent and tere,
 Eche others here,
 And claued togyder fast,
 Tyll with luggyng,
 And with tuggyng,
 They fell downe bothe at last.
 Than on the grounde,
 Togyder rounde,
 With many a saddle stroke,
 They roll and rumble,
 They turne and tumble,
 As pygges do in a poke.
 So long aboue,
 They heue and shone,
 Togider that at last,
 The mayd and wyfe,
 To breake the strife,
 Hyed them vpward fast.
 And whan they spyed,
 Tho captaynes lye,
 Both waltring on the place,
 The freres hood,
 They pulled a good,
 Adowne about his face.

Whye he was blynde,
 The wenche behynde
 Lent him leyd on the flore,
 Many a ioule,
 About the noule,
 With a great batyllore.
 The wyfe came yet,
 And with her fete,
 She holpe to kepe him downe,
 And with her rocke,
 Many a knocke,
 She gaue hym on the crowne.
 They layd his mace,
 About his face,
 That he was wood for payne :
 The fryre frappe,
 Gate many a swappe,
 Tyll he was full nygh slayne.
 Vp they hym lift,
 And with yll thrift,
 Hedlyng a long the stayre,
 Downe they hym threwe,
 And sayde adewe,
 Commende us to the mayre.
 The frere arose,
 But I suppose,
 Amased was his hed,
 He shoke his eares,
 And fro. grete seares,
 He thought hym well yfled.
 Quod he now lost,
 Is all this cost,
 We be nener the nere.
 Ill mote he be,
 That caused me,
 To make my self a frere.
 Now masters all,
 Here now I shall,
 Ende there as I began,
 In any wyse,
 I would auyse,
 And counsaile euery man,
 His owne craft vse,
 All newe refuse,
 And lyghtly let them gone :
 Play not the frere,
 Now make good chere,
 And welcome euerych one.

A RUFUL LAMENTACION (*written by master THOMAS MORE in his youth*) of the deth of queene Elisabeth mother to king Henry the eighth, wife to king Henry the seventh, and eldest daughter to king Edward the fourth, which queene Elisabeth dyed in childbed in February in the yere of our Lord 1503, and in the 18 yere of the raigene of king Henry the seventh.

O ye that put your trust and confidence
In worldly ioy and trayle prosperite,
That so lyue here as ye should neuer hence,
Remember death and loke here vpon me.
Ensaumple I thynke there may no better be.
Your selfe wotte well that in this realme was I
Your queene but late, and lo now here I lye.

Was I not borne of olde worthy linage?
Was not my mother queene my father kyng?
Was I not a kinges fere in marriage?
Had I not plenty of euery pleasunt thyng?
Mercifull god this is a straunge reekenyng:
Rychesse, honour, welth, and auncestry
Hath me forsaken and lo now here I ly.

If worship myght haue kept me, I had not gone;
If wyt myght haue me saved, I neded not fere;
If money myght haue holpe, I lacked none:
But O good God what vyleth all this gere?
When deth is come thy mighty messengere,
Obey we must, there is no remedy:
Me hath he summoned, and lo now here I ly.

Yet was I late promised otherwyse,
This yere to liue in welth and delice.
Lo where to cometh thy blandishyng promyse,
O false astrology and denyntatrice,
Of goddes secretes making thy selfe so wyse.
How true is for this yere thy prophecy:
The yere yet lasteth, and lo now here I ly.

O brytill welth, as full of bitternesse,
Thy single pleasure doubled is with payne.
Account my sorow first and my distresse,
In sondry wyse, and recken there agayne,
The ioy that I haue had, and I dare sayne,
For all my honour, endured yet haue I
More wo then welth, and lo now here I ly.

Where are our castels, now where are our towers?
Goodly Rychnonde soue art thou gone from me:
At Westminster that costly worke of yours,
Myne owne dere lorde now shall I neuer see.
Almighty god vouchesafe to graunte that ye,
For you and your children well may edify.
My paylee bylled is, and lo now here I ly.

Adew myne owne dere spouse my worthy lorde:
The faithfull loue, that dyd vs both combyne,
In mariage and peasable concorde,
Into your handes here I cleane resyne,
To be bestowed vpon your children and myne.
Erst wer you father, and now must ye supply,
The mothers part also, for lo now here I ly.

Farewell my daughter lady Margerete:
God wotte full oft it grieved hath my mynde,
That ye should go where we should seldome mete.
Now am I gone, and haue left you behynde.
O mortall folke that we be very blynde,
That we least feare, full oft it is most nye:
From you depart I fyrst, and lo now here I lye.

Farewell Madame my lordes worthy mother:
Comfort your sonne, and be ye of good chere.
Take all a worth, for it will be no nother.
Farewell my daughter Katherine late the fere,
To prince Arthur myne owne chyld so dere,
It booteth not for me to wepe or cry.
Pray for my soule, for lo now here I ly.

Adew lord Henry my lonyng sonne adew:
Our lorde euerase your honour and estate,
Adew my daughter Mary bright of hew:
God make you vertuous wyse and fortunate.
Adew swete babe suche is thy destiny:
Thy mother neuer know, for lo now here I ly.

Lady Cicely Anne and Katherine,
Farewell my welbeloued sisters three:
O lady Brigit other sister myne,
Lo here the ende of worldly vanitee.
Now well are ye that earthly folly flee,
And heuenly thynges loue and magnify,
Farewell and pray for me, for lo now here I ly

Adew my lordes, adew my ladies all:
Adew my faithfull seruantes euerych one:
Adew my commons whom I neuer shall
See in this world: wherfore to the alone,
Immortall god verely three and one,
I me commende. Thy infinite mercy,
Shew to thy seruant, for lo now here I ly.

CERTAIN METERS IN ENGLISH *written by master THOMAS MORE in his youth for the BOKE OF FORTUNE, and caused them to be printed in the begynnynge of that boke.*

The wordes of Fortune to the people.

Mine high estate power and auctoritie,
If ye ne know, enserche and ye shall spye,
That richesse, worship, welth, and dignitie,
Joy, rest, and peace, and all thyng fynally,
That any pleasure or profit may come by

To mannes comfort, ayde, and sustinaunce,
Is all at my denyse and ordinaunce.

Without my fauour there is nothyng wonne.
Many a matter haue I brought at last,
To good conclusion, that fondly was begonne:
And many a purpose, bounden sure and fast
With wise prouision, I haue ouercust.

Without good happe there may no wit suffice;
Better is to be fortunate than wyse.

And therefore hath there some men bene or this,
My deadly foes and written many a boke,
To my dispraise. And other cause there nys,
But for me list not frendly on them loke.
Thus lyke the fox they fyre that once forsoke,
The pleasaunt grapes, and gan for to defy them,
Because he lept and yet could not come by them.

But let them write theyr labour is in vayne.
For well ye wote, myrth, honour, and richesse,
Much better is than penury and payne.
The nedy wretch that lingereth in distresse,
Without myne helpe is ever comfortlesse,
A very burden odious and loth
To all the world and eke to him selfe both.

But he that by my fauour may ascende,
To mighty power and excellent degree,
A common wele to gouerne and defende,
O in how blis condicion standeth he:
Him self in honour and felicity,
And ouer that, may farther and increase,
A region hole in ioyfull rest and peace.

Now in this poynt there is no more to say,
Eche man hath of him self the gouernaunce.
Let every wight than folowe his owne way,
And he that out of pouertee and mischaunce,
List for to liue, and wyll him selfe enhance,
In wealth and richesse, come forth and wayte on me:
And he that wyll be a beggar, let hym be.

THOMAS MORE *to them that trust in Fortune.*

Thou that are prowde of honour shape or kynne,
That hepest vp this wretched worldes treasure,
Thy fingers shryned with gold, thy tawny skynne
With fresh apparyle garnished out of measure,
And wenest to haue fortune at thy pleasure,
Cast vp thyne eye, and loke how slipper chaunce
Illudeth her men with change and varyaunce.

Sometyme she loketh as lonely fayre and bright,
As goodly Venus mother of Cupyde.
She beeketh and she smyleth on every wight;
But this chere fayned, may not long abide;
There cometh a cloude, and farewell all our pryde.
Like any serpent she beginneth to swell,
And looketh as fierce as any fury of hell.

Yet for all that we brotle men are fayne,
(So wretched is our nature and so blynde)
As soone as Fortune list to laugh agayne,
With fayre countenaunce and disceitfull mynde,
To crouche and knele and gape after the wynde,
Not one or twayne but thousandes in a rout,
Lyke swarmyng bees come flickeryng her aboute.

Then as a bayte she bryngeth forth her ware,
Siluer, gold, riche perle, and precious stone:
On whiche the mased peoplo gaze and stare,

And gape therefore, as dogges dee for the bone.
Fortune at them laugheth, and in her trone
Amyd her treasure and waneryng rychesse,
Prowdly she honeth as lady and empresse.

Fast by her syde doth wery labour stand,
Pale fere also, and sorow all bewept,
Dislayn and hatred on that other land,
Eke restles watche fro slepe with tranayle kept:
His eyes drowy and loking as he slept.
Before her standeth daunger and enuy,
Flattery, dyscort, mischicfe and tiranny.

About her commeth all the world to begge.
He asketh lande, and he to pas would bryng,
This toye and that, and all not worth an egge:
He would in lone prosper aboute all thyng:
He kneleth downe and would be made a kyng:
He forceth not so he may money haue,
Though all the worldle accompt hym for a knaue.

Lo thus ye see diuers heddles, diuers wittes;
Fortune alone as diuers as they all,
Vnstable here and there among them flittes:
And at auenture downe her giftes fall,
Catch who so may she throweth great and small,
Not to all men, as commeth sonne or dewe,
But for the most part, all among a fewe.

And yet her brotelle giftes long may not last;
He that she gaue them, loketh prowde and hys.
She whirleth about and plucketh away as fast,
And geuth them to an other by and by.
And thus from man to man continually
She vseth to geue and take, and shlylosse,
One man to wymyng of an others losse.

And when she robbeth one, down goth his pryde;
He wepeth and wayleth and curseth her full sore.
But he that receueth it, on that other syde,
Is glad, and blesther often tymes therfore.
But in a whyle when she loneth hym no more,
She glydeth from hym, and her giftes to.
And he her curseth, as other foolles do.

Alas the folysh people can not cease,
Ne voyd her trayne, tyll they the harme do fele.
About her alway, besely they prence.
But lord how he doth thynk hym self full wele,
That may set once his hande vpon her whele.
He holdeth fast: but vpward as he lieth,
She whippeth her whele about, and there he lyeth.

Thus fell Julius from his mighty power;
Thus fell Darius the worthy kyng of Perse;
Thus fell Alexander the great conquerour;
Thus many mo then I may well reherse.

Thus double fortune, when she lyst reuerse
Her slipper fauour fro them that in her trust,
She sleeth her wey and leyeth them in the dust

She sodeynly enhanceeth them aloft;
And sodeynly mischeueth all the flocke.
The head that late lay easily and full soft,

In stede of pylows lyeth after on the blocke.
 And yet alas the most cruell proude mocke :
 The deyn ty mowth that ladyes kissed haue,
 She bryngeth in the case to kysse a knaue.

In chaungyng of her course, the chaunge shewth this;
 Vp startth a knaue, and downe there falth a knight,
 The beggar ryche, and the ryche man pore is;
 Hatred is turned to lone, loue to despyght;
 This is her sport, thus proueth she her myght.
 Great boste she maketh yf one be by her power,
 Welthy and wretched both within an howre.

Pouertee that of her giftes wyl nothing take,
 Wyth mery chere, looketh vppon the prece,
 And seeth how fortunes household goeth to wrake.
 Fast by her standeth the wyse Socrates.
 Aristippus, Pythagoras, and many a lese.
 Of olde philosophers. And eke agaynst the sonne
 Bekyth hym poore Diogenes in his tonne.

With her is Byas, whose countrey lackt defence,
 And whylom of their foes stode so in dout,
 That eche man hastily gan to cary thence,
 And asked hym why he nought caryed out.
 I bere quod he all myne with me about :
 Wisdom he ment, not fortunes brotle fees;
 For nought he counted his that he might lese.

Heraclitus eke, lyst felowship to kepe
 With glad pouertee, Democritus also :
 Of which the fyrst can neuer cease but wepe,
 To see how thicke the blynded people go,
 With labour great to purchase care and wo :
 That other laugheth to see the foolysh apes,
 Howe earnestly they walk about theyr capes.

Of this poore sect, it is comen vsage,
 Onely to take that nature may sustayne,
 Banishing cleane all other surplusage,
 They be content, and of nothing complayne.
 No nygarde eke is of his good so fayne :
 But they more pleasure haue a thousande folde,
 The secrete draughtes of nature to beholde.

Set fortunes seruauntes by them and ye wull,
 That one is free, that other ener thrall,
 That one content, that other neuer full.
 That one in suretye, that other lyko to fall.
 Who lyst to aduise them bothe, parceyue he shall,
 As great difference between them as we see,
 Betwixte wretchednes and felicitye.

Nowe haue I shewed you bothe: these whiche ye
 lyst,
 Stately Fortune, or humble Pouertee :
 That is to say, nowe lyeth it in your fyst,
 To take here boudage, or free libertee.
 But in thys poynte and ye do after me,
 Draw you to Fortune, and labour her to please,
 If that ye thynke your selfe to well at ease.

And fyrst vppon the lonely shall she smile,
 And frendly on the cast her wandering eyes,

Embrace the in her armes, and for a while,
 Put the and kepe the in a foolles paradise :
 And forth with all what so thou lyst deuise,
 She wyl the graunt it liberally parhappes :
 But for all that beware of after clappes.

Recken you neuer of her fauoure sure :
 Ye may in clowds as easily trace an hare,
 Or in drye lande cause fishes to endure,
 And make the burnyng fyre his heate to spare,
 And all thys worlde in compace to forfare,
 As her to make by craft or engine stable,
 That of her nature is ener variable.

Serue her day and nyght as reuerently,
 Vppon thy knees as any seruaunt may,
 And in conclusion, that thou shalt winne thereby
 Shall not be worth thy serveyce I dare say.
 And looke yet what she goweth the to day,
 With labour wonne she shall haply to morrow
 Pluck it agayne out of thyne hande with sorow.

Wherefore yf thou in suretye lyst to staunde,
 Take Pouerties parte and let proude Fortune go,
 Receyue nothing that cometh from her hande,
 Loue maner and vertue : they be onely tho,
 Whiche double Fortune may not take the fro.
 Then mayst thou boldly deye her turnyng chaunce :
 She can the neyther hynder nor anance.

But and thou wylt nedes medle with her treasure,
 Trust not therein, and spende it liberally.
 Beare the not proude; nor take not out of measure;
 Bylde not thyne house on heyth vp in the skye;
 None filleth furre, but he that climbeth hye;
 Remember nature sent the hyther bare;
 The gyftes of Fortune count them borrowed ware.

THOMAS MORE to them that seke Fortune.

Who so delyteth to prouen and assay,
 Of waueryng Fortune the vncertayne lot,
 If that the answers please you not alway,
 Blame ye not me : for I commaunde you not,
 Fortune to trust, and eke full well ye wot,
 I haue of her no brydle in my fist,
 She renneth loose, and turneth where she lyst.

The rolling dyce in whom your lucke doth stande,
 With whose unhappy chaunce ye be so wroth,
 Ye knowe your selfe came neuer in myne hande;
 Lo in this ponde be fyshe and frogges both.
 Cast in your nette : but be yon liefte or lothe,
 Hold yon content as Fortune lyst assyne :
 For it is your owne fisyng and not myne.

And though in one chaunce Fortune you offend,
 Grudge not there at, but beare a mery face,
 In many an other she shall it amende.
 There is no manne so furre out of her grace,
 But he sometyne hath comfort and solace :
 Ne none agayne so furre forth in her fauour,
 That is full satisfyed with her behauiour.

Fortune is stately, solenne, prowde, and hye,
 And ryehosso geueth, to haue seruyce therefore.
 The nedý begger catcheth an halfpenny,
 Some manne a thousande pounce, some lesse, some more.
 But for all that she kepeth ener in store,
 From euery manne some parcell of his wyll,
 That he may pray therfore and serue her styll.
 Some manne hath good, but chyldren hath he none;
 Some man hath both, but he can get none health;
 Some hath al thre; but vp to honours trone
 Can he not crepe by no maner of stelfh.
 To some she sendeth children, ryches, welthe,
 Honour, woorslhypp, and reuerence all hys lyfe:
 But yet she pyncheth hym with a shrewde wyfe.

Then forasmuch as it is Fortunes guyse,
 To graunt no manne all thyng that he wyll axe,
 But as her selfe lyst order and deuyse,
 Doth euery manne his part diuide and tax,
 I counsaile you eche one trusse vp your packes,
 And take no thyng at all, or be content
 With such rewarde as fortune hath you sent.

All thynges in this boke that ye shall rede,
 Doe as ye lyst, there shall no manne you hynde,
 Them to beleue, as surely as your crede.
 But notwithstanding certes in my mynde,
 I durst well swere, as true ye shall them fynde,
 In euery poynt eche answeere by and by,
 As are the iudgements of astronomye.

THE DESCRIPCION OF RICHARD THE THIRDE.

Richarde the third sonne, of whom we nowe entreate, was in witte and courage egall with either of them, in bodye and prowesse farre vnder them bothe, litle of stature, ill fetured of limmes, croke backed, his left shoulder much higher than his right, hard fauoured of visage, and such as is in states called warlye, in other menne otherwise; he was malicious, wrathfull, enuious, and from afore his birth, euer frowarde. It is for trouth reported, that the duchess his mother had so much a doe in her trauaile, that shee coulde not bee deliuered of him viente: and that hee came into the worlde with the feete forwarde, as menne bee borne outwarde, and (as the fame runneth) also not vntoed, whither menne of hatred reporte aboue the tronthe, or elles that nature chaunged her course in hys beginnyng, whiche in the course of his lyfe many thynges vnnaturallie committed. None euill captaine was hee in the warre, as to whiche his disposicion was more metely then for peace. Sundrye victories hadde hee, and sometime ouerthrowes, but neuer in defaulte as for his owne parsons, either of harlinesse or polytike order; free was hee called of dyspence, and somewhat aboue hys power liberall, with large giftes hee get him vntedfaste frendshipp, for whiche hee was fain to pil and spoyle in other places, and get him stedfast hatred. Hee was close and secrete, a deepe dissimuler, lowlye of counteynaunce, arrogant of heart, outwardly compinable where he inwardly hated, not letting to kisse whome hee thoughte to kyl: dispitions and cruell, not for euill will alway, but after for ambicion, and either for the suretie or encrease of his estate. Frende and foe was muche what indifferent, where his aduantage grew, he spared no mans deathe, whose life withstoode his purpose. He slewe with his owne handes king Henry the sixt, being prisoner in the Tower, as menne constantly saye, and that without commaundement or knoweledge of the king, whiche woulde vndoubtedly, yf he had entended that thinge, haue appointed that boocherly office to some other then his owne borne brother.

Somme wise menne also weene, that his drift couertly conuayde, lacked not in helping furth his brother of Clarence to his death: whiche hee resisted openly, howbeit somewhat (as menne deme) more faintly than he that wer hartely minded to his welth. And they that thus deme, think that he long time in king Edwardes life, forethought to be king in that case the king his brother (whose life hee looked that euill dyete shoulde shorten) shoulde happen to decease (as in dede he did) while his children wer yonge. And thei deme, that for thys intente he was gladd of his brothers death the duke of Clarence, whose life must nedes haue hindered hym so entendynge, whither the same duke of Clarence, hadde kepte him true to his nephew the yonge king, or enterprised to be kyng himselfe. But of al this pointe, is there no certaintie, and whose diuyneth vpon coniectures, maye as wel shote to farre as too short. Howbeit this haue I by credible inforacion learned, that the selfe nighte in whiche kyng Edward died, one Mistlebrooke longe ere mornynge, came in greate haste to the house of one Pottyer dwellyng in Reddecrosse strete without Crepulgate: and when he was with hastye rapping quickly letten in, hee shewed vnto Pottyer that kyng Edward was departed. By my trouthe manne quod Pottyer then wyll my mayster the duke of Gloucester bee kyng. What cause hee hadde soo to thynke harde it is to saye, whyther hee being toward him, anye thyng knewe that hee suche thyngs purposed, or otherwyse had anye inkelynge thereof: for hee was not likelye to speake it of nought.

But nowe to returne to the course of this hystorie; were it that the duke of Gloucester hadde of old fore-minded this conclusion, or was nowe at erste thereunto moued, and putte in hope by the occasion of the tender age of the younge princes, his nephues (as oppertunitie and lykelyhooe of spede putteth a manne in courage of that hee neuer entended) certayn is it that hee contrined theyr destruccie, with the vsurpacion of the regal dignitie vpon hymselfe. And for as muche as hee well wiste and helpe to mayntayn, a long continued grudge and hearte brennyng betwene the queenes kinred and the kinges blood eyther partye enuyng others authoritee, hee nowe thought that their deuision shoulde bee (as it was in dede) a fartherlye begynnynge to the pursuite of his intente, and a sure ground for the

foundacion of al his building yf he might firste vnder the pretext of reuengynge of olde displeasure, abuse the anger and ygnorance of the one partie, to the destruction of the tother : and then wyne to his purpose as manye as he coulde : and those that coulde not be wonne, myght be loste ere they looked therefore. For of one thyng was hee certayne, that if his entente were perceined, he shold soone haue made peace betwene the bothe parties with his owne bloude.

Kynge Edward in his life, albeit that this discecion betwene hys frendes somnewhat yrked hym : yet in his good health he somnewhat the lesse regarded it, because hee thought whatsoeuer busines shoulde falle betwene them, hymselfe should alway be hable to rule bothe the parties.

But in his last sicknesse, when hee receiued his naturall strengthe soo sore enfebled, that hee dyspayred all recouerye, then hee consyderynge the yonth of his chyldren, albeit hee nothyng lesse mistrusted then that that happened, yet well forseyng that manye harmes myghte growe by theyr debate, whyle the youth of hys children should lacke discrecion of themself and good counsaile of their frendes, of whiche either party shold counsaile for their owne commoditie and rather by pleasaunte aduise too wyne themselfe fauour, then by profitable aduertisements to do the children good, he called some of them before him that were at variance, and in espycally the lorde marques Dorsette the quenes sonne by her fyrste housebawde, and Richard the lord Hastings, a noble man, than lorde chamberlayne agayne whome the quene specially grudged, for the great fauoure the kynge bare hym, and also for that shee thoughte hym secretlye famylyer with the kynge in wanton companye. Her kyndred also bare hym sore, as well for that the kynge hadde made hym captayne of Calyce (whiche office the lorde Ryuers, brother to the quene, claimed of the kings former promyse) as for diuerse other great giftes which hee receyued, that they loked for. When these lordes with diuerse other of bothe the parties were comen in presence, the kynge lifinge vpe himselfe and vnder sette with pillowes, as it is reported on this wyse sayd vnto them, My lordes, my dere kinsmenne and alies, in what plights I lye you see, and blede. By whiche the lesse whyle I looke to lye with you, the more depelye am I moued to care in what case I haue you, for such as I leaue you, suche be my children lyke to fynde you. Whiche if they shoulde (that Godde forbydde) fynde you at variance, myght happe to fall themselfe at warre ere their discrecion woulde serue to sette you at peace. Ye see their yonth, of whiche I recken the onely suretie to reste in youre concord. For it sufficeth not that al you loue them, yf eche of you hate other. If they wer menne, your faithfulnessse happelye woulde suffice. But childehood must be maintained by mens authoritye, and slipper youth vnderprepped with elder counsaile, which neither they can haue, but ye geue it, nor ye geue it, yf ye gree not. For wher eche labourer to breake that the other maketh, and for hatred of ech of others parson, in pugneth eche others counsaile, there must it nedes be long ere anye good conclusion goe forward. And also while either partye labourer to be chiefe, flattery shall haue more place then plaine and faithfull aduise, of whiche muste needs ensue the euill bringing vpe of the pryuee, whose mynd in tender youth infect, shal redily fal to mischief and riot, and drawe down with this noble realme to ruine, but if grace turn him to wisdom : which if God send, then thei that by euill menes before pleased him best, shal after fall farthest out of fauour, so that erer at length euil driftes dreue to nought, and good plain wayes prosper. Great variance hath ther long bene betwene you, not alway for great causes. Sometime a thing right wel intended, our misconstruction turneth vnto worse or a smal displeasure done vs, eyther our owne affection or our tongues agrement. But this wote I well, ye neuer had so great cause of hatred as ye haue of loue. That we be al men, that we be christen men, this shall I leaue for prechers to tel you (and yet I wote nere whither any preachers wordes ought more to moue you, then his that is by and by gooyng to the place that thei all preache of). But this shal I desire you to remember, that the one parte of you is of my blood, the other of myne alies, and eche of yow with other, eyther of kyndred or affinitie, whiche spirytually kyndred of affynity, if the sacramentes of Christes church beare that weyght with vs that woulde Godde thei did, shoulde no lesse moue vs to charitee, then the respecte of fleshye consanguinitye. Oure Lorde forbydde, that you loue together the worse, for the selfe cause that you ought to loue the better. And yet that happeneth. And no where fynde wee so deadlye debate, as amonge them whiche by nature and lawe moste oughte to agree together. Suche a pestilente serpente is ambicion and desyre of vaine glorye and soveraintye, whiche amonge states where he once entred creepeth forth so farre, tyll with deuision and variance hee turneth all to mischief. Firste longing to be nexte the best, afterwarde egall with the beste, and at laste chiefe and aboue the beste. Of which immoderate appetite of woorschip, and thereby of debate and discecion what losse, what sorowe, what trouble hathe within these fewe yeares growen in this realme, I praye Godde as well forgate as wee well remember.

Whiche thynges yf I could as well haue foresene, as I haue with my more payne than pleasure pruned, by Goddes blessed Ladie (that was erer his othe) I woulde neuer haue won the courtesye of mennes knees with the losse of soo many heads. But sithen thynges passed cannot be guine called, muche oughte wee the more beware, by what occasion we haue taken soo greate hurte afore, that we eftsoones fall not in that occasion agayne. Nowe be those griefes passed, and all is (Godde be thanked) quiete, and likeli righte wel to prosper in wealthfull peace vnder youre cosyns my children, if Godde sende them life and you loue. Of whiche twoo thynges, the lesse losse wer they by whome thoughe Godde dydde hys pleasure, yet shoulde the realme alway fynde kinges and paradiement as good kinges. But yf you among youre selfe in a chilles reygne fall at debate, many a good man shall perish and happely he to, and ye to,

ere thys land finde peace again. Wherefore in these last wordes that euer I looke to speak with you: I exhort you and require you al, for the loue that you haue euer borne to me, for the loue that I haue euer born to you, for the loue that our Lord beareth to vs all, from this time forwarde, all grieues forgotten, eche of you loue other. Whiche I verelye truste you will, if ye any thing earthly regard, either Godde or your king, affinitie or kinned, this realme, your owne countrey, or your owne surety. And therewithal the king no longer enduring to sitte vp, laide him down on his right side, his face towarde them: and none was there present that coulede refrain from weping. But the lordes reconforting him with as good wordes as they coulede, and answering for the time as thei thought to stand with his pleasure, there in his presence (as by their wordes appered) eche forgane other, and ioyned their handes together, when (as it after appeared by their dedes) their hearts wer far a sonder. As sone as the king was departed, the noble prince his sonne drew toward London, which at the time of his decease, kept his household at Ludlow in Wales. Which countrey being far of from the law and recourse to iustice, was begon to be farre oute of good wyll and wuxen wild, robbers and riners waiking at libertie vncorrected. And for this encheason the prince was in the life of his father sente thither, to the end that the authoritie of his presence, should refraine euill disposed parsons fro the boldnes of their former outrages, to the gouernance and ordering of this yong prince at his sending thither, was there appointed Sir Antony Wodvile lord Riners and brother vnto the quene, a right honourable man, as valiaunte of hande politike in counsaile. Adioyned wer there vnto him other of the same partie, and in effect euery one as he was nerest of kin vnto the quene, so was planted next about the prince. That drifte by the quene not vnwisely deuised, wherely her bloode mighte of youth be rooted in the princes fauor, the duke of Gloucester turned vnto their destruccie, and vpon that grounde set the foundation of all his vnhappy building. For whom soener he perceiued, either at variance with them, or bearing hi self thair fauor, hee brake vnto them, some by mouth, som by writing and secret messengers, that it neyther was reason nor in any wise to be suffered, that the yong king their master and kinsmanne, should bee in the handes and custodye of his mothers kinned, sequestred in maner from theyr company and attendance, of which euery one ought him as faithfull seruice as they, and manye of them far more honorable part of kin then his mothers side: whose blood (quod he) saining the kinges pleasure, was ful vnneterly to be matched with his: whiche nowe to be as who say remoued from the kyng, and the lesse noble to be left aboute him, is (quod he) neither honorable to hys magestie, nor vnto vs, and also to his grace no surety to haue the mightiest of his frendes from him, and vnto vs no little iopardy, to suffer our well-proued euill willers, to grow in onerget authoritie with the prince in youth, namely which is lighte of beliefe and sone perswaded. Ye remember I trow king Edward himself, albeit he was a manne of age and of discrecion, yet was he in manye thynges ruled by the hende, more then stode eithur with his honour, or our profit, or with the commoditie of any manne els, except onely the immoderate aduancement of them selfe. Whiche whither they sorer thirsted after their owne weale, or our woe, it wer hard I wene to gesse. And if some folkes frendship had not holden Letter place with the king then any respect of kinned, thei might peraduenture easily haue be trapped and brought to confusion somme of vs ere this. Why not as easily as they haue done some other alreadye, as neere of his royal bloode as we. But our Lord hath wrought his wil, and thanke be to his grace that peril is paste. Howe be it as great is growing, yf wee suffer this yonge kyng in oure enemyes hande, whiche without his wyttynge, might abuse the name of his commaundement, to ani of our vndoing, which thyng God and good prouision forhyd. Of which good prouision none of us hath any thing the less nede, for the late made attouement, in whiche the kinges pleasure hadde more place then the parties willes. Nor none of vs I beleue is so vnwyse, onersone to truste a newe frende made of an olde foe, or to think that an hourlye kindnes, sodainly contract in one houre continued, yet sent a fortnight, shold be deper settled in their stomackes, then a long accustomed malice many yeres rooted.

With these wordes and writynges and suche other, the duke of Gloucester sone set a fyre them that were of themself ethe to kinde, and in especiall twayne, Edwarde duke of Buckingham, and Richard lord Hastings and chamberlayn, both men of honour and of great power. The one by longe succession from his ancestrie, the tother by his office and the kinges fauor. These two not bearing eche to other so muche loue, as hatred bothe vnto the quenes parte: in this poynte accorded together wyth the duke of Gloucester, thatt hey wolde vtterlye amone fro the kynges company, all his mothers frendes, vnder the name of their enemyes. Vpon this concluded, the duke of Gloucester vnderstandyng, that the lordes whiche at that tyme were aboute the kyng, entended to bryng him vppe to his coronacion, accompanied with suche power of theyr frendes, that it shoulde bee harde for hym to bryng his purpose to passe, without the gathering and great assemble of people and in maner of open warre, whereof the ende he wiste was doubtfull, and in which the kyng being on their side, his part shoulde haue the face and name of a rebellion: he secretly therefore by diuers meanes, caused the quene to be perswaded and brought in the mynd, that it neither wer nede, and also shold be iopardous, the king to come vp strong. For where as nowe euery lorde loued other, and none other thing studyed vppon, but aboute the coronacion and honoure of the king: if the lordes of her kinned shold assemble in the kinges name muche people, thei shoulde geue the lordes atwixte whome and them hadde bene sommetyme debate, to feare and suspecte, este they shoulde gather thys people, not for the kynges sauegarde whome no manne emugnede, but for theyr destruccie, hauyng more regarde to their olde variaunce, then their newe attouement. For whiche cause thei shoulde

assemble on the other partie muche people agayne for their defence, whose power she wyste wel farre stretched. And thus should all the realme fall on a rore. And of al the hurte that therof should ensue, which was likely not to be litle, and the most harne there like to fal wher she lest would, all the worlde woulde put her and her kinned in the wyght, and say that thei had vnywyselye, and vntrewfye also, broken the amitie and peace that the kyng her husband so prudentlye made betwene hys kinne and hers in his death bed, and whiche the other party faithfully observed.

The quene being in this wise perswaded, suche woorde sente vnto her sonne, and vnto her brother being aboute the kyng, and ouer that the duke of Gloucester hymselfe and other lordes the chiefe of hys bende, wrote vnto the kyng soo reuerentlye, and to the queenes frendes, there soo lonyngelye, that they nothyng eathelya mystrustyng, broughte the kyng vppe in greate haste, not in good speede, with a sober counpanye. Nowe was the king in his waye to London gone, from Northampton, when these dukes of Gloucester and Buckyngham came thither. Where remained behynd, the lorde Ryuers the kynges vncle, entending on the morowe to follow the kyng, and bee with hym at Stonye Stratford, xx miles thence, carely or hee departed. So was there made that nyghte muche frendely chere betwene these dukes and the lorde Riuers a greate while. But incontinente after that they were oppenlye with greate courtesye departed, and the lorde Riuers lodged, the dukes secretelye, with a fewe of their moste priuie frendes, sette them downe in counsaile, wherin they spent a great parte of the nyght. And at their risinge in the dawning of the day, thei sent about priuily to their seruantes in their innes and lodgynges about, geuinge them commanndemente to make them selfe shortlye readye, for their lordes wer to horse-backward. Vppon whiche messages, manye of their folke were attendaunt, when manye of the lorde Riuers seruantes were vnreadye. Nowe hadde these dukes taken also into their custodye the keyes of the inne, that none shoulde passe forth without their licence.

And ouer this in the hyghe waye towarde Stonye Stratforde where the kyng laye, they hadde beestowed certayne of theyr folke, that shoulde sende backe agayne, and compell to retourne, anye manne that were gotten oute of Northampton toward Stonye Stratforde, tyll they shoulde geue other lycece. For as muche as the dukes themselfe entended for the shewe of theire dylygence, to bee the fyrste that shoulde that daye attende vppon the kynges highnesse out of that towne: thus bare they folke in hande. But when the lorde Ryuers vnderstode the gates closed, and the wayes on enerye side besette, neyther hys seruantes nor hymselfe suffered to go oute, perceiuyng well so greute a thyng without his knowledge not begun for noughte, comparyng this maner present with this last nightes chere, in so fewe houres so gret a chaunge marueylouslye mislikel. How be it sithe hee coulde not geat awaye, and keepe hymselfe close, hee woulde not, leste he shoulde seeme to hyde himselfe for some secret feare of his owne faulte, whereof he saw no such cause in hym self: he determined vppon the suretie of his own conscience, to goe boldelye to them, and inquire what thys matter myghte meane. Whome as soone as they sawe, they beganne to quarrel with hym, and saye, that hee intended to sette distaunce betwene the kyng and them, and to brynge them to confusion, but it shoulde not lye in hys power. And when hee beganne (as he was a very well spoken manne) in goodly wise to excuse himself, they taryed not the ende of his aunswere, but shortlye tooke him and putte him in warde, and that done, forthwyth wente to horsebacke, and tooke the waye to Stonye Stratforde. Where they founde the kinge with his companie readye to leape on horsebacke, and departe forward, to leaue that lodging for them, because it was to streighte for bothe companies. And as sone as they came in his presence, they lighte adowne with all their companie aboute them. To whome the duke of Buckyngham saide, goe afore gentle-menne and yeomen, kepe youre rowmes. And thus in goodly arraye, thei came to the kinge, and on theire knees in very humble wise, salued his grace; whiche receyued them in very ioyous and amiable maner, nothinge earthelye knowing nor mistrusting as yet. But enen by and by in his presence, they piked a quarell to the lorde Richard Graye, the kynges other brother by his mother, sayinge that hee with the lorde marques his brother and the lorde Riuers his vncle, hadde compassed to rule the kinge and the realme, and to sette variance among the states, and to subdewe and destroye the noble blood of the realme. Toward the accomplishinge whereof, they sayde that the lorde Marques hadde entered into the Tower of London, and thence taken out the kinges tresor, and sent menne to the sea. All whiche thinge these dukes wiste well were done for good purposes and necessari by the whole counsaile at London, saying that somnewhat thei must sai. Vnto whiche woordes, the kinge aunswere, what my brother Marques hath done I cannot saie. But in good faith I dare well aunswere for myne vncle Riuers and my brother here, that thei be innocent of any such matters. Ye my liege quod the duke of Buckyngham thei haue kept theire dealing in these matters farre fro the knowledge of your good grace. And forthwith thei arrested the lorde Richard and Sir Thomas Wauhan knight, in the kinges presence, and broughte the king and all backe vnto Northampton, where they tooke agayne further counsaile. And there they sent awaie from the kinge whom it pleased them, and sette newe seruantes aboute him, suche as lyked better them than him. At which dealinge hee wepte and was nothing contente, but it bootel not. And at dyner the duke of Gloucester sente a dish from his owne table to the lorde Riuers, prayinge him to bee of good chere, all should be well inough. And he thanked the duke, and prayed the messenger to beare it to his nephewe the lorde Richard with the same message for his comfort, who he thought had more nede of comfort, as one to whom such aduersitie was strannge. But himself had been al his dayes in vye therewith, and therefore coulde beare it the better. But for al this comfortable courtesye of the duke

of Gloucester, he sent the lord Riuers and the lorde Richarde with Sir Thomas Vaughan into the Northe coundrey into diuers places to prison, and afterward al to Pomfrait, where they were in conclusion beheaded.

A letter written with a cole by SIR THOMAS MORE to hys doughter maistres Margaret Roper, within a whyle after he was prisoner in the Towre.

Myne owne good doughter, our Lorde be thanked I am in good helthe of bodye, and in good quiet of minde : and of worldly thynges I no more desyer then I haue. I beseeche hym make you all mery in the hope of heauen. And such thynges as I somewhat longed to talke with you all, concerning the worlde to come, our Lorde put theim into your myndes, as I truste he dothe, and better to, by hys holy Spirite : who blesse you and proserue you all. Written wyth a cole by your tender louing father, who in hys pore prayers forgetteth none of you all, nor your babes, nor your nurses, nor your good husbandes, nor your good husbandes shrewde wyues, nor your fathers shrewde wyfe neither, nor our other frendes. And thus fare ye hartely well for lacke of paper.

THOMAS MORE, knight.

Two short ballettes which SIR THOMAS MORE made for hys pastime while he was prisoner in the Tower of London.

LEWYS the lost louer.

Ey flatering fortune, loke thou neuer so fayre,
Or neuer so pleasantly begin to smile,
As though thou wouldst my ruine all repayre,
During my life thou shalt me not begile.
Trust shall I God, to entre in a while
Hys haueu or heauen, sure and ynniforme.
Euer after thy calue, loke I for a storme.

DAVY the dyer.

Long was I, Lady Lucke, your seruing man,
And now haue lost agayne all that I gat,
Wherfore whan I thinke on you nowe and than,
And in my mynde remember this and that,
Ye may not blame me though I beshrew your cat,
But in fyth I blesse you agayne a thousand times,
For lending me now some laysure to make rymes.

At the same time with Sir Thomas More lived Skelton, the poet laureate of Henry VIII. from whose works it seems proper to insert a few stanzas, though he cannot be said to have attained great elegance of language.

The Prologue to the BOUGE OF COURTE.

In Autumpne whan the sonne in vyrgyne
By radyante hete enryped hath our corne;
Whan Luna, full of mutahylte,
As enperes the dyademe hath worne
Of our pole artyke, smylynge halfe in scorne
At our foly, and our vustedfastnesse,
The time whan Mars to warre hym dyd dres;

I callunge to mynde the grete auctoryte
Of poetes olde, whiche full craftely
Vnder as.couerte termes as coulede be
Can touche a trouth, and cloke subtylly
With fresshe vtterance full sentencyously
Dyuerse in style; some spared not vyce to wryte,
Some of mortallitie nobly dyd endyte;

Whereby, I rede, theyr renome and theyr fame
Maye neuer dye, but euermore endure;
I was sore moued to aforse the same;

But ignoraunce full soone dyde me dyscure,
And shewed that in this arte I was not sure;
For to illumine she sayd I was to dulle,
Aduysynge me my penne awaye to pulle
And not to wryte for he so wyll atteyne
Exceedyng fether than his connyng is;
His heed maye be harde, but feble his brayne:
Yet haue I knowen suche er this.

But of reproche surely he maye not mys,
That clymmeth hyer than he may fotinge haue,
What and he slyde downe, who shall him saue?

Thus vp and downe my mynde was drawen and cast,
That I ne wyste what to do was beste,
So sore enwered, that I was at the laste,
Enforced to slepe, and for to take some reste,
And to lye downe as soone as I me dreste,
At Harwyche porte slumbrynge as I laye
In myne hostes house called Powers keye.

Barclay wrote in the first quarter of the sixteenth century.¹ His chief work is the *Ship of Fooles*, of which the following extract will show his style.

¹ Altered from 'Barclay wrote about 1550,' and (after Todd) thrown back accordingly. In Johnson, Barclay follows Surrey.

Of Mockers and Scorners, and false Accusers.

O heartless fooles, haste here to our doctrine,
 Leane off the wayes of your enormitie,
 Enforce you to my preceptes to encline,
 For here shall I shewe you good and veritie:
 Eucline, and ye finde shall great prosperitie,
 Ensuing the doctrine of our fathers olde,
 And godly lawes in valour worth great golde.

Who that will followe the graces manyfolde
 Which are in vertue, shall finde auancement:
 Wherefore ye fooles that in your sinne are bolde,
 Ensue ye wisdome, and leane your lewde intent.
 Wisdome is the way of men most excellent:
 Therefore haue done, and shortly spede your pace,
 To quoynt your self and company with grace.

* Learne what is vertue, therin is great solace,
 Learne what is truth, sadnes and prudence,
 Let grutch be gone, and grannie purchase,
 Forsake your folly and incommenience,
 Cease to be fooles, and ay to sue offence.
 Followe ye vertue, chiefe roote of godlynes,
 For it and wisdome is ground of clemynes.

Wisdome and vertue two thinges are doubtles,
 Whiche man endueth with honour speciall,
 But suche heartes as slepe in foolishnes
 Knoweth nothing, and will nought know at all:
 Bat in this little barge in principall
 All foolish mockers I purpose to reprene,
 Clawe he his backe that feeleth itche or grene.

Mockers and scorners that are harde of beleue,
 With a rough combe here will I clawe and grate,
 To prone if they will from their vice reneue,
 And leane their folly, which causeth great debate:
 Suche caytines spare neyther poore man nor estate,
 And where their selfe are moste worthy derision,
 Other men to scorne is all their most condition.

Yet are no fooles of this abusion,
 Whiche of wise men despiseth the doctrine,
 With mowes, mockes, scorne, and collusion,
 Rewarding rebukes for their good discipline:
 Shewe to such wisdome, yet shall they not encline
 Unto the same, but set nothing therby,
 But mocke thy doctrine, still or openly.

So in the worlde it appeareth commonly,
 That who that will a foole rebuke or blame,
 A mocke or mowe shall he haue by and by:
 Thus in derision haue fooles their speciall game.
 Correct a wise man that would eschue ill name,
 And fayne would learne, and his lewde life amende,
 And to thy wordes he gladly shall intende.

If by misfortune a rightwise man offende,
 He gladly suffereth a iuste correction,
 And him that him teacheth taketh for his frende,
 Him selfe putting mekely unto subiection,
 Following his preceptes and good direction:
 But yf that one a foole rebuke or blame,
 He shall his teacher hate, slander, and diffame.

Howbeit his wordes oft turne to his own shame,
 And his owne dartes retourne to him agayne,
 And so is he sore wounded with the same,
 And in wo endeth, great misery, and payne.
 It also proued full often is certayne,
 That they that on mockers alway their mindes cast,
 Shall of all other be mocked at the last.

He that goeth right, stedfast, sure, and fast,
 May him well mocke that goeth halting and lame,
 And he that is white may well his scornes cast,
 Agaynst a man of Inde: but no man ought to blame
 Anothers vice, while he vsueth the same,
 But who that of sinne is cleane in deede and thought,
 May him well scorne whose liuing is starke nought.

The scornes of Naball full dere should haue been bought,
 If Abigayl his wife, discrete and sage,
 Had not by kindnes right cruely meanes sought,
 The wrath of Dauid to temper and asswage.
 Hath not two heeres in their fury and rage
 Two and fortie children rent and torne,
 For they the prophete Helyseus did scorne?

So might they curse the time that they were borne,
 For their mocking of this prophete diuine:
 So many other of this sorte often mourne
 For their lewde mockes, and fall into ruine.
 Thus is it foly for wise men to encline
 To this lewde flocke of fooles, for see thou shall
 Them moste scorning that are most bad of all.

The Lenuoy of Barclay to the Fooles.

Ye mocking fooles that in scorne set your ioy,
 Proudly despising Gods punishment:

Take ye example by Cham the sonne of Noy,
 Which laughed his father vnto derision.

Of the wits that flourished in the reign of *Henry VIII.* none have been more frequently celebrated than the *Earl of Surrey*; and this history would therefore have been imperfect without some specimens of his works, which yet it is not easy to distinguish from those of *Sir Thomas Wyat* and others, with which they are confounded in the edition that has fallen into my hands. The three first are, I believe, *Surrey's*; the rest, being of the same age, are selected, some as examples of different measures, and one as the oldest composition which I have found in blank verse.

Description of Spring, wherein eche thing renews, save only the lover.

The soote season that bud and bloome fourth brings,
 With grene hath cladde the hyl, and eke the vale;
 The nightingall with fethers new she singes;
 The turtle to her mate hath told her tale:
 Somer is come, for every spray now springes,
 The hart hath hunge hys olde head on the pale,
 The bucke in brake his winter coate he flynges:

The fishes flete with newe repayred scale:
 The adder all her slough away she flynges;
 The swift swallow pursueth the flyes smale,
 The busy bee her honey now she mynges;
 Winter is worne that was the floures hale.
 And thus I see among these pleasant thynges
 Eche care decayes, and yet my sorrow sprynges

Description of the restless estate of a lover.

When youth had led me half the race,
 That Cupides scourge had made me runne;
 I loked back to mete the place,
 From whence my weary course begunne:
 And then I saw howe my desyre
 By guiding ill had lett my waye;
 Myne eyne, to greedy of theyre hyre,
 Had made me lose a better prey.
 For when in sighes I spent the day,
 And could not cloake my grief with game;
 The boyling smoke dyd still bewray
 The persant heat of secret flame:
 And when salt teares did bayne my breast,
 Where love his pleasant traynes had sowne,
 The fruit thereof the fruytes opprest,
 Or that the buddes were spronge and blowne.

And when myne eyen dyd still pursue
 The flying chase of theyre request;
 Theyre greedy looks dyd oit renew
 The hydden wounde within my breste.
 When every loke these cheeks might stayne,
 From dedly pale to glowing red;
 By outward signes appeared playne,
 The wo wherewith my hart was fed.
 But all to late Love learneth me
 To paynt all kynd of colours new;
 To blynd theyre eyes that else should see,
 My sparkled chekes with Cupids hew.
 And now the covert brest I clame,
 That worships Cupide secretely;
 And nourisheth hys sacred flame,
 From whence no blasing sparks do flye.

Description of the fickle Affections, Pangs, and Sleights of Love.

Such wayward wayes hath Love, that most in part
 discord
 Our willes do stand, whereby our hartes but seldom do
 accord:
 Deceyte is hys delighte, and to begyle and moeke
 The simple hartes which he doth strike with froward divers
 stroke.
 He causeth th' one to rage with golden burning darte,
 And doth alay, with leaden cold, again the others harte.
 Whose gleames of burning fyre, and easy sparkes of flame,
 In balance of unequal weyght he pondereth by ame.
 From easye ford, where I myghte wade and pass full
 well,
 He me withdrawes and doth me drive into a dark depe hell:
 And me withholdes where I am calde and offred place,
 And willes, that still my mortal foe I do beseke of grace;
 And lettes me to pursue a conquest welnere wonne
 To follow where my paynes were spilt, ere that my sute
 begunne.
 Lo, by these rules I know how soon a hart may turne
 From warre to peace, from truce to stryfe, and so agayne
 retorne.
 I know how to convert my will in others lust,
 Of little stuffe unto my self to weave a webbe of trust:
 And how to hyde my harme with soft dyssembled chere,
 When in my face the painted thoughtes would outwardly
 appeare.

I know how that the blond forsakes the face for dred,
 And how by shame it staynes agayne the chekes with
 flamyng red:
 I know under the grene the serpent how it lurkes:
 The hammer of the restless forge I wote eke how it
 workes.
 I know and can by roate the tale that I would tell;
 But ofte the woordes come fourth awrye of him that loveth
 well.
 I know in heate and colde the lover how he shakes,
 In synging how he can complayne, in sleeping how he
 wakes.
 To languish without ache, sickelasse for to consume,
 A thousand thynges for to devyse, resolvyng all in fume;
 And though he lyste to see his ladyes grace full sore
 Such pleasure as delyghts his eye doth not his helthe
 restore.
 I know to seke the tracte of my desyred foe,
 And fere to fynde that I do seek; but chiefly this I know:
 That lovers must transfourme into the thyng beloved,
 And live (alas! who could believe?) with sprite from lyfe
 removed.
 I knowe in harty sighes and laughers of the spleene,
 At once to chaunge my state, my will, and eke my colour
 clene.
 I know how to deceyve my selfe withouten helpe,
 And how the lyon chastised is, by beatyng of the whelpes.

In standynge nere the fyre, I know how that I freese;
 Farre of I burne, in both I waste, and so my lyfe I leese.
 I know how Love doth rage upon a yeylden mynde,
 How smalle a neto may take and meash a harte of gentle
 kynde:
 With seldom tasted swete to season hepes of gall,
 Revived with a glynt of grace old sorrowes to let fall.

The hydden traynes I know, and secret snares of Love,
 How soone a loke may prynte a thoughte that never will
 remove.
 The slypper state I know, the sodein turnes from welthe,
 The doubtfull hope, the certain woode, and sure despair of
 helthe.

A praise of his ludie.

Geve place you ladies and be gone,
 Boast not your selves at all,
 Fore here at hande approcheth one,
 Whose face will stayne you all.
 The vertue of her lively lookes
 Exceels the precions stone,
 I wishe to have none other bookes
 To reade or look upon.
 In eche of her two christall eyes,
 Smyleth a naked boy;
 It would you all in heart suffice
 To see that lampe of joye.
 I think nature hath loste the moulede,
 Where she her shape did take;

Or else I doubte if nature couldo
 So fyre a creature make.
 She may be well comparde
 Unto the Phenix kinde,
 Whose like was never scene nor heard,
 That any man can fynde.
 In lyfe she is Diana chaste,
 In trowth Penelopey,
 In woord and cke in dede stedfast;
 What will you more we say?
 If all the world were sought so farre,
 Who could finde suche a wight?
 Her beauty twinkleth lyke a starre
 Within the frosty night.

The Lover, refused of his love, embraceth vertue.

My youthfull yeres are past,
 My joyfull dayes are gone.
 My lyfe it may not last,
 My grave and I am one.
 My myrth and joyes are fled,
 And I a man in wo,
 Desirous to be ded,
 My miscefe to forgo.
 I burne and am a celdre,
 I freese anyddes the fyre,
 I see she doth witholde
 That is my honest desyre.
 I see my helpe at hande,
 I see my lyfe also,
 I see where she doth stando
 That is my deadly fo.

I see how she doth see,
 And yet she wil be blynde,
 I see in helping me,
 She sokes and wil not fynde.
 I see how she doth wrye,
 When I begynne to mone,
 I see when I come nye,
 How fyne she would be gone.
 I see what wil ye more?
 She will me gladly kill,
 And you shall see therfore
 That she shall have her will.
 I cannot live with stones,
 It is too hard a foode,
 I wil be dead at ones
 To do my Lady good.

The Death of ZOROAS, an Egyptian astronomer, in the first fight that Alexander had with the Persians.

Now clattring armes, now raging broyls of warre,
 Gan passe the noys of dredfull trumpetts clang,
 Shrowded with shalis, the heaven with cloude of dartes,
 Covered the ayre. Against full fittid bulles,
 As foreth kyndled yre the lyons keene,
 Whose greedy gutts the gnawing hunger prickes;
 So Macedons against the Persians fyre,
 Now corpses hyde the purpurde soyle with blood;
 Large slaughter on eche side, but Perses more,
 Moyest fieldes bebled, theyr heartes and numbers bate,
 Fainted while they gave backe, and fall to flighte.
 The litening Macedon by swordes, by gleaves,
 By bandes and troupes of footemen, with his garde,

Spedes to Dary, but hym his merest kyn,
 Oxate preserves with horsemen on a plumpo
 Before his carr, that none his charge should give.
 Here grunts, here groans, eche where strong youth is spent;
 Shaking her bloody hands, Bellone among
 The Perses soweth all kind of cruel death:
 With throte yrent he roares, he lyeth along
 His entrailes with a launce through gryded quyte,
 Hym smytes the club, hym woundes farre stryking bowe,
 And him the sling, and him the shining sword;
 He dyeth, he is all dead, he pantes, he restes.
 Right over stoode in snowwhite armour brave,
 The Memphite Zoroas, a cunnyng clarke,

To whom the heaven lay open as his booke;
 And in celestiall bodies he could tell
 The moving meeting light, aspect, eclips,
 And influence and constellations all;
 What earthly chaunces would betyde, what yere,
 Of plenty storle, what signe forewarned death,
 How winter gendreth snow, what temperature
 In the prime tyde doth season well the soyle,
 Why summer burnes, why autumn hath ripe grapes,
 Whither the circle quadrate may become,
 Whether our tunes heavens harmony can yelde,
 Of four begyns among themselves how great
 Proportion is; what sway the erryng lightes
 Doth send, in course gayne that fyrst moyng heaven;
 What grees one from another distant be,
 What starr doth lett the hurtfull syre to rage,
 Or hym more mylde what opposition makes,
 What fyre doth qualifye Mavorses fyre,
 What house eke one doth seeke, what plannett raignes
 Within this heaven sphere, nor that small thynges
 I speake, whole heaven he closeth in his brest.
 T^{his} sage then in the starres hath spyed the fates
 Threatned him death without delay; and sith
 He saw he could not fatall order change,
 Foreward he prest in battayle, that he might
 Mete with the rulers of the Macedons.
 Of his right hand desirous to be slain,
 The boldest borne, and worthiest in the feilde;
 And as a wight, now wery of his lyfe,
 And seking death, in fyrst front of his rage,
 Comes desperately to Alexanders face,
 At him with dartes one after other throwes,
 With reckless wordes and clamour him provokes,
 And sayth, Nectanaks bastard shamefull stayne
 Of mothers bed, why locest thou thy strokes,
 Cowardes among? Turn thee to me, in case
 Manhood there be so much left in thy heart,
 Come fight with me, that on my helmet weare
 Apollos laurell both for learninges laude,
 And eke for martiall praise, that in my shielde
 The seven fold Sophie of Minerve contain,
 A match more mete, Syr King, then any here.
 The noble prince moved takes ruth upon
 The wilfull wight, and with soft words ayen,
 O monstrous man (quoth he) what so thou art,

I pray thee live, ne do not with thy death
 This lodge of Lere, the Muses mansion marre;
 That treasure house this land shall never spoyle,
 My sword shall never bruise that skillfull brayne,
 Long gathered heapes of science sone to spill;
 O how fyre frutes may you to mortall men
 From Wisdoms garden give; how many may
 By you the wiser and the better prove:
 What error, what mad moode, what frenzy thee
 Perswades to be downe sent to depe Averne,
 Where no artes flourish, nor no knowledge vailes
 For all these sawes. When thus the sovereign said,
 Alighted Zoroas, with sword unsheathed,
 The careless king there smote above the greve,
 At th^e opening of his quishes wounded him,
 So that the blood down trailed on the ground:
 The Macedon perceiving hurt, gan gasle,
 But yet his mynde he bent in any wise
 Hym to forbear, sett spurs unto his stele,
 And turnde away, lest anger of his smarte
 Should cause revenger hand deale balefull blowes,
 But of the Macedonian chieftaines knights,
 One Meleager could not bear this sight,
 But ran upon the said Egyptian rude,
 And cutt him in both knees: he fell to the ground,
 Wherewith a whole rout came of souldiours sterne,
 And all in pices hewed the sely seg:
 But happely the soule fled to the starres,
 Where, under him, he hath full sight of all,
 Wherent he gazed here with reaching looke.
 The Persians wauld such sapience to forgoe,
 The very fone the Macedonians wisht
 He would have lived, King Alexander selfe
 Demde him a man unmete to dye at all;
 Who wonne like praise for conquest of his yre.
 As for stoute men in field that day subdued,
 Who princes taught how to discerne a man,
 That in his head so rare a jewel beares;
 But over all those same Cameues, those same
 Divine Cameues, whose honour he procurede,
 As tender parent doth his daughter weale,
 Lamented, and for thankes, all that they can,
 Do cherish hym decent, and sett him free,
 From dark oblivion of devouring death.

About the year 1553 wrote Dr. *Wilson*, a man celebrated for the politeness of his style, and the extent of his knowledge: what was the state of our language in his time the following may be of use to show.

Pronunciation is an apte orderinge bothe of the voyce, countenance, and all the whole bodye, accordynge to the worthines of suche wordes and mater as by speache are declared. The vse hereof is suche for anye one that liketh to haue prayse for tellynge his tale in open assemblie, that hauing a good tongue, and a comelye countenance, he shalbe thought to passe all other that haue the like vtterance: thonghe they haue much better learning. The tongue geueth a certayne grace to euerye matter, and beautifieth the cause in like maner, as a swete soundynge lute rauche setteth forth a meane deuised ballade. Or as the sounde of a good instrumente styrroth the hearers, and moueth muche delite.

so a cleare soundyng voice comforteth muche our deintie eares, with muche swete melodie, and causeth vs to allowe the matter rather for the reporters sake, then the reporter for the matters sake. Demosthenes, therefore, that famous oratour, beyng asked what was the chiefest point in al oratorie, gaue the chiefe and onely praise to Pronunciation; being demaunded, what was the seconde, and the thirde, he still made answer Pronunciation, and would make none other answer, till they lefte askyng, declaryng hereby that arte without vtterance can dooe nothyng, vtterance without arte can dooe right muche. And no doubt that man is in outwarde appaunce halfe a good clarke, that hath a cleane tongue, and a comely gesture of his body. Æschines lykwyse beyng furnished his countrie through Demosthenes, when he had redde to the Rhodians his own oration, and Demosthenes aunswere thereunto, by force whereof he was bannished, and all they marueiled muche at the excellencie of the same: then (quod Æschines) you would have marueiled muche more if you had heard hymselfe speak it. Thus beyng cast in miserie and banished for euer, he could not but geue such great reporte of his deadly and mortal enemy.

Thus have I deduced the *English* language from the age of *Alfred* to that of *Elizabeth*; in some parts imperfectly for want of materials; but I hope, at least, in such a manner that its progress may be easily traced, and the gradations observed, by which it advanced from its first rudeness to its present elegance.

CONTINUATION BY TODD.

Writers contemporary with Wilson. Notices of eminent Writers, from the time of queen Elizabeth to the present.

For the harvest of good writing, which arose in the time of Elizabeth, Ascham, Sir Thomas Smith, and Sackville lord Buckhurst, contemporaries of Wilson, contributed to prepare the soil. Of their works a specimen, for the purposes of comparison, may here be proper.

The work of Wilson was published in the reign of Edward the sixth: that of Ascham a little before the commencement of it, and republished in the earlier part of Elizabeth's. This is the *Toxophilus*, or *School of Shooting*; from the preface to which the following extract is made.

If any man would blame me, eyther for takinge such a matter in hande, or els for wrytinge it in the English tongue, this aunswere I may make him, that when the best of the realme thincke it honest for them to use. I, one of the meanest sorte, ought not to suppose it vile for me to wryte: and thoughte to have written it in another toagwe, had bene both more profitable for my study, and also more honest for my name, yet I can thinke my laboure well bestowed, if with a little hindrance of my profite and name, may come any furtherance to the pleasure or commoditie of the gentlemen and yomen of Englande, for whose sake I take this matter in hand. And as for the Latine or Greeke tongue, everye thinge is so excellentlye done in them, that none can do better: In the Englishe tongue, contrary, everye thinge in a maner so meanlye both for the matter and handelinge, that no man can do worse. For therein the least learned, for the most part, have bene alwayes most readye to write. And they which had least hope in Latine, have bene most bould in Englishe: when surely everye man that is most readye to talke, is not most able to write. He that will write well in any tongue, must follow this counsel of Aristotle, to speake as the comon people do, to thinke as wyse men do: as so shoulde everye man understand him, and the judgement of wyse men alowe him. Manye Englishe writers have not done so, but usinge straunge wordes, as Latine, Frenche, and Italian, do make all thinges darke and harde. Onse I communed with a man which reasoned the Englishe tongue to be enriched and encreased thereby, sayinge: 'Who will not prayse that feast where a man shall drinke at a dinner both wyne, ale, and beere?' 'Truly (quoth I) they be al good, every one taken by himselfe alone, but if you put malvesye and sacke, redde wyne and white, ale and beere and al in one pot, you shall make a drinke not easye to be knowen, nor yet holsome for the bodye.' Cicero, in folowing Isocrates, Plato, and Demosthenes, encreased the Latine tongue after another sort. This way, because divers men that wryte, do not know, they can neyther folow it, because of theyr ignorance, nor yet will prayse it for over arrogancye, two faultes, seldome the one out of the others companye. Englishe writers, by diversity of time, have taken dyvers matters in hand. In our fathers time no thinge was read but bookes of fayned chevalrie, wherein a man by readinge shoulde be led to none other ende, but onely to manslaughter and baudrye. If anye man suppose they were good enough to passe the time with all, he is deceived. For surely vaine

wordes do worke no small thinge in vaine, ignorant, and younge mindes, especially if they be geuen any thinge thereunto of their owne nature. These bookes (as I have heard say) were made the most part in abbayes, and monasteries, a very likely and fit fruite of such an ydle and blind kind of lyving. In our tyme now, when every man is geuen to know, much rather than to live wel, very many do write, but after such a fashion as very many do shoote. Some shooters take in hande stronger bowes than they be able to maintaine.¹ This thinge maketh them some time to overshoot the marke, some time to shoote far wyde, and perchance hurt some that looke on.

From these curious remarks on our language and literature we proceed to the notice of Sir Thomas Smith, who is said to have been 'a great refiner of the English writing.'² which, at the time of his attempt, in 1542, is called 'too rough and unpolished.'³ Accordingly, his Oration on the proposed marriage of Elizabeth have been considered as 'notable specimens of oratory and history.'⁴ The encomium is too high. But a citation shall be given.

The Danes enjoyed once this realm too long. Of which although some of them were born here, yet so long as the Danes blood was in them, they could never but favour the poor and barren realm of Denmark more than the rich country of England.

The Normans after wan and possessed the realm. So long as ever the memory of their blood remained, the first most, and so less and less, as by little and little they grew to be English, what did they? keep down the English nation, magnifie the Normans; the rich abbies and priories they gave to their Normans; the chief holds, the noble seignories, the best bishopricks, and all. Yea, they went so low as to the parsonages and vicarages; if one were better to the purse than another, that a Norman had. Poor English men were glad to take their leavings. And so much was our nation kept under, that we were glad to dissemble our tongue, and learn theirs; whereupon came the proverb, *It would be a gentle man if he could speak French.*⁵

We come now to a composition of particular importance in the history of our language, the first regular drama. This is the tragedy of Gorbodue written by Thomas Sackville, lord Buckhurst, when he was young; and supposed by Mr. Warton to have been finished early in the reign of Mary. It was printed surreptitiously, and inaccurately, in 1565; correctly, in 1571. I select a speech of Gorbodue to his counsellors, in answer to their advice upon his intention to give his realm in his life-time to his sons.

I see no cause to draw my mind
To fear the nature of my loving sons,
Or to misdeem that envy or diskin
Can there work hate, where nature planteth love.—
In quiet I will pass mine aged days,
Free from the travail and the painful cures
That hasten age upon the worthiest kings,
But lest the fraud, that ye do seem to fear,
Of flattering tongues corrupt their tender youth,
And writhe them to the ways of youthful lust,
To climbing pride, or to revenging hate,

Or to neglecting of their careful charge,
Lewdly to live in wanton recklessness,
Or to oppressing of the rightful cause,
Or not to wreak the wrongs done to the poor,
To tread down truth, or favour false deceit;
I mean to join to either of my sons
Some one of those, whose long approved faith
And wisdom tried may well assure my heart,
That mining fraud shall find no way to creep
Into their fensed ears with grave advise.

Of higher mood are the strains which this noble author has penned in his Induction to the Mirror for Magistrates; the plan of which, resembling in some degree the Inferno of Dante, he is said to have formed in the same reign. Language can hardly paint expiring Famine, and Death triumphing, in stronger colours.

But, O the doleful sight that then we see:
A grisly shape of Famine:—
Her starved corpse, that rather seem'd a shade,
Than any substance of a creature made.

On her while we thus firmly fix'd our eyes,
That bled for ruth of such a dreary sight,
Lo suddenly she shriek'd in so huge wise,
As made hell-gates to shiver with the might,
Wherewith a dart we saw how it did light

Right on her breast, and therewithal pale Death
Enthrilling it to reave her of her breath.

And by and by a dumb dead corpse we saw,
Heavy and cold, the shape of Death aright,
That damns all earthly creatures to his law,
Against whose force in vain it is to fight.
No peers, no princes, nor no mortal wight,
No towns, no realms, cities, no strongest tower,
But all perforce must yield unto his power.

¹ Strype, Life of Sir Thomas Smith, p. 27.

² Ibid. p. 27.

³ Ibid. p. 218.

⁴ Ibid. Oration IV. Appendix, p. 83.

Kis dart anon out of the corpse he took,
And in his hand (a dreadful sight to see)
With great triumph eftssoones the same he shook,
That most of all my fears affrayed me : *

His bodie dight with nought but bones perdie,
The naked shape of man there saw I plain,
All save the flesh, the sinew, and the veyn.

The delightfully figurative and picturesque style of our poetry is now to be observed in Spenser; who, as Warton has well remarked, here ‘stands without a rival.’ Even in our prose this high descriptive manner was sometimes adopted; and the romance of Sir Philip Sidney, at once a learned, manly, and fanciful composition, illustrates the richness of our tongue as well as the taste of the age, in the time of Elizabeth.

Advancing far into her reign, we find the language perfected in the Ecclesiastical Polity of Hooker. For, if this noble composition be compared with the best writings of modern date, it will be found, as Lowth has pronounced, that in correctness, propriety, and purity of English style, he has hardly been surpassed, or even equalled, by any of his successors.

Among the authors of this period also, and who is to be studied as an original master of our tongue, the incomparable Shakspeare appears.

About this time, Joseph Hall, afterwards Bishop of Exeter and Norwich, distinguished himself as a writer of satires; of which kind of writing, so called, in our language, he has pronounced himself the *first author*.

I *first adventure*, with fool-hardy might,
To tread the steps of perilous despite :
I *first adventure*, follow me who list,
And be the *second English satirist*.

He is better known as a theological writer, in the times of James the first and his successor. But as the composition illustrates existing manners and customs, I have brought forward the author at the precise date of it. Nor will I omit to notice some of his later works. These Satires were published in 1597. They often present models of elegance as well as wit, and admirable specimens of indignation as well as ridicule.

BOOK I. SATIRE I.

Nor ladie's wanton love, nor wandring knight,
Legend I out in rhimes all richly dight !
Nor fright the reader with the pagan vaunt
Of mightie Mahound, and great Ternagaunt !
Nor list I sonnet of my mistress' face,
To paint some blowesse with a borrowed grace !
Nor can I bide to pen some hungrie scene
For thick-skin ears, and undiscerning cyne !

BOOK I. SATIRE VI.

Another scorns the home-spun thread of rhymes,
Match'd with the lofty feet of elder times :
Give him the numbred verse that Virgil sung,
And Virgil's self shall speak the English tongue ;
Manhood and garboiles shall he chaunt with chaunged
feet,
And headstrong dactyls making musick meet !
The nimble dactyls, striving to outgo
The drawling spondee, pacing it below !¹
The lingring spondee, labouring to delay
The breathless dactyls with a sudden stay !
Whoever saw a colt, wanton and wild,

Yok'd with a slow-foot ox on fallow field,
Can right arced how handsomely besets
Dull spondee with the English dactylets,
If Jove speak English in a thundring cloud,
Thwick-thwack, and *riff-raff*, roars he out aloud !
Fie on the forged mint that did create
New coin of words never articulate !

BOOK III. SATIRE I.

Thou canst maske in garish gauderie,
To suit a fool's far-fetched liverie.
A French head joyn'd to neeke Italian, .
Thy thighs from Germanie, and breast from Spain :
An Englishman in none, a fool in all ;
Many in one, and one in severall !

BOOK V. SATIRE II.

House-keeping's dead !——
Along thy way thou canst not but desery
Fair glittering halls to tempt the hopeful eye.—
So this gay gate adds fuel to thy thought,
That such proud piles were never rais'd for nought,
Beat the broud gates ! a goodly hollow sound
With double echoes doth again rebound ;

¹ This alludes to an absurd fashion, at that time, of publishing what were called English verses composed according to Latin rules.

• But not a dog doth bark to welcome thee,
Nor churlish porter canst thou chafing see:
All dumb and silent, like the dead of night,
Or dwelling of some sleepy Sybarite.
The marble pavement hid with desert weed,
With house-look, thistle, dock, and hemlock seed !—

Look to the towred chimnies, which should be
The wind-pipes of good hospitality,
Through which it breatheth to the open air,
Betokening life and liberal well-fare;
Lo, there the unthankful swallow takes her rest,
And fills the tunnell with her circled nest !

I know not whether it has been remarked, that, in the *Characters of Virtues and Vices*, published by this author in 1608, his propensity to satire, without the aid of poetry, is also very obvious. But bishop Hall has acquired, from his sententious way of writing, the name of the Christian Seneca; and his *Meditations*, which have been often printed, have been resembled to the *Morals of the Philosopher*. His style indeed is always pithy, sometimes highly animated, often delicate and tender. From his *Treatise of Contentation* I select the description of those, *who know how to want*.¹

Those only know how to want, that have learnt to frame their mind to their estate; like to a skilful musician, that can let down his strings a peg lower when the tune requires it; or like to some cunning spagyrick, that can intend or remit the heat of his furnace according to occasion. Those who, when they must be abased, can stoop submissly; like to a gentle reed, which, when the wind blows stiff, yields every way. Those, that in an humble obedience can lay themselves low at the foot of the Almighty, and put their mouth in the dust; that can patiently put their necks under the yoke of the Highest, and can say with the prophet, *Truly this is my sorrow, and I must bear it*. Those, that can smile upon their afflictions, rejoicing in their tribulation, singing in the jail with Paul and Silas at midnight. Lastly, those, that can improve misery to an advantage; being the richer for their want, bettered with evils, strengthened with infirmities; and can truly say to the Almighty, *I know that of every faithfulness thou hast afflicted me*.

As a fine writer, and one of the greatest of our literary benefactors, the brave and accomplished Raleigh is now to be noticed. His *History of the World* is a proud and undecaying monument of the power both of his talents and our tongue. To the dignity of history his style is particularly suited; pure, and never wanting nerve to strengthen it. There are also some poetical remains,² which elegantly exemplify his varied abilities.

Of Bacon the style is admirably diversified in the subjects of which he treats. The scholar accordingly marks the boldness of his imagery supported by suitable grandeur of diction. To the philosopher his discoveries are detailed with precision and perspicuousness. And to those of common attainments his easy and sententious language never speaks in vain. Of his *Essays*, he has told us, that they, 'of all his other works, have been most current: for that, as it seems, they come home to men's business and bosoms.'³

For abundant illustrations of popular diction, as well as graces of fine writing, the curious investigator of our language may next resort to Jonson, the most learned and judicious comedian, as Milton and his nephew Phillips call him.⁴ If in his language there was any fault, Dryden says, 'it was that he weaved it too closely and laboriously, in his comedies especially: perhaps, too, he did a little too much romanize our tongue, leaving the words which he translated almost as much Latin as he found them; wherein, though he learnedly followed their language, he did not enough comply with the idiom of ours.'⁵

• In ascertaining the copiousness of our tongue, further assistance may be derived from the *Anatomy of Melancholy*, by Burton; a book described by Antony Wood as 'so full of variety of reading, that gentlemen who have lost their time, and are put to a push for invention, may furnish themselves with matter for common or scholastical discourse and writing.'⁶ Burton was also distinguished as a 'thorough-paced philologist.'⁷ Quaint as his style is, the work abounds with wit and learning; often with expressions of happy choice; and rarely without such digression from grave to gay, as to relieve the tediousness of perpetual citation. As a poet he might have excelled, if we may judge from the

¹ Section IV.

² In *England's Helicon*. See also the *Topographer*, vol. i. p. 425; and Phillips's *Theatrum Poetarum*, edit. 1800, p. 308, 314.

³ Dedication of his *Essays* to the Duke of Buckingham.

⁴ Milton, *L'Allegro*. Phillips's *Theatrum Poetarum*.

⁵ Essay on Dramatick Poesy.

⁶ A. Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*.

⁷ *Ibid*.

verses prefixed to his book; in which how pleasing the imagery and versification are, a stanza or two will show.

When I go musing all alone,
Thinking of divers things fore-known;
When I build castles in the air,
Void of sorrow, and void of fear,
Pleasing myself with phantasms sweet;
Methinks the time runs very fleet.
All my joys to this are folly,
Nought so sweet as melancholy.

When to myself I act, and smile,
With pleasing thoughts the time beguile,
By a brook-side, or wood so green,
Unheard, unsought-for, and unseen;
A thousand pleasures do me bless,
And crown my soul with happiness.
All my joys besides are folly,
Nought so sweet as melancholy.

In commendation of this mental luxury we also find the poets Beaumont and Fletcher, contemporary with Burton, employed. The Song in their drama, entitled *Nice Valour*, displaying the moral, the figure, and the disposition of melancholy, has been repeatedly observed to have suggested sentiments in the *Il Penseroso* of Milton. To these poets our language is, according to Dryden, in the greatest degree indebted. 'Their plots were generally more regular than Shakspeare's, especially those that were made before Beaumont's death; and they understood and imitated the conversation of gentlemen much better.—Humour, which Ben Jonson derived from particular persons, they made it not their business to describe: they represented all the passions very lively, but above all, love. I am apt to believe *the English language in them arrived to its highest perfection; what words have since been taken in, are rather superfluous than ornamental.*'¹

About this period wrote Owen Feltham, or Felltham; of whose principal work, entitled *Resolves*, a second edition was published in 1628. These *Resolves* are short Essays upon various subjects, displaying fine sentiments and harmonious language; and sometimes highly poetical conception. He has indeed written some poetry; but it is by his prose that he is distinguished.

'Love those pleasures well,' he says, 'that are on all sides legitimated by the bounty of heaven; after which no private gripe, nor finneyed goblin, comes to upbraid my sense for using them; but such as may with equal pleasure be again dreamed over, and not disturb my sleep. This is to take off the parchings of the summer sun, by bathing in a pure and chrystal fountain.'² Again: 'Wisdom and knowledge are sweet as the wakened musings of delightful thoughts, which not only dew the mind with perfumes that ever refresh us, but raise us to the mountain that gives us view of Canaan; and shews us rays and glimpses of the glory that shall after crown us. Yet it is the object only that makes these good unto man, when God is the ocean that all his streams make way unto.'³

Yet once more will I cite this attractive writer; and the very beginning of the citation will call to the scholar's mind the words of Milton in his *Lycidas*:

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise,
The last infirmity of noble mind:

And he may find that, elsewhere also, Feltham says, '*In noble minds praise is certainly a spur, if not reward, to virtue.*'⁴

Desire of glory is the last garment that even wise men lay aside. For this you may take Tacitus: 'Etiam sapientibus cupido gloria novissima exiit.' Not that it betters himself, being gone; but that it stirs up those that follow him to an earnest endeavour after noble actions; which is the only means to win the fame we wish for. Themistocles that streamed out his youth in wine and venery, and was suddenly changed to a virtuous and valiant man, told one that asked what did so strangely change him, that the trophy of Miltiades would not let him sleep. Tamerlane made it his practice to read often the heroic deeds of his progenitors; not as boasting in them, but as glorious examples propounded to enfire his virtues. Surely nothing awakes our sleeping virtues, like the noble acts of our predecessors. They are flaming beacons, that fame and time have set on hills, to call us to a defence of virtue, whensoever vice invades the commonwealth of man. Who can endure to skulk away his life in an idle corner, when he has means? and finds how fame has blown about deserving names? Worth begets, in weak and base minds, envy; but, in those that are magnanimous, emulation. Roman virtue made Roman virtues lasting. Brave men never die, but like the phoenix; from preserved ashes one or other still springs up, like them.'⁵

¹ Essay on Dramatick Poesy.

² *Resolves*, b. ii. 50.

³ Discourse on Ecclesiastes, ii. 11.

⁴ *Resolves*, b. ii. 22.

⁵ *Resolves*, b. i. 15.

• We now approach the time, when ‘our language began to lose the stability which it had obtained in that of Elizabeth; and was considered by every writer as a subject on which he might try his plastic skill, by moulding it according to his own fancy.’ Such is the remark of Dr. Johnson,¹ arising from a consideration of the style of Sir Thomas Browne; a style ‘vigorous, but rugged; learned, but pedantick; deep, but obscure: it strikes, but does not please; it commands, but does not allure: his tropes are harsh, and his combinations uncouth.’ This is attributed to the disposition of the age already noticed. ‘Milton,’ it is added, ‘in consequence of this encroaching licence, began to introduce the *Latin idiom*; and Browne, though he gave less disturbance to our structure and phraseology, yet poured in a multitude of exotick words; many, indeed, useful and significant, which, if rejected, must be supplied by circumlocution; and some so obscure, that they conceal his meaning rather than explain it.’• Of Browne, Dr. Johnson was an admirer, and in some respects an imitator. In our immortal Milton (to whose prose alone the preceding observation applies) he has injuriously omitted to notice, that, though the structure of his sentences may sometimes be affected, the most glowing diction abounds, perspicuity, comprehensiveness, dignity, and closeness are often found united. If there were not innumerable passages, which might be cited from his prose-works, to illustrate those powers of his expression as well as the elevation of his thought, the *Areopagitica* and the *Treatise on Education* are distinct proofs of this assertion.

The influx of Latin words is also to be traced to an earlier period. It must have made some progress in the time of Sir Philip Sidney, who in a kind of masque presented before queen Elizabeth, introduces master Roubus, a pedagogue, eloquent in Anglo-Latinisms, which it is evidently the object of Sidney to ridicule. But the pedantick style was triumphant in the reign of James. The pious and learned bishop Andrews, pedantick in his conceits as well as diction, was styled the star of preachers. The great Bacon could sometimes sacrifice his judgement to the absurd fondness for the Latin and English intermixture. And Dryden has considered Jonson not only as occasionally ‘romanizing our tongue too much,’ but also in the practice as ‘not enough complying with our own idiom.’ The love of latinizing is to be found in many writers of little note till late in the seventeenth century. But I know none, in whom it is so glaring, and often so offensive, as in Waterhouse, the learned commentator on Fortescue. Heylin, in 1658, made this remark: ‘Many think, that they can never speak elegantly, nor write significantly, except they do it in a language of their own devising; as if they were ashamed of their mother-tongue, and thought it not sufficiently curious to express their fancies. By means whereof more French and Latin words have gained ground upon us *since the middle of queen Elizabeth’s reign*, than were admitted by our ancestors (whether we look upon them as the British or Saxon race) not only since the Norman but the Roman conquest.’² Of Heylin himself, a voluminous, acute, and learned writer, it has been said that he so spoke as to be understood by the meanest hearer, and so wrote as to be comprehended by the most vulgar reader.³

In referring to the reigns of our first and second Charles, we meet, however, with abundance of fine writing; with the clear and lively style which Chillingworth displays in exposing the tricks of sophistry: with the unadorned but manly periods of Hammond, ‘spreading the treasur’d stores of truth divine;’⁴ with language strong and pure in the dangerous compositions of Hobbes; and with phraseology, though not laboured, correctly dignified, in the sentences of Clarendon, which always gratify by the precision with which they describe events, and more particularly characters. But in bishop Jeremy Taylor the diction of our country ‘bursts out into sudden blaze.’⁵ It is grand, it is awful, it is pathetick: bright and energetick, it irresistibly seizes the attention; copiously diversified, it has charms for the unlettered as well as for the scholar and the man of taste. His painting of the various ways, in which the last enemy that shall be destroyed, accosts us, is perhaps unrivalled.

Death meets us every where, and is procured by every instrument, and in all chances; and enters in at many doors: by violence, and secret influence; by the aspect of a star, and the stink of a mist; by the emissions of a cloud, and the meeting of a vapour; by the fall of a chariot, and the stumbling at a stone; by a full meal, or an empty

¹ Life of Sir Thomas Browne.

² Observations on L’Estrange’s History of King Charles I. p. 2.

³ Vernon’s Life of Dr. Heylin, p. 256.

⁴ Warton, Triumph of Isis.

⁵ Milton, Lycidas.

stomach; by watching at the wine, or by watching at prayers; by the sun or the moon; by a heat or a cold; by sleepless nights, or sleeping days; by water frozen into the hardness and sharpness of a dagger, or water thawed into the floods of a river; by a hail or a rain; by violent motion, or sitting still; by severity, or dissolution; by God's mercy or God's anger; by every thing in providence, and every thing in manners; by every thing in nature, and every thing in chance. *Eripitur personæ, mutatur res*; we take pains to heap up things useful to our life, and get our death in the purchase; and the person is snatched away, and the goods remain: and all this is the law and constitution of nature; it is a punishment to our sins, the unalterable event of providence, and the decree of heaven. The claims that confine us to this condition are strong as destiny, and immutable as the eternal laws of God.

I have conversed with some men who rejoiced in the death or calamity upon others, and accounted it as a judgment upon them for being on the other side, and against them in the contention; but within the revolution of a few months the same man met with a more uneasy and unhandsome death; which when I saw, I wept, and was afraid; for I knew that it must be so with all men: for we also shall die, and end our quarrels and contentions, by passing to a final sentence.¹

With what elegant vivacity of diction has he illustrated a more attractive subject, if I may make one more citation from his admirable works!

Marriage is the mother of the world, and preserves kingdoms, and fills cities and churches, and heaven itself. Celibacy, like the fly in the heart of an apple, dwells in perpetual sweetness, but sits alone, and is confined and dies in singularity; but marriage, like the useful bee, builds a house and gathers sweetness from every flower, and labours and unites into societies and republics, and sends out colonies, and feeds the world with delicacies, and obeys their king, and keeps order, and exercises many virtues, and promotes the interest of mankind, and is that state of good things to which God hath designed the present constitution of the world.²

About the same time flourished Dr. Henry More, the celebrated Platonist, esteemed one of our greatest divines and philosophers, and no mean poet. Though now perhaps little remembered, it may be proper to exemplify his style. Nor will it be found that he, who in the seventeenth century was so enthusiastically admired, wanted power of fancy or considerable vigour of expression.

Then wilt thou say, God rules the world,
Though mountain, over mountain hurl'd,
Be pitch'd amid the foaming main:—
Though inward tempests fiercely rock
The tottering earth, that with the shock
High spires and heavy rocks fall down:—
Though pitchy blasts from hell up-borne
Stop the outgoings of the morn;
And nature play her fiery games,
In this fore'd night with fulgurant flames,

Baring by fits, for more affright,
The pale dead visages (ghastly sight)
Of men astonish'd at the stour
Of heaven's great rage, the rattling shower
Of hail, the hoarse bellowing of thunder,
Their own loud shrieks made mad with wonder:
All this confusion cannot move
The purged mind, freed from the love
Of commerce with her body dear,
Cell of sad thoughts, sole spring of fear!³

Whether therefore our eyes be struck with that more radiant lustre of the sun, or whether we behold that more placid and calm beauty of the moon; or be refreshed with the sweet breathings of the open air; or be taken up with the contemplation of those pure sparkling lights of the stars; or stand astonished at the gushing downfalls of some mighty river, as that of Nile; or admire the height of some insuperable and inaccessible rock or mountain; or with a pleasant horror and chillness look upon some silent wood, or solemn shady grove; whether the face of heaven smile upon us with a cheerful bright azure, or look upon us with a more sad and minacious countenance, dark pitchy clouds being charged with thunder and lightning to let fly against the earth; whether the air be cool, fresh, and healthful, or whether it be sultry, contagious, and pestilential, so that while we gasp for life we are forced to draw in a sudden and inevitable death; whether the earth stand firm and prove favourable to the industry of the artificer, or whether she threaten the very foundations of our buildings with trembling and tottering earthquakes accompanied with remugient echoes and ghastly murmurs from below; whatever notable emergencies happen for either good or bad to us; these are the Joves and Vejoves that we worship, which to us are not many but one God, who has the only power to save or destroy. And therefore from whatever part of this magnificent temple of his, the world, he shall send forth his voice, our hearts and eyes are presently directed thitherward with fear, love, and veneration.

¹ Rule and Exercises of holy Dying, ch. i. § 1.

² Sermon, The Marriage Ring.

³ Philosophical Poems, Cambridge, 1647, p. 314.

• Nor does our devotion stop here, or rather stay only without; but these more notable alterations and commotions we find within ourselves, we attribute also to him whose spirit, life, and power filleth all things. And therefore those very passions of love and wrath, on the former whereof dependeth all that kindly sweetness of affection that is found in either the friendship of men or love of women, as on the latter all the pomp and splendour of war; these, with the rest of the passions of the soul, we look upon as manifestations of his presence, who worketh every where for our solace, punishment, or trial.¹

Hence we proceed to the learned and copious, I might say occasionally redundant, Barrow; in whom accuracy of erudition, energy of style, and force of reasoning, are alike conspicuous. His description of wit is a masterpiece of composition:—

First, it may be demanded, what the thing we speak of is? Or what this facetiousness doth import? To which questions I might reply, as Democritus did to him that asked the definition of a man, 'Tis that which we all see and know.' Any one better apprehends what it is by acquaintance, than I can inform him by description. It is, indeed, a thing so versatile and multiform, appearing in so many shapes, so many postures, so many garbs, so variously apprehended by several eyes and judgements, that it seemeth no less hard to settle a clear and certain notion thereof, than to make a portrait of Proteus, or to define the figure of the fleeting air. Sometimes it lieth in pat allusion to a known story, or in seasonable application of a trivial saying, or in forging an apposite tale; sometimes it playeth in words and phrases, taking advantage from the ambiguity of their sense, or the affinity of their sound: sometimes it is wrapped in a dress of humorous expression: sometimes it lurketh under an odd similitude: sometimes it is lodged in a sly question, in a smart answer, in a quirkish reason, in a shrewd imitation, in cunningly divesting or cleverly retorting an objection: sometimes it is couched in a bold scheme of speech, in a tart irony, in a lusty hyperbole, in a startling metaphor, in a plausible reconciling of contradictions, or in acute nonsense: sometimes a scenical representation of persons or things, a counterfeit speech, a mimical look or gesture, passeth for it: sometimes an affected simplicity, sometimes a presumptuous bluntness giveth it being: sometimes it riseth only from a lucky hitting upon what is strange: sometimes from a crafty wresting obvious matter to the purpose. Often it consisteth in one knows not what, and springeth up one can hardly tell how. Its ways are unaccountable, and inexplicable: being answerable to the numberless ravings of fancy, and windings of language. It is, in short, a manner of speaking out of the simple and plain way, (such as reason teacheth and proveth things by,) which, by a pretty surprizing uncountness in conceit or expression, doth affect and amuse the fancy, stirring it in some wonder, and breeding some delight thereto. It raiseth admiration, as signifying a nimble sagacity of apprehension, a special felicity of invention, a vivacity of spirit, and reach of wit more than vulgar; it seeming to argue a rare quickness of parts, that one can fetch in remote conceits applicable: a notable skill, that he can dextrously accommodate them to the purpose before him; together with a lively briskness of humour, not apt to damp those sportful flashes of imagination. (Whence in Aristotle such persons are termed *ἐπιείκων*, dextrous men, and *εὐστροφῶν*, men of facile or versatile manners, who can easily turn themselves to all things, or turn all things to themselves.) It also procureth delight, by gratifying curiosity with its rareness, as semblance of difficulty: (as monsters, not for their beauty, but their rarity; as juggling tricks, not for their use, but their abstruseness, are beheld with pleasure:) by diverting the mind from its road of serious thoughts; by instilling gaiety and airiness of spirit; by provoking to such dispositions of spirit; in way of emulation or complaisance, and by seasoning matters, otherwise distasteful or insipid, with an unusual and thence grateful tang.²

Coeval with Barrow was bishop Pearson; of whose writings the very dust has been pronounced by Bentley gold. That for exactness of method, correctness of language, and well-turned periods, he is to be ranked among our best writers, all will acknowledge who have read with attention his Exposition of the Creed. I will select his analogical illustration of the resurrection.

Beside the principles of which we consist, and the actions which flow from us, the consideration of the things without us, and the natural course of variations in the creature, will render the resurrection yet more highly probable. Every space of twenty-four hours teacheth thus much, in which there is always a revolution amounting to a resurrection. The day dies into a night, and is buried in silence and in darkness; in the next morning it appeareth again and reviveth, opening the grave of darkness, rising from the dew of night; this is a diurnal resurrection. As the day dies into night, so doth the summer into winter: the sap is said to descend into the root, and there it lies buried in the ground; the earth is covered with snow, or crusted with frost, and becomes a general sepulchre; when the spring appeareth all begin to rise, the plants and flowers peep out of their graves, revive, and grow and flourish; this is the annual resurrection. The corn by which we live, and for want of which we perish with famine, is notwithstanding cast upon the earth; and

¹ Mystery of Godliness, fol. 1600. The Pagans' Evasion of Polytheism, ch. iii.

² Against Foolish Talking and Jestings, Sermons, vol. i. serm. 14.

buried in the ground, with a design that it may corrupt, and being corrupted may revive and multiply; our bodies are fed by this constant experiment, and we continue this present life by succession of resurrections. Thus all things are repaired by corrupting, are preserved by perishing, and revive by dying; and can we think that man, the lord of all these things, which thus die and revive for him, should be detained in death as never to live again? Is it imaginable that God should thus restore all things to man, and not to restore man to himself? If there were no other consideration, but of the principles of human nature, of the liberty and remunerability of human actions, and of the natural revolutions and resurrections of other creatures, it were abundantly sufficient to render the resurrection of our bodies highly probable.

We must not rest in this school of nature, nor settle our persuasions upon likelihoods; but as we passed from an apparent possibility unto a high presumption and probability, so must we pass from thence unto a full assurance of an infallible certainty. And of this indeed we cannot be assured but by the revelation of the will of God; upon his power we must conclude that we may, from his will that we shall, rise from the dead. Now the power of God is known unto all men, and therefore all men may infer from thence a possibility; but the will of God is not revealed unto all men, and therefore all have not an infallible certainty of the resurrection. For the grounding of which assurance, I shall shew that God hath revealed the determination of his will to raise the dead, and that he hath not only delivered that intention in his Word, but hath also several ways confirmed the same.¹

Of the same period was Cowley, the ease and unaffected structure of whose sentences Dr. Johnson has especially commended. Hence a learned biographer of the critic has taken occasion to consider his injudicious partiality to Brown; and in the following discriminative remarks to introduce some of our finest writers, with a comparative estimate also of Addison and Johnson.²

Cowley may be placed at the head of those who cultivated a clear and natural style. Dryden, Tillotson, and Sir William Temple, followed. Addison, Swift, and Pope, with more correctness, carried our language well nigh to perfection. Of Addison Johnson was used to say, *He is the Raphael of Essay writers*. How he differed so widely from such elegant models, is a problem not to be solved, unless it be true, that he took an early tincture from the writers of the last century, [the seventeenth,] particularly Sir Thomas Brown. Hence the peculiarities of his style, new combinations, sentences of an unusual structure, and words derived from the learned languages. His own account of the matter is, *When common words were less pleasing to the ear, or less distinct in their signification, I familiarized the terms of philosophy, by applying them to popular ideas*. But he forgot the observation of Dryden, *If too many foreign words are poured in upon us, it looks as if they were designed, not to assist the natives, but to conquer them*. There is, it must be admitted, a swell of language, often out of all proportion to the sentiment; but there is, in general, a fulness of mind, and the thought seems to expand with the sound of the words. Determined to discard colloquial barbarisms and licentious idioms, he forgot the elegant simplicity that distinguishes the writings of Addison. He had what Locke calls a round-about view of his subject; and though he was never tainted, like many modern wits, with the ambition of shining in paradox, he may be fairly called an original thinker. His reading was extensive. He treasured in his mind whatever was worthy of notice, but he added to it from his own meditation. He collected *quæ reconderet, unctaque promeret*.

Addison was not so profound a thinker. He was *born to write, converse, and live with ease*: and he found an early patron in lord Somers. He depended, however, more upon a fine taste than the vigour of his mind. His latin poetry shows that he relished, with a just selection, all the refined and delicate beauties of the Roman classicists; and, when he cultivated his native language, no wonder that he formed that graceful style which has been so justly admired; simple, yet elegant; adorned, yet never over-wrought; rich in allusion, yet pure and perspicuous; correct, without labour; and though sometimes deficient in strength, yet always musical. His essays in general are on the surface of life; if ever original, it was in pieces of humour. Sir Roger de Coverley, and the tory fox-hunter, need not to be mentioned.

Johnson had a fund of humour, but he did not know it; nor was he willing to descend to the familiar idiom, and the variety of diction, which that mode of composition required. The letter in the Rambler, No. 12, from a young girl that wants a place, will illustrate this observation.

Addison possessed an unclouded imagination, alive to the first objects of nature and of art. He reaches the sublime without any apparent effort. When he tells us, 'If we consider the fixed stars as so many oceans of flame, that are each of them attended with a different set of planets; if we still discover new firmaments, and new lights, that are sunk farther in those unfathomable depths of æther; we are lost in a labyrinth of suns and worlds, and confounded with the magnificence and immensity of nature.' The ease, with which this passage rises to unaffected grandeur, is the secret charm that captivates the reader.

¹ Exposition of the Creed: art. xi. The Resurrection of the Body.

² Arthur Murphy, Life of Dr. Johnson.

• Johnson is always lofty; he seems, to use Dryden's phrase, to be o'er-inform'd with meaning, and his words do not appear to himself adequate to his conception. He moves in state, and his periods are always harmonious. His oriental tales are in the true style of eastern magnificence, and yet none of them are so much admired as the visions of Mirza. In matters of criticism, Johnson is never the echo of preceding writers; he thinks and decides for himself.

If we except the Essays on the Pleasures of Imagination, Addison cannot be called a philosophical critic. His Moral Essays are beautiful; but in that province nothing can exceed the Rambler; though Johnson used to say, that the Essay on the Burthens of Mankind (in the Spectator, No. 558.) was the most exquisite he had ever read.

Talking of himself, Johnson said, 'Topham Beauclerk has wit, and every thing comes from him with ease; but when I say a good thing, I seem to labour.' When we compare him with Addison, the contrast is still stronger. Addison lends grace and ornament to truth; Johnson gives it force and energy. Addison makes virtue amiable; Johnson represents it as an awful duty. Addison insinuates himself with an air of modesty; Johnson commands like a dictator, but a dictator in his splendid robes, not labouring at the plough. Addison is the Jupiter of Virgil, with placid serenity talking to Venus, 'vultu, quo cælum tempestatesque serena.' Johnson is Jupiter tonans: he darts his lightning, and rolls his thunder, in the cause of virtue and piety. The language seems to fall short of his ideas; he pours along, familiarizing the terms of philosophy, with bold inversions, and sonorous periods; but we may apply to him what Pope has said of Homer: 'It is the sentiment that swells and fills out the diction, which rises with it, and forms itself about it; like glass in the furnace, which grows to a greater magnitude, as the breath within is more powerful, and the heat more intense.'

• It is not the design of this comparison to decide between these two eminent writers. In matters of taste every reader will choose for himself. Johnson is always profound, and of course gives the fatigue of thinking. Addison charms while he instructs; and writing, as he always does, a pure, an elegant, an idiomatick style, he may be pronounced the best model for imitation.

The great master of our language, however, in the estimation of Johnson himself, is evidently Dryden.

Dryden in his prose is always *another and the same*; he does not exhibit a second time the same elegances in the same form, nor appears to have any art other than that of expressing with clearness what he thinks with vigour. His style could not easily be imitated, either seriously or ludicrously; for, being always equable and always varied, it has no prominent or discriminative characters. The beauty, who is totally free from disproportion of parts and features, cannot be ridiculed by an overcharged resemblance. From his prose, however, Dryden derives only his accidental and secondary praise: the veneration, with which his name is pronounced by every cultivator of English literature, is paid to him as he refined the language, improved the sentiments, and tuned the numbers, of English poetry.¹

Allowing Dryden this supremacy, the cultivators of our literature, however, will acknowledge, with pride as well as gratitude, their obligations to those who flourished near his time: to Tillotson and Temple, each distinguished for simplicity of style; the former also for his perspicuity, the latter for ease and harmony: to Swift, who, regardless of harmonious periods, writes with plainness and with precision; who 'studied purity,'² and has rarely missed it; who of correct English is a model: to Addison, 'the sweetest child of Attick elegance:' to Pope, of whom Watts has said, that there is scarcely a happy combination of words, or a phrase poetically elegant in the English language, which he has not inserted into his version of Homer: to South, whose rich diction is rarely unaccompanied with honest indignation, or keen sarcasm: to the polished and graceful Atterbury: to Scott, the eloquent author of the Christian Life: to Locke, who 'yields not the palm of metaphysical acuteness to the sullen sophistry of Hobbes, or the cold scepticism of Hmæ:'³ and to Berkeley, before whose 'brilliancy of imagination, and delicacy of taste,' the labour and pomp of Shaftesbury sink into insignificance.

We come now to the contemporaries of Johnson, and find in Warburton the force and freedom of the lexicographer, but not the splendid diction. The character of Warburton's style, 'is freedom and force united.'⁴ Nobody understood the philosophy of grammar better; yet in the construction of his terms he was not nice, rather he was somewhat negligent.—To say all in a word, he possessed, in an eminent degree, those two qualities of a great writer, *sapere et fari*: I mean, superior sense, and the power of doing justice to it by a sound and manly eloquence. It was an ignorant cavil, that charged him with

¹ Life of Dryden.

² Johnson, Life of Swift.

³ Professor White, Sermon I.

⁴ Hurd, Life of Warburton.

want of taste. The objection arose from the originality of his manners; but he wrote, when he thought fit, with the greatest purity and even elegance, notwithstanding his strength and energy, which frequently exclude those qualities. Of a different excellence of style and manner we have a most pleasing example in Goldsmith. All is inartificial. His periods, however, are 'so smooth and full of melodious sounds,' that to a true English ear 'the harp of Orpheus cannot be more charming.' To his contemporary, who assumed the name of Junius, Johnson himself has conceded liveliness of imagery, pungency of periods, and fertility of allusion; but cannot think the style of this writer secure from criticism, or that his expressions are not often trite, and his periods feeble.¹ At another time Johnson said, 'I should have believed Burke to be Junius, because I know no man but Burke who is capable of writing these letters; but Burke spontaneously denied it to me. The case would have been different, had I asked him if he was the author; a man so questioned, as to an anonymous publication, may think he has a right to deny it.'² To the eloquent, the malignant, and still unmasked calumniator, Burke is certainly not inferior in any charm of composition; and when Burke impugned the characters or opinions of others, he had recourse to 'open war,' and not to 'covert guile.' If we look for simple elegance of style, where is it more conspicuous than in his philosophical criticism on the Sublime and Beautiful? if for richer ornaments of diction, for rhetoric both splendid and affecting, where are they more thickly sown than in his tract upon the French Revolution? But by his morals as well as faculties Burke gratifies the reader: and is not found like the infidel philosopher to whom England is indebted for one of her histories, or like the learned investigator of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, sullyng the finest graces of language with indecent sneers against revealed religion. Lastly, as to a model of the elegant diction of modern times, and which is not made the vehicle of licentious opinions, we may resort to Waron, the historian of English poetry. His style is remarkable for its perspicuity; and the modulation or dignity of his periods is exceeded only by those of him, 'WHOSE WRITINGS HAVE GIVEN ARDOUR TO VIRTUE AND CONFIDENCE TO TRUTH.'

Of the power over language, which the last great writer has exercised, his preface to this Dictionary is an ample and noble specimen. But to few readers are any of Dr. Johnson's compositions unknown. Mr. Warton's delightful work, on account of its learned allusions and antiquarian research, has not been so generally explored.³ An extract from it, therefore, may to some be a novel display of the richness of our tongue; and may be not the less gratifying, if it opens to their view some exploded ceremonies of 'the olden time.'

The age of queen Elizabeth is commonly called the golden age of English poetry. It certainly may not improperly be styled the most poetical age of these annals.

Among the great features which strike us in the poetry of this period, are the predominancy of fable, of fiction, and fancy, and a predilection for interesting adventures and pathetic events. I will endeavour to assign and explain the cause of this characteristic distinction, which may chiefly be referred to the following principles, sometimes blended, and sometimes operating singly: The revival and vernacular versions of the classics, the importation and translation of Italian novels, the visionary reveries or refinements of false philosophy, a degree of superstition sufficient for the purposes of poetry, the adoption of the machineries of romance, and the frequency and improvements of allegoric exhibition in the popular spectacles.

When the corruptions and impostures of popery were abolished, the fashion of cultivating the Greek and Roman learning became universal: and the literary character was no longer appropriated to scholars by profession, but assumed by the nobility and gentry. The ecclesiastics had found it their interest to keep the languages of antiquity to themselves, and men were eager to know what had been so long injuriously concealed. Truth propagates truth, and the mantle of mystery was removed not only from religion but from literature. The laity, who had now been taught to assert their natural privileges, became impatient of the old monopoly of knowledge, and demanded admittance to the usurpations of the clergy. The general curiosity for new discoveries, heightened either by just or imaginary ideas of the treasures contained in the Greek and Roman writers, excited all persons of leisure and fortune to study the classics. The pedantry of the present age was the politeness of the last. An accurate comprehension of the phraseology and peculiarities of the ancient poets, historians, and orators, which yet seldom went farther than a kind of technical erudition, was an indispensable and almost the principal object in the circle of a gentleman's education. Every young lady of fashion was carefully instructed in classical letters: and the daughter of a duchess was taught, not only to distil strong waters, but to construe

¹ Thoughts respecting Falkland's Islands.

² Boswell, Life of Johnson.

³ History of English Poetry, vol. iii. p. 490.

Greek. Among the learned females of high distinction, Queen Elizabeth herself was the most conspicuous. Roger Ascham, her preceptor, speaks with rapture of her astonishing progress in the Greek nouns; and declares, with no small degree of triumph, that during a long residence at Windsor-castle, she was accustomed to read more Greek in a day than 'some prebendary of that church did Latin in one week.' And although perhaps a princess looking out words in a lexicon, and writing down hard phrases from Plutarch's Lives, may be thought at present a more incompatible and extraordinary character, than a canon of Windsor understanding no Greek and but little Latin, yet Elizabeth's passion for these acquisitions was then natural, and resulted from the genius and habits of her age.

The books of antiquity being thus familiarized to the great, every thing was tinged with ancient history and mythology. The heathen gods, although discountenanced by the Calvinists on a suspicion of their tending to cherish and revive a spirit of idolatry, came into general vogue. When the queen paraded through a country-town, almost every pageant was a pantheon. When she paid a visit at the house of any of her nobility, at entering the hall she was saluted by the Penates, and conducted to her privy-chamber by Mercury. Even the pastry-cooks were expert mythologists. At dinner, select transformations of Ovid's Metamorphoses were exhibited in confectionary; and the splendid icing of an immense historic plum-cake, was embossed with a delicious basso-relievo of the destruction of Troy. In the afternoon, when she condescended to walk in the garden, the lake was covered with Tritons and Nereids: the pages of the family were converted into Wood-nymphs, who peeped from every bower; and the footmen gambled over the lawns in the figure of Satyrs.

I have thus made some slight additions to Dr. Johnson's history of our language; showing a variety of style which has obtained, and humbly guiding the curious to more ample information on the subject. An elaborate and regular history of the English tongue is a desideratum in our literature; and instead of a paucity of materials subservient to this object, as Dr. Johnson would insinuate, there is abundance. Volumes are due to it. Let the investigator mark the unwearied labours of Wanley in his description of Saxon manuscripts; let him explore others, which in the libraries of our cathedrals, and colleges, and other repositories, exist, and have not received the advantage of Wanley's notice: and he will not complain of the paucity of materials. Next, let him attend to the following remark of Mr. Tyrwhitt. 'In order to trace with exactness the progress of any language, it seems necessary, 1. that we should have before us a continued series of authors; 2. that those authors should have been approved, as having written, at least, with purity; and 3. that their writings should have been correctly copied. In the English language, we have scarce any authors within the first century after the Conquest; of those, who wrote before Chaucer, and whose writings have been preserved, we have no testimony of approbation from their contemporaries or successors; and lastly, the copies of their works, which we have received, are in general so full of inaccuracies, as to make it often very difficult for us to be assured, that we are in possession of the genuine words of the author.' Such materials let him examine with care; and he will find, what in the present sketch I have occasionally but briefly shown, that the collation of what is printed with what is written will often establish that which has been disputed, and rectify that which has been perverted. Let him moreover precisely ascertain and compare our provincial dialects. And thus his labours may tend to form a complete history of the language, and at the same time illustrate the general philosophy of speech.

NOTES ON DR. JOHNSON'S HISTORY.

NOTE A.

Keltic Group of Languages.

THE systematic classification of the Welsh and its congeners is as follows. The class in general is called Keltic, or Celtic, according to the orthography of the writer who uses it. It falls into two primary divisions—the Gaelic and the British. The former contains the Gaelic, or Erse, of Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland, with the Manks of the Isle of Man; the latter, the Cambrian, or Welsh, of Wales, the Cornish, and the Armorican of Brittany. The Gallic, or language of ancient Gaul, we know only through its fragments, preserved in proper names and old glosses. The true British words in English, by which is meant words taken up directly by the Anglo-Saxon invaders from the current language of the original inhabitants, are but few; and this is what Johnson means to assert. That no words have been taken up from the Welsh or Gaelic at a later period; that there are no Welsh provincialisms on the border counties; that there are no words originally common to the German or Keltic tongues; and that there are none which, originally Keltic, have come to us through the Latin and French, he neither asserts nor denies; nor could he have denied it legitimately.

NOTE B.

Gothic, or German, Group of Languages.

The classifications of the writers of the present time make *Gothic*, or *German*, the name of the class. Its two primary divisions are the Teutonic and the Scandinavian or Norse. The first falls into the Mæso-Gothic, the High German, or Hoch Deutsch, and the Low German, or Platt Deutsch; the latter into the Icelandic, the Faroic, the Swedish, the Norwegian provincial dialects (the Danish being the literary language), and the Danish. The Anglo-Saxon, the Old Saxon, the Dutch of Holland, the several Platt Deutsch dialects, and the Frisian, each in its respective stage, belong to the Low German division, which graduates into the High through the Frank.

Slavonian is scarcely general enough. To the proper Slavonic languages, or those akin to the Bohemian, the Polish, the Servian, and the Russian, should be added the Lithuanic, the Old Prussian, and the Let, these forming the Lithuanic group. The Slavonic and Lithuanic are divisions of the *Sarmatian* class.

In Johnson's time the languages of a second and very important class, the *Ugrian* or *Fin*, had commanded but little attention. It contains the Fin proper of Finland, the Estonian, the Lap, the Magyar or Hungarian, and others.

NOTE C.

Mæso-Gothic.

The *Gothic* was the language of the Ostrogoths and Visigoths; for whom, when first converted to Christianity, Ulphilas made a translation of a considerable part of the Scriptures; the Gospels of which, though mutilated, along with small fragments of the other books, have come down to us. As a section of the nation settled in Mæsia, Mæso-Gothic is the name by which the Ulphiline translation is best known. It was, also, the language of the conquerors of Italy under Theodoric.

The specimens of the Mæso-Gothic are the oldest of the German language; and, as the structure of the language is old also, the Mæso-Gothic wears the character of a mother-tongue. Not one, however, of the existing languages or dialects is directly deduced from it.

NOTE D.

The earlier Saxon.—Its congeners.—The Anglo-Saxon Alphabet.—The term 'Anglo-Saxon.'

1. The exact form of the Saxon at any particular time anterior to the introduction of its alphabet is, of course, a matter of great uncertainty. An approximate idea, however, of its general character is far from impossible. With two well-marked Anglo-Saxon dialects, the West Saxon and the Northumbrian; with the Old Saxon; with the Frisian; with an adequate representation of the High and Low German in their older forms; with the Old Norse; and with the Mæso-Gothic as materials to which the best established principles deduced from the study of languages in general may be applied, a fair conception of its form during the earlier stages is attainable.

The first and simplest step in the investigation of this is the elimination of the Latin introduced, either directly or indirectly, by the Romans. After which comes the consideration of the details in the way of inflection. It may safely be predicated of the Saxon, that, at some date or other before its introduction into England, the first person singular ended in *-o*, a few instances of which may be found in some of the earlier West-Saxon charters; while in the Northumbrian dialect it is common. Earlier still this *-o* was *-u*, and earlier still *-om*, or *-um*; in other words a verb in *-mu*; *am*, being, at the present time, the only remaining instance of such. The second singular probably ended in *-s*, rather than in *-st*. The plural, instead of having all its three persons in *-ap*, may have run *-mes*, *-it*, *-ent*. Earlier still, *-s* stood, in many cases, where *-r-* was afterwards to be found; just as, in Latin, *arbo-s*, preceded *arbo-r*. There was a reduplicate perfect; even as there was one in Greek and Latin—*τέ-τυφα*, *mo-mordi*. Every one of the so-called strong preterites, i.e. the past tenses which are formed by changing the vowel (*sing*, *sang*, *sung*) as opposed to those ending in *-d* or *-t*, at one time or other, began with a repetition of its initial followed by a vowel; as in the Mæso-Gothic *lailu*=laugh, *lailo*=langhed, *haila*=call, *hai-hait*=called.

2. It must be remembered that the Saxon of England is not the only member of the group. For at least three hundred years after the ordinary date of the Saxon invasion the Saxon of the original continental localities continued to be spoken. Beda called this the Old Saxon, and the name has been adopted. One work of considerable importance, the Heliand (Saviour), a Gospel Harmony, and other records of less importance have come down to us. They chiefly represent the language of Westphalia, and, consequently, a dialect lying somewhat south of the districts which sent over the invaders of Britain. Until the true explanation of the differences between this form of speech and the Anglo-Saxon, or Saxon of England, was understood, the Heliand was called a Dano-Saxon composition; its peculiarities being attributed to the influence of the Danes. By the conquests of Charlemagne, the Saxon, Angle, or English of the Continent was displaced by the Low German.

The nearest approach on the part of any existing language to a descendant from either the Old Saxon or the Anglo-Saxon is to be found in the Frisian of the Dutch province of Friesland, the island of Heligoland, and a part of Sleswick; and the approximation is a close one. At present, the Frisian and English languages are mutually unintelligible. The difference in their history amply accounts for this. Whilst the English has been modified by so important a political influence as that of the Norman Conquest, and by a literature of more than seven centuries, the Frisian of the Sleswick districts has been all but unwritten, while in Holland its cultivation has been, at best, but that of a provincial form of speech. Nevertheless, the Old Frisian was, beyond doubt, intelligible to an Old Saxon. At any rate, if it were not for the political division, Frisian, Old Saxon, and Anglo-Saxon would, in all probability, have been treated as dialects of a single language. I have little doubt that in England much that passed under the name of Saxon was, in reality, Frisian.

3. The history of the Anglo-Saxon Christianity must be separated, if not from the history of its literature, from that of its letters in the sense of Alphabet. That the early Christianity of the first Anglo-

Saxon kingdom, or that of the present county of Kent, was introduced by Frank missionaries, is the current doctrine; and, in the main, a true one. All, however, that we know of the first results of the Frank mission, in English, relates to oral preaching only. The first account we have of them is that of Beda, who lived nearly a century and a half after the events he describes; and in the way of Anglo-Saxon writing, the very earliest date that can be given to any specimen or sample is that of the earliest manuscript of one of his works. As this was written, all that followed was written; and the alphabet of it is *not* one that the Franks would have introduced. It was that of the people to whom the Frank ecclesiastics preached; that of the British Church: in other words, so far as the Franks taught their brother Germans, they taught them as pagans; but so far as they taught them as settlers in England, they taught them as men who were to be guarded against schism. In the latter they succeeded; but when writing began, the alphabet was that of the country adopted; and this was not German, but Keltic. That it was Irish rather than Welsh is a convenient, rather than an undeniably accurate, expression. The Irish palæography is the older; and the missionary labours of the Irish Church, under the school of Columbanus, though exaggerated by some and underrated by others, have given a prominence to the influence of the remoter island; one (it may be added) which many analogies, such as that of Iceland in its relations to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, have a tendency to confirm.

The Anglo-Saxon alphabet, then, is of Irish origin; and, as such, was applied to a language other than Irish in respect to its structure; a point which, when we have to consider the heterogeneous character of the elements which make the English the worst spelt language in the world, must, by no means, be overlooked. The fact itself, on purely palæographical views, is only doubted by those who either exaggerate the civilization of the Teutonic nations, or ignore the importance of the British Church. From a more general view it shows itself in the alphabets of the present time. The Irish, when written, as it often is, in the vernacular alphabet, is, letter for letter, the Anglo-Saxon of both the earliest and the latest manuscripts; and that it is not borrowed from them is shown by its own early specimens. The English of the present time is exceptional to its congeners both of Germany and Scandinavia; except so far as they are all Italian. But where it differs from the Frank it agrees with the Irish. There are other small points of detail; but the main element of practical importance lies between the letters K and C. The English only, of all the German languages, follows the Latin in eschewing so far as possible the former; and this is just what the Anglo-Saxons did before them, and before them the Irish. At first this seems a trifling matter; but whoever looks at the orthographies of France and Spain will see that, on the strength of the rarity of *K* in the Latin alphabet, a whole system of orthographical expedients has been devised; not to mention the spelling adopted in our own country, where the present tense of one word (*ken*) begins with one letter and its preterite (*can*) with another. I may add that Mr. Westwood's researches, founded upon the special evidence of the palæography, with a similar result, i.e. a connexion between the Anglo-Saxon alphabet and that of the British Church, as opposed to that of the Frank missionaries, is already before the public.

4. Johnson's term for the English of the times before the Norman Conquest is Saxon. The present editor prefers the compound Anglo-Saxon. Much has, of late, been said against the use of this term; and many of the objections to it have been legitimate. It has been fairly argued that if the language which is now called English is the lineal descendant of the language that was spoken in the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries, as the language of the West Saxons, or Mercians, of the Heptarchy, why do we not call the mother-tongue by the name borne by the daughter? If the language of the present time is Modern English, what is the Ancient, or Old English, but the language of the times before the Norman Conquest? And what was the language of the times before the Conquest but English in its old or ancient form? If so, why ignore so simple and so vernacular a name as Old English? Why prefer such a term as Anglo-Saxon, which has neither brevity nor accuracy to recommend it? Why, when the pedigree of our native tongue is clear and continuous, unnecessarily disguise the continuity? Several able investigators have argued thus; not always without a touch of temper, yet rarely without cogency and truth. It is true, and over true, that, if we ask what our earliest forefathers called their language, the answer will be that they called it English, or the English Speech (*Englisc Spræc*); and it is almost as true that if the term *Anglo-Saxon* was ever used except as a

translation from the Latin, or for some special purpose of distinction, it was used very rarely; very rarely, if at all, even in the so-called Saxon districts, Essex, Middlesex, Sussex, and Wessex. English was the common name of our language when we first find it spoken in the South and West of England, as early as the time of Beda; and English is the name by which, at a later period, even the Scotch of the Lowlands is called by the most Scottish of the Scotch writers. That English was the national, natural name, and that Anglo-Saxon was merely a name used by learned men (and that by no means frequently), is beyond doubt. The Anglo-Saxon, then, of modern scholars was not only, as a matter of fact, Old English, but (saving the qualifying term *old*) was called so by every man, woman, and child that spoke it; and, what is more, out of the hundreds of writers who use the term Anglo-Saxon, there is scarcely one who would deny the fact. That it has not always stood in full prominence before their eyes may be admitted; for, until the question of adoption was raised by the criticism of the present time, there was no great occasion to consider it. But that the English in its older forms is neither more nor less than Old English is a statement which is less likely to be questioned as untrue than ignored as a truism.

It may also be admitted that the principle of separation of the older and newer stages of a language which is one and the same throughout, by different names, is, if taken by itself, more bad than good, especially when the case in favour of uniformity is as strong as it is in our own; for it by no means follows that, because we called the Anglo-Saxon Old English, we should call the Latin Old Italian. The argument in favour of the former practice lies not only in the relations between the two forms of speech, — for, so far as this is the case, the parallelism of the Latin and the Italian holds good, — but in the fact of the Anglo-Saxons having themselves used the word English; the Romans, on the contrary, having called their language not Italian but Latin. It cannot, then, be said that the arguments in favour of the innovation prove too much.

Thirdly, it is not pretended that Anglo-Saxon is an unexceptionable term; indeed, it may be admitted that, to some extent, it is a dangerous one; one that may deceive those who use it carelessly. It suggests the notion of two languages; the Angle of the English proper and the Saxon of some allied, but different, population; out of the union of which a third form of speech was the product. Assuredly this is a great mistake; so great that, if it were not easily guarded against, it would be enough of itself to condemn the term; indeed, if any one has really been misled by it, he is fully justified in all the dislike to it he may display. It may be said in its favour that its true import is easily explained. It may be said against it that the very fact of its requiring explanation (which will soon be given) is condemnatory.

To an ordinary reader the compound characters of words like Old-Saxon and Anglo-Saxon are suggestive; and still more suggestive are they to those who are familiar with the language of the writers on Natural History, the cultivators of even the literature of Botany and Zoology. *Saxon* strikes us as a generic name, modified or limited in its import by its prefixes. There is the Saxon of the kind denoted by *Old*, and a Saxon of the kind denoted by *Anglo*: there is the Saxon of the British Islands, and the Saxon of the German part of the Continent; or, at least, of that part of Europe which touches the German frontier. What was its original signification as such? It is important to determine this. Ecbert and Ina may have been Saxons in the way that Themistocles and Pericles were Greeks, or in the way that they were Hellenes. They may have been Saxons in the way that Nelson was a British sailor, or in the way that he was an English peer. They may have been Saxons in the way that Montezuma was a Mexican, or that Juarez is a Mexican. In the one case they bear the name by which they designated themselves, in the other the name by which they were designated by some one else; and just as a native of Hanover, when he speaks of himself, is a *Deutscher*, so is he, when spoken of by a foreigner, an *Allemand*, a *Tedesco*, or a *German*. But it is a waste of time and paper to enlarge on a distinction so common as that between a native name, and a designation applied by strangers. There are few nations or languages which fail to illustrate it.

Now *Saxon*, if we look to evidence rather than to opinion and authority, has no claim to be considered as an original German name applied by the Germans to themselves. It is sought in vain in Strabo; sought in vain in Tacitus. The first writer who gives it is Ptolemy; and Ptolemy applied it to occupants of three islands off the coast of Holstein. In later writers it occurs more freely; and I am not prepared to deny

that the populations to which it applies are, as a general rule, almost certainly Germans; indeed, for the sake of argument, I may admit as much in the case of Ptolemy. But neither this nor more than this would prove that any German (except so far as he had adopted it in the way an Englishman has adopted *Briton*) could prove that the name was applied by any Germans to themselves. The fact seems to be this; the occupants to the north of that part of Germany who had received some portion of the Roman and Gallic civilization, which in the third and fourth centuries might be called Imperial, and in the seventh and eighth Christian, called their ruler, their more independent, their hostile and their pagan frontagers by that name; the *native* names being Frisians, Angrivarians, Angles, or the like. In other words, the populations in question called themselves, as is generally the case with rude nations, by particular names, whilst they were known to their neighbours by a general one. The name thus given was adopted by the Romans and the Britons; till, finally, under the Frank empire, it meant the pagan and unreduced part of Germany. In the time of Charlemagne, though a great part of Saxony was really German, a great part was Slavonic; Upper Saxony was certainly so; and so, at least, were Luneburg, Mecklenburg, Lauenburg, and part of Holstein; and I submit that it was only as the Frank conquests extended northwards that the difference between Slave and Saxon became definitely recognised. Even in England, where the names Wessex, Essex, Sussex, and Middlesex sufficiently show that the name was adopted by the English themselves, it will be found that it was just in that part of England where either Frank or British influences lay on the frontier that the name prevailed.

The writer from whom we get the first instance of the compound term Anglo-Saxon is Paul Warnefrid, Paul the Deacon, or Paulus Diaconus, the historian of the Lombards. He wrote in the ninth century, after the conquest of Lombardy by Charlemagne, but before the completion of the conquest of Northern Germany by the Franks. By Anglo-Saxon he means the Saxon of England as opposed to the Saxon of Lower Saxony, i.e. Westphalia, parts of Hanover, and other districts of Northern Germany. When these latter dialects ceased to be spoken, in other words when the Saxon of the Continent became extinct, the import of the term lost much of its original clearness. Hence, at the present time, *Anglo-Saxon* generally suggests the notion of a mixture of Angle and Saxon. The import of the compound *Semi-Saxon* will be explained in the sequel.

Translation of Extract (p. xxiv.).

I. At the time that the Goths of the Scythian stock against the Romans raised war, and with their kings (Radagaisus and Alaric they were hight), broke the burg of Rome, and all the kingdom of Italy that is between the mountains and Sicily the island brought under control; and then, after the aforesaid kings, Theodoric took to the same kingdom. This Theodoric was an *Amaling*. He was a Christian, though he continued in the Arian error. He promised the Romans his friendship, so that they might retain their old rights. But this promise he very evilly performed, and very cruelly ended with much sin; so that in addition to other numberless evils he ordered the Pope John to be slain. There was a certain consul, that we called Heretoga. Boethius he was hight. He was in book-craft and in all the morals of the world the most rightwise. He then understood the manifold evil that the king Theodoric did against Christendom and against the senators of Rome. He then bethought himself of their privileges and old rights which they had under the Cæsars their old lords. Then began he to consider and learn within himself how he might remove the kingdom from the unrighteous king, and bring it under the control of the orthodox and righteous. He sent then secret errand-writings to the Cæsar at Constantinople, there is the high burgh of the Greeks and their king-stool; for that the Cæsar was the original lord of their kind, they bade him that he should sustain them to their Christianity and their old rights. When the cruel king Theodoric understood this, he ordered him to be brought into prison and locked therein. When it so fell out, that the venerable man was in such nickle straits, then was he so much the more troubled in his spirit (mood) as his spirit before was the more given up to the customs of the world, and he then thought of no comfort within the prison; but he fell groveling down on the floor and stretched himself out very unquiet, and, out of spirit, began to bewail himself and thus singing, quoth—

II. 'The lay that I wretch of yore lusty sang I shall now sighing sing, and set it to such unright words, though I whilom of yore found fit ones; but I now weeping and sobbing miss the right words. The joys of this untrue world blinded me, and deserted me thus blind in this dim hole. They bereaved me of each joy, though I ever best trusted them, they turned their back on me and wholly departed from me. Why should now my friends say that I were a happy man? how may he be happy who on the happiness may not persevere.'

III. 'When I, quoth Boethius, 'this lay had sung, there came there to me heavenly Wisdom, and my mourning

spirit with his words greeted,' and thus quoth: "What! art not thou he who in my school was fed and taught? And whence becomest thou with the sorrows of this world thus much weakened; but that thou hast too quick the weapons forgotten which I erst taught thee?" Then called Wisdom, and quoth, "Depart, now, accursed world-sorrows from the mind of my servant; for you are the greatest seath. Let him turn back to my lore." Then went Wisdom near,' quoth Boethius, 'to my mourning thought, and upreared it lying prostrate ever so little, dried my spirit's eyes, and asked it with blithe words, whether I knew his foster-mother; whereto my spirit turned again; then it knew very clearly its own mother, that was Wisdom that for a long time before fostered and taught, but it perceived its lore much torn and broken up with idle hands, and asked it how that came to be. Then answered Wisdom and said, that his young ones had so torn it, and that they tugged so that they should have it all; but they will be gathered in many ways foolish in their presumption and their pride, unless each of them turn back to their amendment.

NOTE E.

Anglo-Saxon Metre.

The earliest known samples of Anglo-Saxon poetry, with definite dates, are the following; both being from Beda. The first, with a curious account of its origin, is given as the inspired composition of a shepherd named Ceadmon; of whose works, fragment as it is, it is the only *undoubted* specimen; a longer poem generally quoted under his name, a paraphrase of the Book of Genesis and some other parts of Scripture, being by no means universally recognised as genuine. Of the two texts, the first, or the one commonly published, is from Wheloc's edition of Alfred's translation of Beda's Ecclesiastical History; the second is from a transcript, by Mr. Bradshaw, of the Moore MS. of Beda, in the University Library at Cambridge. The Death-bed verses, or Last Words of Beda, are from a MS. at St. Gallen.

Nu we secolan herigeaen	Nu seclun hergan	Now we shall praise
Heofon rices weard,	Hefaen rices uard,	Heaven-ries warden
Metodes mihte,	Metudas maeti,	Might of the Lord,
And his mode geðane;	End his modgidane.	And his mood-thought;
Weore wuldor fader;	Uere uuldur fader,	Glorious father of works
Swa he wuldres gewæc,	Swe he uundra gehwæc,	So as he each of his wonders
Ece Drihten,	Eci drietin,	Allmighty Lord
Ord onstealde;	Ord stelida.	Originally set-up
He ærest gescop	He ærist scop,	He erst shaped
Eorðan bearnum,	Elda barnum	For the sons of men
Heofon to rofe,	Heben til hrofe;	Heaven as roof,
Halig seýppend;	Halig sceppen:	Holy Creator.
Ða middan gearð,	Tha middan-geard	Then mid-earth
Men cýmnes weard,	Moncýmnes uard	Man-kind's ward
Ece Drihten	Eci drihten	The Eternal Lord
Æfter teode	Æfter tiada	After framed;
Firum foldan	Firum foldu	Field for men
Frea ælmihtig.	Frea ælmeotig.	Lord Almighty.

The Death-bed Verses of Beda.

Fore the neidfaerne	Before the descent
Naenig uuirthið,	No one becomes
Thoc-snoturra	Thought-wiser
Than him tharf sic	Than his need is,
To ymbhycganne,	To consider
Ær his hionungæ	Before his hence-going
Hwaet, his gastæc,	What, for his ghost,
Godnes æththa ysflæc,	Of good or evil
Æfter deothdaege	After death-day,
Doemid uuicorthæ.	Doomed will be.

It may be added that these, as verses with a date, are not only the oldest known specimens of Anglo-Saxon metre, but of Alliterative metres in general; Alliterative being the term applied to the poetry of the times under notice.

The details of the structure of the Alliterative metres are somewhat complex; the length and division of the lines, their continuity or arrangement in stanzas, the minor divisions in the way of breaks, pauses, or cæsuras, and the latitude allowed in the way of initial letters, being, among others, points upon which (in respect, more especially, to the versification of the old Norse poems) much has been written. The leading principle, however, of Alliteration, or Initial Assonance, when put in its most general form, is of the simplest. Out of a certain number of words, two or more must begin with an accented syllable beginning with the same letter; the vowels being treated as a single consonant.

The following, a fraction of a fragment, is from an important and interesting addition made to the mythic poetry of our ancestors by the discovery of a poem (which the discoverer calls King Waldere's Lay), by Professor Stephens, of Copenhagen:

‘Ætlan ord-wyga!
ne læt ðin ellen nu-gyt
ge-dreosan to ðage,
dryhtscipe [feallan].
Ac is se dag cumen,
pæt ðu scealt aninga oðer-twega
lif for-leosan
oððe lange
dóm agan mid ealum,
Ælfheres sunn!
‘Nalles, ic ðe, wine min,
wordum ciðe ðy,
ic ðe ge-sawe
æt ðam sweord-plegan,
ðurh edwitscype
æniges monnes,
wig for-búgan,
oððe on weal fleon,
lice beorgan,
ðeah-þe lædra fea
ðinne byrn-homon
billum heowun.
Ac ðu synle furðor
feohtan sohtest,
mæl ofer meace; ðy
ic ðe, metod, on-dred
pæt ðu to fyrenlice
feohtan sohtest
æt ðam æt stealle,
oðres monnes
wig-rædenne.
‘Weorða ðe selfne
godum dædum,
ðenden ðin god recce.
Ne murn ðu for ði mece,
ðe wearð mæðma cyst,
gifede to [g]eoce unc.
Ðy ðu Guðhere
scealt boot for-bigan,
ðas-ðe he ðas beaduwe
ongan mid unryhte
grest, secan.

Atlas (Æthlas) front-warrior!
Let not thy strength yet
Fail to-day,
Lordship [fall].
But is the day come
That thou shalt, one of two things,
Life lose
Or long
Doom own among men.
Ælfhere's son!
Never, I thee, friend mine,
In words say that
I thee saw
At the sword-play
Through cowardice
Of any man
War flinch-from,
Or to the wall fly,
Your body guard,
Though of loathed-ones many
Thy helmet-ham*
With bills hewed.
But thou ever further
To fight soughtest
A mark over the march (boundary),
Therefore I, for thee, Lord, dread
That thou too rashly
To fight seekest,
At the (?) stall
Of the other man
In his battle-array.
Honour thyself
With good deeds
Far as thy means reach.
Mourn not thou for the sword,
That was of treasures (the) choice,
Given as . . . to us two.
Therefore thou to Guðhere
Shall his threat turn-aside
For that he these wars
Began with un-right
First to seek.

* Coating, as yellow-hammer = yellow-skin.

• The chief Anglo-Saxon poems are *Beowulf*, a mythical epic or romance; the *Battle of Finnesburh*, a fragment of the same kind; historical poems interspersed in the prose text of the chronicle; *Judith*; the *Death of Byrthnoth*; *Helena*; *Andreas*; the *Traveller's Song*; the poems of the *Codex Exoniensis*; the doubtful *Ceadmon*; a *Menology*; a *Legend of St. George*; and others of less importance. The Old-Saxon *Heliand* is also in metre.

NOTE F.

Transition from Anglo-Saxon to English.—The Edwards.—Lancastrian Stage.—Continuation.—Literary English.

For the history of the English language during the period between the Conquest and the reign of Edward I., three works of adequate magnitude and importance stand out prominently from among the otherwise fragmentary literature of this period, and serve us as guides; partly from the simple fact of their comparative bulk, and partly because they give us three approximate dates. The first of these is that part of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle from which the long extract of pp. xxix.—xxxi. has been given: and this, with the exception of a few additional sentences, is the one with which the work ends; the death of Stephen being the last important notice it contains. That it is not earlier than the reign of Henry II. is plain: how much later is another question. The character of William the Conqueror was drawn by a contemporary: inasmuch as the writer specially states that he had seen him and been at his court. Now the language in which this was delivered has never been separated by any conspicuous characteristics from the ordinary Anglo-Saxon of the writers undoubtedly prior to the Conquest. Nor are the signs of a newer style indicated before A.D. 1122. Then, however, a change sets in; and certain entries are interpolated with matters embodied in either newer language or the language of a different part of England; the country about Peterborough giving the dialect most usually assumed, and the one supported by the most influential authorities. With this form of speech the work ends; *Semi-Saxon* in the way of stage, and *Mercian* in the way of dialect, being the terms most commonly in use by those who deal most minutely with the facts that the composition under notice most especially illustrates.

Translation of Extract (by Thorpe, in the Record Office Series. The Notes also by Thorpe).

A.D. MCXXXVII. In this year king Stephen went over sea to Normandy, and was there received; because they imagined that he would be such as his uncle was, and because he had got his treasure; but he distributed it and scattered it foolishly. Much had king Henry gathered of gold and silver, and no good was done for his soul thereof. When king Stephen came to England (A.D. 1139), he held an assembly at Oxford, and there he took the bishop Roger of Salisbury, and Alexander bishop of Lincoln, and the chancellor Roger, his nephew, and put them all into prison, till they gave up their castles. When the traitors perceived that he was a mild man, and soft, and good, and did no justice, then did they all wonder. They had done homage to him, and sworn oaths, but had held no faith; they were all forsworn, and forfeited their troth; for every powerful man made his castles, and held them against him; and they filled the land full of castles. They cruelly oppressed the wretched men of the land with castle-works. When the castles were made, they filled them with devils and evil men. Then took they those men that they imagined had any property, both by night and by day, peasant men and women, and put them in prison for their gold and silver, and tortured them with unutterable torture; for never were martyrs so tortured as they were. They hanged them up by the feet, and smoked them with foul smoke; they hanged them by the thumbs, or by the head, and hung fires on their feet; they put knotted strings about their heads, and writhed them so that it went to the brain. They put them in dungeons in which were adders, and snakes, and toads, and killed them so. Some they put in a 'cruet hús,' that is, in a chest that was short, and narrow, and shallow, and put sharp stones therein, and pressed the man therein, so that they brake all his limbs. In many of the castles were [instruments called] a 'kiss and grim' (loathly and grim); these were neck-bands, of which two or three men had enough to bear one. It was so made, that is [it was] fastened to a beam; and they put a sharp iron about the man's throat and his neck, so that he could not in any direction sit, or lie, or sleep, but must bear all that iron. Many thousands they killed with hunger; I neither can nor may tell all the wounds or all the tortures which they inflicted on wretched men in this land; and that lasted the nineteen winters while Stephen was king; and ever it was worse and worse. They laid imposts on the towns continually, and called it 'censerie:'¹ when

¹ In the MS. 'censerie.' Censerie is, no doubt, the same as 'cons,' in Low Latin *consaria*, 'rente seigneuriale et foncière, dont un héritage est chargé envers le seigneur du lieu d'où il dépend.'—Roquefort, *Glossaire Romain*.

the wretched men had no more to give, they robbed and burned all the towns, so that thou mightest well go a day's journey and thou shouldst never find a man sitting in a town, or the land tilled. Then was corn dear, and flesh, and cheese, and butter; for there was none in the land. Wretched men died of hunger; some went seeking alms who at one while were rich men; some fled out of the land. Never yet had more wretchedness been in the land, nor did heathen men ever do worse than they did; for everywhere at times they forbore neither church nor churchyard, but took all the property that was therein, and then burned the church and altogether. Nor forbore they a bishop's land, nor an abbot's, nor a priest's, but robbed monks and clerks, and every man another who anywhere could. If two or three men came riding to a town, all the township fled before them, imagining them to be robbers. The bishops and clergy constantly cursed them, but nothing came of it; for they were all accursed, and forsworn, and lost. However a man tilled, the earth bare no corn; for the land was all forlone by such deeds: and they said openly that Christ and his saints slept. Such and more than we can say, we endured nineteen winters for our sins. In all this evil time abbot Martin held his abbacy twenty winters and a half year, and eight days, with great trouble; and found the monks and the guests all that beloved them, and held great charity in the house; and notwithstanding, wrought on the church, and added thereto lands and rents, and greatly endowed it, and had it provided with vestments,¹ and brought them (the monks) into the new monastery, on St. Peter's mass-day, with great worship. That was in the year from the incarnation of the Lord MCXL, from the burning of the XXIII. And he went to Rome, and was there well received by pope Eugenius,² and there got privileges: one for all the lands of the abbacy, and another for the lands which are adjacent to the church dwelling;³ and if he might have lived longer, he meant to do so for the treasurer's dwelling. And he got back the lands that powerful men held by force: from William Malduit, who held the castle of Rockingham, he obtained Cotingham and Easton; and from Hugo of Walteville he obtained Irlingborough and Stanwick; and from Oldwinkle sixty shillings every year. And he made many monks, and planted a vineyard, and made many works, and rendered the town better than ere it was; and was a good monk and a good man, and therefore God and good men loved him. Now we will say a part of what befel in king Stephen's time. In his time the Jews of Norwich bought a Christian child before Easter, and tortured him with all the same torture with which our Lord was tortured; and on Longfriday⁴ hanged him on a rood in hatred⁵ to our Lord, and afterwards buried him. They imagined that it would be concealed, but our Lord showed that he was a holy martyr. And the monks took him and buried him honourably in the monastery; and through our Lord he makes wonderful and manifold miracles, and he is called St. William.

An. MCXXXVIII. In this year came David, king of Scotland, with an immense force to this land: he would win this land. And against him came William, count of Albemarle, to whom the king had intrusted York, and two other chief men,⁶ with few men, and fought against them, and put the king to flight at the standard and slew very many of his followers.

An. MCXXXIX.

An. MCXL. In this year king Stephen would take Robert earl of Gloucester, the son of king Henry; but he could not, for he was aware of it. Afterwards in Lent, the sun and the day darkened about the noontide of day, when men were eating, and they lighted candles to eat by; and that was on the XIIIth of the Kal. of April (Mar. 20th). Men were greatly wonderstricken. After that died William archbishop of Canterbury; and the king made Theobald archbishop, who was abbot of Bec. After this waxed a very great war betwixt the king and Randolf earl of Chester; not because that he gave him not all that he could ask from him, as he did to all others; but ever the more he gave them, the worse they were to him. The earl held Lincoln against the king, and took from him all that he ought to have. And the king went thither and besieged him and his brother William de Roumare in the castle. And the earl stole out, and went after Robert earl of Gloucester, and brought him thither with a great force; and they fought obstinately on Candlemas-day (Feb. 2nd) against their lord, and took him; for his men deserted him and fled. And they led him to Bristol, and there put him into prison, and . . . Then was all England stirred more than ere it was, and all evil was in the land. After that came King Henry's daughter, who had been empress of Almaine, and was now countess of Anjou, and came to London; and the London folk would take her, and she fled and lost thus much.⁷ Afterwards the bishop of Winchester, Henry, the brother of king Stephen, spoke with earl Robert and with the empress, and swore oaths to them that he never more would hold with the king his brother, and cursed all the men

¹ Or, perhaps, *had the walls adorned with hangings*. The meaning is very doubtful.

² Eugenius II. did not reign till 1145.

³ Probably the inhabited part of the abbey, as distinguished from the abbey-church.

⁴ The Scandinavian nations still say *Langfredag* for Good-Friday.

⁵ For 'lune' of the text I suspect we should read *lâðe*, *hate*.

⁶ At p. 382 of the text there is apparently a similar error of 'lof' for *lâð*.

⁷ Perhaps Roger of Monbray and Walter Espec.

⁸ MS. '*pas mycel*,' which I do not understand; but supposing that '*pas*' may be an error for '*pus*,' I have translated accordingly. Florence of Worcester has '*Omni sua suorumque supplicite post terram relicta*.'

who held with him; and said to them, that he would give Winchester up to them, and made them come thither. • When they were therein, then came the king's queen with all her strength and besieged them, so that there was great hunger therein. When they could no longer hold out, they stole out and fled. And they without were aware, and followed them, and took Robert earl of Gloucester, and led him to Rochester, and there put him in prison; and the empress fled to a monastery. Then went wise men betwixt the king's friends and the earl's friends, and so agreed: that the king should be let out of prison for the earl, and the earl for the king, and they so did. After that, the king and earl Randolph agreed at Stamford, and swore oaths, and plighted troth, that neither of them should prove traitor to the other; but it stood for naught; for the king afterwards took him at Northampton, through wicked counsel, and afterwards, through worse counsel, he let him out, on the condition that he should swear on a relic, and find hostages, that he would give up all his castles. Some he gave up, and some he gave up not; and then did worse here than he should. Then was England much divided; some held with the king, and some with the empress; for when the king was in prison, the earls and the great men imagined that he never more would come out; and agreed with the empress, and brought her to Oxford, and gave her the burgh. When the king was out, he heard that say, and took his force, and besieged her in the tower; and she was let down by night from the tower with ropes, and she stole out and fled, and went on foot to Wallingford. After that she went over sea, and they of Normandy all turned from the king to the count of Anjou, some voluntary, some by compulsion, for he besieged them till they gave up their castles; and they had no help from the king. Then went Eustace, the king's son, to France, and took the king of France's sister (Constance) to wife, imagining to get Normandy thereby; but he sped little, and by good right, for he was an evil man, for wheresoever he was, he did more evil than good. He robbed the lands, and laid great imposts on them. He brought his wife to England, and put her in the castle of . . . a good woman she was, but she had little bliss with him, and Christ would not that he should long rule; and he died, and his mother also; and the count of Anjou died, and his son Henry succeeded to the county. And the queen of France parted from the king, and she came to the young count Henry, and he took her to wife, and all Poitou with her. He then went with a great force to England, and won castles; and the king went against him with a much larger force; and yet they fought not; but the archbishop and the wise men went betwixt them and made this agreement: that the king should be lord and king while he lived; and after his day Henry should be king; and he should hold him as a father, and he him as a son, and peace and concord should be betwixt them and in all England. This and the other compacts which they made, the king, and the count, and the bishops, and all the powerful men, swore to observe. The count was then received at Winchester, and at London with great worship; and all did him homage, and swore to hold the pacification. And it was soon a very good pacification, such as never had been before. Then was the king stronger than he ever was before; and the count went over sea; and all folk loved him; for he did good justice and made peace.

The second work, also called Semi-Saxon, is the long poem, in a mixture of rhyming and alliterative lines, by Layamon; the Brut, a chronicle of the more than half fabulous events which took place between the landing of Brutus, the son of Anchises and the eponymus of Britain, and A. D. 689, the year of the death of Cadwallader. Though in some places an expansion, and in others a condensation, of an Anglo-Norman poem on the same subject and with the same title, it is remarkable for the vernacular character of its language. The writer was a native of Worcestershire. Hence, though his language can scarcely be considered the representative of the exact dialect of the classical Anglo-Saxon, or the dialect of Wessex (probably of the western parts of it), it is a near approach to it.

He nom þa Engliſca boc
 Tha makede Seint Beda;
 An oþer he nom on Latin
 Tha makede Seint Albin,
 And the feire (*sic*) Austin,
 The fulluht broute hider in.
 Boc he nom þe þridde,
 Leide ther amiddeu,
 Tha makede a Frenchis clerc
 Wace was ihoten,
 The wel couthe writen;
 And he hit gef there æthelen
 Aelionor, the wæs Henries quene,
 Thes heges kinges.
 Layamon leide þeos boc,

He took the English book
 That St. Beda made;
 Another he took in Latin
 That St. Alban made,
 And the fair Austin,
 Who Baptism brought hither.
 Book he took the third,
 Laid there amid,
 That made a French clerk
 Wace was hight,
 Who well could write;
 And he gave it to the noble
 Eleanor, who was Henry's queen,
 The high king.
 Layamon laid these books,

And þa leaf wende.
 He heom looflice bi-heold.
 Liþe him beo Drihten.
 Feþheren he nom mid fingren,
 And fiede on boc-felle
 And þa soþe word
 Sette to-gaþere,
 And þa þre boc
 fʀumde to ane.

And the leaves turned.
 He them lovingly beheld;
 Gracious to him be the Lord.
 Feather he took with fingers,
 And (?) wrote on the book-skin
 And the sooth words
 Set together;
 And the three books
 Compressed into one.

Of this poem there are two texts, written in different parts of England. Such, at least, is the generally admitted doctrine by which a notable difference of language between the two is accounted for. Another way of accounting for it would, of course, be a difference of date; indeed, it is likely that to a difference of locality or dialect, a difference of date or stage may be superadded. The date is somewhere about A.D. 1205.

Bladud hæfde ene sunu,
 Leir was iþaten.
 Efter his fader daie;
 He heold þis drihtlice lond
 Somed an his live,
 Sixti winter.
 He makade ane riche burh
 fʀurh radfille his crafte,
 And he heo lette nemnen,
 Efter him seolvan;
 Kaer-Leir hehte þe burh,
 Leof heo wes þan kinge,
 fʀa we, an ure leod-guide
 Leir-chestre clepiad,
 Geare a þan holde dawon.

Bladud hadde one sone,
 Leir was ihote.
 After his fader he held þis lond
 In his owene hond.
 Haste his lif dages
 Sixti winter.
 He makade on riche borh,
 fʀorh wisemenne reade
 And hine lette nemni
 After him seolve;
 Kair-Leir hehte þe borh,
 Leof he was þan kinge;
 fʀe we, on ure speche,
 Lep-chestre cleopiep,
 In þan colde daiye.

The third work, one, like the Chronicle, in prose, takes its name from the word *ancre*, meaning *female anchorite* or *nun*; its genitive plural, in the language of the time in which it was written, being *ancren*. To this add *riule*, from *regula*, and you get the *Ancren Riule*, its title. It is only of late that the *Ancren Riule* has commanded much attention; in this respect standing in contrast with its two predecessors in this sketch. It is a disciplinary manual for nuns. In the opinion of the few who, until Mr. Morton's publication of the edition of 1853, had troubled themselves about the work, the author of it was Simon of Ghent, who died Bishop of Salisbury A.D. 1315; an authorship which, in the way of chronology, would make it so much later than it is made either by the character of the language or the well-supported opinion of the editor, as to deny it a place among the compositions of the Semi-Saxon period, and to give it one among those of the so-called Old English. But the introduction claims it as the work of Bishop Poor (Bishop of Chichester, Salisbury, and Durham), who died in 1237; Poor being an old West-country name, and Dorsetshire being the county in which stood the religious house for the inmates of which it was written. If written before the last twenty years of the author's life, as, from the order of his episcopal translations, we may fairly suppose was the case, it would be but little later than the Brut, with which it would, in the main, agree in dialect, or differ from it only as the older form of the Dorsetshire, might differ from the older form of the Worcestershire, English. It would also be a very direct representative of the classical Anglo-Saxon of Wessex. Call the group what we may, it is in the same group with the Brut. It has the credit of being more dashed with Anglo-Norman words than the work of Layamon. This is, doubtless, the case. It must be remembered, however, that in a work of a religious character, and especially in one dealing with the details of the religious observances, it by no means follows that everything which differs from the Anglo-Saxon, considered only as a German language, is other than Anglo-Saxon in the ordinary sense of the term. The amount of Latin taken directly from the ecclesiastical

writers of the Anglo-Saxon of the time before the Conquest is large; and it is more especially large in all matters connected with religion. The title alone suggests this view. Neither *Ancen* nor *Riwe* is more Anglo-Saxon than such words as *material* or *corporeal* are English, yet they are as much so; in other words, they are Latin terms naturalized in England. Hence, when we attempt to measure the Norman element in the *Ancen Riwe*, we must omit all words that are common to the Anglo-Norman and the Anglo-Saxon.

Go ne schulen eten vleschs ne sein buten ine muclele seeness; ofer hwoso is euer feble etef potage blipeliche; and wunief ou to lutel drunch. Notheleas, leone sustren, ower mete and ower drunch hauep ithuht me lesse þen ich wolde. Ne ueste ge nenne dei to bread and to watere, bate ge habben leaue. Sum anere makep hire bord mid hire gistes wijuten. That is mucle ureondschipe, uor, of alle ordres peonne is hit unkiundelikest and mest aȝcan anere ordre, that is æ deað to the worlde. Me hauep iherd ofte siggen þet deaðe meif speken mid cwike men; auh þet heo æn mid cwike men ne nond ich neuer get.

The same in English.

Ye should not eat of flesh nor seem (lard) but in mickle sickness; or whoso is ever feble eateth pottage blithely; and use yourselves to little drink. Natheless, dear sisters, over mete and over drink I have thought me less than I would. Fast not any day on bread and water, but (unless) ye have leave. Some anchoresses make their board with their feasts without. That is much friendship, for of all orders then is it the most unfit and most against anchoresses order that is dead to the world. One has heard oft say that dead men speak with quick men, but that they eat with quick men never found I yet.

Such are the three chief undoubted Semi-Saxon works, to which a few more, of less importance and with less definite dates and localities, may be added. A fourth work is of a more doubtful character. Its date is unknown. Still it is often called Semi-Saxon. The district in which it was written is also unknown. The name of the author, Ormin or Orm, from which the work is known as the *Ormulum*, is Danish. The counties in which the occupancy of the Orms has left the chief traces are Lincolnshire, where the name is common, and Lancashire, where we have the town of Ormskirk.

Of all the compositions attributed to this stage of our language, the *Ormulum* is the most English; indeed, so truly is it this, that the editor admits that its language is less archaic than the handwriting and the other details of the solitary manuscript in which it has come down to us.¹ Perhaps, however, it seems more modern than it is. It certainly reads easy for a work of the time of King John, or even for one written under Henry III. or his successor. But the matter (it is a series of homilies) is simple, and the same ideas, as well as the same lines, often repeat themselves. Again, its spelling is remarkably regular; though we may set off against its regularity the fact of its being that of an orthographical innovator. The principle so common in the modern English, and indeed, with few exceptions, common elsewhere, of denoting the shortness of a vowel by doubling the consonant which follows it, though not originated by Orm, is adopted by him so explicitly, is proclaimed so decidedly, and is applied so systematically, that, as a point of early English orthography, it may be almost identified with his name. The passage in which he alludes to it, often as it has been quoted, will bear repetition; serving, as it may do, both as evidence to the author's principles, and as a specimen of his language:—

And whase willen shall this booke
Eft other siþe writen,
Him bidde ic that he ʒ write right,
Swa sum this book him teacheth,
All thwert out after that it is
Upo this firste bisne
With all suilk rime als here is set
With all so fele wordes
And tat he looke well that he
An bookstaff write twigges
Eywhere there it upo this book
Is written o that wise.

And whoso shall wish this book
After(wards) (an)other time (to) write
Him bid I that he it write right,
So as this book him teacheth
All athwart (through) out after that (what) it is
Upon this first example
With all such rhyme as here is set
With all so many words
And that he look well that he
A letter write twice
Wherever there (where) it upon this book
Is written on (or in) that wise

¹ A very high authority considers that even the antiquity of the MS. may be exaggerated.

Loke he well that hét writo swa
 Forr he ne magz nought elless
 On Engglish writenn riht to word,
 That wite he well to soothe.

Look he well that he it write so
 For he may not else
 On (in) English write the word
 That know he well to (for) sooth.

The first notice of the English as opposed to the Anglo-Saxon is conveyed in the following charter from the fourth volume of Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici*. Its date is A.D. 967: but this is only the date of the original; the Rubric expressly telling us that the present text is not only a translation, but a translation from the Saxon into the English, a fact which shows us what our language was called, as well as what it was, when contrasted with the earlier form of speech. The date of the translation (for so it is called) is unknown.

Eadward Kyng gret Ælred Eurl, and Harald Eurl, and alle his underlynges in Herefordeshire frendlich; and I do gowe to understonden dat I wolle dat ðe prestes in Hereforde at seint Æðelbert minstre dat ðey hane enere sôke and sike ouere alle heore men and alle heore londes wiðynne bourghe and wiðoute, sô fulle and sô forð ðey formest hadde ynne all þynges; and iche bidde yowe alle dat ye ben to hem fanerable and helpynge ouere alle, when dat ðey hane to doone for Godes love and for myne.

Rubric.—Hæc est translatio chartæ regis Edwardi in lingua Saxonica translata in linguam Anglicanam.

This is the oldest instance of a distinction between the words English and the Saxon as applied to our language. The record which generally passes for the oldest specimen of the Old English, as opposed to the Semi-Saxon, is the following proclamation.

18 Oct. A.D. 1258. *Patent Roll, 43 Henry III. m. 15., n. 40.*¹

Henr' purz godes fulltume King on Englecloude. Lhoauerd on Yrland'. Duk on Norm' on Aquitain' and eorl on Aniw Send igreteinge to alle hise halde ilerde and ileawede on Huntendon'schir' pat witen ge wel alle pat we willen and vnnen pat. pat vre radesmen alle oper pe moare dæl of heom pat beop ichosen purz us and purz pat loandes folk on vre kuneriche. habbep idon and schullen don in pe worpnesse of gode and on vre treowpe. for pe fremen of pe loande. purz pe besigte of pan to foreniseide redesmen: beo stedefæst and ilestinde in alle þinge abuten ande. And we hoaten alle vre treowe in pe treowpe pat heo vs ozen. pat heo stedefæstliche healden and swerien to healden and to werien po isetnesses pat beon imakede and beon to makien purz pan to foren iseid redesmen oper purz pe moare dæl of heom alswo also hit is biforen iseid. And pat elic oper helpe pat for to done bi pan ilche ope agenes alle men. Riht for to done and to foangen. And noum ne nime of loande ne of ehte. wher purz pis besigte muze beon illet oper iwersed on onie wise. And gif onl oper onien cumen her ongenes: we willen and hoaten pat alle vre treowe heom healden deadliche ifoan. And for pat we willen pat pis beo stedefæst and lestinde: we senden gew pis writ open iseid wip vre seel. to halden a manges gew inehord. Wisse vs seluen at Lunden'. pane Egtetente day. on pe Monpe of Octobr' In pe Twoandfowortigpe zeare of vre cruninge. And pis wes idon ætforen vre isworene redesmen. Bonifac' Archebischof on Kant'bur'. Walf' of Cantelow. Bischof on Wirechest'. Sim' of Muntfort. Eorl on Leirechest'. Ric' of Clar' eorl on Glowchest' and on Hurtford. Rog' Bigod eorl on Northfolk' and Marescal on Englecloude'. Perres of Sauweye. Will' of Fort eorl on Aubem'. Ioh' of Plesseiz. eorl on Warewik'. Ioh' Gelfrees sune. Perres of Muntfort. Ric' of Grey. Rog' of Mortemer. James of Aldithel and ætforen oþre moze.

And al on po ilche worden is end in to æurihece oþre sheire ouer al þere kuneriche on Englecloude. And ek in tel Irecloude.

French and English Proclamation. Patent Roll, 42 Henry III. m. 1., n. 1.

Henri par la grace deu Rey de Englet're. Sire de Irlande. Duc de Normandie de Aquien et Cunte de Angou. a tuz ses feaus Clers et Lays saluz. Sachez ko nus uolons et otrions ke ce ke nostre conseil v la greignure partie de eus ki est esluz par nus et par le co'mun de nostre Reaume a fet v fera al honur de deu et nostre sei et pur le p'fit de nostre Reaume si cum il ordenera: seit ferm et estable en toutes choses a tuz iurz. Et comandons et enionions a tuz noz feaus et leaus en la sei kil nus deiuent kil fermement teignent et iurgent a tenir et a maintenir les establissemenz ke sunt fet v sunt a fere par lanant dit Conseil v la greignure partie de eus. en la maniere kil est dit desuz. et kil sentrecident a co fere par meismes tel s'ment cunt' tutte genz. dreit fesant et p'nant. et ke nul ne preigne de t're ne de moeble par quei ceste puruance puisse estre desturbee v empiree en nule manere. et se nul v nns vieignent encunt' ceste chose nus uolons et comandons ke tuz nos feaus et leaus le teignent a enemi mortel. et pur co ke nus volons ke ceste chose soit fermie et estable: nos Giueons nos lettres ou'tes sceles de n're seel en chescun Cunte a demorer la entresor. Tesmoin Meimeismes

¹ Both this and the French are from a transcript from the Record Office, by Mr. Alexander J. Ellis.

à Londres le Disutime Iur de Octobre lan de nostre regne Q'raunte Secund. Et ceste chose fu fete deuant Boniface Arceuesko de Cantrebur'. Gaut' de Cantelou. Eueske de Wyrecestr'. Simon de Montfort. Cunte de Leycestr'. Richard de Clare Cunte de Gloucestr' et de Hertford. Rog' le Bigod Cunte de Norf' et Mareschal de Englet're. Humfrey de Bohun Cunte de Hereford. Piere de Sauoye. Guilame de fort. Cunte de Aubemarle. Iohan de Plesceiz Cunte de Warrewyka. Rog' de Quency Cunte de Wyncestr'. Iohan le Fiz Goffrey. Piere de Muntfort. Richard de Grey. Rog' de Mortener. James de Audithel. et Hug' le Despens'.

With the reign of Edward I. begins a consecutive series of authors, of whom the names, dates, and birthplaces are sufficiently known to enable us to follow the details of the language in respect to both stage and dialect: viz. Robert of Gloster, a west-country, Robert of Bourne (in Lincolnshire), an east-country, and Richard of Hampole near Doncaster, a north-country writer; the manuscripts of whose work, the *Pricke of Conscience*, which have the credit of best representing the language of the composer, give us a form of speech which, though we may call it Northumbrian English, is, as far as the history of the literary English is concerned, more Scotch than South-British. On the other hand, Robert of Gloster is in the same class with the *Layamon* and the author of the *Anceren Riwele*, i.e. a continuator of the West-Saxon literature; Robert of Bourne being best compared with the last compiler of the *Saxon Chronicle*, who is supposed to have been a monk of Peterborough. William of Shoreham, in the reign of Edward II. seems to have belonged to Sussex. A few of the earliest metrical romances belong to this period; *Havelock the Dane* being, perhaps, a representative of the language of Lincolnshire, and, as such, of a Danish district; north, however, of the parts represented by Robert of Bourne. The *Owl and Nightingale*, by Nichol Guild, appears to belong to Surrey.

Passing over a few writers of less note, we come, in the reign of Edward III., to the contemporaries of Chaucer; one of whom, Laurence Minot, like Hampole, is Northumbrian; and another, Wycliffe, decidedly conspicuous for Northern characteristics. Meanwhile, the author of *Piers Plowman's Vision* is a West-countryman, and Trevisa a Cornish man by birth, but a Gloucestershire man by residence.

It is to the fourteenth century, at the earliest, that the metrical specimens of pp. xxviii xxix. and xxxi. are to be referred. It has long been pointed out by the commentators that, as a general rule, earlier specimens of English poetry have been made too old, by about a century, both by Johnson in the notices under consideration, and by Warton in his *History of English Poetry*.

The reigns of the three Henries give a convenient as well as a natural division. They begin with the fifteenth century. They (nearly) begin and end with the Lancastrian dynasty. In a merely artificial arrangement these would merely be points which addressed the memory. But a natural system requires something more; and this the reigns under notice supply. The introduction of printing, and the active lifetime of Caxton as a printer, coincide with the accession of the House of York pretty closely; and with printing we get a new influence inaugurating a new stage. At the same time it is not to be hoped that the lines of demarcation on either side will be clear and definite. On the contrary, we must expect slight shades and faint lines of two transitional periods. On the side of our literature—for though the two by mutually acting and reacting upon one another are never to be wholly isolated, they can generally be kept more or less apart—they are, indeed, more decided than on the side of language; yet even the literatures change their character by degrees. Why it was that after the age of Chaucer, and Wycliffe, and Mandeville, not to mention others of less worth, there was a period of comparative sterility, lies beyond the field of our enquiry. It is only certain that such was the case. The language, however, changed its character more imperceptibly.

In respect to this the paramount and primary fact is the extinction, as a concurrent language, of the Anglo-Norman. For all practical purposes, by which I mean its influence on the English, it was confined to the law courts. Whether one word from it was adopted through the medium of the current conversation between the noble and the retainer, between the baron and the yeoman, is a matter of doubt; or rather, the decision is a safe negative. There was intercourse between the English and the French, but it was on French ground. There was a French queen in Henry V.'s time: but this gave only the influence of a court. The language of common life, with a few uncertain exceptions, was uniform throughout the land. And so was the language of literature, save and except the legal, official, and diplomatic part of it. Under Edward III. Gower wrote in French as well as in Latin and English. An English Anglo-Norman

writer, writing for anything like an approximation to a writer for the people at large, under the Henries, has yet to be found. On the change in the character of the rulers and their courts, on the difference between the political and religious questions of the two periods, though much may be said, the saying of it has its proper place in the general history of England.

The main fact to be looked to is this; that the times produced no one whom the early printers either took or mistook for a classic; so that when the earlier works were both printed and re-printed the greater part of Lancastrian literature was left, as it has been till lately, and, perhaps, as it is at the present moment, in manuscript. Hence, it has been comparatively unknown; and, hence, the distinction between the time of Chaucer and that of Caxton seems more abrupt than it really is. Another result, and one of more importance, is the effect that the first works which passed for classics and authorities (taking printing as a starting-point) would represent the language of the penultimate rather than the ultimate portion of the preceding period; thus, apparently, bringing Chaucer and his contemporaries nearer to the time of the Tudors by nearly three-quarters of a century, than they really were. Any writer under Edward IV., or Henry VII., who looked into the printed literature of his time for models would find them in writers who were, by no means, so near his own time as they seemed to be. The names of Hoccleve (Occeleve), a poet; of Capgrave, chronicler; of Mallory, the author of the Romance of King Arthur, may be added to those given by Johnson for this period: in addition to which there are a great many anonymous compositions; both lyrical and in prose, the romances being particularly numerous.

That Caxton availed himself of his prerogative as a printer to improve the MSS. of his authors may easily be imagined. A definite piece of detail, however, upon this point is to be found in Mr. Babington's recent and valuable edition of Trevisa under the Record Office. The following list gives about one third of his innovations as catalogued by Mr. Babington from the first volume only.

LIST OF ALTERATIONS.

TREVISIA.	CAXTON.	TREVISIA.	CAXTON.
clepepi- cleped	calleth. called	byneme	take away
hixteres	embelyssers	welkeþ	fade
schulleþ fonge-feng	shall reseyue	firen (<i>adj.</i>)	brennyng
vnwralle	vnwynde	al arewe	al along
wonder (<i>adjective</i>)	wonderful	enueþ nougt	wexe not seke
trauaille	laboure	horeþ	wexe hore
ich	I	eyren	egges
lose	leese or gleyne	buxom	obedient
eche	enerece	i-cast	disposed
for me schulde knowe	by cause men	rese	fygte
lore	doctryne	rather	to fore
i-cleped	named	hatte, hixt	is named, was named
woneþ	dwel	defoule	fylthe
deleþ	departe	as me troweþ	as men suppose
atweyre	asounder	steiþe	ascended
pere	lyke	wilneþ	willeþ
mulleþ	melt	ouer (his lotte)	aboue
to menynges	to say	heleful	helfful, holsom
este	after, agayn	teeldis	tents

Here end the commentaries upon Johnson's History. Upon the origin of the standard, or literary English, the English which the lexicographer has most especially to consider, the necessary remarks will be made in the Preface.

EDITOR'S PREFACE.

THE true Preface to the present Dictionary is that with which this volume opens; the original Preface of Johnson. Here it is where the general aim of the author is best exhibited, and where the principles that he applies to the framework of his Dictionary are best explained. That this exposition was written after the completion of the work is manifest. It is a summary of what has been done, rather than a prospectus of what was to do; dictated by the consciousness of an ascertained result, rather than by the hope of a possible one. For perspicuity of language and dignity of style, the Preface to his Dictionary is conspicuous, even among the writings of Johnson; who seems to have looked back with satisfaction upon his labours, and to have bestowed more than ordinary pains upon the Introduction by which they were recommended to the world. His treatment of the questions concerned in the body of the work is preeminently compendious. At times, indeed, the generality of the notice may degenerate into a mere allusion. Upon the whole, however, though no question is exhausted, few questions are untouched. On the other hand, the History of the English Language is little more than a sketch. It stands, however, in the present edition as it stood in the previous ones, followed by Todd's Continuation and by Notes by the present Editor.

**Preface and
History by
Johnson.**

Todd's preliminary notices, consisting of an Advertisement¹ and two Introductions,² are chiefly devoted to an enumeration of the authors whom he investigated for examples, and the names of the correspondents from whom he had received either direct or indirect assistance. It preserves the names of some of the students of the time; and notifies the inspection of an interleaved copy of the Dictionary with remarks by Malone; as well as of one belonging to Horne Tooke, with marginal annotations. These give the most conspicuous of his authorities. Of his personal correspondents, several were communicative, and some may have proved useful. Todd, on his part, exercised a sound judgment in his selection. As three of their contributions have been inspected by the present editor, he will enlarge upon them, though it be only to say that he has found little which he blames his predecessor for omitting. A list of words written on separate cards, to which Todd alludes, seems to have been meant for an *Index Vitandorum*, rather than aught else. A dictionary of Mr. Eyre's, with marginal annotations, though it contains many new extracts, too often refers us either to periodicals, wherein the author is anonymous, or to some novelist, equally anonymous, and even more ephemeral. There is no reason, however, why words thus indicated should not be useful; and a certain proportion of them is almost sure to be so. The floating language of the day is thus preserved; and this the worst literature best exhibits. Todd, perhaps from courtesy rather than conviction, though there are many which he scruples to adopt, thinks it possible that at no distant period some may demand admission by an increase of currency and authority. Of extracts, however, that justify such an expectation, I have found but few. The rest are, in the main, what Todd calls 'eccentric terms' by 'questionable writers,' expressing 'common conceptions.' I follow his example in rejecting most of these. For the opportunity of using these two collections, I have to thank the publishers. With an inspection of Horne Tooke's own copy of Johnson, with notes, I have been courteously favoured by Lord Overstone. This, also, had been previously inspected by Todd, who left me but few gleanings. The notes, as may be expected, run chiefly upon the Anglo-Saxon etymons; and of these it is well known that the annotator took a view, in which, though there was some truth, there was much exaggeration. Many critics have lamented that Johnson's great labours had not devolved upon Tooke.

**Prelimi-
nary
Notices by
Todd.**

¹ To the First Edition.

² To the First and Second Editions.

**Preliminary
Notices.**

I join in no such regrets. Northern philology, which, save and except his manifest incuriousness concerning the language of Science, as opposed to that of Literature, was certainly Johnson's weakest point, is generally supposed to have been Horne Tooke's strongest. I am not prepared either to affirm or deny this. I only submit, that as far as the mere knowledge of certain Anglo-Saxon words which represent certain English ones in an older form is concerned, Johnson's knowledge was adequate. When he is wrong, it is, generally, in the imaginary Latin and Greek parallels which he superadds. These Tooke would, perhaps, have avoided; but he would certainly have given us numerous equally unsubstantial superfluities in their place. This is a point which my predecessor has touched upon; and having noticed it accordingly, I take leave of the materials in the reference to which I have gone over the same ground as my predecessor.

**The Five
Points.**

For the principles on which the present edition has been constructed, a reference, made haphazard, to any word which either it or the previous ones may contain will serve as a preliminary. Let us see how the notices stand; we may call them the Five Points.

We have,—I. The word itself in alphabetic order, with its accent; i.e. the Entry. II. The Abbreviation, as *adv.*; showing what it is as a Part of Speech. III. The Derivation. IV. An Explanation of its Meaning. V. A Quotation, or Extract; not only serving as evidence to the actual use of the word in literature, but also giving a context by which the explanation is improved.

Except where the derivation, on the strength of its having been given under some closely allied word, is omitted, and in a very few other cases, where no extract at all is appended, these five notices occur under every entry.

As the arrangement of the words in a dictionary, from its alphabetic character, is by no means natural, but on the contrary preëminently artificial, I shall take these five points article by article, in the order in which they stand; premising that I do this simply because the notice of them is part of a dictionary. It would be more scientific, and, to the writer, more convenient, to allow the arrangement to be somewhat more natural, and to take some of them together: for instance, the notice of the word as a Part of Speech is naturally connected with the notice of the Explanation of its Meaning and that of the Extract by which that meaning is illustrated; and if this arrangement were followed some few repetitions might be spared. Upon the whole, however, it is best to keep each notice separate, and to treat the details exactly according to the order in which they stand in the body of the work.

**I. ENTRY.
Arrange-
ment
alphabetic.****Apparent
exceptions.**

I. The arrangement of the words is, of course, alphabetic. To this the only exception arises out of certain words, which are not compounds at all, being treated as if they were true compounds.

It is clear, however, that a pair of separate words in contact with one another is one thing: a pair of words united, fused, or amalgamated into a compound, another. When we say that 'a crow is a black bird,' we never mistake the words *black* and *bird* for anything but what they are, viz. two separate words in immediate juxtaposition and in close grammatical conjunction with one another, the first being an Adjective, the second a Substantive; so that they are not only two different words but two different Parts of Speech. The case, however, is very different if, talking about song birds, or birds of the thrush family, we say that the 'blackbird has a yellow bill,' or that 'the hen blackbird is brown.' Here the words *black* and *bird* are no longer separate terms, but the elements of a compound, which is a single word and a Substantive. As such it has to be recognized by the lexicographer; and, as such, it finds its place in a dictionary between *Blackberry* and *Blackcap*.

These are the position and claims of the true compound: claims which the ordinary contact of two separate words by no means establishes. The words by which we talk of the *blackness* of the crow, and the fact of the crow being a *bird*, though found in dictionaries, are found apart. In some cases, however, they are admitted; and, when this is the case, in Johnson at least, the strict alphabetic order is violated. Thus, of the words between *Black adj.* and *Blackthorn n. s.*, the last of its derivatives, the order is as follows:—

<i>Black, adj.</i>	<i>Black-lend, n. s.</i>	<i>Black, n. s.</i>	<i>Blackberry, n. s.</i>	<i>Blackmoor, n. s.</i>
<i>Black-bryony, n. s.</i>	<i>Black-mail, n. s.</i>	<i>Black, v. a.</i>	<i>Blackbird, n. s.</i>	<i>Blacksmith, n. s.</i>
<i>Black-cattle</i>	<i>Black-pudding.</i>	<i>Blackamoor, n. s.</i>	<i>Blackcap, n. s.</i>	<i>Blacktail, n. s.</i>
<i>Black-guard, adj.</i>	<i>Black-rod, n. s., n. s.</i>	<i>Blackberried Heath.</i>	<i>Blackish, adj.</i>	<i>Blackthorn, n. s.</i>

Here Black-pudding not only comes before Blackamoor, but before Black the *substantive*, and Black the *verb*: and the reason why it does so is clear enough. The words Black-bryony, &c., are dealt with as details of the adjective Black, of which they are simply examples in certain combinations. Of course those combinations have something peculiar about them; something which gives them the appearance of true compounds, and separates them from innumerable other combinations, not one of which would ever find its way into a dictionary. At present, however, they command our attention only so far as they appear to break the alphabetic arrangement, and so far as their form, which is important, is concerned.

Alphabetic
arrangement.
Apparent ex-
ceptions.

The reader will observe that none of them have any accent, and that they all show a hyphen. Meanwhile, from Blackamoor to Blackthorn inclusive, all the words have an accent, whilst the hyphen is wholly wanting. The accent, too, is on the first syllable. Notwithstanding this difference, the unaccented and hyphenated words are evidently treated as compounds. Black-guard is simply called an adjective, and Black-rod a substantive; not compounds of an adjective and a substantive respectively.

In the present edition the principle which gives this arrangement is adopted; except that, when there are more primary words than one, and only one of them enters into combinations of the kind under notice, the whole are kept together. Hence, the words corresponding to the preceding list run: Black *adj.*, Black *s.*, Black *v. a.*; after which, allowing for additions and omissions, they go on as in Johnson; in other words Black-pudding and Black-rod precede Blackamoor and Blackberry.

These remarks give us three classes of combinations:—

1. Words in mere contact, and in the usual syntactic relations of two separate words, the ordinary meaning of each word being retained. When we say that ‘all crows are black birds,’ we illustrate this.

2. Words in contact with one another, and as far as the sound of each of them is concerned, two separate words, but of which in combination the *sense* is different from that delivered by an ordinary juxtaposition. A *black-pudding* is something more than a *pudding of a black colour*. The difference between the ordinary sense and the one which attends the combination may be great or small, and is susceptible of every degree.

3. Words like *blackbird*, in which the speciality of import may be of any degree; but in which there is a change of sound, i.e. of accent.

In these three classes we find without much difficulty an element of doubt and uncertainty; one with which all writers who have anything to do with classification are so inconveniently familiar. Between the two extreme groups there is no difficulty in drawing a distinction, whilst with the one in the centre there is indistinctness combined with ambiguity. This is because the different divisions pass into each other gradually and imperceptibly; the extremes being in strong contrast, the intermediate parts transitional and equivocal.

In the groups, then, before us, the first and last may be decided on at once. That words in mere contact have no claim to be entered separately in a dictionary few doubt; and that words like *blackbird* have such a claim few deny. The difficulty lies with the members of the intervening division; combinations wherein there is a change of import but not of sound.

When the change of import is very slight, a word of this kind has a minimum amount of the element which determines the compound character of the words of the second class; and, when the change of import is very slight in words of the second class, it has a minimum amount of the element which distinguishes it from combinations of the first. That this creates doubts and complications is evident. The truth, indeed, is, that in asking whether a word be a compound or a pair of separate words, we sometimes take one test and sometimes another, unsteadiness of classification being the natural result. Words, however, like Black-rod are admitted by the present editor rather because he finds them in the previous editions than because he looks upon them as single words; single words being the details upon which the lexicographer more properly employs himself; leaving combinations of separate words to the grammarian. Still they stand in the dictionary, though they belong to a class which no great pains have been taken to enlarge, and

*Alphabetic
arrangement.*

*Apparent ex-
ceptions.*

**Accent as a
test of com-
position.**

to a class which is likely to be curtailed; for as new words press upon us, and as dictionaries grow to a size incompatible with convenience, retrenchment will have to be made in some quarter or other; and this is the one in which it will most probably be applied. Without being exactly idioms, they are idioms rather than single words.

All this shows that great stress is laid upon the accent as a test of composition. Nor is the high value thus given to it unreasonable. When two words in one relation to each other are, sound for sound and letter for letter, identical with the same two words in another relation, it is only by means of the accent that any difference between them, *in point of form*, can be created. But, except for the difference of accent, *blárk bird* and *bláckbird* would be two words, or combinations of words, of absolutely the same form; and words of the same form, meaning, and origin, are the same words. They are certainly this when we take them separately. The *black* and *bird* in *bláckbird* are, *when separated and treated as isolated words*, absolutely the *black* and *bird* of the sentence 'all crows are black birds.' United, they give a difference; but I submit that they give this difference because the union is accompanied by a change of form, the change of form itself being created by a difference of accent; and that, if it were not for this change of form, there would be no true compound. There would be contact, but only the ordinary contact of a Substantive and Adjective in the common concord of their Syntax.

The reader who objects to this view will, of course, say that though there is no change of form there is one of sense; and that, even with an identity of form, a difference of import gives different words. Here we part company; for I reasonably hope that up to this point we have gone together. To bring the matter to a point, I will suppose him to argue that the word *bláck-púdding* (a word which I have never heard sounded *bláck-pudding*), on the strength of its bearing a meaning different from that of the words *black* and *púdding* in their ordinary acceptation, is a compound; presuming that he also admits that, *if it be one*, it is the sense, and not the form, which makes it so. He will probably grant at once, that, whatever it is, it is not in the same division of the same class as *bláckbird* or *bláckberry*; I, on my part, allowing that, whatever it is, it is not in the same division of the same class with combinations like *black cloud* or *black waistcoat*. It is a member of a separate class, and that a large and important one. A very little change would place it in the same class with *bláckbird*; and that change may take place at any time. Still, it is not, at the present moment, a compound. It is not a combination of which the result is a single word. On the contrary, it is a pair of words.

Of course there is a question of definition; and it is one in which the principle, that, while differences of form can by themselves constitute different words, differences of meaning can not, is assumed. Whether this assumption be legitimate is the issue. That a certain amount of practice is opposed to it is true; inasmuch as the question whether words like *black-pudding* were compounds or not would never have been raised if no one had ever treated them as such. On the other hand, the question will probably be allowed to be one of Etymology; Etymology being especially, if not exclusively, the study of words in their external form. Of the result arising from two words in contact, yet still separate, Etymology takes no cognizance. These it relegates to the domain of Syntax, into which it comes in close contact, as the question under notice sufficiently shows; inasmuch as the words before us belong to the debatable tracts of the frontier.

How truly Etymology deals with differences of form only is better shown in the allied languages than in the English. In English our grammatical terms are classical, and we talk of *Etymology* just as we talk of a *Dictionary*, i.e. in language slightly altered from the Latin. In German, however, and in Danish, where a Dictionary is a *word-book*, Etymology is a *formlore* (*formlehre, formlare*).

So much for the theoretical part of the question. On the practical side the arguments are quite as cogent. If we admit the doctrine that change of meaning constitutes change of word, we recognize a principle which no one has as yet carried out, and which, if carried out, would be, to say the least, inconvenient. If combinations alone constitute new words (no matter whether we call them compounds or not) it is difficult to say where we must stop. At present a claim is set up on behalf of words formed by the union of Nouns with Nouns; of words which, as far as these

elements are considered as Parts of Speech, are in the category of *black + bird*. And the principle of such a claim is clear. Words like *black-pudding* take the guise of such words as *bláckbird*. But this is not the principle on which they can be supported. The principle on which they are supported must be the one just indicated; at least I have looked in vain for any other. But this, if it includes anything, includes such combinations as *make free*, *make bold*, and the like. More than this, it includes such combinations as *I have written*, *he has spoken*, not to mention many others of the same kind; not one of which has ever been treated otherwise than as a combination in Syntax rather than a combination in Etymology.

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Now, if it be asked whether these are to be excluded from a dictionary, I answer no. I only deny that they are to be treated after the fashion of true compounds like *bláckbird*, and entered alphabetically as separate substantive words. That they are to be noticed I by no means deny. Though it is not the business of the lexicographer to give the meaning of (say) such a combination as *make bold*, as an independent word under a special entry, it is the practice to notice it when giving a certain import to *make* or *bold*. As it is, however, the previous editions are followed, and a compromise (which is another word for an inconsistency) is the result. Some of these quasi-compounds are entered separately, because they are so entered in Johnson. Some, for the same reason, are given under the main word. In the present edition, the reader will find *Black-mail* as an independent word: whilst *Make bold* he will find under *Bold*.

In simple truth there is no provision made by either the grammarian or the lexicographer for these words. Neither Etymology nor Syntax recognizes them. There is no name for them; no name for the class to which they belong. They partake of the nature of *Idioms*; but idioms constitute a class with many divisions and subdivisions, few of which have been carefully investigated. The main point, however, of the present argument is to show that the words in question are *not single words* in the way that a true compound is a *single word*; and that, not being this, they take the place in a dictionary of single words by sufferance and prescription only, the basis of this argument being that dictionaries allow separate entries to single words only.

It is now necessary to leave this part of the subject and to go back to a closer examination of our examples, and that with the view of deducing some fresh results from them. In *bláckbird* (each word being isolated) we have two accents. As far as we have gone we have converted it into *bláckbird*, by annihilating the second accent and letting the first stand. Yet it is doubtful whether this be the true process. The true process is to *throw back the second accent and place it in the room of the first*. Whether this be an unnecessary refinement will be seen as we go on. Whether it be the real process or an etymological fiction is another question. Individually, I believe it to be a real process, though one which it is difficult to analyze or explain. But it may, without detriment to the argument, be treated as an etymological fiction; etymological fictions being, in the present state of philology, in many cases both necessary and legitimate, or, rather, legitimate because they are necessary. If so, we may extend the rule, which hitherto has applied to combinations with *two* accents, each syllable being equally accented.

Now the annihilation of one of these accents is not sufficient; the second must be thrown back. There must be what in classical prosody we should call encliticism, inclination, or throwing back, in order to constitute a true compound.

We test this doctrine by our view of combinations in which there is only one accent, or where, if there be a second, it is subordinate to the first. A glass bottle of a *blue* colour is a *blue bottle*; and when we take the word simply, and say *blue bottle* or *blue bottles*, the accent on the *o* is much the same as the accent on the *u*; the result being *blúe bóttle* or *blúe bóttles*; in which case the words are two.

But when we talk of *flies* the word is a compound, and the accentuation *blúebottle*. The same with *blúestocking* = learned female, as opposed to a *blúe stócking* worn on the leg; and with the *bláckberry* of the *bláckberry* bush, as opposed to the *bláck bérny* of the elder or of the deadly nightshade. In all these cases there is a compound; and it is the throwing back of the accent which makes it, not the mere obliteration of one accent out of two.

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And this leads us further. Anyone who looks over a list of compounds will find that the second word is the more general one of the two, and that its import is specified or particularized by the prefix.

An *earthworm* is a worm, a *rosetree* a tree, a *limekiln* a kiln, of a particular kind; and I submit that the prefixed element particularizing or differentiating the more general one is accented because it does so.

There are many apparent exceptions to this rule, and there are a few real ones. Upon the whole, however, it is one of wide application. If so, it gives us not only a test for distinguishing true from false compounds, but the ground upon which it is founded.

The next thing to look at is the way in which the two elements of a compound coalesce. With the words hitherto under consideration the first element has been an Adjective, and when this is the case there is (always saving and excepting the difference of form effected by the difference of accent) not a hairsbreadth departure from the ordinary Syntax. The Adjective (at least, in English, where Adjectives have no gender) agrees with the Substantive in *blackbird* as thoroughly as it does in *black bird*. The only difference is, that in the former case the agreement ends in a union. So it is with Substantives in a word just used, *hairsbreadth*. Whether we pronounce this *hairsbreadth*, as has just been done, and make a single word of it, or *hair's breadth*, and make two, the syntactic construction is the same. So it is with *birdseye*; whether we talk of *birdseye* tobacco, a *birdseye* handkerchief, or a *birdseye* view, as opposed to a *bird's eye*. In all these cases we have the ordinary relation between one Substantive and another, the first being in the Possessive, or Genitive, case. But what if, instead of saying *hairsbreadth*, we say *hairbreadth*, as we often do in talking of a *hairbreadth escape*? Or what if, instead of saying a *birdseye* view, we say a *birdseye view*; as so influential an authority as Burke (see the extract under the word) actually has done, and that (though he might have said *birdseye*) correctly?

In this combination the construction is different. The ordinary construction, provided that we treat both words as equally Substantival and as Substantives in the same case, places them in apposition to each other; just like such a phrase as 'Victoria, Queen;' the meaning of which is *Victoria who is the Queen*, or *Victoria under another name Queen*. Yet this is not the meaning of the first element in either of the preceding combinations. *Birdseye* does not mean a *bird* which is an *eye*; or *hairbreadth* a *breadth* which is a *hair*. The first means an *eye as that of a bird*, and the second a *breadth as that of a hair*. In other words, *bird* and *hair* take the construction of either an Adjective or a Genitive case. Hence arises a notice which will often be found in the forthcoming pages, viz. that such or such a word in such or such a combination is 'either an adjective or the first element of a compound.'

Instead of this I might have written 'a *genitive case*, an adjective, or the first element of a compound;' but the multiplication of equivalents is unnecessary. Though the government of a Genitive case by its leading Substantive is a different thing from the concord of a Substantive with its Adjective, they are both, as far as their relations to the construction under notice is concerned, in the same category. Indeed our best old grammarian, Wallis, treats the Genitive cases as Adjectives; and calls *good*, in such a combination as *good man*, an ordinary Adjective; and *man's*, in such a combination as *man's life*, an Adjective in 's.

A notice which will often present itself has now been explained, and so is the difference between two separate words and two words forming a compound and treated as one: the latter being the only ones which claim a special entry in a dictionary; the former being admitted, to a certain indefinite extent, simply because they are recognized by both Johnson and Todd; indeed they are not so much admitted as kept in.

Such is the exposition of a principle: but the principle itself takes us only over the generalities of the question. The accent itself may change. In the list lately given, *Black-guard* is treated by Johnson like *Black-pudding*, and placed between *Black-earth* and *Black-lead*; evidently because he considered that it was sounded *bläck guard*. If it were so, its pronunciation has changed. Most of us say *bläckguard*, or rather *bläggard*. At any rate, it stands in the present work in the same class with *Bläckbird*. In placing it here I feel pretty certain that, in

respect to the present English, I am right. I have never, I believe, heard it pronounced as Johnson appears to have pronounced it.

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The change of accent, however, as exhibited in the difference of practice between the speakers of one generation and the speakers of another, gives us but a small part of our complications. The following statements will indicate their magnitude. In the first place the division of syllables into those with an accent and those without one carries us but a little way. In the old contrast between *bláck bírd* and *bláckbird*, we spoke as if the accents on the two syllables were originally at par, and as if one was either obliterated or removed, while the other stood; as if, in short, there was nothing but the alternative between accent and no accent. And this is the only way in which our Prosody allows us to speak, for we have only one accentual sign. If this appear it indicates an accent; if not, there is no alternative but to ignore its existence. But that this scarcely represents the truth is suggested by the three accents of the Greeks, and the seven or eight tones of the Chinese. I am not prepared to say that these give true accents in the English sense of the word. I only submit that they indicate something; and, it is not likely that one language should have distinctions to which something analogous should not be found in others. Let us, however, suppose that accents, instead of being pure and simple units, represent a unit capable of being divided into fractions; it will follow from this that an accent may be only partially removed. At any rate, one syllable may approach the maximum amount of accentuation more closely than another. If so, an accented syllable between two others with a minimum of accent will show its accent more prominently than one between syllables more decidedly accented; and a syllable between two syllables with an approach to accent will show it less prominently. Accent, in short, is *relative*; and by changing the parts around a syllable (i.e. the other syllables) its accentuate character may be increased or diminished.

Let the reader, now, imagine that he sees the following line for the first time, and that he sees it by itself, knowing neither what precedes nor what follows it:—

Ere her faithless sons betrayed her.

How will he read it? I submit that this is an open question. I imagine that the author of *Leonidas*, who was also the author of *Admiral Hosier's Ghost*, if he could have seen the line as it stands, and knew nothing of its antecedents or consequents, especially if he were fresh from singing (as he was wont to do) his own song beginning—

Heéd, oh heéd! my fátal stóry,
I' am Hósier's ínjured ghóst;
Cóme to seék for fáme and glóry;
Fór the glóry I' have lóst—

would, without thinking twice about it, read—

E're her fáithless sóns betráyed her.

And there is no reason why he should not do so. But I also imagine that if Moore, also fresh after singing—

Let E'rin remémber the dáys of óld—

had seen the line from Glover's ballad as given in the foregoing extract in a state of isolation, he being as ignorant as by hypothesis we made Glover of what went before and what came after, he would have read it—

For the glóry I have lóst.

Yet each would have been wrong. Glover's verse is sounded as we have written it. What Moore's is we discover from the stanza when given in full:—

Let E'rin remémber the dáys of óld,
Ere her fáithless sóns betráyed her;
When Málahi wóre the cóllar of góld
Which he wón from the próud inváder.

Yet the accent throughout is on *glo-* and *faith*. What, then, is changed? The accentual relation between *ere her* and *for the*. In each of these pairs the first syllable is accented when compared with the second, but not so decidedly as not to be subordinated to the third.

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That this fact of accentuation being in many cases a matter of degree complicates its application as a test of composition is certain; and it may be added that when the difference in accent between the two syllables is inconsiderable, it requires a good ear for language, which is no commoner than a good ear for music, to ascertain its nature. Hence there are many words between which one person can draw a difference whilst another can not.

But the great complication of all arises from the natural unsteadiness of the combinations themselves. Two words may be thoroughly fused in one, whilst the accent may notify their fusion so decidedly that anything short of deafness can perceive it. Yet the union may be repealed. As words once separated may unite, words once united may separate. *Teácup* and *teápót* are probably words concerning the accentuation of which there is as little doubt as there is concerning any two words in the language. They are not only true compounds, but generally admitted to be such. No one says *teá-cúp* or *teá-pót*. And this is because the import of the first element is transparently clear. There are cups and pots of many kinds; and the prefix distinguishes this kind from others. There are cups and pots for *tea*, and cups and pot for *coffee*; so that the words *teápots* and *cóffee-pots* or *trácup*s and *cóffeecups*, when we look to the *pot* and *cups*, and ask of what kind they are, are the result. The word that particularizes is the word that takes the accent. But if we change the point of view, and look at our *pots* and *cups* as so many members of a class of objects connected with *tea* or *coffee*, and attend to the fact of their being *pots* or *cups* rather than *mills*, *grinders*, *roasters*, *chests*, *caddies*, and the like, the accentuation changes. If we are consciously and decidedly insisting upon the differences between a *pot* for *coffee* and a *mill* for *coffee*, especially if we contemplate the likelihood of the one being confounded with the other, the stress, emphasis, or accent on the latter syllable becomes very decided; so decided indeed as to give *cóffee-pót* or *cóffee-mill*. If those combinations are scarce and transitory (and it may be remarked that if they were numerous and permanent they would form a separate class of true compounds), it is partly due to the cases where we have recourse to them being comparatively rare, and partly to the fact of the first element being capable of being omitted or understood, without injury to the sense; for, when it is known that we are speaking of (say) *coffee*, the words *mill* and *pot* are sufficient.

But the distinction may not be so decided as this. A very little may derange the equilibrium; when it is only natural that the results of the juxtaposition of two words become uncertain, and that the rules which regulate them grow extremely complex. The one, however, which carries us the farthest is this: the more general the second element, the likelier it is to give birth to a compound. The more kinds there are of *pots* and *cups*, the more kinds there are of compounds like *teacup* and *coffeecup*; and as these become numerous their compound character becomes decided. On the other hand, so familiar a word as *beef-steak* is, as far as my own experience goes, no true compound. It is rarely sounded *beífsteak*. This is because *steak* is anything but a general word. There are no *steaks* of either mutton or veal, only *chops* and *cutlets*. Hence, there is but little from which certain slices of *beef* need be distinguished. Time, however, will make them true compounds. When steaks from the rump and steaks from the other parts of the ox are more generally and definitely distinguished from one another than they are at present, we shall talk of *rúmpsteaks* and *beífsteaks*. Meanwhile, usage will fluctuate.

I make no excuse for the homely character of these illustrations. I am dealing with a common process of language, which common words best illustrate.

One of the results of all this unsteadiness and fluctuation the reader has probably anticipated. The poets use these words much according to the demands of the metre. In some respects this is important. Great poets are great authorities; and, what is more, authorities which are easily quoted, and which tempt to quotation; so that the accent of a word may be defended on a plea which, even if authority were worth much, would not be authoritative. Hence, whenever we find a word unusually accented in poetry, we should ask how the poet would have sounded it in prose. In the present work there are many words which the entry treats as true compounds, but for which some of the poetical examples give the accentuation of two words. I have generally (I hope always) drawn attention to this. In one page for instance, the same writer, Byron, gives *blue-bóttle* and *blue-stúcking* in the extracts where the entry gives *bluebottle* and *bluestocking*. Does

anyone, however, doubt how the writer pronounced these words in prose? Does any doubt how he sounded *beef-steak* when ordering one for dinner? Yet in one passage, at least, he calls it *beef-steak*. Accent as
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I like a beefsteak, too, as well as any.

Under Court will be found some remarks upon the fact already alluded to, though but slightly. Of two words which, when taken by themselves, each bears an accent, the accent may be changed by bringing a third into combination with them. A case is brought before the *County Court* (two words, unless, as is rarely the case, we say *County-court*), but it is tried before the *County-court-judge*. Here we get a pair of words when taken by themselves, but a compound when preceded by a third. Surely the difficulty of saying where ordinary syntactic juxtaposition ends, and where composition begins, is no light one. The one may be compared to mechanical mixture, the latter to true chemical combination; and it may be added that the test of difference is more uncertain in philology than in chemistry. If I am wrong in taking change of accent rather than change of meaning as a test, I am open to correction. It has been said of lexicographers, that it is their business to understand the import of single words, but that the art of putting two together is beyond their sphere. The saying is, of course, a sneer, but it is one that they may adopt. They deal with the elements of language; grammar alone teaches the combination of them. With a lexicography, too, like that of the work before us, where the arrangement is neither logical nor etymological, but simply that which gives, *alphabetically* and *artificially*, a repertory of elementary details, the plea has double force.

Such is our sketch of the chief characteristic of a compound, as compared with two or more words in ordinary contact; and for the purposes of a dictionary it is sufficient, at any rate in a temporary introduction. For the sake, however, of giving completeness to the subject, and on the principle that a knowledge of the whole helps to a knowledge of the parts, I will go a step further and notice the difference between Composition and Derivation. Composition is the putting together of whole words. Derivation is either the union of a whole word with a part, or some internal modification of the word itself. The stage to which we have brought the words of the class which has just been under notice exhibits a period of uncertainty and fluctuation. This may last for an indefinite period, or it may pass away quickly. It often happens that, after a compound has been formed, one or both of its elements may undergo a change. This is of two kinds. Its meaning may change, or its form may change. Thirdly, either of its elements may, *as a simple word*, drop out of the language altogether. The *ric* in *bishopric* has so changed, and so dropped out; the result being that no question as to *bishopric* being a pair of words, instead of a true compound, can now be raised. The only chance is that of its being taken for a derivative.

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vation.

Of changes of form there is no better instance than the syllable *-ly*, in words like *manly* and *wisely*. It was originally *like*; and, being this, formed the second element in a compound. It now makes the word in which it appears less like a compound than a derivative; to mistake it for two words being impossible. Many words in which this process has gone on to an extraordinary degree are among the most notable curiosities of philology. *Drake*, for instance, is from *ente*=duck and *rik*=male; yet all that remains of *ente* is the single letter *d*. Thus the end of two words is a single syllable. Similar processes may be seen under Both, Brent, and several other entries. Some derivatives, then, may have grown out compounds; how many is a question foreign to the present enquiry, though, in itself, an important one.

Here ends the notice of some of the extremely complicated details of the difficult question concerning the difference between a combination of separate words and a true compound resulting in the union of them. That the former have no place in a dictionary has been stated. Some think that it has been assumed rather than proved. Be this as it may; on the plea of prescription some are recognized. That there is inconsistency in this is clear; but I submit that it is an inconsistency of a reasonable kind; and that, even independent of the precedent established by my predecessors, the natural difficulties of the question make the application of any absolute and thoroughgoing rule a matter of inordinate difficulty.

Hyphen.

The consideration of the *Hyphen* now presents itself. The preceding remarks have probably suggested a rule respecting its use. Use it where the combination gives us two words in contact; ignore it where the accent gives us a true compound, i.e. two words amalgamated into one. This has been done to a great extent, but not altogether.

That the use of the hyphen is irregular is clear; and it is a question whether it may not be dispensed with altogether. Some writers, without doubt, indulge in it with more freedom than discretion. Others take more than ordinary pains to eschew it. That the small details, too often overlooked, of colons and semicolons, of parentheses, of dashes, and the like—details which, without actually changing the literary composition, set off what was written to the best advantage—commanded more than ordinary attention on the part of so eminent a writer as Lord Macaulay, a writer who might so easily have afforded to neglect them, is well known. The accuracy of his punctuation is specially stated to be anything but matter of accident. So is the comparative absence of dashes and parentheses; to which we may add that of the hyphen. He gives few, if any, instances of it; though of words in which it might show itself he is far from sparing. Within the space of a few pages, in a volume opened haphazard, I find *faintheartedness*, *highspirited*, and *militiamen*, all undivided. On the other hand, *fir wood* and *cabbage stalks* (taken, also, from pages opened at random) are given as pairs of words. In the hands of many a good writer these five combinations would have given us just so many hyphens to indicate them. It is clear, then, that, as far as authorities go, there is a high one in favour of economizing them.

And they had better be economized than ejected altogether. They are useful in many little points. For instance, it is our practice to use *y* instead of *e* or *i* at the end of words; a practice for which there are more reasons than need here be given. It is also the practice to retain it in the middle of *compounds* wherein it is the last letter of the first element; in other words, to treat it as final, even when a combination makes it medial. In *derivatives*, however, it is changed into *i*; so that from *dreary* we get *dreariness*. But the hyphen is part of the system which writes (and that correctly) true compounds as single words; a system which discountenances such spellings as *cherry stone*. Yet *cherrystone*, on the other hand, displeases us, on account of the medial position of the *y*; the *y* which is so preeminently the sign of finality. Meanwhile, as *cherristone* is a hazardous innovation, *cherry-stone* with the hyphen gives us a convenient compromise; and of compromises of this kind, which betoken a whole system of orthographic expedients, the English spelling-book is full. Other instances in favour of economy, rather than abolition, could be brought, if needed.

We have now seen why some words are entered out of the strict alphabetic order; and why others are somewhat inconsistently omitted. In connection with this the hyphen has also been noticed. So has the accent.

But the accent has now to be noticed again; and that on its own account.

Accentuation.

One reason why certain words have no accent over them has been given. The members of the other class are less important. There are a few thoroughly obsolete words, words so obsolete that no man living has ever heard them uttered as part of the current language of England; words which are found in prose, so that the metre will not help us; thirdly, words which are not sufficiently understood in their etymology to give us the exact pronunciation as an inference from their structure. These are left unaccentuated. With these exceptions, every word of more than one syllable has its accent marked.

A few have more accents than one; but only a few.

Words in which two accents are *sounded* are numerous. As a general rule, it is sufficient to mark only one. In a word, however, like *ipeccucunha*, a word which we cannot well deny to be English, a single accent on the penultima would help us but little towards the pronunciation of the preceding four syllables. The real sound is *ipécucúanha*. It might, however, be *ipécucúanha*, for all that a single accent could tell us to the contrary.

Omission of 'to' before Verbs.

The first Verb in the body of this dictionary is *Abet*. In the previous editions it is preceded by *to*, so as to stand *To Abet*. The *to* is now omitted. The alteration, though small, is not below notice. In the first place, the prefix is superfluous.

• This, however, is not the chief reason against its use. It has hitherto been recognized because it is supposed to be the sign of the Infinitive mood; the Infinitive mood being supposed to be the most convenient form for the exhibition of the Verb. Each assumption, however, is more than doubtful. In respect to its origin, *to* is *not* the sign of the Infinitive mood. It is *not* the sign of the Anglo-Saxon equivalent to the Latin *amare*. The Anglo-Saxon equivalent to the Latin *amare* was *lufian*. The Anglo-Saxon form which *to* preceded was *lufianne*; and the Latin equivalent to *to lufianne* was not *amare*, but *ad amandum*. In other words, *to* belonged to the Gerund rather than to the Infinitive. In respect to its syntax, it is not, even at the present time, universally used in Infinitive constructions. After *can*, *will*, *shall*, *dare*, and several other words, followed by another Verb, we look in vain for *to*. We always say *can*, *shall*, and *will do*; and we say *dare do* at least as often as *dare to do*. To explain this by stating that in some instances the sign of the Infinitive is omitted, is a philological oversight. The fact is that the true Infinitive construction is limited to the small class just alluded to; the ordinary construction with *to* being not Infinitive, but Gerundial.

The Infinitive mood, then, is *not* the most characteristic form of the Verb; or rather, the form in *to* is not a true Infinitive. On the contrary, it closely approaches the Substantive. Theoretically, the best form for entering a Verb in a dictionary is the Imperative mood, wherein, in most languages, the inflectional modifications are at their minimum. In English, however, the question is unimportant. So long as we give our Verbs in the simplest form which the language allows, we may call them Imperatives, Infinitives, or First Persons Present, indifferently.

The names of the letters (A, B, C, &c.), which are given in the previous editions at the beginning of each, are given as they are spelt as *words*, i.e. as *be*, *ce*, *de*, &c. It is only as *words* that they belong to a dictionary.

Abbreviations, too, as A.D. (*Anno Domini*), &c. are omitted. They are *not* words; only parts of words. They are often not English.

II. With this end the remarks which apply to the word *itself* on its entry; and another division of the subject follows. The first notice concerning every word, after the word itself, tells us what it is as a Part of Speech; the Parts of Speech in Johnson being the ordinary eight of the Latin grammarians, with the addition of the Article, which is wanting in Latin. Nor are these little notices objectionable. That the definition should tell us whether a word be a Noun or a Verb may be true; but it is also true that the question belongs to the domain of the grammarian rather than to that of the lexicographer. Nevertheless the notice has rarely been thought superfluous. Capable of being given in a very compendious form, it is useful in all languages; in the English most especially so. In Latin, in Greek, and many other tongues where the inflection is full, and where every Noun has incorporated with the root a sign of case or number, and where the Verbs have similar ones of mood, tense, and person, it is not much wanted. But in English, where such signs are few, and where not only Nouns and Verbs, to say nothing of Particles, are often without any distinctive affix at all, being in many cases, letter for letter and sound for sound, the same words, the distinction looks like a necessity rather than a superfluity.

In this, accuracy is the one thing needful. To enter an Adverb as a Conjunction, or a Conjunction as an Adverb, is to mislead a whole host of grammarians; and it *must* be a very bad grammar indeed, which in some place or other is not raised into the dignity of a text-book. This is a serious matter. Yet strict accuracy, determined by a rule which, at one and the same time, shall be absolute and thoroughgoing, as well as precise and simple, is an impossibility. Add to this, the fact of many words being what we may call words of double, treble, and even quadruple, entry. Not to mention the practice, indicated by precedent, justified by convenience, and advantageous even when criticized from a scientific point of view, of entering the same Verb twice over when it is both Active, or Transitive, and Neuter, or Intransitive, there are such common words as *black*, *white*, &c., which are Adjectives, Substantives, or Verbs, as the case may be. When *black* is a Substantive we can make it plural, and talk of the *blacks of Africa*. But with Adverbs, Prepositions, and Conjunctions there are no differences of inflection, a fact which leads

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'us to the consideration of the present condition of the English language as compared with that of the Latin and Greek, to the latter of which the grammatical names for the Parts of Speech were first applied. The Greek and Latin expressed by cases, tenses, and moods, much of what the English expresses by Prepositions and Auxiliary Verbs; hence what we denote by separate words was denoted in the classical languages by affixes or prefixes, i.e. by modifications of the main word itself. I submit that this alone gives a presumption in favour of the nomenclature which suited one language being ill adapted for the other.

In English, where there are but few signs of case, tense, and person—the great external characteristics of Nouns and Verbs—the chief, though not the only, principle by which we can predicate of a given word that it belongs to such or such a division of the so called Parts of Speech is the one which we obtain by an examination of the structure of Propositions.

The Subjects and the Predicates of propositions are called their Terms. In 'man is mortal,' the first word is the subject, the last the predicate.

Words that, *by themselves*, can form a term, *and nothing more*, are Nouns.

The only words that, *by themselves*, can form either subjects or predicates are either Substantives or Pronouns. We can say:

'Men are animals,' 'This is he.'

Words that, *by themselves*, can form predicates, *but not subjects*, are either Adjectives or Participles. We can say:

'Bread is good,' but not 'Good is bread.'

If we do, we merely transpose the terms.

The word *is* is a copula; concerning which all that need be stated is found under A m.

Words that, *by themselves*, can form both a copula and a predicate, or which deliver a predicate involving a copula, are Verbs.

'Fire burns' equals 'Fire is burning.'

All these words are called by the logicians *Categorematic*, by which is meant that they can, *by themselves*, express a term *at least*.

The Verb can do something more than this. It can deliver a term and a copula, and might well be called *Hypercategorematic*.

Adverbs and Prepositions, of which no more need be said at present, can form only *parts of terms*: as,

'Birds sing *sweetly*.' 'Eagles build *on* rocks.'

Conjunctions appear only when there are *two* or more terms, which terms they are said to unite, disjoin, or in some way stand between: as,

'Most men are black *or* white.' 'All men are two-handed *and* rational.'

But, generally, these terms are in different propositions; sometimes explicitly: as,

'The sun shines *and* the moon shines;'

though, oftener, they are thrown compendiously into one: as,

'The sun *and* moon shine,' and 'The sun shines *and* warms;'

which is

'The sun shines *and* the moon shines,' and 'The sun shines *and* the sun warms.'

The existence (always) of a second term, and (generally) of a second proposition (either explicit or implicit), is the logical condition of the Conjunction as a Part of Speech. Adverbs, Prepositions, and Conjunctions are called by the logicians *Synecategorematic*.

The words *yes* and *no* can form propositions by themselves; *yes* meaning *it is so*, and *no* meaning *it is not so*. Still they always *imply* a previous one: herein agreeing with Conjunctions, from which they differ in not standing between two terms. Though not Conjunctions in the strict sense of the term, they are conjunctive rather than aught else. It is sufficient, however, to simply call them Affirmative and Negative Particles.

• Interjections form no part of a proposition at all. They assert nothing, they deny nothing. They *suggest* certain states of feeling; but they differ from the actual expression of it, as the exclamations *oh!* and *ah!* differ from such sentences as *it hurts me*, or *it grieves me*. They are spontaneous ejaculations akin to the sounds uttered by the lower animals.

The last of these so called Parts of Speech is the Article; and, in the present Preface, the general question as to the nature of the Articular construction is invested with unusual importance. It will be taken as a type to which several other words will be referred; and the word *Sub-articular*, as applied to the construction of certain combinations, will bear a special signification.

The Article in English, as in many other languages, and perhaps in all, is that Part of Speech which was the latest to be developed. The Latin has no Article at all. The derivatives of the Latin, the Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Provençal, French, Romance, and Rumanjo, or Valachian, have two. All history shows that it is a form of late growth. More than this; its origin is so late as to be beyond doubt or controversy. That the origin of the Article is in the Pronoun is a fact of which the beginning has, in many languages, taken place within the range of our philological experience.

Of all the Parts of Speech, the Article is the least categorematic. In one sense this is a matter in which there are no degrees; nevertheless, the Article is *syncategorematic* after a fashion of its own. It is scarcely a word at all. It is a subordinate part, not so much of a term as of some particular word in it. It is *almost an inflection*: in some languages it is wholly one. The Rumanjo, or Valachian, for *the man* is *omul*: one word. Analysis and history tell us that this was once *homo ille*: two words. In Danish, too, *sol*=sun, *sol-en*=the sun; *bord*=table, *bordet*=the table. The Genitive case of *bord* is *bords*; the Genitive case of *bordet* is *bordets*=the table's. Yet in the Old Norse, *hit* was simply the neuter of *hin*=*hic* or *ille* in Latin; the Articular *-en* and *-et* being merely modified forms of it.

Now this gives us the chief characteristic of this Part of Speech. The *-ul* in *omul*, and the *-et* in *bordet*, are not only words with no independent existence of their own; words which only exist as subordinate and incorporated parts of another word; but they are words of which the fuller and independent forms exist concurrently with these their offsets, abbreviations, mutilations, degradations, degenerations, transformations, metamorphoses, developments, or whatever else we like to call them.

Applying this to the English, we find that *an* (or *a*) is *one*; and that *the* is an offset from the same root as *this* or *that*. How does *the man* and *a man*, so far as the incorporation of the Article with the Substantive and its subordination to it are concerned, differ from *omul* and *bordet*? But slightly. There is the same numeanness, the same unsubstantial character in both when isolated. There is the same fusion with the Noun. There is the same relation to a Pronoun with a fuller form, and a more self-supporting existence. All this connects the one kind or Article with another, the only difference lying in the fact of the English word being a *Prefix*, whereas the Danish and Rumanjo forms are *Affixes*. But this is nothing more than the difference between the Rumanjo *-ul*, and the Italian *il*, which is simply the same word. The difference, then, between *pre*-position and *post*-position is, evidently, not of sufficient importance to destroy the articular character. To a Dane the *-en* or *-et* that follows certain Substantives is a true Article, and to a Frenchman or an Englishman, the *le* and *the* which precede certain Substantives are no more. It may be argued, however, that though *-en* (or *-et*) in Danish, and *-ul* in Rumanjo may be good Articles, it does not follow that *le* in French, and *the* in English are good inflections. Their place as *Prepositions*, it may be argued, forbids this view of their character. I know nothing, however, that thus makes the bare fact of *postposition* in the way of place so essential an element in our definition of an Inflection. The Reduplication, as well as the Augment, in Greek is certainly a Prefix; and as certainly are both the Augment and the Reduplication inflections. It is true, indeed, that between the Article and the Substantive we in English may insert an Adjective; saying *a* (or *the*) *good man*. But this only shows that, as the Adjective may be subordinated to the Substantive, the Article may be subordinated to the Adjective. Let a man be free to form his own definitions, and deal with our language simply as he finds it, without reference to any

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previous doctrine, and he may make out a good case for treating our Article as an inflection. At any rate it gives an approach to one.

I have anticipated the bearing of what is now forthcoming by the prominence given to the Article, and by suggesting the word *Subarticlar*. The construction of the Article is typical of many other combinations in the way of English Syntax. Neither the Greek word *Ἀρθρον*, nor the Latin *Articulus*, both of which mean *Joint*, so far as the etymology is concerned forbid an extension of the term. True, it applies in ordinary grammar to only a few modified Pronouns. Of these I have, in my earlier works, increased the number, by the addition of *No* (= *not one*) and *Every*; neither of which can, like ordinary Pronouns, form a term; neither of which is categorematic. And I now add (*when in the singular number, meaning a certain person or thing*) the word *some*. But other words of similar syncategorematic character are numerous. Compare *my, thy, her, our, your* with *mine, thine, hers, ours, and yours*, and they comport themselves in Syntax like *an* and *the*, as compared with *one* and *this*. Then take the whole mass of Adverbs, Prepositions, and Conjunctions, all or, at least, many of which have once been Nouns, and the Articular character of their construction becomes manifest. But, as it is too late to call all these words Articles, I limit myself to calling the constructions in which they occur *Subarticlar*, the term which I have so lately noticed as one of which I was about to extend the application. I would, indeed, apply it to such constructions as that of *have*, with the Preterite Participle; a point upon which more will be said in the sequel. All, then, that now remains to be said is that this Subarticlar character pervades our language; and is a great impediment to the definite classification of English words as Parts of Speech. Pronouns are essentially categorematic; at least, according to the logical test. Yet *my, thy, &c.*, which are eminently *Subarticulate*, can scarcely be eliminated from the class of Pronouns.

These are broad facts, and definite, and for many languages they would be nearly sufficient. They are sufficient also for ordinary grammars, or those which merely convey a certain number of neatly framed artificial rules, which, combined with practice and eked out by explanations from either the teacher or the commentator, enable the learner to make himself master of a certain amount of scholastic information. But for many languages, and most especially our own, they are inadequate. They will not give us the true Parts of Speech. They give us, to use the language of those who have most gone into the philosophy of classification, no coordination. As elements in propositions, the Pronoun and the Substantive, the Adjective and the Participle, comport themselves alike. Yet all grammarians separate the Pronoun from the Substantive, and many the Participle from the Adjective; the Participle being connected with, or attracted towards, the Verb. Yet the Participle has its cases and numbers in Latin and Greek, and had them in the Anglo-Saxon stage of the English. Moreover, it is *declined*; whereas the Verb, with its tenses and persons and moods, is *conjugated*. If we ask how this can be, we shall find that there is another principle at hand; one which, by supplying a fresh basis of arrangement, gives us a cross classification.

Words can take the same places in propositions or sentences on the strength of their agreement in certain points, and yet differ notably in others. Thus, Substantives and Pronouns are what they are because they are *names*. They are names, however, of very different import.

A Substantive is inconvertible. It is given to certain objects on the strength of certain permanent and inherent properties. I take these as I find them, and draw attention to their permanence. The particular properties or qualities which are essential to our conception of a *stone* may be a matter of doubt; but as long as a certain number of persons agree upon taking any, either singly or combined with others, a *stone* always means an object in which those properties are found. *Stone* can never mean *man* or *orange* or *blood*, or the like. Its application is based upon something inherent, substantial, substantive.

Not so, however, the Pronoun. *I* is as true a name as *stone*; *this* as good a name as *orange*. But *I* only means the speaker *whoever he may be*, and *this* only means something within a certain distance from him. Change the place, and *this* becomes *that*. Change the speaker, and *I* may denote the person who but just now was addressed as *you*. It may denote *Thomas*, having

but just before denoted *John* or *William*. Still, they are names *for the time being*; at any rate, they comport themselves as Parts of Speech, exactly as Substantives. They are names, but they are variable or convertible names; and they are this because, instead of denoting permanent qualities, properties, or attributes, they denote relations, these relations being mutable. Now, a classification of words according to the *manner in which they denote objects* separates the Pronoun from the Substantive, whilst a classification according to *the place which they take in propositions* draws them towards one another.

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Again, the Adjective takes the same place in a proposition as the Participle, the Participle the same place as the Adjective, and, so doing, belong as Parts of Speech to the same class. Yet they do this in different ways. The Adjective tells us what an object *is*, the Participle what it *does*; so that if our classification were founded solely upon the nature of their import, and if the words that suggest *states* were contrasted with the words that suggest *actions*, the Adjective and Participle would stand somewhat far apart. As it is, the nature of the import connects the Participle with the Verb; of which, in many languages where the former is not recognized as a separate Part of Speech, it is treated as a form.

The next point to be noted is that, to use the current expressions (though, as instruments of criticism and speculation in the higher branches of philology, these are often inconvenient and exceptionable), it is only in the Nominative case that Pronouns, Substantives, Adjectives, and Participles are categorematic, i.e. capable of forming terms *by themselves*. Though we can say 'man is mortal,' we cannot say 'man's is mortal.' We must add *nature*, *body*, or some word of the same kind, before we get sense. This applies equally to single words like *man's*, or to combinations like *of man*. The *s*, the sign of the case, in the former instance is an inseparable element; the Preposition *of*, in the latter, a separable word. Neither, however, can form a term by itself; nor can the combination of which they form a part.

That sentences like 'this is John's' form no exceptions need only be suggested. There is always a second word implied or understood; i.e. the word which belonged to the subject, whether explicitly named, as 'this hat is John's *hat*,' or understood.

More than this. Strictly speaking, it is doubtful whether even Adjectives and Pronouns are truly categorematic; inasmuch as it may be argued that, when we say 'wine is good,' we always understand a Substantive; the full expression being 'wine is good *wine*,' or 'wine is a good *thing*.' And the same reasoning may be extended to the Pronoun. When we say 'this' or 'that,' we always mean *this something*; *that something*; *this Nor M*; as the case may be. Individually I think that the Pronoun *is* truly categorematic, though this is no place for an exposition of my reasons for doing so. Be, however, the case in this respect as it may, it is a matter of fact that, for most purposes of ordinary grammar, the Pronoun and Adjective are not only commonly treated as categorematic, but may be so treated without much inconvenience. It may also be added that, under any view whatever, the difference between the Pronoun and Adjective in respect to their power of forming terms is real. The former can be either subject or predicate, the latter a predicate only. The closer connection, arising from this, between the Pronoun and the Substantive, than that between the Substantive and Adjective, is also real.

Another distinction may be drawn between the Adjective in combinations like 'the good man' and the Adjective in combinations like 'the man is good.' In our own language this distinction is of no very great importance. In many others, however, it is attended with a difference of form; the Adjective in combination with a Substantive, or the Adjective in concord, having one, the predicative Adjective another. I do not, however, say that the difference gives us two sorts of Adjectives of sufficient importance to demand any considerable alteration of our current terms.

Such is the sketch of what we may call the logical principle of our classification, of which it may safely be said that, even if there were no other principle of equal importance which could be set against it, it contains within its own range several conflicting elements which, by impairing its simplicity, impair its value. But there is another principle besides, and one which has a very wide application. This is the etymological or historical one. Words change their classes, passing from one group to another. What was once a Substantive or a Pronoun may become something else—

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still remaining, as far as its origin is concerned, the same word. Its meaning and construction may be modified, the form remaining.

Now, if the form be well marked, and the change of meaning or construction slight, it is highly probable that the question as to what a word is as a Part of Speech tested by its place in a proposition may never be put; or the question may be put, and the answer be one that condemns the test; in other words, it may be the judgement of the enquirer that any principle which would throw words so directly allied to each other as the word in question and its old congeners into different classes, is, simply from the fact of its doing so, exceptionable and imperfect. We may illustrate this by a few out of many examples.

We have seen what a Pronoun is. The numeral *one* is a Pronoun; so are *this* and *that*. Probably all the modifications of the root *th-* were the same. Let us assume that they were so. Nevertheless, *the* is no Pronoun, but an Article. Meanwhile, *a*, from *an*, which is but another form of *one*, is the same. Yet the Pronoun is categorematic; whereas no words are less so than the Articles. Meanwhile the Articles (though, as the logical elements of a proposition, they are something else), as *words*, are Pronouns.

The predicative Adjective readily becomes Adverbial. In such an expression as 'good man,' the word *good* is an Adjective in the strictest sense of the term; and if we had in English signs of case, gender, and number, these signs would be used, and they would agree, with those that attended the word *man*. The Latin is *bonus homo*; *bona femina* being *good woman*. With the 'man is good' the case is different; the agreement between the two words being less necessary. Let *good* mean a *good thing*, a *good object*, or the like, and it might be in a different gender from *man*. In Latin *lupus* = *wolf*, and is Masculine; whilst *triste* = *sad*, *bad*, or *hurtful*, and is Neuter. Yet '*triste lupus stabulis*,' meaning *the wolf is a bad thing for the homesteads*, is from a well-known line of a good writer. In a proposition like 'the wine is good,' the necessity for *good* agreeing with *wine* is less than it is in such a proposition as 'this is good wine;' yet in each case *wine* is the object to which *good* refers. In 'this wine looks good' the connection is looser still. For *good* write *well*, and the sense is but slightly altered. Yet *well* is a genuine Adverb; while *good* itself, thus brought into close contact with a Verb, is very like one. Now, in most languages, Adjectives in the Neuter gender can be treated as Adverbs; and I submit that this predicative construction, whereby they are brought in contact with Verbs, helps us to the reason why.

As the Verb passes into the Adjective through the Participle, it passes into the Substantive through the Infinitive mood and the Gerunds.

**Construc-
tion of
'have' with
the Passive
Participle.**

I now come to the consideration of the Part of Speech to which we can refer the word *have* in such an expression as 'I *have* written.' It is generally called an Auxiliary Verb. Upon the fact of the word Auxiliary itself being one which the exigencies of languages in the condition of the English have created, and upon its absence in the nomenclature of the classical languages, I need not enlarge. At present, I only ask what Part of Speech is *have*? It is certainly an Auxiliary word; but how far is it a Verb? That it has the same sound and spelling as the Verb which means *possess* is true. But where is its possessive power here? It had one once, and it has one now, but not in the combination under notice. Translate *have* as *possess*, and what is the result in the way of meaning? At present none. It is necessary, however, to explain the process by which it arrived at its present power, even at the risk of telling a tale with which most grammarians are sufficiently familiar.

By such an expression as 'I *have* written a letter' two notions are conveyed; one of Past time and one of Present. In 'I *wrote* a letter,' the notion is simply Past. In 'I *have written* one,' there is always a Present element. The phrase may suggest many different things connected with the present time; e.g. that I *expect an answer*, that I *do not mean to write again*, that I *expect some result from writing it*, or the like. Still there is always something Present. Again, when the schoolboy says 'I *have* learned my lesson,' the hearer infers that he is ready to say it, that he would like to be set free, that he does not intend to work at it again, or something equally connected with the time at which the speech is made. To 'I *learned* my lesson' he attaches no such import. As there is no

exception to this presence of a Present element in all the combinations of *have* with a Past Participle, it is needless to multiply instances.

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The two words, then, give these two elements. The first is a Verb in the Present tense, the second a Past Participle. But why should the Verb be *have*? How does the word expressive of possession help us in talking of Past time linked with Present? We see our way to this by transposing the words. In 'I have a letter written,' the Past Participle *written* tells us the nature of the act; whilst *have*, in the Present tense, tells us that the writer is, at the time of speaking, in possession of the thing written. A little latitude enables him to treat any of the effects of the writing as a part of the act by which the letter was written.

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of 'have,' &c.

And here we must remember that, though *have* is conveniently dealt with as equivalent to *possess* or *own*, we connect it with a great many terms to which these approximate synonyms are not so properly applied. A son can scarcely be said to *possess* a father; yet he *has* one. Nevertheless, what with the latitude in the use of the word itself, and what with the latitude which allows us to treat the results that flow from a past action as a part of the action itself, a great number of apparently strange cases are covered; and so long as the object connected with the action is an object which can, by any interpretation, be said to be one which the doer of the action can, in any way, *possess*, *own*, or *have*, the difficulties in the history of the phrase in question are not very great. A boy who has learned his lesson is the *owner* or *proprietor* of that lesson. A man who has drunk a glass of wine *has that wine as a thing drunk*. A man who has ridden a horse, even though the horse, as a chattel, belong to some one else, *has done the riding part*. The *being* ridden, indeed, belongs to the horse; but, as such, it connects the horse with the rider.

The question of time is somewhat simpler. What a man has when he is speaking is Present. What was done before he spoke is Past. The two notions together give us that modification which the grammarians tell us is expressed by the Perfect tense, an act in Past time continued by its results to the Present.

That the use of the word *have*, with this import, began thus, is a matter of philological history for which, though much evidence is naturally demanded, much can be produced. Rudiments of it are found in the Greek, in such phrases as ἔχω γράψας = *having written, I have*. But this agrees with the English form only in the use of the word meaning *have* with a Past Participle. The construction in English is, *I have a letter written*, in which *written* is in the Accusative case governed by *have*.

But it is in the Neuter gender. This is because it does not agree with the Substantive which precedes it, but with the word *thing* understood; the fresh import of the combination being *I have a letter as a thing written*. By the Anglo-Saxon, in which the Participles had all the accidents of case, number, and gender, this is placed beyond doubt or question.

Now of this construction in all its details we find instances in Latin, in even the Latin of such writers as Cicero and Sallust. When the former says 'satis hoc de Cæsare dictum habeo,' he says, if we translate his language according to the ordinary grammar of his time, *I hold, own, or keep, this as a thing said sufficiently concerning Cæsar*, or, after the English idiom, *I have said enough concerning him*. Catiline's address to his soldiers, beginning 'compertum habeo, milites, verba viris virtutem non addere,' in full, and with the concrete meaning of *compertum* and *habeo*, is '*I am in possession of the discovery, or I have as a thing discovered, that words add nothing to the valour of men,*' or, English fashion, *I have discovered*. The time is Perfect, i.e. both Past and Present; in other words the Past time of the discovery is prolonged, by its application to the time of speaking, into the Present; the one being delivered by the Participle, the other by the Verb *habeo*. That *have* is truly the Verb signifying possession is sufficiently shown by the Spanish and the Old German; the former of which languages gives, in its place, *tengo = teneo = hold*, the latter *eigan = own*. In the Latin these combinations are exceptional. In each of the above-cited instances the Participle could scarcely be other than Neuter; inasmuch as it is a sentence, or series of sentences, rather than any particular word to which it refers. The examples which could be added, by no means numerous, are all of the same kind, so far at least as they are taken from the classical writers. It is just in proportion as the language grows modern, or, in other words, becomes Italian, Spanish,

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of 'have,' &c.*

or French, that the contrast between the Neuter Participles and the Masculine or Feminine Nouns presents itself; a contrast which does so much to disguise the true character of the combination.

Just, too, as the Latin becomes Italian, Spanish, or French, does the Participle *follow* the Verb, and *dictum habeo* becomes *habeo dictum*. The result of this transposition deserves notice. *I have a letter written* is the ordinary construction of a Substantive governed by a Verb; and, as long as it is adhered to, the true character of the Verb proclaims itself. But when, by transposing the order of the words governed, we place the *Participle* in immediate contact with the Verb, the analogies of *be* and *was* suggest themselves, and the conspicuousness of its true verbal character is impaired; for the word to which it belongs then looks more like an Auxiliary than an Active or Transitive one. More than this; as *written* immediately precedes *letter*, it seems, instead of agreeing with it, to govern it. Such is the sketch of the process by which a combination equivalent to

'I own a letter as a written thing' becomes 'I have written a letter,'

in the common sense of the term.

Our language, however, goes farther than this; and *have* is used not only when the very slight amount of possession implied in the foregoing examples has disappeared, but long after any notion of possession is possible. It is used before such words as *given away*, *missed*, and *lost*, and many others signifying anything but possession: signifying, indeed, positive *non-possession*. It is followed, moreover, by the Participles of Neuter or Intransitive Verbs, as *I have moved*, where, as there is no object to be governed, there is nothing for the Participle to agree with.

Finally, we have the combination with *been*; a combination of so extreme a kind, that there are but few languages in which it is found. The French say *j'ai été*; we say what, allowing for the difference of language, is the same. But in the Italian, and in the German, the combination is the equivalent, not to *I have*, but to *am, been*; i.e. *sono stato* in Italian, *bin gewesen* in German.

A good name for the condition into which *have* is reduced by the processes just indicated is much needed. *Auxiliar*, or *auxiliary*, scarcely gives us what we want. *Can, may, shall, and will* pass for auxiliaries; but *can, may, shall, and will* are by no means in so peculiar a condition as the word under notice. *Abstract* can scarcely be recommended. It is, certainly, the opposite to *Concrete*; and in favour of calling the ordinary sense of *have*, with its power of expressing possession, and its accompanying Substantive as the name of something possessed, *Concrete*, a fair case may be made out. However, both *Abstract* and *Concrete* are words which have done such hard duty already that it is best to leave them at rest. That the latest sense of *have* is *indefinite* is manifest; and perhaps we may say that in every stage of its history the word *have* has lost precision and definitude. In respect to its construction it is *articular*; in other words it combines with the Participle much as the true Article combines with its Substantive. Still, *articular* or *sub-articular* are, as aforesaid, terms which I only suggest; and I would, at present, apply them only in speaking of the general character of the construction.

Omission of
'to' before
Verbs.

Again - combinations like *to love* are said to give us Verbs in the Infinitive mood. But Infinitive moods are as much Nouns as Verbs. In—

'*To err* is human, *to forgive* divine,'

the words *to err, to forgive*, are the same in sense as *error* and *forgiveness*. Now to find *amare*, in Latin, as equivalent to *amor* (or, if not the exact word, some similar Infinitive), is not difficult. In Greek it is easy to find $\phi\theta\acute{o}\nu\epsilon\omega = \phi\theta\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$; though, when so found, it is preceded by the Article. So preceded it may be declined, i.e. through the Article. All this, so long as we deal with Infinitive moods, gives us nothing new. But *to love* is not the analogue of the Latin *amare*: it is rather the equivalent of *ad amandum*. It comes from *to lust*. Now, whether we call this a Gerund (and we should act well in doing so), or whether we call it the Infinitive mood in an oblique case, we get the fact of a Verbal, or Verb preceded by a Preposition, acting the part of a Substantive, and that as a single word and as a Nominative case. I submit that this, again, is a fact to which the ordinary views of grammar are scarcely adequate. In truth, however, these are only a few instances out of many; and, even if they belonged to a smaller class than the one

to which they contribute, they would have an importance far beyond that with which they are invested as mere curiosities of philology. They belong to a system, and indicate a definite stage in the development of our language, one of the main characteristics of which is the increase of these subarticular constructions. It is one for a truly scientific exhibition of which nearly the whole of our grammatical nomenclature wants recasting. How far a systematic attempt in this direction lies beyond the domain of the lexicographer (and that lexicographer an editor rather than an original) may easily be imagined. Some presumptions, however, in favour of an innovation of some kind, he may fairly be allowed to exhibit.

*Parts of
Speech.*
*Omission of
'to' before
Verbs.*

In the previous editions Adjectives and Substantives are marked *n. a.* and *n. s.*, i. e. *Noun* Adjective and *Noun* Substantive, respectively. In the present the *n.* is omitted. The less the ordinary grammarian talks about Nouns, the better; and, except in the higher regions of his subject, he has but little occasion to do so. That there are certain generic characters by which the Pronoun, the Substantive, and the Adjective, taken collectively, may be distinguished from the Verb on one side and the uninflected Particles on the other, is true; and it is true that generic names for enquiries in general grammar are the best. The lexicographer, however, may enter his words as *Adjectives* or as *Substantives* simply. A word which either requires continual qualifications, or one which if used without repeated cautions is likely to engender error, had best be used as little as possible. Now *Noun* is a word of this kind. All the world over, a Noun is a *name*. All the world over, Adjectives are *Nouns*. But what if the Adjective be *not* a name?

**Adjectives
or Nouns
Adjective?**

That the word *Name* can be so defined as to include Adjectives is likely enough; indeed it has been so defined. 'A name is a word taken at pleasure to serve for a mark which may raise in our mind a thought like to some thought we had before, and which, being pronounced to others, may be to them a sign of what thought the speaker had, or had not, before in his mind.' This is the definition of so influential a writer as Hobbes. It is more than this. It is the definition of Hobbes reproduced with approval by another writer so influential as Mr. John Stuart Mill, who writes:—'This simple definition of a name, as a word (or set of words) serving the double purpose of a mark to recall to ourselves the likeness of a former thought, and a sign to make it known to others, appears unexceptionable. Names, indeed, do much more than this; but whatever else they do grows out of, and is the result of this: as will appear in its proper place.' I think that in this, as in some other points, Mr. Mill's view is wrong as a view in the *matter of language*. Whether the philosophical author of it be wrong as a thinker, is quite another matter. He writes as a logician; and, even in the analysis of propositions, what may be wrong in philology may be right in logic. There are several instances illustrative of this.

1. A logician's proposition is not a grammarian's. The logician recognizes no propositions but such as convey statements or assertions, positive or negative as the case may be. Most of them expressly, all by implication, exclude Commands and Questions; and this naturally, inasmuch as logic deals with inference from some express statement, which a Command or Question is not. But no grammarian can ignore them altogether, nor yet even as propositions. 'What is this?' and 'Walk' contain Subjects, Copulas, and Predicates.

The first is	Subject.	Copula.	Predicate.
	This	is	what (i. e. something I want to know about).
The second is	Copula.	Subject.	Predicate.
	Be	thou	walking.

The logical elements in both are the same, the order and import only being different.

2. Again, a logician's copula is not a grammarian's. Many languages have no copula, and, instead of saying '*fire is hot*,' say (of course *mutatis mutandis*) '*fire hot*.' Upon the probability of the affirmative copula, as a fact in the history of language, being of later origin than the negative, I say nothing, though philological induction favours the view.

3. Thirdly, a logician's view of what may be called the incidence of the negative element is not the grammarian's. Most logicians say that *not* belongs to the copula, and divide 'Man is not perfect' into 'Man [is not] perfect;' whereas others make the negative a part of the Predicate, and say, 'Man is [not perfect].' Which is right and which wrong matters but little. The

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difference between the logician and the grammarian is this. The logician, after having made his choice between the two alternatives, makes it thoroughgoing, i.e. an invariable rule. The grammarian, on the other hand, makes no general rule at all, but tests each instance by its own merits. The grammarian's proposition is evidently less simple than the logician's. Yet the logician's simplicity is legitimate. He wants no propositions as such; but simply propositions for certain purposes in the way of argument, discourse, or ratiocination.

Such are the remarks preliminary to the objection to a doctrine that, if it could be settled by mere authority, would be indisputable. Of the extracts before us, the first, conveying the original definition of Hobbes, good as it may be for a logician, especially for one who is prepared to illustrate it by symbols, is too general for any enquiries connected with language. The name according to the definition of Hobbes is merely a word with a certain influence over the association of ideas. For ordinary language, however, a *name* must imply some object that bears it, something *named*. This is a commonplace remark; but I believe that any reader who analyzes the movements of his own mind will admit this to be the case, provided that he looks only to the way in which he thinks naturally and spontaneously. That he may reduce Hobbes's definition to practice is likely enough. He may reduce it to a symbol, and work with symbolic generality. But he never spontaneously thinks it; and in a matter of language I submit that the ordinary practice of language is conclusive.

Now, according to this test, can we make an Adjective a *name*? Let us see how those have written who professed to do so. An Adjective, say *white*, can stand as the predicate of a proposition. Granted. But what is the evidence that it does so *as a name*?

Again, *white* is a *white thing* or *white object*. Perhaps it is. But granting this, what does it tell us? Simply that some secondary term can be omitted without impairing the sense--in other words, that it can be, as the grammarians say, understood. The necessity, however, of some second word, itself a name, is admitted by the very explanation itself.

I must again quote the writer from whom I so unwillingly differ, who writes that 'an Adjective is capable of standing by itself as the predicate of a proposition; as when we say, Snow is white; and occasionally even as the subject, for we may say, White is an agreeable colour. The Adjective is often said to be so used by a grammatical ellipsis: Snow is white, instead of Snow is a white object; White is an agreeable colour, instead of, A white colour, or, The colour white, is agreeable. The Greeks and Romans were allowed, by the rules of their language, to employ this ellipsis universally in the subject as well as in the predicate of a proposition. In English this cannot, generally speaking, be done. We may say, The earth is round; but we cannot say, Round is easily moved; we must say, A round object. This distinction, however, is rather grammatical than logical. Since there is no difference of meaning between *round* and a *round object*, it is only custom which prescribes that on any given occasion one shall be used, and not the other. We shall therefore, without scruple, speak of Adjectives as names, whether in their own right, or as representative of the more circuitous forms of expression above exemplified.'

So far as the statement that the 'distinction is rather grammatical than logical' goes, it grants all I urge; for I write not only as a grammarian, but as one who admits that names and propositions in Grammar and Logic are, in many important respects, different. I imagine that in this Mr. Mill will agree with me. The doctrine, however, that 'between *round* and a *round object* there is no difference of meaning,' is one upon which more must be said.

Of course, if we say that *round* always either means a *round object* (and this it *does* mean when, by standing as a predicate, it forms by itself a term), or is subordinated to the name of some object (which it always is when it forms only the part of a term), the statement is true enough. All, however, that it conveys is that, in ordinary sentences, *round* never stands, absolutely and wholly, by itself. This is the fact, and it is one which covers a great deal of ground. The little plot, however, of the grammarian it leaves untouched. What are *white* and *round* when we isolate them? What are the relations of an Adjective to a name?

In the examples just given, each adjective was the *part* of a name; the remaining part, or the complement to the whole, being supplied by the context. Respecting the general character of the

name thus supplied there need rarely be any doubt, for a sentence must be very badly constructed which conceals it altogether. The particular word, however, is by no means a matter of certainty. Thus, in 'Water is good,' no one fails to see that *good* applies to *water*. Whether, however, it applies to water as water specifically, or to water as a member of the class of *liquids*, or to water as a member of the higher class of *things* in general, may be a matter of doubt. Hence, while one gives the sentence in full as 'Water is good [water],' another may make it 'Water is [a] good [fluid],' a third 'Water is [a] good [thing].' That *water* is the object to which *good* applies is clear to all three; but the particular class of objects to which the water thus spoken of is referred may be doubtful. In English this difficulty of fixing the particular word required for the Adjective is of no great importance. Where the Adjective, however, varies its form with the gender of the word with which it agrees, the particular word by which we fill up the sense is matter that requires consideration. Even in our own language we have seen something of the kind. In the notice of the construction 'I have ridden a horse,' it was remarked that though *ridden* referred to *horse*, it did not agree with it in gender; the gender being the neuter, and the parsing of the sentence being *I have [as a] ridden [object] a horse*, rather than *I have a ridden horse*.

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Speech.Adjectives
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Adjective?

Such is the notice of the Adjective when it forms the part of a name, the remainder of which is supplied by the context. By itself, however, it is no more a name than a part is a whole. As its complement, however, can be understood, it takes the guise of a name. In expressions like the 'white of the eye,' or the 'white of an egg,' it comports itself differently: indeed, it comports itself as a true name, and has a plural form; for we can turn up the *whites* of our eyes, and beat up the *whites* of two eggs. But it is no longer an Adjective. The *white* of the eye is as much of a Substantive as the *pupil*; the *white* of an egg as much of a Substantive as the *yolk*. Yet the word which is now so thoroughly a name was originally only a part of one; the *whites* of eyes and eggs being, originally, the *white parts* of them. In these cases, the Adjective becomes a name by ceasing to be an Adjective. How far this rule is general will be considered in the sequel.

That an Adjective is very nearly a name, and that, ceasing to be an Adjective, it may become a name, has now been shown. Can we call it a word which suggests a name? In the preceding instances, so long as it remained an Adjective, it certainly required a name in order to become significant. It referred us to the context for a name. It suggested the necessity of a name. Still, it scarcely suggested the name itself. The context suggested this; or rather it supplied it. There is, however, a class of names which the Adjective truly suggests. What are they? Take any Adjective, add the syllable *-ness*, and the answer is given. *Brightness* is the name suggested by *bright*. This is a name, and a true one. It is the name of a quality. We may use the simpler form *bright* in its stead; but this only shows that certain words have two imports.

A quality is an attribute of a certain kind. All qualities are attributes, but all attributes are not qualities, inasmuch as it is the custom to limit the term quality to the attributes of Adjectives only. Qualities, in the ordinary sense of the term, are permanent, like the *weight* of a stone or the *colour* of a rose. Relations are changeable. Adjectives express qualities, Pronouns relations. Hence, Attribute is the more general term for the two. There are both laxity and unsteadiness in the application of the two terms, and it is doubtful whether they are the best that could be devised. The difference, however, between an ordinary quality and a relation is real. A quality may be considered by itself: a relation always implies a comparison with something else; and, as this second element in the comparison may change, the relation itself may change also. Hence the convertibility of Pronouns as names. Hence, words like *I*, which means the speaker whoever he may be, sometimes mean one person, sometimes another; the same applying to all words in the same class, or to all Pronouns. Such are the reasons for naming our Substantives and Adjectives as simply as possible, i. e. for avoiding the use of the word Noun.

Of Adjectival Adverbs, the most characteristic word, or, at any rate, one which well exemplifies and illustrates it, is *well*. We can say, *I am well*, just as readily as we say *I am healthy*. Yet *well*, in most respects, passes for an Adverb; and Adverbial it certainly is in such expressions as *I am doing well*. Here, however, it follows, and attaches itself to, the predicative element of a

Adjectival
Adverbs.

*Parts of
Speech.*

*Adjectival
Adverbs.*

*Pronominal
Adverbs.*

Verb; for, as has already been stated, a Verb consists of a copula and predicate amalgamated. To follow a copula only, and to complete a proposition, the word must form a predicate by itself. Some words which are Adverbial, and, as such, incapable of doing this, in other respects can do it, by being more or less Adjectival.

(Of Pronominal Adverbs we may take *where*, *there*, and *here*, as the representatives. Logically, they come under the same category with the Adjectival ones, being, like them, sufficient to form a term by themselves. In origin, however, they are different. They are the cases of certain Pronouns, in a certain gender and a certain number. *Where* is what some might call the Dative, and some the Locative, case singular and feminine of *who*; some words meaning *place*, *quarter*, *region*, or *direction*, of the feminine gender also, being understood: thus giving a good instance illustrative of what has been already said concerning the difference between our ability to supply the omission in a sentence where the Substantive is understood generally, but not specially.

There stands in the same relation to the *th* common to the words *this*, *that*, and *the*. There is some indistinctness here; but, as the only matter which stands before us is the original Pronominal character of the words, the exact details are unimportant. It was, in some cases, a case of the Demonstrative Article indicating comparative distance (of what is now *that* as opposed to *this*); and it was also the same case, in the same number and gender, of what is now the Definite Article. As a true Demonstrative it was used just like *ἡκεῖνη* in Greek; as an articular Demonstrative, like *τῇ*; and, like each of these words, when its Substantive was a Noun of place, often stood alone, so often as at last to become an Adverb of place rather than the oblique case of a Pronoun.

Here stands in exactly the same relation to *he*, a word which, though now used as a Personal Pronoun, was originally a Demonstrative signifying nearness or approximation rather than distance of removal; in other words, differing from the formations of the roots *th* and *wh*, as *hither* differs from *thither* and *whither*.

These are Adverbs from the Dative feminine. *When* and *then* are Adverbs from the Accusative masculine.

Why, in like manner, was a case (often called the Instrumental) of *who*; *the*, in expressions like *all the more* or *all the better*, being the same case of some form of *th*.

There is a point connected with the construing of these words with which it will be well to make ourselves thoroughly familiar. That they can by themselves form the predicates of propositions, and, though Adverbs, comport themselves in this respect as Pronouns, has already been shown. But the following sentences seem to say that they can do something more; i.e. that, like Pronouns in general, they can form Subjects as well as Predicates.

Where is he? When was it? There is something.

These, I submit, seem to give us instances of *where*, *when*, and *there* being used as subjects. At any rate, they take the subject's place in the proposition. But they are subjects only in appearance, not in reality. But they are merely Predicates with their order reversed.

I now pass to a division of the subject in which the complications are even more numerous than they have been.

Bearing in mind the tendency of words to pass from one Part of Speech to another, and the knotty points that are raised by their transmutation, let him ask himself what would be the additional difficulties created by such a state of things as the following. Let three Parts of Speech have a tendency to change. Let their external characteristics be, at one and the same time, alike and different. Let these also change; and that in such a way as to end in becoming identical. Thus, let a word ending in *-unge* lose the final *e*. Let the *-ung* that then remains become *-ing*. Thirdly, let a word ending in *-and* or *-end* also change that syllable into *-ing*. The result is that three words originally different become one. How are we to separate them? By the signification? No; for it is also assumed that the significations have coalesced also. Surely, there are ample elements of doubt and ambiguity here.

*The
Part. Apic.*

Indeed, they are so ample and of such practical importance in the consideration of the nature of the Parts of Speech that, what with the immediate question they constitute, and what with the further questions that they suggest, they are likely to delay us longer than all the others put together.

They introduce the complicated discussion as to the nature of the English Participles. How far is the Participle a separate Part of Speech, or how far is it involved in the Verb? Should Participial forms have separate entries? Supposing that they should, should the different kinds be entered separately? Should there be one entry for *speaking*; another for *speaking*; and a third for *spoken*? Or should the single entry *speaking* cover the other two? Should the word *Participle*, or its abbreviation *part.* be used freely, be economized, or be wholly ignored? There is much to be said for each of these doctrines. And first let us touch the double question as to (1) the extent to which the existence of the Verb implies the existence of the Participle, and (2) the extent to which the existence of the Participle implies the existence of the Verb.

*Parts of
Speech*
*The
Participle.*

(1) The Participle is usually dealt with as a form of the Verb, and that in languages where its independent character is much more prominent than it is in English. Now, if we treat it simply as this, and look upon forms like *spoken* or *speaking* merely as so many ordinary details in the conjugation of *speaking*, there is no more need for honouring them with any particular notice than there is for seeking special instances of the Second Person Singular, or of the Preterite Tense of the Verb; for the ordinary rule is to enter the Verb in its simplest form, it being a matter of indifference in what form the extracts exhibit the examples. Hence, nothing is commoner than to find, under such an entry as *say*, examples of (perhaps) *said*, or *sayest*; the existence of an inflection being allowed as proof of the existence of the Verb upon which it is founded. But the Participle is something more than a mere inflectional detail of this kind. It is this even in the present English, where it is undeclined: how much more so in Anglo-Saxon, where, as in the Latin and Greek, it had a full declension, with its four or five cases, its two numbers, and its three genders! Now, certainly, if we look upon the Participle in this light, it assumes the importance of a separate Part of Speech, and should be treated accordingly. Nevertheless, according to the principle on which ordinary dictionaries are constructed, it would be a great waste of room and work to enter all the Verbs and all the Participles separately; since, practically, notwithstanding some exceptions, we may safely trust to the general rule that the existence of the one implies the existence of the other.

**How far
implied by
the Verb.**

Hence, as a general rule, wherever there is a Verb there is the corresponding Participle; the only exceptions being the few words which are, in the strict sense of the word, Defective. Of these the most typical is *quoth*. It would certainly be difficult to find any moderately modern example of *quathing*, *quath*, or the like, however common the simple form may have been in the older stages of our tongue. Meanwhile, the compound *bequeath* has for its Past tense *bequeathed*. *Shall*, *can*, *may*, *must*, and a few other words of this kind, complete the list of Verbs of which the existence of one mood, tense, or person does not imply the existence of the others. The conjugational inflections in English are few, and, as a rule, *all* are found where *one* is found.

(2) How far is the converse the case? Does the existence of a participial form always imply that of the simple Verb? Johnson's practice, in some words at least, suggests that he considered that it did. The word *aberr* is entered as a Verb; yet the only quotation which accompanies the entry delivers the Participle *aberrant*. The absence, however, of the simpler form is noticed by Todd, and the deficiency made good. Though the additional instance thus supplied is, doubtless, a good thing as far as it goes, the principle upon which it is inserted is a doubtful one; for the exception taken to Johnson's entry implies that, *if no instance of the true Verb had been found*, the word *aberrant* should have been entered as a Participle.

**Does the
Participle
imply the
Verb?**

Upon this point I am at issue with my predecessor, though not without admitting that there are many facts in favour of his view. There are many Verbs which are oftener and more easily found as Participles than as aught else. There are some in which the Participial form is comparatively common, the forms other than Participial rare. There are, doubtless, some words in which it would be difficult to find an Infinitive mood, a Second Person Singular, or a Preterite Tense at all. Still, the difference between a form which is merely difficult to find, and one which is actually nonexistent, is considerable; and I think that to enter Verbs as Participles, simply because some non-participial form has not been discovered, objectionable. Unless accompanied by some special caution to the contrary, such an entry would suggest the notion that the ordinary Verb was not only not discovered, but that there was some reason for its being undiscoverable.

*Parts of
Speech.*

Participle.

Hence, in the present edition there is no such entry as *part.* or *participle*, pure and simple. If the extract give us only a Participial form, and even if a non-participial form have been sought for in vain, the word at the head of the entry will be the Verb from which it is derived; supposing always that such a word has a *probable*, potential, or developmental existence. In other words, the Participle will always be supposed to prove the Verb, where the Verb can be presumed.

But if such a Verb be *improbable*? In such a case, I submit that on the strength of that very fact, the secondary word is no Participle. That this assumes, as an element in our definition of the word Participle, a correlation between it and the Verb, is plain; and it is possible that the reader may consider the assumption an illegitimate one. If so, it is hoped that a further enquiry may modify his opinion. And enquiry is needed; inasmuch as almost everything connected with the English Participle is obscure, ambiguous, or equivocal.

*Forms in
'-ed' and
'-en.'*

If we ask how many Participles there are in English, we ought to know beforehand by what test one Participle is separated from another. The ordinary grammars give us two; the terms by which they are designated being uncertain. This is because they are sometimes called after a Tense, and sometimes after a Voice; words like *speaking* being either *Present* or *Active*, and words like *spoken* being either *Past* (*Preterite*, *Perfect*), or *Passive*, Participles. Perhaps, the fashion of connecting them with a Tense is the commoner. What, however, are the Tenses; or, rather, how many of them are they? Are the *Passive*, or *Past*, Participles *spoken* and *called* the same, or different: are they single or double; one or two? Do they each belong to the same Tense; or are there more Tenses than one? We must again decide upon the test. Whether Tense or Participle, every word has two criteria, its meaning and its form; and it is easy to see that, in the case before us, they conflict. In *I called* and *I spoke* we have two forms, but only one meaning; and we have the same in the Participles *I have called* and *I have spoken*. The form in *ed* is one thing, the form in *en* another; but the meaning of the two is the same. When preceded by *is* they are *Passive*; when preceded by *have* they are *Past*, *Preterite*, or *Perfect*. Now as we usually recognise only *two* Tenses and *two* Participles, it is clear our usual test is a word's meaning, or import, rather than its form. For the mere purposes of the schoolmaster this may possibly be as convenient as it is simple. In the higher departments of philology it is a snare and a blunder. The only true test is the form; words with different forms belonging to different divisions of the grammar, even when their meanings are the same.

The Greek and Latin languages must always be referred to in questions concerning the English Participle; and the two must be taken together. Now, measured by the Greek, it is safe to say that *called* and *spoken* are as different from one another as *τυφθεῖς* and *γεγραμμένος*; and also, that they are in the same relation to *called* and *spoke* as the Greek Participles are to *ἐτυψα* and *ἔγραφα*. This means that the one is an *aoist*, the other a *perfect* Participle; *called* and *spoke* being *aoists* and *perfects* also. The evidence of this is now well before the world; the Mæso-Gothic having supplied it. In that language the so-called irregular Preterites are true Perfects after the manner of *τέτυφα*. They have always a reduplication, and sometimes a change of vowel as well, *-salta, sái-salt, laia, lái-lo*. In Mæso-Gothic, moreover, the perfect, as opposed to the *aoist*, construction is retained; so that *beaten* = *τετυμμένος* rather than *τυπτόμενος*, and *they are beaten* = *they have been beaten*, i.e. *they are persons who have suffered* (not *persons who are suffering*, or *are in the habit of suffering*) a beating. That, in English, the distinction of meaning has been lost, and that few Verbs retain *both* forms, are, doubtless, important points of difference. They fail, however, to affect the historical distinction between the forms under notice. In short, we have, in English, *two* Past Tenses, and *two* Past Participles. The grammars that ignore this are no worse than those which do the same with the Latin; where the same fact is similarly disguised. *Momordi* and *vixi* are the same Tenses only as *τέτυφα* and *ἔγραφα* are the same, i.e. not at all.

The *Passive* Participles, then, correspond with the Greek forms in *-eis, -os*; as *τυφθεῖς, τετυμμένος, λεχθεῖς, λελεγμένος, &c.*

*Forms in
'-ing.'*

'The *Present* Participle now comes under notice; and, as there is a shade of doubt over the character of the existing forms in *-ing*, a shade which will darken as we proceed, I shall deal with the words of the Anglo-Saxon period only; and, having fixed the relations of these to the Latin

and Greek, reserve the question of their connection with words like *calling* for the sequel. And first and foremost be it noted that the Anglo-Saxon termination was not *ing*, but *nd*,—*berēand*, *lyfiand*, *cleopīand*=*burning*, *loving*, *calling*; the same being the case with the allied languages in general; German *lebend*, *liebend*=*living*, *loving*; Danish *brennend*=*burning*, &c. The literary languages as a rule give this form in *-d*, and even the provincial forms, in general, retain it. In other words, the form in *-ing* is exceptional. With what does this form in *-end* coincide in Greek? Not with the Participles in *-ων*; though the fact of the oblique cases ending in *-οντ-ος*, *-οντ-ι* (τύπτ-ων, τύπτ-οντος, τύπτ-οντι), on the first view, suggests such an affinity. Nor yet, of course, with the Latin forms in *-ens*, *-entis*; these being in the same category with the Greek in *-ων*, *-οντος*. It is with the Greek Infinitive as construed with the Article (τὸ φθονεῖν), and, most especially, with the Latin Gerunds, and the so-called Future in *-dus*, rather than with the ordinary Participles that, form for form, the Anglo-Saxon and German Participles in general coincide—or, at any rate, with words like *volend-us*, *volend-i*, &c., rather than with words like *volent-s*, *volent-is*. Hence, even in the earliest stage of their history as English or German words, they are less truly and typically Participial than their fellows in *-ed* and *-en*. How Gerunds differ from Participles is a point of Latin rather than of English grammar: be the difference, however, what it may, it is the former with which the words in *-nd*, the latter with which the words in *-en* and *-ed* correspond. This is enough for the present upon the Participles as such. I now return to the question of the correlation between the Participle and the Verb.

Correlation has been assumed in respect to the first part of the subject, or the question whether every Verb has its corresponding Participle; the only exceptions being those presented by the words *quoth*, *can*, *shall*, and a few others. This question, however, is so much the minor one that it need not delay us any longer.

It has also been assumed in respect to the second part, or the question whether every Participle has its corresponding Verb. But here, as the complications are both numerous and important, the reader may fairly make enquiries as to the principle upon which the assumption is made. Is it based upon real facts, or is it a mere matter of definition?

In the foregoing sentences I have used the word *improbable*, rather than *impossible*, and have given the term all the importance with which italics can invest it. *Impossible* is too strong a word. Verbs which are at the present moment non-existent may, as will be seen in the sequel, be developed; or, changing the phrase, they are *developmental* or *potential*. They exist *in posse*; and may take birth by processes now going on. The forthcoming details, however, will make this clearer.

1. There are Participial forms like *landed* and *talented*. The latter has been, as is well known, objected to, and that by so influential an authority as Coleridge. This objection is more fully canvassed under Gifted. Let us see how the matter stands. *Landed*, whether admitted or not, is used by most of us; and the fact of its use must be taken as we find it. It is submitted that every combination of sounds which delivers the name of an object may also deliver the name of the act by which that object is supplied or provided. The name of the object is a Substantive, as *horse*. The word by which its supply or provision is denoted is a Verb, as in ‘*horse* a coach.’ From the Verb may be deduced a Participle, as ‘the coach was *horsed* by Mr. A. the chief proprietor.’ I make no apology for the homeliness of the example. What happens with one word may happen with more than one. Nevertheless, though to *horse* is common, to *land* (= supply with *land*), to *talent* (= supply with *talents*) are rare, perhaps unlikely. And still more unlikely is such a word as to *gift* (= make *gifted*). It is unlikely, and there is a reason for its being so. It ends in *t*, a Substantival termination, and, so doing, carries on its face the visible and manifest signs of its non-verbal character. Still, the word is possible. Now these give us Participial forms for which the Verbal correlative is wanting; and it is wanting, not because it is undiscovered, but because there are reasons against its being discoverable. *Gifted*, then, and *landed*, and *talented*, and others like them are entered as *Adjectives*. There are adequate reasons for denying that words like *talented* are Participles. To deny, however, that they are English words is merely saying that what is ought not to be. So much for certain simple, or uncompounded, words.

Parts of
Speech.
Participle.

Words like
‘landed,’
‘talented,’
&c., Adjectives.

*Parts of
Speech.*

Participle.

*Words like
'able-
bodied,'
Adjectives.*

II. I now proceed to certain compounds. In treating words like *able-bodied* as Adjectives, I only follow the example of my predecessors. There is certainly no such compound as *able-body* = endow with an able body. Nor, what is more important, is there such a pair of words. There is no such word as either *body* (a Verb) or *bodied*.

Able-bodied, then, is no Participle, but an Adjective; and, if we were merely called upon to show how we can get a Participial form without a Participle, our work would be done. But the words in question give us a far more curious phenomenon. They give us two words of which only one has a separate existence. There is not only no such word as *able-body*, but there is no such word as either *bodied* or *body*, i.e. as a Participle or a Verb.

And here I must anticipate an objection. It may be said that there *are* such words as *bodied* and *body*. We have them as short for *embodied* and *embody*. But these are not the words we want. We want *body* = supply or endow with body; and *bodied* = supplied or endowed with body. We can speak of an *able-bodied man*, or a man with an able body, i.e. a body of a particular kind; why not of a *bodied man*, or a man with a body in general? Why do we get a name for a quality of a particular kind, but no name for the quality in general?

Again, we have such words as *long-bearded*, *long-fingered*, and the like: but none such as *beard* or *finger*; the words meaning endow with beards or fingers generally, and irrespective of their length or any other particular quality. That we have words like *beard* and *finger* is true. But they have meanings of their own. To *beard* a man is to brave him by pulling his beard. To *finger money* is, not to endow it with fingers of its own, but to touch it with the fingers of the fingerer. Again, we may *head* (be at the head of) *an army*: but to *head a man*, though by so doing we make him *long-headed* or *light-headed*, in the sense of supplying him with a head, is a rare expression. Yet we may *behead* him, or take his head away.

Now I do not say that *head*, *finger*, and *beard*, even in the sense thus denied to them, are not possible words. We may say that we *head*, *beard*, or *finger* a man, when we give him a *finger*, a *beard*, or a *head*. But we seldom or never do say it; and there is a reason why we do not. *Heads*, *beards*, and *fingers* are things with which we rarely supply people.

Verbs convey actions. Actions imply agents. Now it is not the practice of language to find names for every possible action; nor even names for every action that is suggested by some other name. In order for an action to take a name, it must be something more than possible, contingent, or implicit. It must make itself, to a certain extent, plain, conspicuous, prominent, and definite. It must have some manifest active element in it. It must be something more than a mere state; a state which, though it may be the result of some previous action, is yet so obscurely connected with its causes as scarcely to be an action at all, or, at any rate, the action of no definite agent; for, where the agency is obscure or indefinite, the action is obscure or indefinite also. We have a word for *beheading*, though not one for *heading*, a man. This is because an executioner, as an agent, is a much more definite object than Nature. We know what takes away anything; we do not know what gives it.

If this view be accurate, a large proportion of the words under notice should originate in the names for the different parts of the human body; these being just the objects with which men are supplied, but with which they are supplied by means or agents which are preeminently indefinite and obscure. Hence their existence is taken as a matter of course; while no one tries to name the agency by which they were effected. We are furnished with our heads and eyes during the dim period of our fetal existence; and we come into the world so thoroughly provided with them, that few men who are not physiologists ask any question about our *heading* or *arming*, as long as it conforms to the ordinary standard. Hence, it is only when it assumes any particular character that names are required for it; and then terms like *long-headed*, *bright-eyed*, *Roman-nosed*, *uss-eared*, *light-fingered*, *thick-skinned*, and the like, take birth.

All this is actually the case. The compounds referable to the names of the different parts of the human body form the bulk of the class under notice, the class itself being a natural one.

a. Every word belonging to it can be made into a compound ending in *-ed*; i.e. to any name of a part of the human body that Participial termination may be added, and a Substantival

Adjective prefixed. To the preceding examples add *broad-backed*, *white-livered*, *pigeon-toed*, *long-winged*, *fair-haired*, *faint-hearted*, and others.

Parts of
Speech.

b. In all these cases the second element, either as a Verb or as a Participle, will be either rare or nonexistent.

Participle.

c. This, of course, means that it retains the sense conveyed by it as an element in the compound. With a change of sense such simpler forms are common enough: indeed, with such a change they almost always exist. We *head* armies; we *beard* our foes; we *back* our friends; we *eye* our ground; and when, instead of supplying an animal with an integument for the framework of its body, we rob it of one, we *skin* it.

The exceptions prove the rule. The ordinary complements to the ordinary Verb are the Nouns in *-er* and *-ing*; e.g. *hunt*, *hunter*, *hunting*. Now, where the action is as obscure and indefinite as it has just been represented to be, the Noun is not likely to be found where the Verb is wanting. The two kinds, however, are not in the same predicament. If we abstain from the use of *head*=*supply with head*, we are not likely to talk about *headers*=*head-suppliers*, or *head-furnishers*, of course in the sense here required. But *heading* we may talk about; for that applies to actions of which the agent may be extremely obscure: all that is required being that the action or process itself should be clear. Still as no one sees our *heads* or *eyes* develop themselves, even such approaches to the Verb *head* and *eye*, as *heading* and *eyeing*, are wanting. *Teething* however we do say; and this because our teeth show themselves after we are born.

So much for the words that, notwithstanding their Participial form, are really Adjectives; Adjectives resulting out of the combination of a Substantive with an Adjective or another Substantive as a prefix, and a Participial inflection as an affix.

I conclude with the notice of a few words of a different character; words like *thunders*, *ruins*, and a few others. They form a natural class; being founded upon the names of certain well-marked physical phenomena. Here, though the agency is obscure, the Verb exists; the reason lying in the striking character of the actions themselves. The agent, however, has the indefinite name of *it*.

And so it is with the other chief division of the so-called Impersonals; words that indicate some perception or feeling. The opinion, sensation, or emotion, is plain enough. It is a certain state of mind; so that we are sure enough of its existence. The agency however is indefinite; and, accordingly, words like *seems*, *tires*, *repents*, &c., like the words *thunders* and *ruins*, are chiefly found in the third person, with the indefinite *it* for their subject.

If every Participle have its corresponding Verb, what are we to say to such words as *above-cited*, assuming that there are no such Verbs as *above-cite*? Let us analyze. The first element is an Adverb; the second a Verb. But this is not all. The Verb is always *active*; a Verb neuter, or a Verb intransitive, being in such a combination impossible. This is because the word in question has always either a Substantive or a Pronoun with which it agrees; as 'the above-cited passage,' 'the author above-cited.' Now when we recast such phrases as these in such a manner as to convert the Participle into the Verb, the Verb not only governs the Noun, but is *followed* by it in such a way as to separate it (the Verb) from the Adverb. Hence 'I found it in the *above-cited* author,' gives 'I have *cited* the author *above*.' No wonder then that we look in vain for such Verbs as *above-cite*.

Words like
'above-
cited;' i.e.
Participles
with a pre-
fix.

It is well known that in dictionaries many words of this kind are to be found. They are generally entered as Adjectives; the entry making them single words. As the Verbal character however of the second element is undoubted, and as they are really Participles preceded by an Adverb, I have entered them as such; i.e. as Participles with a Prefix. This means that *cited* is a Participle of *cite*, and that *above* is an Adverb prefixed to it.

Words like *able-bodied* agree with words like *above-cited* in their termination. In every other point, however, they are rather to be contrasted than compared. The first element is an Adjective rather than an Adverb; the second is anything but a Verb. Decompose *above-cited*, and *cited* is as good a Participle as we need wish. Decompose *able-bodied*, and the cases where we can use the word *bodied* by itself will be few. The result of the combination is a single word, rather than a pair of words; just the opposite of what we found in the words of the last class.

Parts of
Speech.

Participle.

Words like
'unpolish-
ed,' &c.

There is another well-defined class of words of this kind; those wherein the Participial ending is passive, the Verbal part, as a matter of course, active, and the prefix a Participle conveying a negation. In the Verb such a prefix has no place, inasmuch as it merely implies that nothing is done. We *polish* a piece of wood; but merely to omit doing so is not to *unpolish* it. To *unpolish*, is to take away a polish which previously existed. A man, however, of *unpolished* manners, had never any polish at all. For leaving things simply as they were there is no negative word. *Un-polished*, then, in this sense, is pre-eminently a word in the same category with *above-cited*. Neither has a Verb to correspond with it. Each combination, however, contains a true Verb. Many people are *uninfluenced by circumstances*; but there are no circumstances which *uninfluence* them, i.e. do nothing at all with them. There are no names importing activity for *non*-actions; or, if there are, they are compounded of *non*-, and belong to the artificial language of logic of contraries. Under the letters *i* and *u*, where the words merely begin with the negative prefixes *in*- and *un*-, will be found numerous Participials of this sort.

In the present class there are several words in *-ing*, as *far-seeing*, *good-looking*, *well-meaning*, &c., where, of course, such Verbs as *far-see*, *good-look*, *well-mean*, &c. are out of the question. Little, however, has been said about them. The forms in *-ed* are amply sufficient to illustrate the principle under consideration; whilst, as is now about to be shown, the forms in *-ing* are encumbered by special complications of their own.

Words like
'birdcatch-
ing,' and
'stargaz-
ing.'

If every Participle have its corresponding Verb, what are we to say to such words as *leave-taking*, *birdcatching*, *sightseeing*, &c.? Even thus: that there are certainly no such Verbs as *leave-take*. It is not in English as it is in Latin, where *birdcatcher*, rendered not only *verbatim* but *seriatim*, is either 'qui aves captat' or 'qui captat aves,' but it is simply and exclusively, 'qui captat aves'—A *birdcatcher* is one who *catches birds*; the word *birds* coming last. The fact of this being a plural, though not unconnected with the fact of the compound denoting a habit or business rather than a simple act, need not be enlarged on. The order or arrangement accounts for all that is needed, making the word *birdcatch*, to say the least, unnecessary. Such are the reasons for holding that words like *birdcatching*, however Participial in form, have no words from which they may be deduced, and are consequently no true Participles. That they may, in course of time, have their Verbs, is likely enough; their Verbs to match, their Verbs that give a *correlation*. But this correlation will not be of the kind here required. It will be a correlation in which the Participle is the primary form. Let us say that *feeling* is a derivative from *feel*. It is certain that, if ever we get the word *birdcatch*, it will not be the base of *birdcatching*, but its derivative. Even at the present time, secondary Verbs of the kind we question are in a process of formation. Hence, all we can say concerning the foregoing limitations is that they apply to the language in its present state.

There is certainly such a word as *wetnurse*. To go out to *wetnurse* is not uncommon among the members of the profession; and what the applicants use in their application the hirers may adopt in their hiring. *Haymake*, too, is an actual word. About the beginning of June the grass-land farmer, in the parts about London, prepares to *make hay*; that is, to cut, dry, lead, and stack so much grass in such and such a field; the operation being definite. At the same time a whole host of itinerants from the Midland Counties go out to *haymake*, i.e. to earn what they can as *haymakers*. Now, if a class be real, what affects one member of it may affect all. Hence the analogy of *wetnurse* and *haymake* may extend to *birdcatch* (i.e. be a *birdcatcher* or *take to birdcatching*) and what not. Again, we have seen that there is the word *teething*. Let some condition be discovered under which it becomes a process easily connected with its cause, and *teeth*, as a Verb, i.e. supply with teeth, becomes probable. Again, let wigmakers talk of *hairing* a man; hairdressers of *whiskering* him; theatrical costume dealers of *bearding* him; and so many more Verbs are approached. Let men whose talk is of embryology and development talk of the stage when cartilage becomes ossified as the *boning* time, and a similar approximation is exhibited. Let others in their several departments do the same, and the Verbs which were once but Verbs *in posse* (and that unlikely ones) become real.

• Such is the general sketch of the principle which makes the Verb in which alone such words as *sightseeing*, *birdcatching*, &c., could originate, in the present stage of our language at least, and as a definite class, philological nonentities—nonentities rather than impossibilities. What is the analysis of its details? It is already suggested. The first element is a Substantive, the second an *Active Verb*. But, when an *Active Verb* governs a Substantive the Substantive comes last. Hence, as aforesaid, *birdcatchers* are men who *catch birds* (not *birdcatch*), and the craft, art, practice, or business of men who *catch birds* is (*birdcatching* not *catchbirding*). Hence the want of correspondence. To this statement that the Verb is *Active*, the chief exceptions are the compounds of the Neuter Verb *gaze*. They seem, however, to belong to that class of words where, for a certain rhetorical purpose, it is better to violate the grammar than to follow it. Even now *stargazing* and *stargazer* are not complimentary terms; for do one would apply them to a scientific observer of the heavens, without implying that he was deficient in some point or other connected with sublunary affairs. Though unable to give the details, I have little doubt but that at its origin it was what Bentham called dyslogistic. It seems to have been a word of a class; one which also contained *Bird-gazer* and *Bowel-gazer*; each of which seems to have been a contemptuous rendering of *auspex* and *extispex*, respectively. In like manner *Stargazer* was meant to represent the notion conveyed by *astrologer*, or perhaps *ὡπανόσκοπος*. If so, the worse the grammar the better the word.

To conclude. What may come hereafter is a matter of calculation; what has taken place to the present time is a matter of fact. That no one has ever said *leavetake*, *birdcatch*, *sightsee*, &c., I will not venture to say. I have failed, however, to find them in any writer. I have never heard them; and I find them, when I say them to myself, grating to my sense of the analogies of language. Without refining further on the matter, I shall presume that my readers do the same. Should it not be so—should there be any of them who have actually met with the verbal forms—should there be any who are not offended with them—any who, when put in mind of them, may think them good additions to the language, and hold that, if not English, they ought to be so—to all such I have merely to remark that I am not prepared to deny this. I only hold that it may all be granted, and yet the words be other than Verbs in the ordinary sense of the term as used when we compare the Verb with the Participle. The ordinary Participle is derived from the Verb. If those words ever become part and parcel of the English language, they will be Verbs derived from the Participle. They will take their meaning from either the Participle or the Verbal Substantive, *stargazer*, *leavetaker*, *merrymaker*. They will not mean to *gaze at the stars*, to *take leave*, or to *make merry*; though, of course, they will mean something very like this. They will rather mean *be a stargazer*, *be as one taking leave*, and *be a merrymaker*, a difference which a little practice in the finer shades of language easily enables us to understand.

Let the words, then, in *-ed*, *-en*, and *-ing*, when they imply or are implied by a Verb, pass for Participles pure and simple: and when they have no Verb to correspond with, be called either Adjectives or Participles with a Prefix. What are we to say when the form is Participial, but the construction Adjectival? Even this—that we have a *Participial Adjective*. This is no new term; it may be found in Johnson. We may ask, however, what it is that makes it. Is it the form, the sense, or the construction?

• *Parts of
Speech.*
Participle.

• **Participial
Adjectives.**

a. The *form*.—This when taken alone is scarcely conclusive. Form for form, *drunken* is the Passive Participle of *drink*; etymologically, a better one than *drunk*. But a *drunken* man is anything but a man who is swallowed down as a *draught*. On the contrary, he is one who *drinks* rather than one who is *drunk*. Meaning for meaning, then, the active form of *drunken* is *drench*.

b. The *sense*.—The commonest instance of a Participial Adjective is the word *thinking* when it means *thoughtful*, or *reflective*, as opposed to *in the act of thinking*. It is doubtful, however, whether this alone has separated it from the ordinary Participle; a fact which leads us to—

c. The *construction*.—A man *in the act of thinking* is a man *thinking*; a man *given to thought* is a *thinking man*. Yet *infected* in such a combination as an *infected atmosphere* is rarely, if ever, treated as anything but an ordinary Participle.

*Parts of
Speech.*

*Participial
Adjectives.*

No single test, then, is of general application; the fact being that they *all* take a part in the classification; and, as this is the case, we may have every degree of clearness or of uncertainty. *Thinking*, so far as it is an approximate synonym of *thoughtful*, and, as such, suggests a state rather than an action, is at one end of the list: *infected*, the Passive Participle of an eminently active Verb, and, as such, suggestive of a very definite action, is at the other; having little but its place *before* the Substantive to recommend it. Between these there is every gradation and a debatable ground in the middle. This difficulty will meet us again and be more fully enlarged on. At present it is sufficient to say that in the forthcoming pages the *construction alone* is allowed to convert a Participle proper into a Participial Adjective. At the same time the Participial Adjective implies the Verb as truly as the Participle Proper implies it. I admit that all this is artificial; but I have found it convenient: and I may add that the main element in the high value thus given to the single fact of position (i.e. the fact of the Participle when it precedes the Substantive being converted, simply by the fact of its doing so, into a Participial Adjective) is strengthened by a virtual difference of construction. It may safely be said that, if the English forms in *-ed*, *-en*, and *-ing*, had now, as they had at one time, genders, numbers, and cases to change, a change in all three would be made according to their position. When used as Participles pure and simple they would be undeclined, when used as Adjectives, and placed *before* the Noun, they would be declined. In every one of the allied languages where such a change is possible, it is made; and surely, if possible, it would even now be made in the English. The Germans say *Ich habe geliebt*=I have loved; but *ein geliebtes Kind*=a loved child; and, *mutatis mutandis*, the Anglo-Saxons and the Scandinavians did and do the same. Upon this I mainly rest for the extension given to the term under notice; repeating that the class it gives us is less natural than it should be, and, also, that I have made no such distinction between the Adjective when it precedes a Substantive, and the Adjective when it is Predicative, though the change is the same. The Participial forms, however, require refinements which are unnecessary elsewhere.

A Participial Adjective, then, is a Participle which in all the allied languages has, *over and above its place before the Noun*, a fuller inflection than the ordinary Participle; and this, whatever may be its value, is a clear and definite point of difference.

*Verbal
Abstracts.*

Thus far the three Participial forms have been considered in *gross*. What follows applies exclusively to the form in *-ing*. It has been treated as a Participle, and it would never have been so treated had it not comported itself as such. But it also comports itself as something else. To those who are familiar with a long and eminently suggestive note in the late Mr. Richard Taylor's edition of Horne Tooke's *Diversions of Purley*, much of what is here given will be but a twice-told tale. The gist of it is to show that a great number of the words ending in *-ing* which pass for Participles are really Substantives. It was not written before it was wanted; for, until its appearance, many able men had quoted such phrases as 'the *risings* in the North,' 'the *watchings* and *wakings* of an anxious man,' as instances of Participles in the plural number. That a Participle should have a plural number is in no wise wonderful. In most languages they actually have one, but it is not a plural of this kind.

How a Participle may become a Substantive is shown in words like *agent* and *regent*. But these are the names of actors; and the name of a *man acting* and an *actor* are closely connected. It is a difficult thing, however, to imagine a Participle denoting an action—an action *in the abstract*: i.e. an action contemplated solely as such, and isolated from an agent. This is just what a Participle never denotes, though Infinitive moods and Gerunds, which are little more than Infinitive moods in an oblique case, do.

The attention of the reader is now drawn to the two following preliminaries:—

- a. That the Anglo-Saxon Participle ended, as aforesaid, not in *-ng* but in *-nd*: *lyfand*=loving;
- b. That the Anglo-Saxon Verbal Abstract ended generally in *-ung*, but sometimes in *-ing*: *cleansung*=cleansing.

Sometimes the Substantival character of a word in *-ing* is beyond all doubt, and shows itself so transparently that it is almost impossible to mistake it for a Participle, and to connect it with a Verb. Such is the case when the Verbal form has no existence. In the way of meaning and import

the word *dawning* is as good a Substantive as the word *dawn*; and, if there were no such Verb as *dawn*, no one would dream of comparing it with the Participles: but, as the Verb *dawn* does exist, the show of a case may be made out for a Participial connection. In the word *morning*, however, there is no such complication. The Verb *morn* is non-existent; or, if it exist, it does so because some one has fabricated it upon a wrong analogy, and under the false notion that the word was a Participle, and that wherever there are Participles there are, or ought to be, Verbs to match. Again, the older form in *-ung* exists. Putting, then, these two criteria together, we get the evidence in favour of *morning* being a Substantive at its maximum of clearness.

Slightly less cogent is that in favour of the word *cleansing*. There is doubtless such a Verb as *cleanse*, of which *cleansing* is doubtless the Present Participle. But the older form of the Substantive, *clensung*, not only existed concurrently with the Anglo-Saxon Participle *clensuend*, but is known to have done so; *clensung* being a common example of the termination which it illustrates.

Then come words for which the chief evidence is the existence of a plural form; words like *windings* and *risings*, in expressions like 'the *windings* of the river Thames,' or the '*risings* in the North,' along with several others.

The reader who has allowed himself to become interested in this enquiry will scarcely accuse me of over-refinement if I go somewhat farther into the question, and ask how these forms arose. What they are in Logic, in Grammar, or in meaning; and what they are as Parts of Speech; has already been shown. But what they are historically, that is, how they originated, by what process, or according to what analogies they were formed, is not so easily stated.

They fall into two classes. Yet it is only at the extremes that these two classes are definitely and decidedly separated from each other. In the mid space lies a borderland, where they run into one another, and where the separation is difficult if not impracticable, just as it is with the genera and species of Botany and Zoology. (a.) Thus, with the very old words, with the words like *cleansing*, there is no difficulty in the determination of their origin. They existed at a time when the form in *-ung* was current; and when the *u* became *i*, the change affected them accordingly. At this time, too, the true Participles ended in *-uend*; so that the separation was easy, the derivation from the forms in *-ung* was patent, and possibility of confusion was out of the question. All this is plain and straightforward enough. (b.) Again, with the very new ones, all is straightforward and plain. There is no existing form in *-ung* at all. The Participles themselves end in *-ing*, and, except these, there are no forms that suggest an origin. Are we not, then, justified in saying that the very new formations are Participial? We are certainly justified in saying that they never arose *directly* out of any form in *-ung*. (c.) But what are we to say about the words of a medium antiquity; to those which come to us in writings of the time when either the forms in *-ung* may have existed, or when the Participles may have ended in *-uend*; or, finally, when instances of both were to be found? It is no answer to this to say that an accurate history of the word in question would tell us whether this were really the case, inasmuch as the word may be older than the oldest author in which it is to be found; not to mention the difficulty involved in the search for the oldest author. Even if this were successful, unless we knew that the word was coined by the writer, it would give us nothing conclusive. Again, the forms in question went out of use in different parts of the country at different times; and, though I know of no districts which still retain the form in *-ung*, provincial dialects being never rich in abstract forms, the Participle in *-uend* is good Scotch at the present moment. Meanwhile the Scotch abstracts are in *-ing*; a fact which proves almost as much in favour of their independent origin as the practice of the allied languages of the Continent, where, as has been already stated, the forms both in *-ing* and *-ung* are current.

That words, then, like *pestering* or *waltzing*, words of recent origin, and other than Anglo-Saxon in descent, may be separated from words like *cleansing*, by the fact of their not being *directly* deduced from the forms in *-ung*, is all that can be said with safety. The very latest words of the class under notice may possibly be as truly Substantival as the earliest; though only *indirectly*. At the time when there was nothing but the forms in *-ung* to look to, certain derivatives were

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formed; from these others; and others from these *plus* their predecessors; the mass of precedents which supplied the analogy increasing in proportion as the nature of the analogy itself became obscure.

If this question, which is now running fast into the domain of General Philology, has been treated over-fully, the excuse for the length of the notice of it must be referred partly to the necessity of explaining a new term, and partly to the fact of the real nature of the words it deals with being less understood than that of any class of words in our language. But is the simple separation of the forms in *-ing* from Participles and Verbal Abstracts sufficient? It is not. Let it be granted that *morning*, *cleansing*, *rising*, and the like, are undoubted Verbal Abstracts; that in 'I was *walking*,' 'he was *striking* the iron,' we have equally unequivocal Participles. What are we to say to cases where the word is Participial in one part of its construction, Substantival in another? Take the word *abandoning*. Precede it by *his*. The construction is exactly that of *his hat*, or *his horse*. This it is if taken alone. Follow it by a Substantive in the Accusative case, and write *abandoning him*. This is exactly the construction of *striking him*, which is truly Participial. But what is *his abandoning the thought*? That such combinations exist may be seen by a reference to the word *Abandon*, in the very first page of this dictionary, where the extract is from so important a writer as Clarendon. Is *abandoning* a Participle? If so, how does it stand to *his*? Is it a Substantive? If so, put in its place *abandonment*, and see how the words read; or, instead of *his abandonment*, read *their abandonments*. The result will be but indifferent sense. Can we say that *abandoning* is not only a Participle, but a Participle in the Genitive case, and that it stands in apposition with *his*, so that the construing, in very indifferent Latin, would be that of *ejus* (or *illius*) *relinquentis cogitationem*? No. The Possessive case in English is not the Latin Genitive; so that, even if *abandoning* could possibly be treated as a Genitive, the word *his* ought to be changed into *of him*, and the combination adapted to the change. The complication is great. So far as *abandoning* governs *the thought*, it is a Participle; and so far as it stands in a Substantival relation to *his*, it is a Substantive. Is it, then, bad English? I can only say it is English written by an Englishman, in all probability naturally and spontaneously; and we must take the fact of its being so as we find it. There is a great deal of very fair English which will not bear parsing; English which seems to be written under the influence of two or three conflicting constructions, and to come out as a compromise between them. We cannot ignore the perturbations thus indicated. On the contrary, we shall do well if we look about for a test. After *abandoning* write *of*, so as to give *his present abandoning of the thought*, &c. This is accurate. With *of* thus inserted, we can add an *s* to *abandoning*, and write *their present abandonings of the thoughts*, &c. That *abandonings* is not a common word is true; but it is an intelligible and a possible one.

The construction of the Verbal Abstract with the Preposition *on* has left its traces in the present language. It is the *a* in combinations like *a-hunting*, *a-talking*, and innumerable other so called vulgarisms; all of which are not only good and idiomatic English, but are also Verbal Abstracts, and not Participles, Verbal Abstracts preceded, like any ordinary Noun, by a Preposition.

**The Prefix
'a-' in
'a-hunting,'
&c.**

But now mark, there is not a Participle in the English Language to which this prefix *a* cannot be applied; and that without impairing the sense. Wherever we can say, *I am, was, have been, shall be, hunting* (or anything else), we can say *a-hunting*, &c. The same is the case when the Verb is other than auxiliar. We can say, *he is gone a-hunting*, or *I saw him a-hunting*, and so on with any and every Verb in English. This is a point upon which any of my readers may satisfy himself, and it is one upon which he is requested to do so. The statement is a broad one, and it should be corrected if wrong; for, if true, a great deal follows from it. If every Participle can be replaced by a Verbal Abstract preceded by a Preposition; if that Preposition can in every case be dropped; and, thirdly, if the form of the two Parts of Speech be identical, what is our warrant for calling the ordinary forms in *-ing* Participles at all? But if these be not Participles, what have we which is more Participial than the forms in *-ing* when they *precede* the Noun, and which, so far as their construction is concerned, are Adjectives? Are these the only true representa-

tives of the Anglo-Saxon and Old English Participles in *-nd*? Is everything else a Verbal Abstract, which, stripped of certain accessory parts, has taken the guise of a Participle? If so, are we really to commit ourselves to the doctrine that in the English of the nineteenth century, notwithstanding the phraseology of every grammar in the language, and in spite of the fact of every one who uses certain words ending in *-ing*, using them as Participles, the whole class thus implied is nonexistent; in other words, that we have no Present or Active Participles at all?

Nay—more than this: it is certain that even the Participial Adjective is what we have supposed it to be? Is its descent from the Anglo-Saxon forms in *-nd* beyond doubt? Are words in *-ing*, even when they have a Verb to match, and when they precede their Nouns, but bastard Participles after all? How far they are Adjectival has already been stated; but what if even their Adjectival character be impugned? The best representatives of the Anglo-Saxon Participle they may possibly be, but the best may be bad. What if they be *Substantives* rather than Adjectives? Any Substantive may precede another and take an Adjectival import; and many such Substantives end in *-ing*. *Morning* and *wedding* are not only not Participles, but they are not even Adjectives, and *morning* in a *morning walk*, like *wedding* in a *wedding day*, is a Substantive. Yet, in *thinking man* and *speaking likeness* we have Adjectives. These instances, however, are from the two extremities of the class. With the intermediate forms and the debatable mid ground the old difficulties of gradation, transition, and ambiguity present themselves.

The question just suggested is historical rather than formal, and applies to the origin of certain words rather than to their present condition. Whatever they may once have been, they are Participles now. If a new Verb found its way into our language to-morrow, and we had to combine with it the word *am*, *is*, or *are*, we should add to the syllable *-ing*; and that *-ing* would be the same syllable which some years ago we added to the word *waltz*, when that Verb, along with the object which it indicated, was introduced from Germany. And this *-ing* in *waltz-ing* was, in like manner, the *-ing* in such words as *civilizing*, *mathematizing*, and the like; words which we are quite sure were never Verbal Abstracts of the character of *cleansing*, and *morning*.

All this we know well; and we know it because the words under notice, along with many others, came into our language long after the forms in *-ung* had ceased to be inflected, whilst the class of speakers who used them never would have said *a-civilizing*, *an-mathematizing*, and the like. On the other hand, however, we know that many of the older words in *-ing* did thus arise; and, thirdly, we are aware that for a large class of words of intermediate antiquity we cannot well say which of the two processes was the real one; in other words, *mutatis mutandis*, what has already been said concerning the Verbal Abstracts when they first came under notice has its application here. The extreme cases are plain enough; the intermediate ones doubtful and equivocal. The newest Participles are formed according to the analogy of certain words a little older than themselves, and those upon that of something older; and so we go back until we find that one Part of Speech has been transmuted into another; in other words, that between the Logical and Historical tests there is a conflict.

That the question under notice has its bearings upon the lexicography of a language is shown by the very remarks that have been made on it; and it may easily be believed that in a grammar it would be more important still. Indeed, its general bearings go far beyond the pale of the English Language: and this is one of the reasons why they have not been very generally recognized. I feel pretty sure that some of my readers whose knowledge is limited to our own language, and others who, though familiar with the classical languages, the French, and the German, have not thought much about general Philology, will accuse me of either investing a plain matter with a good deal of unnecessary mystery, or over-refining upon a point which, for practical purposes, is a simple one. No wonder. At the first view, such combinations as *I am speaking*, or *I was walking*, seem so extremely natural as to require no analysis, and to defy refinement. There is the Verb Substantive, and there is the Participle; and the relations which the one bears to the other are as clear as the result effected by the combination. This gives us an unexceptionable expression of Present and Imperfect Time; an expression which, in each case, is much wanted. It is wanted because the ordinary Present Tense in English by no means

Speech agrees with its name; for it denotes *habitual*, rather than truly *present*, actions. *I dine every day at five o'clock* is a sentence of a very different import from *I am dining*. In like manner, *I spoke* denotes a complete, *I was speaking* an incomplete, action. What way, then, is there of expressing these two conceptions of Presept and Imperfect Time better and more natural than the combination before us?

So it seems to us, who are familiar with the method. There are good reasons, however, for believing that it is only on account of our familiarity with it that it seems thus natural. The evidence of language in general is against it. Indeed the process, instead of being common, is very exceptional. The Greeks and Latins, like ourselves, had both the Verb Substantive and the Present Participle; and, like ourselves, they had frequent occasions to talk of actions going on at the time of speaking, and actions which, whilst they were going on, were interrupted, and left incomplete. The necessity of such sentences as *I am speaking*, *he was teaching*, is common to all languages; yet *εἰμι λέγων*, *ἦ διδάσκων*, *sum loquens*, *erat docens*, though easily obtained by a literal translation from the English, are anything but classical. In explanation of this it may be said, that, possessing a strictly Present Tense and an Imperfect, the languages which give us such forms as *λέγω*, *ἐδίδασκε*, *dico* and *dorcebat*, needed no such circumlocutions as the above. But the point which is most to the purpose is the absence of them in the other languages of the Germanic class. Neither the modern Germans nor the Danes, neither the Dutch nor the Swedes, though they have no Imperfect, and though their Present, like our own, is Consuetudinal rather than strictly Present, have them. In short, the combination is a rare and exceptional one.

**'Darkling,'
 &c. Ad-
 verbs.**

But the Participial construction is not only Adjectival, but also Adverbial. Where do we find a Participle except in conjunction with either the Copula or Verb Substantive (which is Verbal), or a true Verb? If the Latin Adverb ended in *-us*, and were identical in form with the Participles, who would be able to say whether such a combination as *ibatrans* was the grammatical equivalent to *he went triumphing*, *he went triumphant*, or *he went triumphantly*?

And this leads us to another class of words; a small, but an important one. Its common representative is the word *darkling*. It has long been known that this is no Participle of any such Verb as *darkle*. Why? Not because no instance of the word *darkle* can be found: for, as there is no reason why such a word should not exist, its mere nonappearance is not recognized as a reason for its nonentity. It exists *in posse*. The reason why *darkling* is not treated as a Participle is because there is an undoubted class of Adverbs in *-ling*. Rare in the current English, they are common in Scotch, where they end in *-lins*; and, as *darklins* is a Scotch word, and was also, along with many others, an old English one, we may safely call it an Adverb.

1. The termination *-ling* is a double one. It is *-ing*, preceded by *-l-*; in other words, it consists of the ordinary ending of the Verbal Abstract, *plus* the sound of *l*.
2. This *-ing* is fundamentally the same as the more special ending of the Verbal Abstract.
3. The Verbal Abstracts were declined; the Genitive case ending in *-s*, the Dative in *-e*.
4. The Genitive case was used Adverbially. *Needs* (= *of necessity*, *necessarily*, or *perforce*) is one example, *unawares* is another. See also *Afterwards*.
5. The Dative case, preceded by *on*, was similarly used.
6. This *on* first changed into *a*, and afterwards became dropped altogether.

Hence (1) words like the Scotch *darklins*, Adverbial as they are, are, fundamentally, Genitive cases of Verbal Abstracts; and (2) words like the English *darkling* are Dative cases of the same; the prefix *on* having either never been used, or, if used, dropped. That some may be Genitives minus the *s*, and some simple Accusatives, I do not deny. Still, speaking generally, I submit that they are Datives. At any rate, the Adverbs in question are, fundamentally, oblique cases of the Verbal Abstracts in *-ing* or *-ung*, preceded by *-l*.

In an able paper in the Transactions of the Philological Society, Mr. Morriss has given us the analysis of the word *groveling*, and shown, with even an excess of evidence, that it is a word belonging to the same class as *darkling*; so that, in such expressions as *he lay groveling*, the last word only simulates, or takes the sense of, a Participle. Hence it is probable that the Verb *grovel* itself has no real and independent existence of its own at all; but that it is simply

a derivative from *groveling*, and, as such, a Verb made to match another word that looked like a Participle. Parts of
Speech.

And here we may pause and take a retrospect of the principles of which the sketch has just been given, and of the nature of the complications which present themselves when we come to the details. It will be admitted that the latter are sufficiently numerous; and I hope it will not be denied that the ordinary rules of either Grammar or Lexicography are insufficient to meet them. That they may be ignored is true; for, practically, they have been ignored. The road to English Grammar has hitherto been an attempt at a royal one; the Gordian knot has been cut rather than untied: but the entangled skein yet remains; and the royal road has led us nowhere. The result of the foregoing criticism has been two principles; one concerning the accent as a test of composition, and one concerning the value of the place which a word takes in a proposition as a test of what that word is as a Part of Speech: and it is admitted that neither rule is absolute and thoroughgoing; that neither explodes doubts, exceptions, and ambiguities. That a combination should give us a true compound in some cases and a pair of separate words in others, that it should deliver a single word in prose and two words in verse (or *vice versâ*), are, doubtless, inconveniences. Language, however, must be taken as we find it; not as we wish it to be for teaching purposes. Retrospect.

• And the same applies to the Parts of Speech. For Syntax the logical basis is absolutely indispensable. Yet we have seen how it is traversed by history or etymology.

1. Pronouns and Substantives, each giving names, are differently inflected.

2. Adjectives and Participles, each serving as predicates, have different etymological affinities; the former gravitating (so to say) towards the Substantive, the latter towards the Verb.

3. Predicative Adjectives become Adverbial; and, doubtless, the rule that *all* Adjectives that thus change their character are Adjectives in the neuter gender is a general one. In the Latin and Greek we know it to be so; inasmuch as in those languages Adjectives are declined, and the Neuter has its appropriate termination. But in modern English there is no such criterion; and all that can be said of words like *bright*, in *the sun shines bright* (= *brightly*), is that they would have a neuter termination, if neuter terminations existed. Considering, however, that such terminations did once exist, this is not saying too much. In other terms, we may call the Adjectives thus invested with an Adverbial import, *virtual* Neuters.

4. Nouns in an oblique case become Adverbs. What *there* and *where*, &c., are, has already been stated.

5. Some of the so-called Infinitives are Gerunds. These, in an oblique case, comport themselves as Substantives in the Nominative, and stand as the subjects of propositions, i. e. to *err* = *erring* = *error*.

6. Categorematic Pronouns (like *one*) become Articles like *an* and *a*, words which are little more than inflections; whilst a Verb (like *have*) becomes in certain combinations what we may call *sub-articular*, if not actually *articular* in its construction.

And, what is of the chief importance, none of these changes are arbitrary, accidental, or isolated. On the contrary, the nearer we come to a clear perception of the character of our language, the more we are convinced that they are simply so many parts of a system, the system of the English Language in its present state of development; a system which, instead of being explicable by the nomenclature of the classical grammarians, demands one of its own.

The current statements on this point by no means recognize this great fact in its fullness and integrity. The lax doctrine, that, in languages like the English and French, the loss of cases and tenses is made good by Prepositions and auxiliary Verbs, merely touches the surface of a much more important process. What we are really doing is this: we are, by stripping certain words of their concrete import and independent existence, and by subordinating them to others, developing a wholly new system of approximate inflections; inflections consisting of initial, rather than final, changes: a fact which, without enlarging upon it further, I submit to the reader, with the remark that it is not one which the grammarian should overlook. In a dictionary, and that dictionary not his own, but one of which he is merely the editor, this is as much as a lexico-

**Parts of
Speech.**

'grapher can be expected to say in a preface. However, even in a preface, he should place the reader in his own point of view.

**Substan-
tives, &c.,
and Words
used Sub-
stantivally.**

That much has been written upon these points is evident; yet, even now, the long list of complications is by no means exhausted. It is no over-refinement to say that there is a difference between a word actually dealt with as (e.g.) a Substantive or an Adjective, and a Substantive used adjectivally, or an Adjective substantivally. Let us take two extremes as illustrative of the difference. When Richard III. says 'Talk'st thou to me of *ifs*,' he scarcely makes *if* a Substantive. He only shows that a Conjunction may take a plural ending, and comport itself for the occasion as something else. No one, however, unless with a special reference to such an exceptional case, would put *if* in the same class with *dog* or *fox*. He would simply say that it was a Particle treated as a Noun. The same with '*ifs* and *ans*,' meaning conditional, imaginary, or hypothetical propositions. In fact the terms are elliptic; signifying 'The word *if*,' and 'The word *an*;' the plural termination belonging to the word *word*. This may, perhaps, be taken as a test: but it will not apply when a man says that he knows 'all the *ins* and *outs*' of his friend's house. Here the words mean a *thing*; a thing, indeed, which may be reduced to the preceding formula by saying that the Particle means that which *in* and *out* suggest. But this is not exactly the word *in* in the sense just assigned to *if*. On the other hand, such a combination as 'the *whites* of two eggs' gives us what is all but a genuine Substantive. True it means the *white part*; but it has a definite and direct object to which it corresponds. Between the first and last of these examples there are numerous intermediate usages. In such a combination as 'the *crown* jewels,' *crown* is syntactically an Adjective; yet to enter all such words so combined separately would be to add some thirty per cent to the entries. That *if* and *in* can be used as Substantives is an accident. The English language allows, the Latin and Greek forbid, the usage. *In* and *εξ*, *ἐν* and *ἐξ*, cannot be so manipulated. On the other hand, the natural translation of 'the *white* of an egg' is the Latin Substantive *albumen*. There is an approach to a test here, but it is one which I indicate rather than act upon. I only draw attention to the last of the long list of complications which are connected with the entry of words as *Parts of Speech*.

**III. DERI-
VATION.**

III. Latin words in *-o*, as Abbreviation, are entered—

[Lat. *abbreviatio*, *-onis*.]

**Quotation
of Foreign
Forms.**

This is because the letter *-n* has to be accounted for, which the simple nominative fails to give us.

In like manner the Participle is given under words ending in *-ate* and *-t*. Neither *abrogo* nor *excepio*, the Present forms, will account for forms like *abrogate* and *except*. The Participles do this. Hence such notices as

[Lat. *abrogatus*, pass. part. of *abrogo*.] and [Lat. *exceptus*, pass. part. of *excepio*.]:

and so on, with some other words.

This is because, in giving the derivation, I quote the word, after the manner of my predecessors, according to the entries in the dictionaries of the language from which it is taken.

a. In most languages the Noun is given in the Nominative case. Yet the Nominative case is not always the fullest or most radical form; indeed it is often a modified one. Neither is it the form from which the derivatives in other languages are taken.

b. The same applies to the Verb. But here the practice of the lexicographers varies with the language. Some quote the Verb under one form, some under another. Thus, we have—

(1) The First Person Present Indicative; as, in Latin, *amo*=I love.

(2) The Infinitive Mood; as, in French, *aimer*=Lat. *amare*=to love.

With the Latin the Greek agrees; with the French, the German and most modern languages; our own practice being, as already shown, more Infinitive than aught else. In the present edition the Verbs are entered under no inflectional form in particular; inasmuch as when we have ejected the prefix *to*, and deal only with the pure and simple Verb (say the Verb *love* or *speak*), we may call it either a Present Tense, an Infinitive Mood, or an Imperative; it being, as far as its inflection (or rather want of inflection) is concerned, anything except a Second or Third Person singular or a Participle.

• The Anglo-Saxon, however, is quoted in the Infinitive Mood.

• *Derivation.*

It is probable that here I might, without censure, have neglected the current practice, and have given *lufe* instead of *lufian* as the older form of *love*; but though it would have saved unlearned men from speculating about what had become of the *u*, I have not done so. The change might have led to inconveniences which the few first instances would not have suggested.

As it is, then, the Verb in English is quoted more in the radical form than in aught else; in the Greek and Latin in the Present Indicative; in other languages in the Infinitive.

The next remark that comes under this head applies to the words *Danish*, *Swedish*, *Icelandic*, *Dutch*, *German*, and, in some cases, to words like *Bavarian* or *Westphalian*, the names for certain German dialects. These are forms of speech from which some English words are actually derived, while others are merely connected with them. Thus—

Abándon. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *abandonner*.] and **Ábdicant.** *part. adj.* [Lat. *abdicans*, *-antis*.]

**German,
&c.
'direct.'**

mean that it was from the Norman French and from the Latin that the words *abandon* and *abdicant* were introduced into the English. Here, the name of the language (in full or abbreviated as the case may be) stands by itself. In connecting, however, certain words with the Frisian, German, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, or Icelandic languages, I sometimes, but not very often, insert the word *direct*. *Waltz*, for instance, is so entered [*German direct*].

When the addition is wanting, and the name of the language stands by itself, it means that the word with which it is connected is not found in the Anglo-Saxon; and that, such being the case, a collateral form from one of the cognate languages is substituted for the direct. This is no more than Johnson himself has suggested. Why, however, is the word not found in the Anglo-Saxon? Is it because it was nonexistent, or is it because it has not been preserved in the extant remains of the Anglo-Saxon literature? The Danish words thus entered as collateral are the most important; and they are so on account of the well-known fact of there having been a Danish conquest, and a Danish dynasty. What more likely than that Danish words should be the result? From the first settlement of Danish invaders on English soil to the death of Hardekanute there was both hostile collision and friendly contact between the Danes and the English; and, as far as opportunities for the introduction of Danish words are concerned, the long reign of Ethelred and the influential reign of Canute afforded them in abundance. What was the result? Are the Danish elements of our language few or many?

The answer to this is involved in the adequacy or inadequacy of the extant Anglo-Saxon literature; and upon this point I differ with unfeigned reluctance with many, perhaps the majority of, investigators; indeed I differ with an opinion which I have more than once, at no very distant period, myself expressed. Above all, I differ with a writer whose philological career, after promising to be one of more than ordinary brilliancy, has unhappily been cut short by a premature death. The numerous personal friends of the late Mr. Herbert Coleridge will, doubtless, anticipate his name. He was a strong supporter of what may be called the Norse or Scandinavian doctrine; and, as he had paid more than ordinary attention to the Icelandic language, his opinion was one which he was well able to support. He held that we owed much to the Norse invaders, whether Danish or Norwegian, of the British Isles; and in several very able papers, in which he maintained the cause of his favoured clients, he did much to what, at the first view, confirms it. He found it no hard matter to give long lists of words which were *not* to be found in any Anglo-Saxon dictionary, and which *were* to be found in the Norse ones, and, as a preliminary to the inferences he drew from this, he assumed (not without a fair amount of argument on the details) that, in the dictionaries upon which he legitimately relied, the Anglo-Saxon was fairly represented. He considered that enough of the language had come down to us to justify this supposition, and that if a word had left no signs of its existence in the times before the Norman Conquest, it had not existed; and he urged the doctrine, *de non apparentibus et non existentibus eadem habenda est ratio*, with all the plausibility with which it is naturally invested.

**Adequacy
or inade-
quacy of
the extant
Anglo-
Saxon
literature.**

I hold, however, that such was not the case; inasmuch as the remains of the Anglo-Saxon

Derivation. literature, or, at any rate of the Anglo-Saxon language, are by no means conspicuous for either their bulk or the variety of subjects with which they deal; both conditions being important, the latter the more important of the two. Of poetry, chiefly narrative and didactic, and perhaps lyric, the proportion is large; but the language of it is preeminently artificial, and farther removed from the language of ordinary life than that of any other European language with the exception of the Icelandic. With uncommon words it abounds, and it also abounds with compounds, a class of words which by no means enrich the lists of *roots*. Then come translations of Scripture, chronicles, laws, treatises on geography and grammar, charters, homilies, and one short novel or romance, none of which belong to subjects in which the language applicable to domestic life, to political thought, or to the useful arts, is notably brought into play. That the Anglo-Saxon, then, of the dictionaries, even admitting that the dictionaries adequately represent the extant literature, represents the language of all provinces of the Heptarchy somewhat better than the Hebrew of the Old Testament represents the language of the ancient Jews, is as much as can be fairly said; and if this be the case, it is transparently clear that there must be many words in English which, though really of Anglo-Saxon origin, are at present incapable of being traced to it. We may realize this inadequateness of representation by looking at the Greek language, and, without comparing the Anglo-Saxon with it either for copiousness or variety, ask what we should not have lost had either no Greek drama been written, or, having been written, not come down to us: had no orations been delivered, or, if delivered, not come down to us: no works on philosophy, no lyrical poems, no pastorals, no great political histories, no notices of the dialects—the specimens of which, though with the exception of the more important ones they are scanty and fragmentary, teem with new and otherwise strange words, words which, if it were not for the casual record of them, would, to all intents and purposes, have been nonexistent; only, however, in appearance, not at all as matters of fact.

It is morally certain, then, that the extant remains of a language may represent it inadequately. On the other hand, however, the certainty of this is by no means sufficient to justify us in assuming the existence of certain words as often as each individual case tempts us to do so, and, having so done, to reconstruct it and attribute it at once to the old language. We might do this, perhaps, rightly in nine cases out of ten; but what would be the proof of our having done so? No such boldness, however useful as a philological exercise, could possibly be allowed in a work like the present.

Debarred, then, from speculations of this kind, all that the lexicographer can do, when the direct line of affiliation is broken, is to follow the example of the genealogist, and, when the direct ascent fails, to fall back upon the investigation of the collateral branches, and, in doing this, strive to ascertain the real order of relationship.

**The Danish
Element in
English.**

I must, however, remind the reader that what I here consider is, the existence or non-existence of Danish, Norse, or Scandinavian words, *directly introduced* by the Northmen of the Danish invasions, in the *current, general, standard, or literary English*; special notice being directed to the word *direct*; whilst the *general, or standard English* is clearly separated from the provincial English of certain districts or localities. Danish provincialisms are by no means ignored; and as little is it denied that some Danish words may have come to us through the Norman-French; though of these latter the number must be small as compared with that of the former. The subject is one on which much has been written, and a variety of opinions been put forward. It is well known that in so influential a work as Hickes's Thesaurus, one Saxon composition of great value and importance, the Gospel Harmony, called the Heliand (Healer, or Saviour), was called Dano-Saxon; not that any exclusively Danish words were found in it, but because, being other than Anglo-Saxon, the doctrine of a Danish influence was the hypothesis that accounted for its peculiarities. In Dano-Saxonisms of this kind no one now believes; the work under notice being, as stated elsewhere, a specimen of the Saxon of Germany, as opposed to that of Britain. Later still, and by scholars now living, the Danish element has been exaggerated, ignored, or explained away—perhaps in equal degrees. Sometimes the argument (against it) has been that, of the two divisions, the Angle was more Danish than the Saxon; so that what looks like Danish is, in

reality, a word common to the descendants of the mythic Dan and Angle. Sometimes (in favour of it), we have the presumptions suggested by the magnitude of the Danish conquests; the influence of such kings as Canute; and, finally, the simple fact of the superiority of the Danish mind over the Angle, a fact of which the Conquest itself is to a great degree, though not wholly, the measure and proof. This last view is preeminently favoured by the writers from the more Danish parts of England. To this add an early familiarity with Norse literature, and to the personal acquaintance with Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, and the opinion runs a risk of being transformed into a sentiment.

The legitimate method is, of course, the adduction of instances, and of these there has been no lack. The words that are, at one and the same time, both Norse and English, may be counted by the hundred. The words of this kind which are not found in any Anglo-Saxon dictionary may be counted by the score. No competent enquirer denies this. The points, however, where doubt begins are (1) the question (as aforesaid) as to the adequate representation of the Anglo-Saxon dictionaries, and (2) the proof of certain words being not only Danish, but wanting in the *provincial* dialects of Germany. When this is pressed, the presumptions from the phenomena of conquest, contact, and intermixture are fallen back upon.

Individually, I hold that in the *literary* English there is no *direct* Danish. That every Danish word which is wanting in the Anglo-Saxon dictionaries is to be found in some provincial dialect of Germany, sufficiently akin to the Anglo-Saxon to be put on a level with the Norse dialects, is what I am not prepared to pronounce. That the words, however, that are *not* thus found have diminished in number as my knowledge of the Frisian and Platt Deutsch has increased, I may say truly; and I believe that the opinion of every one whose studies have been in the same direction will approve the statement. I doubt, too, whether even the presumptions are legitimate. The law by which languages borrow words from one another is not a law founded on the mere fact of contact. Nations borrow words as individuals borrow more material elements of wealth, not so much because they have the opportunity, but because they have the need. Now, there were few matters in which our ancestors stood in want of Scandinavian vocables. They had nothing to learn from Danish agriculture or art; nothing in religion or literature. As arch-pirates the Danes might have taught something to a nation of landmen; but this the Anglo-Saxons were not; indeed the vocabulary of the sea was one which they had learned long before. With this view, then, of the Danish and English relations, even the presumptions in favour of a Danish element in the general English falls to the ground.

What the Danes actually left in England is sufficiently definite, and, if we may speak of presumptions after the fact, is by no means contrary to expectation. They settled in well-marked districts; and, as settlers, were influential ones. Nothing, however, except themselves, was new to the previous inhabitants. In Yorkshire, in Lincolnshire, in Leicestershire, in parts of Nottingham and Derby (as one large block of country) along certain parts of the coast of Norfolk and Suffolk, in Amundale (As if they had reached the West coast by sailing round), in Lancashire, in Caernarvonshire in North, and Pembrokeshire in South Wales, we find clear traces of their occupancy. But these are got less from history than from the provincial dialects, and less from the provincial dialects than from the names in the provincial topography; in other words, the *common* names of our language give us but little, the *proper* names a great deal. When a Dane settled, he took the names of the places he settled in as he found them, but only in part. The *Churches* he called *Kirks*; the compounds of *Fish* and *Ship* he converted into *Fish* and *Ship*; calling (for instance) Dunchurch, Dunkirk; Fisherton, Fisherton; and Shipton, Shipton. Where the Roman had been before him and left the name *Castra*, the Dane said *-caster* or *-raister*, the Saxon form having been *-ceaster*. This latter reaches us in *-chester* or *-cester*. Grantchester and Bicester are Saxon; Ancaster Danish. Where one of these forms is found the others are found also. Again, what a Saxon meant by *ford* was a stream or channel he could *ford* across; the Latin *vadum*. What a Dane meant by *ford* was an arm of the sea. Oxford was a Saxon, Strangford and Carlingford were Danish *fords*. Above all, what the Saxon called a *tūn*, *town*, (or in composition, a *-ton*), a Dane called a *-by*; so that this termination, *-by*, in the names of English towns and villages, is a Danish

Derivation.

What it really amounts to.

Derivation. Shibboleth. By tracing the details of its distribution, we may trace the boundary of the Danish occupancy, in some cases to half a mile. But all these are proper names, and what they most especially shew is the simple territorial influence of so many Danish landholders, and this was the capacity in which they permanently influenced our language. What they held of their own they named, and the names so given have been permanent; everything else having either not taken root, or grown up merely to be checked off by genuine English. This is all the Danish I find in the current English, and, as it deals chiefly with proper names, 'it is scarcely the Danish of a Dictionary.

In *Scotland*, and (still more) in *Orkney* and *Shetland*, this is not the case. There the Danish, in many districts, anticipated the Saxon, and came, in the first instance, in contact with the Gaelic. Nor is it the case with our own provincial dialects; though even here the Norse elements may be overvalued. What is here said applies only to the *Direct* Danish of the *Literary English*.

**Direct and
Collateral.**

Such is the notice of the word *Direct*, a word which, of course, implies the corresponding term *Collateral*. Of collateral forms, however, except so far as they bear upon the question that has just been considered, and are, in consequence of such a bearing, limited to those languages with which our own is most especially connected, few will be exhibited. Their proper place is in a purely etymological dictionary; and between such a work and the present the difference is very wide. Etymologies are here inserted solely with one view—viz. that of illustrating the meaning of the word. If they do more than this, well and good: but such is their primary use and object. Hence, there is an economy in the exhibition of them, and great caution in regard to speculations concerning them. They are only given under the chief word of a class. They are, also, only given when they are certain. Where there is doubt, the mark [?] is appended, to show that they have not been overlooked, and to indicate the points whereon future research is required. Many a word thus marked would take up pages in a specially etymological dictionary; as may be seen in Mr. Wedgwood's valuable work, from which so many extracts are taken. Some of the more interesting speculative points are occasionally suggested, by combining the derivation with the extract, and in such cases the extract is placed between brackets.

An etymological dictionary is one thing, a dictionary of any particular language another. For the former the collateral forms are indispensable; they illustrate the phenomena of language in general. In the latter they are ornamental rather than necessary. What is wanted in a work like Johnson's is the meaning of a particular word at a particular time; and for this purpose, the value of even a direct derivation may be overvalued. To know that *oak* in English was *ác* in Anglo-Saxon is to know something; but it is scarcely the knowledge that tells us what is meant by an *oak-tree*. Its logical value, or its value in determining the import of a word, is of the slightest; its true value is historical. It tells us how certain points of sound, of spelling, and of meaning have changed or stood still; and this is useful knowledge, capable of being compendiously communicated. From our French elements we generally learn more, inasmuch as the changes of every kind are greater and more interesting—more influences have been at work. What with the French and the English, and what with the Latin and the French, there are generally some instructive phenomena. But these are valuable as facts in the history of language in general, rather than as facts illustrative of the actual significations of words.

Nevertheless the importance in English etymology of the French (involving the Latin) as compared with the Anglo-Saxon has been greatly undervalued. Nine-tenths of our difficulties lie within the domain of the former; hence much that has been said about Johnson's ignorance of the languages of the German group has been said inconsiderately; my own opinion being that the objections are plausible rather than real. So far as Johnson limited himself to merely giving the older forms of newer words, he is rarely wrong in any point of importance. What he breaks down in is the spurious philology he superadds; his collateral forms from the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and the like. But these, I submit, are his true weak points. On the point of pure and direct descent his learning in this department, though little enough, was, in a general way, enough to keep him right.

• In thus holding that collateral derivations are out of place in particular dictionaries, and that direct ones, even in particular dictionaries, have been overvalued, I by no means disparage either the one or the other. My tastes and studies both go the other way. No dictionary should be without them. As compared with an explanation, or an extract, they do little; in combination with one or both, much. They supply the mind with detail after detail in the way of general philology. They invest the questions of meaning with interest. They aid the memory by giving individuality—I might almost say a biographical personality—to words. Lastly, they and they alone, help us in the historical analysis of our language. If the etymons of an English dictionary merely enable us to apportion its elements among its German, its French, its Latin, its Greek and its other more miscellaneous constituents, they would, considering the compendious manner in which such a distribution is indicated, do more than enough to counterbalance the pains taken with it.

Derivation.
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And this distribution of the elements of our language between its two main constituents of the Anglo-Saxon, or German, on the one side, and the French, or Latin, on the other, is important. Words which may be traced up to either the Anglo-Saxon itself or to its German and Scandinavian congeners, and words which came to us through either the French or the congeners of the French of Latin origin, or the Latin or Greek direct, have very different histories. Both in scientific ethnology and in practical political history, the two groups thus suggested have always been not only separated from one another, but, in many cases, compared for the sake of being contrasted. That this contrast may amount to a real antagonism is not impossible. It is probable that it has been exaggerated; but it is certain that, to a very great extent, it is a reality.

Yet even this, so numerous are our complications, must be taken with a reservation. Real as the two groups are, it is only when we compare the extreme forms that any definite line of demarcation, as applied to the history of single words, can be drawn. A word taken directly from the Latin, as the basis of the French, though clearly belonging to a branch different from that which gives us a word which was used by the Germans of Tacitus, is by no means in the same predicament with many words which we cannot treat but as French. Not to mention a great number of terms which, from being originally, from some imitation of a natural sound, not to mention a number of others, perhaps equally great, which are common to the classical and German divisions as branches of a common stock, or as collaterals of a common family, there are the important constituents of a third group, to which the histories of Germany and France give us the clue. *France*, a word which by no means carries with it the same import as *Gaul*, is itself a German word, and it was from the German Franks that it is derived. With the German conquest of Gaul, which at the time it took place was partly Roman and partly Gothic, were introduced numerous German words, which had only to be incorporated in the ordinary French, to be either lost altogether or changed in form, meaning, or both, in the German or Anglo-Saxon of Britain, and to be reintroduced by the Norman Conquest to take upon themselves the garb of French elements in the English language. And, indeed, this is what they really are. As English words, they are French introductions; though, as French words, they were originally introductions from Germany.

The exhaustive enumeration and the analysis of these has yet to be effected. Nor is the statement a disparaging reflection upon either past or existing investigations. The means and materials are wanting. The method itself has scarcely been sketched. Even the bearings and difficulties of the question have not been generally recognized. To the number of them a rough approximation may be made either by reference to the well-known work of Ducange on the Low Latin, or by a tax upon his memory on the part of the classical scholar. Of the numerous words in Ducange which, in accordance with the title of the book, pass as Latin, though Latin of a kind foreign to the old Romans, the majority is of German origin, most of which might as easily have belonged to the Anglo-Saxon as to any other German form of speech. A majority of them, by a simple deduction from the foregoing statement, are also utterly foreign to the Latin of the classical writers. Yet these are the words which without being Latin (whilst at the same time

Derivation. they are not found in the Anglo-Saxon) the English lexicographer rightly treats as French. And French, as aforesaid, they are. Though German, and perhaps English, they come to us disguised sometimes in respect to their form, sometimes in respect to their meaning, sometimes in respect to both.

Derivation is a word with a wide meaning in the first instance; however, its explanation is a very simple matter. In the first instance it is neither more nor less than the comparison of two words in the same dialect of the same language, but belonging to different stages of it, with the newest form and meaning on the one side, and the oldest form and meaning on the other. If any intermediate forms and significations are given, so much the better; indeed, at times they are necessities rather than superfluities. With a little latitude small differences of dialect are overlooked. Nevertheless, even an old Northumbrian form for a recent West-country word gives a slight, though unimportant, deflection from the true direct pedigree, and approaches a collateral one. This applies to the Anglo-Saxon part of our language; and higher than the Anglo-Saxon and the Old-Saxon, *in the direct line*, Englishmen cannot go. That the Mæso-Gothic would give us older forms is true, but descent from the Mæso-Gothic is collateral rather than direct. When the word is of French origin we can go further, generally up to the Latin, but there we stop. Parallelisms with the Latin, even when they are drawn from so near a congener as the Greek, are collateral, and much more so those from the Slavonic, Lithuanic, and Sanskrit.

Relations of the Literary English to the Literary Anglo-Saxon.

Closely akin to the preceding is the question of the relations of the literary, or dictionary English, to the Anglo-Saxon; and this falls into two divisions. First, there is its relation to the Anglo-Saxon under the category of New and Old, Modern and Ancient; and, secondly, there is its relation as West-Saxon, Mercian, or Northumbrian, in the way of dialect.

1. Using the common, though by no means unexceptionable terms, Synthetic as denoting a language in the condition of the Latin and Greek, and Analytic as denoting one in the condition of the Italian, we must remember that both Analysis and Synthesis are mere matters of degree. So far as it has a possessive case and a preterite tense, the English of the present moment is Synthetic. So far as the Anglo-Saxon agreed with the English rather than the Greek and Latin, it was Analytic; indeed as compared with the classical, most languages are Analytic. Without either a middle or a passive voice, with a minimum of moods, with no true future tense, with all the cases except the Genitives (in *-es*) and the Datives (in *-um*) but indistinctly marked, the Anglo-Saxon is an inflectional language only when compared with the modern English. The personal endings of the plural are lost in the English Verb, but it is only the loss of a single form, for in Anglo-Saxon all three ended alike. In the so-called Weak Conjugation almost all the cases had the single ending *-an*. The declension of the Participles was nearly that of the Adjectives, the declension of the Adjectives that of the Substantives. I submit that, if details of this kind are underrated, the generalities suggested by the comparison of the Italian with the Latin may mislead.

Nevertheless, though the Anglo-Saxon lost, comparatively, but few inflections, having comparatively but few to lose, the contrast between it and its descendant, even in the matter of inflexion, is important, and this not because many signs of case and gender were lost, but because the loss was spread over a great portion of the language. The present Adjective has nothing but the Degrees of Comparison; the Anglo-Saxon had not only its Genders like the Substantive (and that in all its degrees), but it had one declension when preceded by the Definite Article, and one when Indefinite. The Definite Article, too, now reduced to *the*, had its inflexions, and so, as aforesaid, had the Participles; and as the Article is a word which is always presenting itself, its denudation, so to say, is a very conspicuous character. The inflections, then, though few, were lost over a large space.

In the way of Dialect.

2. Is the present Literary English the descendant of the old literary Anglo-Saxon, or the descendant of some Anglo-Saxon dialect which was, comparatively speaking, uncultivated? The literary dialect of the times before the Conquest was the West-Saxon; in a less degree the Northumbrian; in a still less degree the Mercian; and, probably, in the least degree, the East-

Anglian. Of the dialects of the present time, the one which has the best right to be called the lineal descendant of the West-Saxon is that of Dorsetshire; its claim being suggested both by the history of the classical Anglo-Saxon literature, and by the present structure of the provincial form of speech. No towns show themselves in greater prominence under the Heptarchy than Sherbourne and Malmsbury. To these, if we take in the eastern parts of Somersetshire, Glastonbury may be added; Glastonbury, the residence of the influential St. Dunstan. That Wantage, in Berkshire, was the birthplace of Alfred, and that so important a collection of Anglo-Saxon poems as that contained in the Codex Exoniensis belongs bibliographically to Devonshire, is all that can be set up in favour of any other district. In Berks and Devon, however, the dialect is fundamentally that of Dorset, so that it is only in minute criticism that the difference is indicated. That there were late remnants of the British nation in Dorsetshire is an express opinion of the best writers on the Dorset dialect, and the best investigators of the county antiquities; but that there were more of them in Somerset, and more still in Devon, is the opinion of similar enquirers; the presumption being decidedly in favour of such having been the case. If more Anglo-Saxonisms are at present retained in the more western districts, their presence must be attributed to their greater distance from the present centres of the Literary English of our own times. When the Dorset dialect wants them, it is not because they were missing at the beginning, but because it has lost them since.

We are brought closer to the origin of our present literary language, by the elimination of the West Saxon, the great representative dialect of the Anglo-Saxon, from the field of provincial or sectional competitors for the honour of being the mother-tongue of the English of our present great writers, and their immediate forefathers, from Dryden downwards; and closer still by the elimination of the Northumbrian. Hence no dialect looks more like the Literary English of the nineteenth century, if the Literary English of the nineteenth century be not lineally descended from the dialects of the West-Saxon rather than that of the Mercian territory. Though Devonshire has a few more Anglo-Saxon forms, it has some which are less Anglo-Saxon than Keltic. To Somersetshire this applies less closely; indeed it is only in the way of minutiae that Somerset is separated from Dorset; the object of the present remarks being to prefer Dorset and Somerset to Berkshire and Devon, indeed to make Sherbourne, Malmsbury, and Glastonbury, the Florence of Wessex, rather than Wantage, Winchester, or Exeter. But now let us look to the capital: Whatever may be the present; whatever may have been the early importance, of London, we must turn ourselves to consider it as what it was at first—a town or borough of Middlesex; and, as such, subordinate our view of its characteristics in the way of speech to those of the small district to which it belonged. What was the original nucleus? what the dialect of Middlesex? It, doubtless, was that of Essex with its East-Anglian affinities (not over strong), rather than that of Kent. It was, probably, that of Essex, rather than that of Surrey. Nor have the traces of the dissimilarity wholly disappeared. So far as London represents Middlesex, it agrees with Essex; especially on its eastern side. But, as towns separate themselves from the rural villages around them, the London form of speech took in two fresh elements; elements which represent the concourse of a multitude rather than the representation of local provinciality. One of these is got from the vulgar; and beginning with a heterogeneous mass of peculiarities, passes into the region of vulgarity, cockneyism, or slang. Another, connected with literature and education rather than individual peculiarities, is invested with a character of culture and generality, and exalts itself into the authority of a literary, a classical, a standard, form of speech. In this the Literary English is held by the writer to have had its germ; and this, other things being equal, spread most easily over the district where the original dialects most closely agreed. This seems to have been in a north-western direction. Hence, the English of Mercia lent itself to the English of the capital more readily than the English of Wessex. It is only in calling the Literary English of the present time the English of London, rather than that of Northampton, of Leicester, or of Oxford, or of any particular place in any particular county, that I unwillingly differ from many of my influential cotemporaries; to whom belongs the merit of correcting the loose notion that because the English followed the Anglo-Saxon, and because the great literary dialect in

Derivation. Anglo-Saxon was that of Wessex, it was the West-Saxon upon which our literary language was to be affiliated. To those who disparage the merit of having done this, and fancy that a very slight amount of critical acumen was needed for the exploit, the story of Columbus and his egg may be applied. We all know it now; and if, instead of talking of the Anglo-Saxon, the earlier scholars had talked of the dialect of Wessex, or the West Saxon, all might have been easy. But as long as so general a term as Anglo-Saxon was in exclusive use, and as long as the term English was limited, as it practically was, to the English of literature, there was a tendency to look to the succession in time only; that of place being kept in the background.

Catachresis. This is the place for explaining the meaning of the words *Catachresis* and *Catachrestically*; words frequently used. At first sight they seem pedantic. *Catachresis*, however, is a term to which I give a more definite and precise meaning than is generally given to it. Except in works on Rhetoric, the word is by no means a common one; in these, however, it is generally explained to mean *abuse*, so that a word used *catachrestically* is a word used *abusively*, this latter term having a special import. Such expressions as a *wooden milestone*, a *brass candlestick*, and the like, are the ordinary examples of it; and, in Rhetoric, they may pass without any exception being taken to them. In Grammar, however, and in Lexicography, it is convenient to restrict the word to abusive *forms*; and of these there are more than enough in even the literary language of the best writers, who, of course, take the word as they find it, and use it sometimes consciously, sometimes unconsciously. In most cases, though not in all, it is too late to rectify the errors thus created; in other words, the original mistake has made itself good, and must be accepted as it is delivered to us by general practice.

In the following pages, it means in the first instance a false form; but all false forms are not necessarily catachrestic, indeed the majority is not so. In order to give a genuine catachresis, there must be not only an original error in language, but an error that is adopted, and held to be no error at all. Nor is this all. It must simulate a true formation; in other words, it must follow an analogy, though a wrong one. The examples of it fall into two classes; one containing errors in the way of inflection, the other errors affecting the simple word. I will give some of the more notable examples of each.

It is not uncommon to hear of 'the land being *overflowed* with water;' where it is evident, since *overflowed* is the right word, that the analogy of the words *fly* and *flown* has misled the speaker, who in this case, it is to be hoped, has few followers. This, however, is a catachresis that is only germinating, being by no means general with even indifferent writers, and nonexistent with good ones. Still, though it exists, it has a chance of being corrected. Hence, it has not taken firm root in our language. It serves, however, to show that one word, at least, is in danger.

At the opposite extreme are the words *became* and *did*; the first in such expressions as 'The dress you wore yesterday *became* you,' the second in such as 'It *did* well enough for what I wanted it.' Theoretically, these are samples of bad language, very bad; of language which, when it first took its present form, was quite as bad as *overflowen* for *overflowed*. There is no connection between the words *become* as the translation of the Latin *fit*, and *become* as the translation of the Latin *convenio*, meaning *suit*. The first is a compound of *be* and *come*, meaning *venio*; the second is from a word which in Anglo-Saxon was *becweman*. It is the congener of the German *bequem*=suitable. That the two words may have a common origin, I neither affirm nor deny. I only state that the true preterite of the first is *became*, and that the true preterite of the second is *becomed*. Yet who can use this latter word? The analogy that has identified the two forms has done its work irrevocably. Yet it is false analogy for all that.

The same applies to *do* and *did*. The *do* which translates the Latin *facio* is the German *thun*, of which the preterite is *that*=*did*. The *do* which translates the Latin *valeo* is the German *taugen*, of which the preterite is *taugede*. In Danish, too, it is *duge* and *dugede*, pronounced *due* and *duede*. Yet who could say 'It *doed* well enough?' The wrong analogy is again all-powerful.

The last example I give of the words belonging to this class, the smaller of the two, is the worst spelt word in the English language--the word *could*. The more we go into its history the more we become convinced that the *l* has no place in it. It is no part of the Present form *can*; it is found

in none of the allied languages, the German being *kann*, the Danish *kan*. It occurs in none of the other tenses, and in none of the Participles in any language except our own. The Anglo-Saxon preterite was *cūpe*, and the Scotch (for the *i* is found in only one division of the English language) is *cond*. Yet it exists, and its origin is as transparently clear as its existence. The patent and plausible analogy of the *l* in *would* and *should*, where it represents the *ll* in *will* and *shall* has misled us.

The forms in *-ing* are to a great degree catachrestic, and in the fact of their being so lies a large part of the justification of the term Verbal Abstract. It is not denied that every Verbal Abstract is a Substantive, and that the creation of new terms unnecessarily is an evil. Why should the familiar word Substantive be ignored? Why should a great, natural, and generally recognized class be broken up? To this I answer, that it is *not* on the notion that Verbal Abstracts are other than Substantival that the new term is resorted to. The reason lies in the ambiguous character of the forms to which it applies. In this ambiguity lies the fundamental characteristic of the class. As mere abstracts, i.e. as words simply indicating an action, the ordinary Verbals in *-er* are just as good as the words in *-ing*. In each case an action is denoted. In each case the sense is suggested by the verb *hunt*; the only difference being, that whereas *-ing* gives the act purely and simply, *-er* connects it with the doer or actor of it—the agent. In words like *hunter*, however, there is no ambiguity. There is no other Part of Speech with which words like *hunter* can be confounded. Of course this test is, to a great extent, artificial; or, rather, the need of applying it is accidental. It is not a fact of language in general. It is simply an accident of the English Language; and, as such, a piece of English, rather than general, grammar.

Forms in
'ing' cata-
chrestic.

IV. The portion of his Dictionary upon which Johnson himself most especially expected (perhaps invited) criticism, and that of a hostile kind, was the Explanations. Nor was this unnatural. They constituted the part that, after the general framework and design, was the part that was most truly his own. To arrange words in Alphabetical order, to note their places in Grammar, and to give examples of their older forms and meanings, were matters in which care and circumspection, caution and judgement, were nearly all that was wanted. To explain and define required more thought and involved a higher responsibility. Herein it is clear lay the work which alone marked the difference between a master and a sciolist. Perhaps Johnson overrated its difficulties; perhaps he fixed his standard of excellence too high; perhaps he had found that in this division of his subject the labour of thought had been the greatest, and the difficulties of expression the most discouraging. Nevertheless, his forebodings have not been made good. It is chiefly upon the merits of his Explanation that his present reputation rests. And that deservedly. Acute in drawing distinctions, and sagacious in divining the leading significations of words, he has left less to be done in this department than in any other; or, at least, he has left the Explanatory department in a condition which his successors have been but little inclined to alter:

IV. EX-
PLANA-
TION AND
DEFINI-
TION.

— sudet multum, frustra que laborat,
Ausus idem.

Something in this matter may, perhaps, be due to the simple fact of his authority. In many cases his explanation, like a prophecy which fulfils its own accomplishment, has verified itself; and words have been used in certain senses, not because they were so used by the earlier writers, but because Johnson has so laid down their import. Upon the whole, however, he wrote upon language as one who helped to make it—boldly and freely.

And here I may remark that, though most of those who, at the present time, treat of Dictionaries, use the word *Definition* rather than *Explanation*, it is the latter, and not the former, which is Johnson's word. That he wholly eschews the former is more than can be said with truth. *Explanation*, however, is his word, and it was probably chosen deliberately. It is certainly the more general term; since more than half the words of our language are incapable of being defined. It was certainly the more practical term. The strictly logical definition by Genus and Species, even when applicable, is but ill adapted for conveying information respecting new words: though well

Explanation. suited for removing ambiguity from familiar ones; whilst the Definition which runs out into the length of a description, though admirably fitted for instruction, is impracticable in a work which deals with words by the thousand.

By improving, when practicable, the comparatively easy and unscientific Explanation into the rigorous and scientific Definition, many have thought that lexicography may be improved. I doubt, however, whether such be the case. It is no paradox, but a simple truth, to assert that strict logical definitions have scarcely a place in the language of every day life, and of general literature. Herein nine words out of ten have a floating rather than a fixed meaning; and with this they serve their purpose of a medium of communication in matters wherein extraordinary nicety is not required. It is only when applied to special investigations and discussions that they want fixing; and then the Definition may be but temporary. What are called Questions of Definition, Questions as to the Meaning of a Term, Verbal Questions, as opposed to Real ones, show this. They would not exist if the language of ordinary life was not, to some extent, indefinite; and, when the special question for which they were shaped into definitude is over, they return to their ordinary state. There are numerous exceptions to this; upon the whole, however, Definitions, in the strict sense of the term, are not the best kind of explanation for a Dictionary.

Perhaps the best notion of the meaning of a word is to be got by dividing the elements of its illustration; in other words, by improving an approximate Definition by an illustrative example, and the illustrated example by the approximate Definition or the Explanation properly so called. In this case the explanation and example are complementary to one another. To these add the Derivation, and, I believe, that few words will be found of the meaning of which the reader will not obtain an adequate conception. That it is neither rigidly scientific, nor laudably philosophic, may be granted. On the other hand, however, it is submitted that it may be something better. It may be *Natural*. Let anyone who has ever explained to an enquirer of ordinary intelligence the meaning of a new word analyze the process, and he will find that in most cases two out of the three means of illustration under notice are resorted to. An Explanation is extemporized, which is probably somewhat loose. An Example, perhaps, or extemporized sentence, improves it. And both may be improved by the Derivation; the value of this last element depending upon the nature of the word.

V. QUOTATIONS.

V. It has generally and justly been held, that in his Extracts, Examples, or Quotations, Johnson was singularly fortunate. One of the merits commonly attributed to his book is, that it may be taken up anywhere and found both amusing and instructive. It is possible that much the same might be said of any work that gave an extract under every, or nearly every, entry. Upon the value of the Example, *as such*, enough has perhaps been said. It helps and improves the explanation. It is complementary to it. Between the two an adequate practical exposition of the meaning of the word is conveyed. As to the Quotations themselves, I am not afraid of competition; a statement which may be made with but little fear of the charge of presumption. A later writer who has the authors of an additional century to choose from, has an advantage over his predecessor which it would be affectation to ignore. The question, however, of examples is largely mixed up with that of entries. Many of the more recent Quotations of the present work are new because they deal with new words.

Sometimes when a Quotation, by running to an inconvenient length, requires to be abridged, and a part from the middle is omitted, a short row of dots is inserted in place of the words dispensed with. Without some sign of this kind, the style of many an author would be greatly disguised, and to some scant justice would be done. To take the middle out of a sonorous and carefully constructed sentence is to make the author of it appear to write much more elliptically than he really does.

Again: sometimes a word is repeated by the same writer within the space of a few sentences. By omitting a part of the intervening text, which may often be done without impairing the sense, we multiply our examples and economize our space.

In one class of words not only is this system of omission necessarily carried to a great length, but the modification of it, unless considerable injustice be done to the author, is imperative.

Few passages of an etymological kind can be given in full. Some of them, indeed, extend over several pages. Yet the subject is preeminently a speculative one; and one which, as such, should be given, if practicable, in the very words of the propounder. When the view is original, and, still more, when it is one to which the Editor who quotes it either takes or suggests an exception, the propriety of letting it stand in as full a form as possible is evident. Yet space frequently forbids more than a certain amount of illustration. Hence, as a general rule, the doctrines of Mr. Wedgwood and others are better supported than from the extract they may appear to be.

That the principle of illustrating the meaning of each word by extracts is carried to a greater length in the present Dictionary than in any preceding one is evident; and it is hoped that this is a favourable characteristic of the work. It is one by which the reader is the gainer; inasmuch as it enables him in many cases to criticize the Editor by a simple comparison of the illustration with the entry. At the same time there are a few points in which complete correspondence is not to be expected. In the matter of accentuation it often happens that the word quoted, if the extract be from a poet, has one sound in the entry, another in the extract. The same applies to certain cases of orthography. Whatever spelling the Editor may himself adopt, that of the author from whom the Quotation is taken is always followed in the extract; or, at least, that of the edition from which he is quoted. An occasional want of correspondence is the result; indeed, in some instances, the extracts may give more ways of spelling than one. This discrepancy, however, is by no means peculiar to the present edition: for it occurs in all that have preceded it. In some cases, therefore, the reader may prefer the authority of the writer quoted to that of the Editor; and, though it is hoped that these will not be numerous, it is necessary to remind him that, in every word, he has really a check of this kind before him.

Upon the whole, however, the extracts are not given to illustrate either the spelling or the pronunciation: though, to some extent, they illustrate both. Their primary object is to supply a context by which the *meaning* of the word, which has partly been suggested by the Derivation and partly supplied by the Definition, may be more distinctly explained. This has already been stated; I believe with truth. Nevertheless, when I consider the difficulty of combining the close thought required for the elaboration of a self-sufficient definition with the labour involved in the search for words and examples, not to mention the other minute details of a large lexicon, I cannot but own that it is a convenient one. I have acted, however, upon it, on its own merits; in many cases trusting for the explanation of a word to the extract rather than the notice that precedes it.

It is upon this principle of distribution that so little attention is paid to doubtful derivations. If the main object of the etymon of a word be the explanation of its meaning, it is manifest that the only useful derivations are the certain ones. It is upon this principle, too, of distribution that valuable Dictionaries in America have been illustrated by plates—an innovation which goes far towards turning a Dictionary into an Encyclopedia. Without expressing an opinion as to the desirability of such a change, I cannot overlook the tendencies towards such a consummation.

ABBREVIATIONS, ETC.

<i>adj.</i>	=	Adjective.
<i>adj. adv.</i>	=	Adjectival Adverb.
<i>adv.</i>	=	Adverb.
<i>art.</i>	=	Article.
<i>A.S.</i>	=	Anglo-Saxon.
<i>conj.</i>	=	Conjunction.
<i>Fr.</i>	=	French.
<i>Gr.</i>	=	Greek.
<i>interj.</i>	=	Interjection.
<i>Lat.</i>	=	Latin.
<i>L.Lat.</i>	=	Low Latin.
<i>N.Fr.</i>	=	Norman French.
<i>part. adj.</i>	=	Participial Adjective.
<i>part. pref.</i>	=	Participle with a prefix.
<i>pr.</i>	=	Pronoun.
<i>pr. adv.</i>	=	Pronominal Adverb.
<i>prep.</i>	=	Preposition.
<i>s.</i>	=	Substantive.
<i>v. a.</i>	=	Verb Active.

<i>v. n.</i>	=	Verb Nenter.
<i>verbal abs.</i>	=	Verbal Abstract.

? This, when it stands alone between the brackets in which the derivation is usually given, means that the derivation is either unknown or uncertain. Before a date or statement, it means that the Editor thinks that the evidence requires improving; when two stand together, they indicate that the writer quoted, as well as the Editor, has his doubts.

(Rich.) C. Richardson, Dictionary of the English Language.

(Nares by H. & W.) Nares, Dictionary of Archæic and Provincial Words, as edited by Halliwell and Wright.

(Ord MS.) A valuable collection of annotations and additions with which the Editor was kindly favoured by the late Mr. George Ord of Philadelphia.

GREEK ALPHABET.

Character		Power
A α	=	A a
B β	=	B b
Γ γ	=	Γ g
Δ δ	=	D d
E ε	=	E ê (in bed)
Z ζ	=	Z z
H η	=	E ê (in feet)
Θ θ	=	Th th
I ι	=	I i
K κ	=	K k
Λ λ	=	L l
M μ	=	M m

Character		Power
N ν	=	N n
Ξ ξ	=	X x
O ο	=	O ô (in not)
Π π	=	P p
Ρ ρ	=	R r
Σ σ	=	S s
T τ	=	T t
Υ υ	=	U u
Φ φ	=	Ph ph (in Philip)
Χ χ	=	Ch ch (in monarch)
Ψ ψ	=	Ps ps
Ω ω	=	O ô (in note).

ANGLO-SAXON LETTERS.

þ ð =• Th in *thin*—capital and small.

ð ð = Th in *thine*—capital and small.

3 This is, in form, precisely the Anglo-Saxon *z=g*. It was used long after the other letters were obsolete; and its sound probably varied with the district. Though always a sound akin to that of the *g* in *gone*, it was, probably, not always the same sound. In the North it seems to have been the *gh*, or guttural *g*, as it is now sounded in Craven. In the Midland Counties it may have been *gy*; *garden* being sounded *gyarden*. In some few instances it may have been the sound which stands in the same relation to *g* as *v* to *b*, *ð* to *t*, and the *z* in *azure* to the *z* in *zany*; a rare sound, and by no means the guttural *gh*. In many printed works it is represented by,

z; so that *young* is *zong*, or *zong*. This is an error arising solely out of the likeness of the letters, or signs, by which the sound is represented. It oftenest coincides with *gh*, as in *knight*, or with *y*; especially, in this last case, when at the beginning of a word. It may be treated as *g*.

The mark over *d* and *n* in words like *stán* and *bár*, in Anglo-Saxon, is certainly not an accent indicating stress or emphasis (since the preceding words, like many others, give it in monosyllables), but an orthoepical sign. *d* corresponds to the English *aw* (as in *hawl*), and *n* to *ow* (as in *howl*); and, as far as we can judge of a language spoken nine hundred years ago, they were so sounded.

David Barron Murphy
16 Haza Row & Cabertha

A. DICTIONARY

OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A B A C

A. s. Name of the first letter of the Alphabet.

1. When taken by itself, in teaching the alphabet, it was called *A per se* = *A by itself*. See *Purse*.

(1) fair Cryscyle, the flour and *A per se*
Of Troy and Greece.
Chaucer, Testament of Cryscyle, 78.

2. When written as a capital, and called Great A, it signifies priority or headship.

Truly, were I *Great A*, before I would be willing to be so abused, I would wish myself Little A a thousand times. — *Watts, Correction of Hobbes*, p. 5.

3. In *Logic*. See Proposition.

A. art. See An.

A. prep. For its power in such expressions as They go a-begging to a bankrupt's door (*Dryden*). See On.

Aback. *adv.* [on back].

1. Back.

They drew *aback* as half with shame confound.
Spenser, Pastoral; *Jane*.

2. Behind; from behind.

Venerius, perceiving the danger of the general, was about to have assailed the pompe of Italy his gallie, so to have rudely covered her being set upon both before and *aback*. — *Knotter, History of the Turks*, 579 A. (Ord MS.)

3. In *Navigation*. Towards the must: (applied to sails, &c.).

Brace the foremost yards *aback*.

Falconer, Shipwreck.
At daylight, on the following morning, the English sails were taken *aback*, with a fine breeze at the N.W., while the enemy's fleet kept the southerly wind. — *Southey, Life of Nelson*, l. 127.

Aback. s. [Fr. *abaque*.] Square tablet or cartouche. *Obsolete*, rare.

In the center or midst of the poem was an *aback* in which the story was written. — *H. Johnson, Part of King James' Entertainment*, &c., *Works*, vi. 438.

Abast. *prep.* [a triple compound, the parts being *a* = on, *be*, *astan* = aft, afterpart: in A.S. *befta*, s. = the back; *baftan*, *adv.* and *prep.* = after, behind.] Chiefly used in *Navigation*. Behind.

And the bontwain of the galley walked *abast* the mast, and the mast afore the mast. — *Hackluyt, Voyages*, ii. 187.

Abalienate. v. a. Same as Alienate.

The devil and his deceitful angels do so bewitch them, so *abalienate* their minds and trouble their memories. — *Archbishop Sandys, Sermons*, fol. 132. b.

A B A N

Aband. v. a. Same as Abandon. *Obsolete*, rare.

They stronger are
Than they which sought at first their helping hand,
And Vortiger enforced the kingdom to *aband*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 10, 65.

Abandon. v. a. [N.Fr. *abandonner*: see Ban.]

1. Give up; resign; forsake; leave to itself.
Be present to my aid,
Nor quite *abandon* your once favour'd maid.

Dryden, Fables.
This thing confessed by Peter doth not only *abandon* one heretic, but . . . the same must be a bar against all heresies. — *Bishop of Cichester, Sermon before the Queen*, 1576.

Paganism might seem rashly to accept this desperate issue, girding itself for one final effort, and proclaiming, that as Rome had brought ruin on her own head by *abandoning* her gods, so her gods had for ever *abandoned* the unsifted capital. — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ii. ch. i.

They had seen a new representative system devised, tried, and *abandoned*. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i.

With over to.

Look on me as a man *abandoned* o'er
To an eternal lethargy of love.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

With of.

Then, being alone,
Left and *abandoned* of his velvet friends,
'Tis right, quoth he: this misery doth part
The flux of company.
Shakespeare, As you like it, ii. 1.

With from.

Being all this time *abandoned* from your bed.
Shakespeare, Twelfth of the Shrew, Induct. sc. 2.

2. Denounce. *Obsolete*.

Blessed shall ye be when men shall hate you, and *abandon* your name as evil for the Son of Man's sake.
Luke, vi. 22. *Rhims Testament*.

Abandon. s. *Obsolete*.

1. Object abandoned.

A friar, an *abandon* of the world. — *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion*.

2. Act of abandoning, relinquishment.

Thou heavy exactions have occasioned an *abandon* of all mines but what are of the richer sort. — *Lord Kintore*.

Abandoned. part. *adj.* Lost in character; deprived.

The confusion he was in, upon such an unexpected provocation, extremely disordered him, and he immediately went away this *abandoned* prostitute with indignation. — *Nelson, Life of Bishop Hall*, p. 450.

Abandoner. s. One who abandons.

Abandoner of revels, mirth, contemplative.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.

A B A S

{
A
B A S H

Abandoning. verbal *abs.* Desertion, forsaking.

He hoped his past meritorious actions might outweigh his present *abandoning* the thought of future action. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion*, viii.

Abandonment. s. Act of abandoning.

A supreme power is placed at the head of this nominal republic, with a more open avowal of military despotism than at any former period; with a more open and unqualified *abandonment* of the names and pretences under which that despotism long attempted to conceal it. — *Pitt, Speech*, Feb. 3, 1800.

The only point in this theory at which human nature uttered a feeble remonstrance was the *abandonment* of infants, who never knew the distinction between good and evil, to eternal fire. — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ii. ch. ii.

Abase. v. a. [Fr. *abaissier*.]

1. Lower. *Obsolete*.

Saying so, he *abased* his lance. — *Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, l. 4.

2. Reduce, humble.

And not regarding difference of degree,
Abased your daughter, and exalted me.
Dryden, Fables.

Abasement. s. State of being abased.

There is an *abasement* because of glory; and there is that lifteth up his head from a low estate. — *Revelations*, xx. 11.

Abash. v. a. [N.Fr. *esbahir*, part. *esbahissant* = astound, startle.] Put to shame; confuse; confound.

And with that word came dreds avant,
Which was *abashed* and in grette fero
When he wise Jenlois was here;
He was for drake in such affray
That not a word durst he say.

Chaucer, Romant of the Rose. (Wedg.)
They heard, and were *abashed*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 331.

With at.

I did not believe her, and I was *abashed* at her. — *Tobit*, ii. 13, 14.

With of. *Obsolete*.

Be *abashed* of the error of thy ignorance. — *Ecclesiasticals*, iv. 25.

[*Abash* is an adoption of the Fr. *esbahir*, as sounded in the greater number of the inflections, *esbahissant*, *esbahissant*, *esbahissant*. In order to convert the word thus inflected into English it was natural to curtail merely the terminations *ant*, *ant*, *ant*, by which the inflections differed from each other, and the verb was written in English to *abase* or *abash*, as *ravish*, *polish*, *flourish*, from *ravir*, *polir*, *flourir*.]

Many English verbs of a similar derivation were formerly written indifferently with or without a final *sh*, where custom has rendered one or other of the two modes of spelling obsolete. Thus *obey* was

written *obscure* or *obscurely*; *betray*, *betray*.—*Webster*, *Dictionary of English Etymology*.

Abashing, verbal *abs.* Putting to shame.
Obsolete, rare.

Certes (quoth she) that were à great marriage
in an *abashing* without end.—*Chaucer*, *Boccaccio*,
iv. 1.

Abashment, *s.* Confusion, bashfulness.
Obsolete.

Which manner of *abashment* became her not ill.
Shelton, *Poems*.

Abasing, verbal *abs.*

1. Lowering, depressing, casting down. *Obsolete*.

It is a point of running to wit upon him
when you speak with courtesy; yet with a demure
abasing of it sometimes. *Bacon*, *Essays*, 22.

2. Depreciation of the courage. See *Base*.
At this time also, the King's Majesty... did now
purpose not only the *abasing* of the said copper
money, but also, &c.—*Groffon*, *Chronicle*, *Edward*
17. an. 5.

Abastardize, *v. a.* Reduce to the condition
of a bastard. *Obsolete*.

Being ourselves
Corrupted and *abastardized* thus. *David*.

Abate, *v. a.* [N. Fr. *abattre* = beat down.]
1. Beat down; lower, weaken; depress, hum-
ble; lessen.

This iron world
Brings down the stoutest hearts to lowest state;
For misery doth breakest minds *abate*.
Spenser, *Mother Hubbard's Tale*.

Time that changes all, yet changes us in vain,
The body, not the mind; nor can control
Th' immortal vigour, or *abate* the soul.
Dryden, *Virgil's Æneid*.

Who can tell whether the divine wisdom, to *abate*
the glory of those kings, did not reserve this work
to be done by a queen, that it might appear to be
his own immediate work?—*Sir J. Davies*, *On Ire-*
land.

If you did know to whom I gave the ring,
And how unwillingly I left the ring,
You would *abate* the strength of your displeasure.
Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

It may, however be thought that these several
facts are to be explained by the circumstance that
the rulers of the English Church had not yet come
to a rupture with the great bulk of those who had
preferred the ancient worship, and that they were
content to *abate* something of the breadth of their
own reforming principles purely for the sake of con-
ciliation. *Gloucester*, *The State in its Relations to*
the Church, ch. vii.

2. In *Law*. To *abate* a nuisance is to re-
move or lessen one. To *abate* a writ is, by
some exception, to defeat or overthrow it
(The verb in its legal sense is both *neuter*
and *active*, as may be seen in *Abate*,
n. 2.)

Abate, *v. n.*

1. Become lower, less, or weaker; or dimi-
nished in degree.

As day advanced the weather seem'd to *abate*.
Byron, *Don Juan*, ii. 30.

So pensive, dear! Is, then, thy warmth *abated*?
—*Shelton*, *School for Scandal*.

With *of*.

Our physicians have observed, that, in process
of time, some diseases have *abated* of their virulence,
and have, in a manner, worn out their malignity, so
as to be no longer mortal.—*Dryden*, *Preface to*
Hint and Lancer.

2. In *Law*.

A stranger *abated*, that is, entereth upon a house
and laid void by the death of him that last possessed
it, before the heir takes his possession, and so keepeth
him out. Wherefore, as he that putteth out him in
possession, is said to dispossess; so he that stoppeth in
between the former possessor and his heir, is said to
abate. In the latter signification thus: the writ of
the demandant shall *abate*, that is, shall be dis-
abled, frustrated, or overthrown. The typical *abate*
by covin, that is, that the nomination is defeated by
deceit.—*Cowell*, *Law Dictionary*.

A year and a day must elapse ere the right *abate*
from the 'lord in pursuit, for so was the lord called
over all Europe in the idioms of the several tongues,
and hence it cannot have been a very easy matter
for any man to take advantage of the poor-law,
while it remained any one's advantage to keep him
from falling into the state of pauperism; in other
words, no man whose labour still possessed any value
would be so cast upon the world as to have no refuge
but what the church in christian charity provided.—
Kemble, *Sacros in England*, b. ii. ch. 2.

Abatement, *s.*

1. Diminution, deduction, extenuation.

Xenophon tells us, that the city contained about

ten thousand houses, and allowing one man to every
house, who could have any share in the government
(the rest consisting of women, children, and ser-
vants), and making other obvious *abatement*, these
tyrants, if they had been careful to adhere together,
might have been a majority even of the people
collective.—*Swift*, *On the Contests in Athens and*
Rome.

Coffee has, in common with all nuts, an oil strongly
combined and entangled with earthy particles. The
most noxious part of oil exhalates in rising to the
abatement of near one quarter of its weight.—
Arbuthnot, *On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

The law of works is that law, which requires per-
fect obedience, without remission or *abatement*; so
that, by that law, a man cannot be just, or justi-
fied, without an exact performance of every tithe.—
Locke.

We cannot plead in *abatement* of our guilt, that
we were ignorant of our duty.—*Bishop Atterbury*,
Sermons.

It would be impossible, and not very useful, to de-
termine the precise *abatement* that must be made
from the poetic and rhetorical panegyrics that have
celebrated its fame, before they can be reconciled
with the sober language of historical truth.—*Bishop*
Thirlwall, *History of Greece*, ch. xiv.

2. In *Heraldry*. Mark, by the addition of
which to a coat of arms its dignity is
abased.

Throwing down the stars (the nobles and sena-
tors) to the ground; putting dishonourable *abate-*
ments into the fairest coats of arms.—*Dr. Spencer*,
Righteous Ruler.

Abater, *s.* One who abates.

Abaters of acrimony or sharpness, are expressed
oils of ripe vegetables, and all preparations of such:
as of almonds, pistachios, and other nuts.—*Arbuth-*
not, *On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Abatis, *s.* [Fr.] Fence, for military pur-
poses, made of stakes and felled trees.

Such also among the Slavonians were the viel,
encircled by an *abatis* of timber, or at most a paling,
and proper to repel not only an unexpected attack,
but even capable of resisting for a time the onset of
practised force; such in our time have been found
the stockades of the Burmeses, and the pah of the
New Zealanders, and if our skillful engineers have ex-
perienced no contemptible resistance, and the lives
of many brave and disciplined men have been sacri-
ficed in their reduction, we may admit that even the
equivocal of Christians, or Caracac, or Gilegous,
might, as fortresses, have serious claims to the
attention of a Roman commander.—*Kemble*, *Sacros*
in England, b. ii. ch. vii.

Yet there was a tradition on the subject, probably
of some antiquity, which appears to have assumed
various forms, one of which was adopted by Nepos,
who relates that Miltiades protected his flanks from
the enemy's cavalry by an *abatis*: a fact which it
may be thought Herodotus could scarcely have passed
over in silence, if it had been known to him.—*Bishop*
Thirlwall, *History of Greece*, ch. xiv.

Abawe, *v. a.* Dazzle. [see under *Awe*.]

Obsolete.

I saw the rose when I was nigh,
It was throned on a gossamer sight—
For such another, as I guess,
Afore me was no more vermillion,
I was *abawed* for merrill.

Chaucer, *Remount of the Rose*, 3615.

The original being:
Munt in *Abaw* de la merveille. (Weib.)

Abbacy, *s.* [Lat. *abbatia*.] Rights and office
of an abbot.

According to Felinus, an *abbacy* is the dignity it-
self, since an abbot is a term or word of dignity, and
not of office.—*Ayliffe*, *Parergon Juris Canonici*.

The temporal power throughout declared that it
did not bestow, or if it sold for any stipulated gift
or service the benefice attached to the see, the *ab-*
bay, or the prebend, it did not presume to sell the
spiritual function, but only the property of the en-
dowment. The sovereign was the legal lord, not of
the bishop or the abbot in his hierarchical, but
solely in his feudal rank.—*Milman*, *History of Latin*
Christianity, b. vii.

Abbatial, *adj.* Relating to an abbey.
Rare.

Abbatical government was probably much more
favourable to national prosperity than baronial
authority.—*Sir E. Eden*, *State of the Poor*, p. 50.

Abbé, *s.* French for *abbot*: (applied also in
France to a class of persons under the old
regime, who, having entered on the first
orders of the church, became men of letters,
tutors, &c.).

Ere long some bowing, snarling, smart *abbé*
Remarks two loit'ers that have lost their way.
Cropper, *Progress of Error*, l. 384.

He [Lord Mahon] is so bigoted a purist that he
transforms the *Abbé d'Estères* into an *Abbot*. We
do not like to see French words introduced into

English composition; but, after all, the first law
of writing, that law to which all other laws are sub-
ordinate, is this, that the words employed shall be
such as convey to the reader the meaning of the
writer. Now an *abbé* is the head of a religious
house; an *abbé* is quite a different sort of person.
It is better undoubtedly to use an English word than
a French word; but it is better to use a French
word than to misuse an English word.—*Macaulay*,
Foreign, *Lord Mahon's War of the Spanish Suc-*
cession.

Abbes, *s.* [Lat. *abbatissa*; whence A.S.
abbudisse, by contraction *abbesse*.] Su-
perior of an abbey, when a female.

On Jesse *abbatissan* mynster was *am broder*.
In this abbess's mynster was a certain brother.—
Alfred, *Translation of Bede's Historia Ecclesi-*
astica.

They fled

Into this abbey, whither we pursued them;
And here the *abbess* shuts the gate on us,
And will not suffer us to fetch him out.
Shakespeare, *Comedy of Errors*, v. 1.

Abbey, *s.* [Fr. *abbaye*.] Religious esta-
blishment, presided over by either an abbot
or abbess.

The clergy troubled for their benefices, the landed
gentry for their *abbey* and great titles.—*Macaulay*,
History of England, ch. i.

Abbot, *s.* [L. Lat. *abbas* = father.] Supe-
rior of an abbey, when a male.

At length with easy roads he came to Leicester.
Lodg'd in the abbey, where the reverend *abbot*,
With all his convent, honourably receiv'd him.
Shakespeare, *Henry VIII.*, iv. 1.

There was no longer an *Abbot* of Glastonbury or
an *Abbot* of Reading seated among the peers, and
possessed of revenues equal to those of a powerful
Earl.—*Macaulay*, *History of England*, ch. iii.

Abbreviate, *v. a.* [L. Lat. *abbreviatus*,
part. of *abbrevio*.] Shorten.

It is one thing to *abbreviate* by contracting, an-
other by cutting off. *Bacon*, *Essays*, 26.

Abbreviate, *s.* That which abbreviates.
Obsolete.

The *abbreviates* of life.—*Whitlock*, *Manners of the*
English, p. 4.

Abbreviation, *s.*

1. Act of abbreviating; shortening.

Abbreviation and prolongation of life stand upon
the same foundation; and the self-same arguments
either confirm them, or overthrow them, both to-
gether.—*Smith*, *Portrait of Old Age*, p. 201.

2. Compendium or abridgement.

Such is the propriety and energy of them all, that
they can never be changed, but to disadvantage, ex-
cept in the circumstance of our using *abbreviations*.
—*Swift*.

Abbreviator, *s.* One who abbreviates.

But if, compared only with the older lucians,
the assertion of Dr. Hinds is found untenable, what
will it be found, if we compare Whately with the
logicians of the Kantian and Leibnizian school, of
whose writings neither the Archbishop, nor his *ab-*
bricator, seems ever to have heard.—*Sir W.*
Hamilton, *Lectures*, *Logic*, lect. ii.

Abbreviature, *s.* Same as *Abbreviation*.
Obsolete.

He is a good man, who grieves rather for him that
injuries him, than for his own suffering; who prays
for him that wrongs him, forgiving all his faults;
who sooner shows mercy than anger; who loses
violence to his appetite, in all things endeavouring
to subdue the flesh to the spirit. This is an excel-
lent *abbreviature* of the whole duty of a Christian.—
Jeremy Taylor, *Guide to Devotion*.

The hand of Providence writes often by *abbrevia-*
tures, hieroglyphics, or short characters.—*Sir T.*
Browne, *Christian Morals*, § 25.

A, B, C, *s.* Alphabet.

Then comes the question like an *a, b, c*, book
Shakespeare, *King John*, l. 1.

As alphabets in ivory employ,
Hear after hear, the yet unlettered boy,
Sorting and puzzling with a deal of gloze,
Those seeds of science called his *A, B, C*.

Abdicant, *adj.* [Lat. *abdicans*, -antis.] Ab-
dicating, renouncing. *Obsolete*, rare.

Take off their vizards, and underneath appear
wicked Jews, murderers of Christians, monks *abdi-*
cant of their orders.—*Whitlock*, *Manners of the*
English, p. 83.

Abdicato, *v. a.* [Lat. *abdicco*, part. *abdi-*
catus = renounce, resign.]

1. Resign, or lay down, office or authority.

a. In general.

The father will disinheritor or *abdicato* that power

he hath, rather than suffer it to be forced to a willing injustice.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy, To the Reader.*

The ergas-bearers abdicated their service.—*Gibbon, Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, ch. lxvii.*

b. A throne or crown.

He [Amurath II.] determined to abdicate the throne in favour of his second son, Prince Mahomet, &c.—*Sir E. Creasy, History of the Ottoman Turks, ch. iv.*

He [Charles II.] was utterly without ambition. He detected business, and would sooner have abdicated his crown than have undergone the trouble of really directing the administration.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. i.*

c. A bishopric or cardinalate.

Heros and Lazarus, the Gallic bishops, were denounced in the strongest terms to the African Council as vagabond, turbulent, and intriguing prelates, who had either *abdicated* or abandoned their sees, and travelled about sowing strife and calumny wherever they went.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity, b. ii. ch. ii.*

He had been invested by the same gentle violence in the rank of a Cardinal; and in that character had wrought his temporary triumph in Milan. Already had he addressed an earnest argument to Pope Nicholas II., to be allowed to abdicate the weary, unthankful, unmonastic office. Danial saw the monk, in all but its personal austerity, departing from the character of Hildebrand.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity, b. vii. ch. i.*

d. The papacy.

When Gregory VI., compelled to abdicate the Papacy, retired into Germany, he was followed by Hildebrand; on Gregory's death Hildebrand returned for a short time to his beloved retreat at Clugny.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity, b. vii. ch. i.*

2. Dethrone, disgrace, deprive of office or right. Obsolete.

Scaliger would needs turn down Hoener, and abdicate him after the possession of three thousand years.—*Deplan, Preface to Third Miss. Lang.*

The Turks abdicated Comitus, the next heir, from the empire, because he was so much given to his book.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy, To the Reader.*

Abdication. s. Act of abdicating an office.

Neither doth it appear how a prince's *abdication* can make any other sort of vacancy in the throne, than would be caused by his death; since he cannot abdicate for his children, otherwise than by his own consent in form to a bill from the two houses.—*Swift, On the Sentiments of a Church of England Man.*

On the other hand, we fully admit that, if the Long Parliament had pronounced the departure of Charles from London an *abdication*, and had called Essex or Northumberland to the throne, the new prince might have safely been suffered to reign without such restrictions.—*Macaulay, Essays, Hallam's Constitutional History.*

Abditory. s. [L. *lat. abditiorum*.] Place for keeping or putting by anything. *Obsolete, rare.*

Abditiorum. An *abditory* or place to hide and preserve goods, plate, money, or a chest in which relics are kept.—*Conrad, Latin Dictionary.*

In the center of the kernel or grain, as the safest *abditary*, is the source of germination.—*Dr. Robinson, Rudens, p. 133.*

Abdomen. s. [Lat. *abdomen*.] Belly.

The *abdomen* may be considered as the fundamental part of the frame, inasmuch as it is never wanting in moisture, fatness, and as it contains part which are the first formed in the embryo, and are the centres and sources of organic life.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Abdominal. adj. Constituted by, or appertaining to, the abdomen.

A vegetative sensuousness of form prevails in fishes throughout the vertebral column of the trunk, which is made up of only two kinds of vertebrae, characterized by the direction of the parapneustics; these in the *abdominal* region are internal, usually stand out, and support ribs; but in the caudal region they bend down and coalesce at their extremities.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy, lect. iii. p. 62.*

This has been shown distinctly by Emmert in regard to the hydrocyanic acid; which, when introduced into the hind leg of an animal after the *abdominal* norta has been tied, produces no effect till the ligature be removed, but then acts with rapidity.—*Christison, Treatise on Poisons, pt. i. ch. i. sect. 1.*

Abdominous. adj. With an excess of abdomen. *Rhetorical.*

Gorgonius sits *abdominous* and wan,
Like a fat squab upon a Chinese fan.
Cowper, Progress of Error.

Abduce. v. a. [Lat. *abduca*.] Draw from one point to, or towards, another. *Obsolete, rare.*

If we *abduce* the eye unto either corner, the object will not duplicate; for, in that position, the axis of the cones remain in the same plain, as is demonstrated in the optics delivered by Galen.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors, iii. 20.*

Abduct. v. a. Take away privily and forcibly.

One must needs vote, for the thing is self-evident, that his majesty has been *abducted*, or spirited away, 'enlevé,' by some person or persons unknown; in which case, what will the constitution say us do?—*Carlyle, French Revolution, pt. ii. b. iv. ch. iv.*

Abduction. s.

1. Taking away: (generally applied to the forcible carrying off of persons, especially children, and females with an intent to constrain them to marry).

The other remaining offence, that of kidnapping, being the forcible *abduction*, or stealing away of a man, woman, or child, from their own country.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries, iv. 18.*

2. In *Anatomy*. Act of an abductor muscle. They [the muscles] can stir the limb inward, outward, forward, backward, upward, downward; they can perform *abduction*, *adduction*, flexion, extension.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age.*

Abductor. s. In *Anatomy*. That which draws away: (chiefly applied to muscles.) See *Flexor*.

He supposed the constrictors of the eyelids must be strengthened in the supercilious; the *abductors* in drunkards and contemplative men, who have the same steady and grave motion of the eye.—*Arbutnot and Pope, Martinus Scribnerus.*

Abear. v. a. [A.S. *abearan*.]

1. Bear, or comport, oneself. *Obsolete.*
Thus did the gentle knight himself *abear*,
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 9. 43.

2. Tolerate. *Colloquial, vulgar.*

Abearance. s. Comportment, behaviour. *Obsolete.*

Good *abearance* or good behaviour.—*Sir W. Blackstone.*

Abearing. verbal abs. Same as *Abearance. Obsolete.*

Not to be released till they found sureties for their *good abearing*.—*Lord Herbert of Cherbury, History of Henry VIII. p. 381.*

Abecodarian. s. [Aheca—A, B, C.] One engaged on the A, B, C. *Obsolete.*

Abecodarian. One that teaches the cross-row.—*Cocke's Dictionary.*

Abecodary. adj. Inscribed with the alphabet. *Obsolete.*

This is pretended from the sympathy of two needles touched with the loadstone, and placed in the centre of two *abecodary* circles, or rings of letters, described round about them, one friend keeping one, and another the other, and agreeing upon an hour wherein they will communicate.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors, ii. 2.*

Abéche. v. a. [N.Fr. *abecher*.] Feed, as an old bird feeds its young. *Obsolete, rare.*

But might I gotten as ye tolde,
So moche, that my lady woulde
Me fede with her glad semidant;
Though we lacke all the remenant,
Yet shoulde I somedell ben *abeched*,
And for the time well refreshed.
Gower, Confessio Amantis. (Rich.)

Abéd. uln. On bed.

a. Used where we now say *in bed*.

It was a shame for them to mar their complexions, yea and conditions too, with long lying *abed*: when she was of their age, she would have made a handkerchief by that time o' day.—*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.*

b. Used where we now say *to bed. Obsolete.*

Her mother dream'd before she was deliver'd,
That she was brought *abed* of a luzzard.
Beaumont and Fletcher, False One. iv. 3.

Aberdavine. s. *Carduelis spinus* (a bird of the finch kind, called also *siskin*).

The birds that I took for *aberdavines* were real sparrows.—*White, Natural History of Selborne, Letter to Hoo. James Barrington, viii. 221.*

Aberr. v. n. [Lat. *aberrari*.] Err. *Obsolete.*
Although we should concede a right and left in Nature; yet in this common and received account we may *aberr* from the proper acception, mistaking one side for another.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors, p. 180.*

Dieters were out in their account, *aberr*ing several ways from the true and just compute, and calling that one year, which perhaps might be another.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors, iv. 12.*

Aberrance. s. See *Aberration*.

Could a man be composed to such an advantage of constitution, that it should not at all adulterate the images of his mind; yet this secret nature would alter the crisis of his understanding, and render it as obnoxious to *aberrances*, as now.—*Glauville, Septima Scritifica, ch. xvi.*

Aberrancy. s. Same as *Aberrance. Obsolete.*

They do not only swarm with errors, but *svies* depending thereon. Thus they commonly assert us men any further than he deserves his reason, or compasses with their *aberrancies*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors, i. 3.*

Aberrant. adj. Chiefly used in *Biology*. Departing from a type or standard.

The more *aberrant* any form is, the greater must have been the number of connecting forms, which, on my theory, have been exterminated or utterly lost. And we have some evidence of *aberrant* forms having suffered severely from extinction, for they are generally represented by extremely few species. The genera *Orulithorichus* and *Lepidostichus*, for instance, would not have been less *aberrant* had they been represented by a dozen species instead of a single one.—*Darwin, Origin of Species, ch. xiii.*

Aberration. s.

1. Act of swerving; deviation.

If it be a mistake, there is no heresy in such an harmless *aberration*; the probability of it will not lose it a lapse of easy pardon.—*Glauville, Septima Scritifica, ch. xi.*

Such *aberrations* proceed, in both instances, from minor laws, which at particular points meet the larger laws, and thus alter their normal action.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England, vol. i. ch. i.*

a. Applied to the mind.

In dreams the exclusion of external sensations is generally more complete than in madness, or the ordinary state of intoxication; and here, accordingly, the excessus of *aberration* appears to be the wildest.—*Sir H. Holland, Chapters on Mental Physiology, vi. 117.*

The combination of these conditions is so various, the changes amongst them often so rapid, as to vary degree of such mental *aberration*, as well as the diversity of forms under which they occur: from the simple reverie of the absent man, to the wildest incoherencies of the maniac.—*Ibid. vi. 111.*

vb. In *Optics*. Applied to light.

The correction for the *aberration* of light is said, on high authority, not to be perfect, even in the most perfect organ, the eye.—*Darwin, Origin of Species, vi. 202.*

2. Departure from a type or standard. See *Aberrant*.

In the following places I purpose, inter alia, to throw out a few general hints; first, on the fact of *aberration* as a mere matter of experience; and, secondly, on some of the causes to which the physiological would, in many instances, endeavour to refer it.—*P. F. Holland, On Variation of Species, pp. 2, 3.*

In whichever light, therefore, *aberration* is viewed by us; whether as a matter of experience . . . or as probable from analogy . . . we affirm that it does, *ipso facto*, exist.—*Ibid. p. 15.*

Abét. v. a. [A.S. *betan*.] enkindle, animate: *betan* in A.S. and the allied dialects was specially connected with the substantive *fyr*=fire.] Urge, stimulate, encourage, egg on, support, sustain, help: (once indifferent, but almost always taken by modern writers in an *ill* sense).

To *abet* significantly, in our common law, as much as to encourage or set on.—*Conrad, Latin Dictionary.*

Then shall I soon, quoth he, return again,
Abet that virgin's curse dissolute.

And shortly back return, *Spenser, Faerie Queen, i.*
A widow who by solemn vows,
Contracted to me, for my spouse,
Comb'd with him to break her word,
And has *abett* all.
Bulwer, Hothouse, iii. 3.

They *abett* both parties in the civil war, and always furnished supplies to the weaker side, lest there should be an end put to these fatal divisions.—*Addison, Freeholder, no. 28.*

Abét. s. Same as *Abement. Obsolete.*

I am this one; the *abement* were into me:
As well as thee, if that I should ascend,
Through mine *abét*, that be thine honour shent.
Chaucer, Troilus and Criseyde, li. 357.

Abétment. s. Act of abetting. *Obsolete.*
These fresh stirrings . . . that seemed to require

their *abetment*.—*Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie Woltemune*, p. 542.

Abetter. s. One who abets.

Whilst calumny has two such potent *abetters*, we are not to wonder at its growth.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Abettor. s. Same as Abetter, which latter word (as *abet* is of Anglo-Saxon origin) is the preferable form.

You shall be still plain Torrismond with me,
Th' *abettor*, partner (if you like the name),
The husband of a tyrant, but no king.

Tragedy, Spanish Friar.

These considerations, though they may have no influence on the multitude, ought to sink into the minds of those who are the *abettors*.—*Addison, Freetholder*, no. 50.

But the Americans and their *abettors* were not content with defensive law.—*Southey, Life of Arden*, i. 63.

He gave a general absolution to mankind; but from this all-embracing act of mercy he excepted his deadly enemies, and those of the Church, Henry so called the King, the usurping Pontiff Guilebert, and those who were their counsellors and *abettors* in their ungodly cause.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. vii. ch. iii.

Abeyance. s. [N.Fr. *aboyer* = bark at; whence *abbaunce* = expectation.] Discontinuance with capability of resumption.

The right of fee-simple lies in *abeyance*, when it is all only in the remembrance, intention, and consideration of the law. The frank tenement of the glebe of the parsonage, is in nonum during the time that the parsonage is void, but is in *abeyance*.—*Coitell, Law Dictionary*.

The high office which had once been considered as hereditary in his family, remained in *abeyance*, and the intention of the aristocratic party was that there should never be another Stadholder.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i.

Abhor. v. a. [Lat. *abhorreo*.]

1. Hate, with acrimony; loathe.

Justly thou *abhorrest*

That son, who on the quiet state of men
Knech trouble brought, affecting to subside
National liberty. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 79.

A church of England man *abhorreth* the humour of the age, in delighting to fling scoundals upon the clergy in general.—*Swift, Sentiments of a Church of England Man*.

2. Disdain, shrink from.

Thou didst not *abhor* the Virgin's womb.—*Ten Drem*.

Abhorrence. s. Act of abhorring; detestation.

It draws upon him the hatred and *abhorrence* of all men here; and subjects him to the wrath of God hereafter. *South, Sermons*.

Cyprian laid grounds, if not for his *abhorrence*, for his fears of Novatianism.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. i. ch. i.

But where the boundaries of sects are well-defined, and their religious convictions deeply rooted, when an active, zealous body of unopposed clergy exists; where there is no religious indifference, but, on the contrary, a jealous maintenance of the distinctive doctrine of the particular creed, and a sensitive *abhorrence* of proselytism; where every member is regarded as the property of the congregation, whose defection to another sect is resented as a common loss, and whose seduction is viewed as a common injury—there the endeavours of an endowed clergy to draw the entire people within their fold, however earnest and unswerving, will certainly fail of success.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, Testimony of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. ix.

Abhorreny. s. Same as Abhorrence. *Obsolete*.

The first tendency to any injustice that appears, must be suppressed with a show of wonder and *abhorreny* in the parents and governors.—*Locke, On Education*, § 110.

Abhorrent. adj.

1. Struck with abhorrence.

For if the worlds
In worlds inclosed could on his senses burst,
He would *abhorrent* turn.

Thomas, Seasons, Summer, 310.

2. Contrary to; inconsistent with.

With *from*.

This I conceive to be an hypothesis well worthy a rational belief; and yet it is so *abhorrent* from the vulgar, that they would as soon believe Anaxagoras that snow is black, as him that should affirm it is not white.—*Gasselle, Sceptis Scientifica*, ch. xii.

With *o*.

Why then these foreign thoughts of state employment.

Abhorrent to your function and your breeding?

Poor droning trants of impractical cells,
Bred in the fellowship of bearded boys,
What wonder is it if you know not men? *Dryden*.

The address to the Emperor commences in an Oriental tone of adulation, the servility of which would have been as *abhorrent* to an ancient Roman as its impudency to a primitive Christian.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ii. ch. iii.

Abhorrer. s. One who abhors; hater, detester.

The lower clergy were railed at, for disputing the power of the bishops, by the known *abhorrer* of episcopacy.—*Swift, Examiner*, no. 21.

Specially applied to the holders of certain extreme political views in Charles II.'s time.

Wherever the Church and Court party prevailed, addresses were framed containing expressions of the highest regard to his Majesty, the most entire acquiescence in his wisdom, the most dutiful submission to his prerogative, and the deepest abhorrence of those who endeavoured to encroach upon it, by prescribing to him any time for assembling the parliament. Thus the nation came to be distinguished into petitioners and *abhorrer*.—*Hume, History of England*, an. 1680.

Abhorring. verbal abs.

1. Loathing; repugnance. *Obsolete*.

I find no deep in my strength; my provisions are not cut off; I find no *abhorring* in my appetite.—*Donne, Devotions*.

2. Object of abhorrence. *Obsolete*.

They shall be an *abhorring* unto all flesh.—*Isaiah*, lvi. 44.

Abidance. s. Continuance. *Obsolete*.

When all the earth shall melt into nothing, and the seas send their tiny billows; so long is his *abidance* [in Purgatory].—*The Puritan*, ii. 1.

Abide. v. n. [A.S. *anbidan*.]

1. Dwell, or stay, in a place.

Thy servant became surety for the lad unto my father, saying, if I bring him not unto thee, then I shall bear the blame to my father for ever. Now therefore I pray thee, let thy servant *abide* instead of the lad, a bondman to my lord; and let the lad go up with his brethren.—*Genesis*, xiv. 32, 33.

The Marquis Dorset, as I hear, is fled
To Richmond, in the parts where he *abides*.

Shakspeare, Richard III., iv. 2.

Those who apply themselves to learning, are forced to acknowledge our God, incorruptible and unchangeable; who is the only true being, and *abides* for ever above the highest heavens, from whence he beholds all the things that are done in heaven and earth.—*Bishop Stillingfleet, Defence of Discourse on British Idolatry*.

With *with* before a person, and *at* or *in* before a place.

It is better that I give her to thee, than that I should give her to another man: *abide with me*.—*Genesis*, xix. 19.

And whether for good, or whether for ill,

It is not mine to say;

But still with the house of Amundeville
He *abideth* night and day.

Myron, Don Juan, xvi. 40, song.

For thy servant vowed a vow, while I *abode* at Geshur in Syria, saying, if the Lord shall bring me again indeed to Jerusalem, then I will serve the Lord.—*2 Samuel*, xv. 8.

'You' said the voice, 'thy dream was good,
While thou *abodest* in the land.
It was the stirring of the blood.'

Trangson, The Two Vipers.

2. Be permanent, last: endure without offence, anger, or contradiction.

They that trust in the Lord shall be as mount Zion, which cannot be removed, but *abideth* for ever.—*Psalms*, cxxv. 1.

The fear of the Lord temeth to life; and he that hath it shall *abide* satisfied.—*Proverbs*, xix. 23.

There can be no steady without time; and the mind must *abide* and dwell upon things, or be always a stranger to the inside of them.—*South, Sermons*.

Who can *abide*, that against their own doctors, six whole books should by their fatherhoods be imperiously outbruded upon God and his church?—*Bishop Hall*.

3. With *by* in the sense of defending = supporting, or relying; as, to *abide by* his testimony; to *abide by* his own skill; to *abide by* an opinion; to *abide by* a man.

Nevertheless, the poor fellow was obstinate enough to *abide by* what he said at first.—*Fielding, Joseph Andrews*.

Abide. v. a.

1. Wait for, expect, attend, wait upon: (used of things prepared for persons, as well as of persons expecting things).

Home is he brought, and laid in sumptuous bed,
Where many skillful leeches him *abide*,
To save his limbs. *Spenser, Faerie Queene*, i. 5, 17.

Where lions war, and battle for their dens,
Poor harmless lambs *abide* their enmity.

Shakspeare, Henry VI. Part III., ii. 4.

Bonds and afflictions *abide* me.—*Acts*, xx. 23.

2. Bear, or stand by, the consequences of a thing.

Ah me! they little know

How dearly I *abide* that boast so vain.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 82.

3. Bear or support, without being conquered or destroyed.

But the Lord he is the true God, he is the living God, and an everlasting king: At his wrath the earth shall tremble, and the nations shall not be able to *abide* his indignation. *Jeremiah*, x. 19.

Girl with circumstantial tides

He still calamitous constraint *abides*.

Pope, Homer's Odyssey, iv. 750.

4. Tolerate, bear without aversion: (in which sense it is commonly used with a negative).

Thou must not *abide* Trifles; this is but love of thyself. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, ii.

Abider. s. One who abides, endures, or lasts out. *Obsolete*.

He said they [the soldiers] were masters in war, and ornaments of peace, speedy warriors, and strong *abiders*, triumphant both in camps and courts.—*Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poole*.

Abiding. verbal abs. Continuance; stay; fixed state. *Antiquated*.

We are strangers before face and sojourners, as were all our fathers: our days on the earth are as a shadow, and there is none *abiding*.—*1 Chronicles*, xxix. 15.

The air in that region is so violently removed, and carried about with such swiftness, as nothing in that place can consist or have *abiding*.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

Abigail. s. [The direct etymology of this word is uncertain: it goes back to Abigail of Carmel (1 Samuel, xxv.); but it is probable that its present use is referable to Abigail Hill, the famous Mrs. Masham.] Waiting-maid; maid in attendance.

A charitable Countess Baulin-Villiers, struck with the little bright-eyed attendance from her carriage window, picks her up; has her secured, clothed; and rears her in her fluctuating miscellaneous way, to be, about the age of twenty, a nondescript, but mountain-maker, sonneteer, court beauty, fine lady, *Abigail*, and scion of royalty.—*Carlyle, The Diamond Necklace*.

Abillate. v. a. Enable. *Obsolete, catechrestic*.

Does it carry any show of probability that the Apostles of our Lord would have ventured, on the strength of diabolical arts, to have wrought miracles before an eye so expert therein, and *abillated* either to outvie, or at least, to detect them?—*Bacon*, (Ord MS.).

Ability. s. [N.Fr. *habileté*.]

1. Power to do anything.

If aught in my *ability* may serve

To lighten what thou suffer'st.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 744.

They gave after their *ability* unto the treasure.—*Ezra*, ii. 69.

If any man minister, let him do it as of the *ability* which God giveth. *1 Peter*, iv. 11.

2. Capacity of mind; force of understanding; mental power.

Children in whom there was no blemish, but well-favoured and skilful in all wisdom, and cunning in knowledge, and understanding science, and such as had *ability* in them to stand in the king's palace.—*David*, i. 1.

'Tis fit that Cæsar have his place,

For, sure, he fills it up with great *ability*.

Shakspeare, Othello, iii. 3.

He was his own Prime Minister, and performed the duties of that arduous situation with an *ability* and industry which could not be reasonably expected from one who had in infancy succeeded to a crown, and who had been surrounded by flatterers before he could speak.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i.

Of the three points which Aristotle directs the orator to claim credit for, it might seem at first sight that one, viz. good-will, be unnecessary to be mentioned; since *ability* and integrity would appear to comprehend, in most cases at least, all that is needed.—*Whately, Rhetoric*, pt. ii. ch. iii. § 3.

In the plural number.

Your *abilities* are too infant-like for doing much alone.—*Shakspeare, Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

All our abilities, gifts, nature, shapes, Severals and generals of grace exact, Achievements, plots, orders, pretensions, Excellencies to the field, or speech for truce, Success or loss, what is or is not, serves As stuff for these two to make paradoxes.

Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night*, I. 3.

Whether it may be thought necessary, that in certain tracts of country, like what we call parishes, there should be one man, at least, of abilities to read and write?—*See 17.*

From such a school it might be expected that a young man who wanted neither abilities nor unblameable ities would have come forth a great and good king.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. 3.

At all events, the unanswerable testimony to the abilities of Stilleho, if not to his fidelity, is that which seemed to be the immediate, inevitable consequence of his disservice and execution. No sooner was Stilleho dead, than Rounie lay open to the barlarian compomer.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ii. ch. 1.

Do all my abilities. Do all I can.

I will do
All my abilities in thy behalf.

Shakespeare, *Othello*, III. 3.

Abject. adj. [Lat. *abjectus* = thrown away as of no value.] Mean, servile, base, depressed.

a. Applied to persons.

Honest men, who tell their sovereigns what they expect from them, and what obedience they shall be always ready to pay them, are not upon an equal foot with base and abject flatterers.—*Addison, Whig Examiner*.

b. Applied to condition and things.

The ether thy example stands,
But how much from the top of wondrous glory,
Strondest of mortal men,
To lowest pitch of abject fortune that art fall'n.

Milton, *Samson Agonistes*, 109.

We see man and woman in the highest innocence and perfect ad id est abject state of guilt and infirmity.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 273.

To what base ends, and by what abject ways,
Are mortals urg'd thro' sacred lust of praise?

Pope, *Essay on Criticism*.

And even of Montesquieu he speaks with less enthusiasm than of that abject thing, Crébillon the younger, a scribbler as licentious as La Fontaine and as dull as Rabelais.—*Macaulay, Essays, Walpole's Letters*.

Abject. s. Castaway. *Obsolete.*

Yes, the abjects gathered themselves together against me.—*Psalms*, xxv. 15.

Abject. v. a. Throw away. *Obsolete, rare.*

What is it that can make this saint so stoop and abject of himself so basely?—*Fletcher, Alcomastie*, p. 48.

Abjectness. s. Attribute suggested by Abjected.

Our Saviour would love at no less rate than death; and, from the supereminence height of glory, stooped and abased himself to the sufferance of the extremest of unlikelihood, and sunk himself to the bottom of abjectness, to exalt our condition to the contrary extreme.—*Boyle, Works*.

Abjection. s. Meanness of mind; servility; baseness.

That this should be termed baseness, abjection of mind, or servility, is it credible?—*Hooke, Ecclesiastical Polity*, v. 17.

The just medium lies betwixt pride and the abjection, the two extremes.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

Abjectly. adv. In an abject manner.

Let him, that thinks of me so abjectly, know that this gold must come in a stratagem.—*Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus*, II. 3.

Abjectness. s. Abjection, servility, meanness.

By humility I mean not the abjectness of a base mind; but a prudent care not to over-act on ourselves upon any account.—*Irish, Cosmology Sacred*, II. 7.

Abjuration. s. Act of abjuring; oath taken for that end.

Until Henry VIII. his time, if a man, having committed felony, could go into a church or church-yard before he were apprehended, he might not be taken from thence to the usual trial of law, but confessing his fault to the justices, or to the coroner, gave his oath to forsake the realm for ever, which was called *abjuration*.

There is likewise another oath of *abjuration*, which laymen and clergymen are both obliged to take; and that is, to abjure the Pretender.—*Aglyffe, Paragon Juris Canonici*.

The oath of *abjuration* comes close on the oath of allegiance.—*Macaulay, Essays, Hallam's Constitutional History*.

Abjuro. v. a. [Lat. *abjuro*.] Renounce upon oath; renounce solemnly.

No man, therefore, that hath *abjured* his religion, and sworn allegiance to a pre-conceived fantastical hypothesis, can undertake the defence of such a supposition. *Sir M. Hale*.

I put myself to thy direction, and I speak mine own detraction; here *abjuro* The talents and blames I laid upon myself.

Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, IV. 3.

Whereby he hoped the queen to have *abjur'd*.

Drayton, *Barons' Wars*, IV.

Sir Thomas Dyke, member for Grinstead, and Lord Norris, son of the Earl of Arundel, talked of moving an address requesting the king to banish for ever from the Court and the Council that evil adviser who had misled two of His Majesty's Royal uncles, had betrayed the liberties of the people, and had *abjured* the Protestant religion.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xliii.

Abjuro. v. n. Take oath of abjuration.

One Thomas Harding of Buckinghamshire, an ancient man, who had *abjur'd* in the year 1566, was now observed to often into woods, and sometimes reading. *Bishop Burnet, History of the Reformation*, I. 161.

The case of sacrifice is very considerable, being, of all, the most forbore; for, being denied the privilege of sanctuary, it could not *abjur*. For pendant to sanctuary; whether the offender did first fly, and then *abjur*.—*Sauter, Rights of the Kingdom*, p. 173.

Abjurement. s. Renunciation. *Obsolete.*

Such sins as these are venial in youth, especially if expiated with timely *abjurement*. *John Hall, Preface to his Poems*.

Abjection. s. [Lat. *abjectionis* = weaning.]

Mode of grafting, by which the juice of the parent tree is made to feed the graft till it strikes. *Rare.*

Grafting by approach, or *abjection*, is to be performed when the stock you would graft on, and the tree from which you would take your graft, stand so near together that they may be joined. *Milner's Gardener's Dictionary: Grafting*, (Rich.)

Abjection. s. [Lat. *abjectionis* = remove

ceiling, roof, or covering (*laquear*.) Opening of the ground about the roots of tree to let the air and water operate upon them. *Rare.*

Trench the ground, and make it ready for the spring: Prepare also soil, and use it where you have occasion: The borders, therefore, as yet roots of trees, where *abjection* is requisite.—*Erigen, Cyclopaedia hortensis*.

The tenure in chief is the very root that doth maintain this silver stem, that by many rich and fruitful branches spreadeth itself; so if it be suffered to starve, by want of *abjection*, and other good husbandry, this yearly fruit will much decrease.—*Bacon, Offices of Abjuration*.

Abjection. s. [Lat. *abjectionis* = Act of

taking away. *Rare.*

Unhappy were was sin in the dourative, the *abjection* of it is contra bonum Dei.—*Jeremy Taylor, (Ord MS.)*

Abjative. adj. [Lat. *abjativus*.] Apper-

taining to abjection. *Rare.*

Where the heart is forestalled with mis-opinion, *abjative* directions are found needful to unlearn error, ere we can learn truth.—*Bishop Hall, Sermons*, 15 Sept. 1622. (Ord MS.)

Abjative. s. Sixth case of the Latin nouns.

The Dean he bids that if the Priests by trade be Gentiles, Devils they shall be made; Avaricious he'll make a Venetian.

Brother from Hell to save by *Abjative*.

Translation of *Apocrypha Galilee*; about A.D. 1623. T. Wright, in *Appendix to Poems of Walter Major*, p. 246.

Able. adj. [Fr. *habile*. At the same time

there is in A.S. the word *abl*:

*Cweð jæt þu *abl* and craft,

And ðu mōð-seða

Mira wunne?—*Ciedmon*.

Said that thy strength and power,

And thy wit

Would be greater.]

1. Having strong or active faculties of mind

or body.

Henry VII. was not afraid of an *able* man, as Lewis the Eleventh was. But, contrariwise, he was served by the *ablest* men that were to be found; without which his affairs could not have prospered as they did.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Such combat faculties he hath, that show a weak mind, and an *able* body, for which the prince admires him.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.* II. 3.

Peys, the *ablest* man in the English Admiralty, drew up, in the year 1683, a memorial on the state of his department, for the information of Charles.

A few months later Beauclerc, the *ablest* man in the French Admiralty, having visited England for the especial purpose of ascertaining her maritime strength, laid the result of his inquiries before Lewis.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. 40.

Hampden, Pym, Vane, Cromwell, are discriminated from the *ablest* politicians of the succeeding generation, by the strong elements which distinguish the men who produce revolutions from the men whom revolutions produce.—*Macaulay, Essays, Sir William Temple*.

2. Having power sufficient.

All unskilful acknowledge themselves *able* and sufficient to do many things, which actually they never do. *South, Sermons*.

Every man shall give as he is *able*, according to the blessing of the Lord thy God, which he hath given thee.—*Deuteronomy*, xvi. 17.

With to before a verb.

Wrath is cruel, and anger is outrageous; but who is *able* to stand before envy?—*Proverbs*, xxvii. 4.

With for. *Rare.*

There have been some inventions also, which have been *able* for the utterance of articulate sounds, as the speaking of certain words. *Bishop Wilkins, Mathematicall Magick*.

3. Fit; proper; showing ability.

A man is *able* to do what he will.

No man wrote *abler* state papers.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. 3.

In their madness, they attacked the bravest captains and the *ablest* statesmen of the distressed Commonwealth.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. 3.

Able. v. a. Make able; enable. *Obsolete.*

Plates sin with gold,

And the strong lance of justice blunts breaks;

Arm it with ruses, a jockey's snare doth pervert it.

None thus offend, none, I say none; I'll *able* 'em;

Take that of me, my friend.

Shakespeare, *King Lear*, IV. 6.

One of those small beads, fitted so,

This soul inform'd; and *abled* it to row

Itself with tiny oars. *Donne*.

When shall we choose

As the most apt and *abled* instrument

To minister it to him?—*R. Jonson, Sermons*, II. 1.

The plant, thus *abled*, to itself did force

A place where no place was. *Donne*.

Able-bodied. adj. With adequate bodily

strength.

It lies in the power of every fine woman, to seem at least but a downy *able-bodied* man to his majesty's service.—*Addison, Freethinker*, no. 1.

Ablegation. s. [Lat. *ablegatio, -onis*.] Dis-

missal. *Rare.*

I appeal to many free judges, how likely these liquid particles are to prove themselves of that nature and power as to be *able*, by erecting and knitting themselves together for a moment of time, to bear themselves some with one joint contention of strength to cause an arbitrary *ablegation* of the spirits into this or that determinate part of the body.—*De H. More, A treatise against Atheism*, I. II. 7. (Rich.)

Ableness. s. *Obsolete.*

1. Ability.

That nation doth so excel, both for civility and *ableness*, that from neighbour countries they ordinarily come, some to strive, some to learn, some to behold. *Sir P. Sidney*.

2. Capability.

Would you think him wise, if he should say he had made a clock, which had a posse, a sufficient *ableness* to strike, though infinitely it should never strike, as being disorderly placed?—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 204.

Ablado. v. n. [Lat. *ablado* = spurt off from,

depart from type.] Differ; diverge. *Obsolete.*

Neither does it much *ablado* from this, that our English divines at Dort call the decree of God, whereby he hath appointed in and by Christ to save those that repent, believe, and persevere, Decretum incontinentis salutis omnium, etc.—*Bishop Hall, Reversion*, p. 376.

The wise advice of our Seven, not much *ablading* from the counsel of that blessed Apostle.—*Bishop Hall, Bala of Gilead*, VII. 1.

Ablation. s. [Lat. *ablutio, -onis*.]

1. Act of cleansing or washing clean.

There is a natural analogy between the *ablation* of the body and the purification of the soul: between eating the holy bread and drinking the sacred chalice, and a participation of the body and blood of Christ.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthing Communion*.

2. Water used in washing.

Wash'd by the briny *ablado*, the plous train
Are cleans'd, and cast the *ablations* in the main.

Pope, *Rome's Road*.

Ablly. adv. With ability.

The whole of the American line had been *ablly*

fortified under the direction of the celebrated Polish general, Kosciuszko, who was now serving as a volunteer in Cato's army.—*Sir K. Crayag, Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, Saratoga.*

Abnegate. *v. a.* [Lat. *abnegatus*, part. of *abnego*.] Deny. Rare.

They have *abnegated* the idea of independent rights of the people.—*Do Loma, On the English Constitution.*

A God-created man, all but *abnegating* the character of man.—*Carlyle, The Diamond Necklace.*

Abnegation. *s.* Denial; renunciation.

The *Abnegation* or renouncing of all his own holds and interests, and trusts of all that man is most apt to depend upon, that he may the more expeditiously follow Christ.—*Hannumond.*

His given judicious confirmation, judicious *abnegation*, censure and approval.—*Carlyle, The Diamond Necklace.*

Abnegator. *s.* One who denies, renounces, or opposes, anything.

A scrupulous generation wholly made of fraud, policies, and practices; lovers of the world, and haters of truth and godliness; fighters against the light, producers of darkness, persecutors of marriage, and patrons of brothels; *abnegators* and dispensers against the laws of God.—*Sir E. Scawley, State of Religion.*

Abnormal. *adj.* [Lat. *ab* = from, *norma* = rule, standard.] Departing from a type or standard.

An argument is, that the above-specified breeds, though agreeing generally in constitution, habits, voice, colouring, and in most parts of their structure, with the wild rock-pigeon; yet are certainly highly *abnormal* in other parts of their structure. Hence it must be assumed, not only that half-civilized man succeeded in thoroughly domesticating several species, but that he, intentionally or by chance, picked out extraordinarily *abnormal* species; and further, that these very species have since all become extinct or unknown.—*Darwin, Origin of Species, ch. i.*

Aboard. *s.* Approach. *Obsolete.*

He [a blind man] would at the first *aboard* of a stranger, as soon as he spoke to him, frame a right apprehension of his stature, bulk, and manner of making.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Justice, p. 233.*

Aboard. *adv.* [on board.] See Board.

1. In a ship.

He loudly call'd to such as were *aboard*,
The little bark unto the shore to draw,
And him to ferry over that deep ford.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, li. 6.

He might land them, if he pleased him, or otherwise keep them *aboard*.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

2. Into a ship.

When morning rose, I sent my mates to bring
Supplies of water from a neighbouring spring;
Whilst I the motions of the winds explor'd;
Then summon'd in my crew, and went *aboard*.
Addison, Translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses, iii.

Aboard. *prep.* On board.

Thou hast nothing in the world to lose
Aboard thee, but one piece of beef.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Honest Man's Fortune, act v. last scene.
Lumina, Oh!

Divine patroness, and midwife, gentle
To those that cry by night, convey thy deity
Aboard our dancing boat!
Shakespeare, Pericles, iii. 1.

Abodance. *s.* Omen. *Obsolete.*

The prophet no doubt did write and intend Cherez not Cherez; for it had been verumum valde ominatum, an ill *abodance*, if the first of these five Egyptian cities, which were to speak the language of Canaan, should be called the city of destruction.—*Dr. Johnson, Works, ii. 633.*

Abode. *s.*

1. Habitation; dwelling; place of residence.
But I knew thy *abode*, and thy going out, and thy coming in.—*2 Kings, xix. 27.*

Or wert thou of the golden-winged host,
Who, having clad thyself in human weed,
To earth from thy predilect seat did post,
And after short *abode* thy back with speed
As if to show what creatures heaven doth breed?

Milton, On the Death of a fair Infant.

Others may use the ocean as their road,
Only the English make it their *abode*;
Whose ready sails with every wind can fly,
And make a covenant with the inconstant sky.

Waller.

In Arabia they had been a mere race of wandering shepherds; in their new *abode* they became the founders of mighty empires.—*Huckle, History of Civilization in England, vol. i. ch. i.*

2. Stay; continuance in a place.

Set friends, your patience for my long *abode*;
Not I, but my affairs, have made you wait.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, ii. 3.

The woodcock's early visit, and *abode*
Of long continuance in our temperate clime,
Fortel a liberal harvest.—*A. Phillips.*

Make abode. Dwell, reside, inhabit.

Making a short *abode* in Sicily the second time, landing in Italy, and making the war, may be reasonably judged the business but of ten months.—*Dryden, Dedication to Eurid.*

Deep in a cave the Silly waken *abode*;
Thence full of fate rushes out of the God.

Dryden, Virgil's Ecceid, vi.

With this man I could not long *abode*,
For, do you know, he ate a great sea-towl. *Garrick.*

3. Stop; delay. *Obsolete.*

The knight . . .
Upon his conquest sett the lovely lady,
And with her fled away without *abode*.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 19.

And soon without *abode* the troop went forth.
Evilgar, Translation of Tasso, vi. 22.

Abode. *r. a.* See Bode. Fortoken; forshow; be ominous of anything. *Obsolete, rare.*

Every man,
After the hideous storm that follow'd, was
A thing inspir'd; and, not consulting, broke
Into a general prophesy, that this tempest,
Bathing the garment of this peace, *abode*
The sudden breach of it.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. i. 1.

Abode. *r. n.* Be an omen, bode. *Obsolete.*

This *abode* saith.—*Dr. H. More, Deany of Christian City, p. 143.*

Abodement. *s.* Secret anticipation of something future; prognostication; omen. *Obsolete.*

Many men that stumble at the threshold,
Are well foretold that danger lurks within.—
Tush! man, *abodements* must not awe affright us.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. iv. 7.

My lord bishop took the freedom to ask him [the Duke of Buckingham], Whether he had never any secret *abodement* in his mind? No, replied the duke; but I think some adventure may kill me as well as another man.—*Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiae Wottonianae, p. 233.*

Nor time nor place
Of thy *abodement* shadows any trace.
Drummond, On Sir W. Alexander.

Aboding. *verbal abs.* Presentiment; prognostication.

What strange ominous *abodings* and fears do many times on a sudden seize upon men, of certain approaching evils, where at present there is no visible appearance.—*Bishop Hall, Works, ii. 180.*

Abolète. *adj.* [Lat. *abolētus*, part. from *abolesco*.] Old; out of use. *Obsolete.*

To practise such *abolètes*.

Shelton, Poems, p. 162.

Abolish. *v. a.* [Fr. *aboliss-ant*, part. of *abolir*.]

1. Annul; make void.

For us to *abolish* what he hath established, were presumption most intolerable.—*Hosker, iii. 10.*

2. Put an end to; destroy.

The long continued war between the English and the Scots had then raised invincible jealousies and hate, which long continued peace hath since *abolish'd*.—*Sir John Hayward.*

That shall Pericles well requite, I wot,
And, with thy blood, *abolish* so reproachful blot.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Or wilt thou that thyself
Abolish thy creation, and unmake

For him, what for thy glory thou hast made?

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 103.

Nor could Vulcanian flame
The stretch *abolish*, or the savour tame.

Regen, Virgil's Georgics, iii.

Fermented spirits contract, harden, and consolidate many fibres together, *abolishing* many veins; especially where the fibres are the tenderest.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Abolishable. *adj.* Capable of being abolished.

Hope deferred maketh the heart sick. And yet, as we said, hope is but deferred; not abolished, not *abolishable*. It is very notable, and touching, how this same hope does still light onwards the French nation through all its wild destinies. For we shall still find hope shining, be it for fond invitation, be it for anger and revenge; as a mild heavenly light it shone; as a red configuration it shines; burnur sulphurous-blue, through darkest regions of terror, it still shines; and goes not out at all, since desperation itself is a kind of hope.—*Carlyle, French Revolution, pt. i. b. ii. ch. vii.*

Abolishment. *s.* Same as Abolition. *Rare.*

The plain and direct way had been to prove, that all such ceremonies as they require to be abolished are retained by us with the hurt of the church, or with less benefit than the *abolishment* of them would bring.—*Hosker, Ecclesiastical Policy, iv.*

He should think the *abolishment* of episcopacy among us would prove a mighty scandal and corruption to our faith, and manifestly dangerous to our monarchy.—*Swift, Sentiments of a Church of England Man.*

Abolition. *s.* Act of abolishing.

From the total *abolition* of the popular power may be dated the ruin of Rome: for had this reducing hereto to its ancient condition, proposed by Arrippa, been accepted instead of Murena's model, that state might have continued unto this day.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, iii. 4.*

An apoplexy is a sudden *abolition* of all the senses, and of all voluntary motion, by the stoppage of the flux and reflux of the animal spirits through the nerves destined for those motions.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

It is difficult to say whether England owes more to the Roman Catholic religion or to the Reformation. For the amalgamation of races and for the abolition of vengeance, she is chiefly indebted to the influence which the priesthood in the middle ages exercised over the laity.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. i.*

Abolitionist. *s.* One who would abolish an institution: (especially applied to those who would do away with negro slavery).

The *Abolitionists* had been accused as authors of the late insurrection in Dominica.—*Clarkson, History of Abolition of the Slave Trade, ii. 284.*

When Missouri applied for admission, the *Abolitionists* made a vigorous demonstration. *Ellison, Slavery and Secession in America.*

Abominable. *adj.*

1. Hateful, detestable; to be loathed; unclean.

This infernal pit
Abominable, accurs'd, the house of woe.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 463.

The queen and ministry might easily redress this *abominable* grievance, by endeavouring to choose men of virtuous principles.—*Swift, Project for the Abolishment of Religion.*

2. Unclean.

The soul that shall touch any unclean beast, or any *abominable* unclean thing, even that soul shall be cut off from his people.—*Leviticus, vii. 21.*

The Count Heracian closed the ports of Africa: a famine even more terrible than during the former siege, and even that had reduced men to the most loathsome and *abominable* food, afflicted the enfeebled and diminished population.—*Adam, History of Latin Christianity, li. ch. i.*

3. In low and ludicrous language, it is a word of loose and indeterminate censure.

They say you are a melancholy fellow. I am so; I do . . . it better than laughing. . . . That is . . . in extremity of either, are *abominable* fellows, and betray themselves to every modern censure, worse than drunkards.—*Shakespeare, As you like it, iv. 1.*

Abominableness. *s.* Quality suggested by *Abominable*; hatefulfulness; offensiveness. *Rare.*

Till we have proved, in its proper place, the eternal and essential difference between virtue and vice, we must farther to trace atheists with the corruption and *abominableness* of their principles.—*Bailey, Sermons.*

Abominably. *adv.* In an abominable manner.

Abah did very *abominably* in following idols.—*1 Kings, xxi. 26.*

Directly to intend or endeavour that which may work his own death, is *abominably* wicked, and by less than the worst murder.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience, li. 10.*

I have observed great abuses and disorders in your family: your servants are outrageous and quarrelsome, and cheat you most *abominably*.—*Arbuthnot.*

Abominate. *r. a.* Abhor, detest, hate utterly.
We are not guilty of your injuries,
No way consent to them; but do abhor,
Abominate, and loathe this cruelty.

Southey, Oryenoko.

He professed both to *abominate* and despise all mystery, refinement, and intrigue, either in a prince or minister.—*Swift.*

Abomination. *s.*

1. Hatred; detestation.

To assist kind Churches by English or Dutch forces, would render him odious to his new subjects, who have no time in so great *abomination* as those whom they had for heretics.—*Swift.*

2. Object of hatred.

Every shepherd is an *abomination* to the Egyptians.—*Genesis, xli. 34.*

3. Pollution; defilement.

And there shall in no wise enter into it any thing that defileth, neither whatsoever worketh *abomination*, or maketh a lie.—*Revelation, xxi. 27.*

4. Wickedness; hateful or shameful vice.
The adulterous Antony, most large
In his *abominations*, turns you off,

And gives his potent regiment to a trull,
That noises it amongst us.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 3.

5. Cause of pollution.

And the high places that were before Jerusalem,
which were on the right hand of the mount of corrup-
tion, which Solomon the king of Israel had
builted for Ashtoreth the abomination of the Zido-
nians, and for Chemosh the abomination of the
Moabites, and for Milcom the abomination of the
children of Ammon, did the king dottle.—*2 Kings*,
xxiii. 13.

Abomine. v. a. [Lat. *abominor.*] Same as
Abominate. *Obsolete, rare.*

By topics, which though I abomine 'em
May serve as arguments ad hominem. *Swift.*

Abord. s. [Fr.] Address; salutation; ap-
proach. *Obsolete.*

Your abord, I must tell you, was too cold and uni-
form.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Aboriginal. adj.

1. (Of the nature of aborigines.)

Their language [the Biscayan] is accounted *ab-*
original, and mixed with either Latin, French, or
Spanish.—*Steuart, Travels through Spain*, let-
ter 44.

The colonists amongst whom Cromwell had pos-
sessed out the conquered territory, and whose de-
scendants are still called Cromwellians, represented
that the *aboriginal* inhabitants were deadly enemies
to the English nation under every dynasty, and of
the Protestant religion in every form.—*Macaulay*,
History of England, ch. i.

2. Primitive; simple.

Thus the relation between the visible and tangible
attributions is such, that on receiving the ocular im-
pressions representing an adjacent object, we cannot
help concluding that an adjacent object exists,
which, on putting out our hands towards it, will
give them sensations of resistance, and there are
doubtless many conceivable unities by which no other
connection is conceivable.—*Herbert Spencer, Psy-*
chology, vi. 130.

Aboriginally. adv. After the manner of
aborigines.

I think this must be admitted, when we find that
there are hardly any domestic races, either amongst
animals or plants, which have not been ranked by
some competent judges as the descendants of *abori-*
ginally distinct species.—*Darwin, Origin of Species*,
ch. i. p. 16.

Aborigines. s. [Lat.] Race so long occu-
pying a country as to be apparently with-
out any origin elsewhere.

The antiquities of the Gentiles made the first in-
habitants of most countries so produced out of the
soil, calling them *Aborigines*, &c.—*Selden, On Drig-*
ton, vill.

That conceit of deriving the whole race of men
from the *aborigines* of Attica, was entertained but
by a few.—*Healy, Scymnus*, ii.

British bishops had appeared in the Catholic
synods, and the church of the Celtic *aborigines*
renewed with affectionate zeal the memory of the
missionaries whom it was the boast of Rome to have
sent forth for her instruction or confirmation in the
faith.—*Kemble, Saxons in England*, h. ii. ch. viii.

Aborsement. s. Abortion. *Obsolete, rare.*

The endeavour of these artists is not to force an
abortion, but to bring forward a natural birth.
—*Bishop Hall, Case of Conscience*, ii. 3.

Abort. v. n. [Lat. *abortio.*] Bring forth
before the time; miscarry. *Rare.*

Queen Katherine—grieving at the prosperity and
fruitfulness of queen Anne (now with child again,
whereof she yet *aborted*), fell into her last sickness
at Knobolton.—*Lord Herbert of Cherbury, History*
of Henry VIII. p. 403.

Abort. s. Abortion. *Obsolete, rare.*

Though it be used by Hippocrates' oath, some of
them [knavish physicians] will make an *abort*, if
need be.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 504.
Julia, a little before, dying of an *abort* is childbed.
—*Sir H. Watson, Reliquia Watsonianæ*.

Aborted. part. or part. adj. Brought forth
before its time. *Rare.*

It [the Parliament] is *aborted* before it was born,
and nullified after it had a being.—*Sir H. Watson*,
To Sir E. Bacon: 1014.

Although the eyes of the Cirræps are more or
less *aborted* in their mature state, they retain suf-
ficient susceptibility of light to excite, in the pedu-
culated species, when a shadow passes over them,
retraction of the cirri, and, in the sessile species, a
sudden shutting of their opercula.—*Owen, Lectures*
on Comparative Anatomy, lect. xli.

Abortion. s.

1. Act of bringing forth untimely.

These then need cause no *abortion*. *Sandys.*

2. Produce of an untimely birth.

His wife miscarried; but, as the *abortion* proved
only a female fetus, he comforted himself.—*Arbuth-*
not and Pope, Martinus Scribblers.

Behold my arm, thus blasted, dry and wither'd,
Shrunk like a foul *abortion*, and decay'd.
Like some untimely product of the seasons. *Rome*.
Hence, *abortion*, and child murders, to conceal
these disgraceful connexions.—*Milman, History of*
Latin Christianity, b. i. ch. i.

**3. Anything which from arrest of growth
looks like an untimely production.**

And tall, and strong, and swift of foot were they,
Beyond the dwarding city's pale *abortion*,
Because their thoughts had never been the prey
Of care or pain: the green woods were their
parlours;

No sinking spirits told them they grew gray,
No fashion made them spies of her distortions;
Simple they were, not savage; and their rifles,
Though very true, were not yet used for trifles.
Byron, Don Juan, viii. 63.

4. Non-development.

The development and *abortion* of the oil-gland.—
Darwin, Origin of Species, ch. i. p. 22.

Abortive. s. That which is born before the
due time. *Rare.*

No common wind, no custom'd event,
But they will pluck away its outland causes,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs,
Abortives and presages, tongues of heav'n
Plainly denouncing vengeance upon John.
Shakespeare, King John, iii. 4.

Many are preserved, and do signal service to their
country, who, without a provision, might have per-
ished as *abortives*, or have come to an untimely end,
and perhaps have brought, upon their guilty parents,
the like destruction.—*Addison, Guardian*, no. 100.

Abortive. adj.

**1. Brought forth before it is sufficiently de-
veloped for birth; immature, premature.**

If ever he have child, *abortive* he is,
Prodigious, and untimely brought to light.
Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 2.

All th' unaccomplish'd works of nature's hand,
Abortive, moulders, or unkindly mix'd,
Dissolv'd on earth, fleet hither.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 456.

Posterity is not extreme to mark *abortive* crimes;
and thus the King's advocates have found it easy to
represent a step, which, but for a trivial accident,
might have filled England with mourning and dis-
may, as a mere error of judgment, wild and foolish,
but perfectly innocent.—*Macaulay, Essays, Hallam's*
Constitutional History.

In Biology.

We assume that in a regular flower, each of the
similar members has the same organization and
similar powers of development; and hence, if among
these similar parts some are much less developed
than others, we consider them as *abortive*; and if
we wish to remove doubts as to what are symmetrical
members in such a case, we make the inquiry by
tracing the history of these members, or by follow-
ing them in their earlier states of development, or
in cases where their capabilities are unguaged by
monstrosity or otherwise.—*Whewell, History of*
Scientific Ideas, b. vi. ch. i.

2. Without result.

How often hast thou waited at my cup,
Remember it, and let it make thee crest-fall'n;
Ay, and alay this thy *abortive* pride.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 1.

Many politic conceptions, so elaborately formed
and wrought, and grown at length ripe for delivery,
do yet, in the issue, miscarry and prove *abortive*.
—*South, Sermons*.

3. Void; empty.

The void profound
Of ancestral night receives him next.
Wide-eying I and with utter loss of being
Threatens him, plung'd in that *abortive* gulf.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 351.

Abortively. adv.

**1. As anything born before its due time;
immaturely.**

If *abortively* poor man must die,
Nor reach what reach he might, why die in dread?
Young, Night Thoughts, vii.

2. Without result.

O what number of courageous knights
Abortively, have in these single fights
Lost the fair hope the world receiv'd of them.
Sylvester, Du Bartas, l. 433. (Ord MS.)

Abortment. s. Thing brought forth out of
time; untimely birth. *Obsolete.*

Concealed treasures, now lost to mankind, shall
be brought into use by the industry of converted
penitents, whose wretched enemies the impartial
laws dedicate, as untimely fruits, to the worms
of the earth, in whose womb those deserted mineral
riches must ever lie buried as lost *abortments*, unless
these be made the active midwives to deliver them.
—*Bacon, Physiological and Medical Remains*.

Abought. part. of Aby, v. a. Obsolete.

To, now my squire, what it is,
A man to eat his ele amies;
Which Actoon hath dero abought.
Gower, Confessio Amantis.

Abound. v. n. [Fr. *abonder.*]

**1. Have in great plenty; be copiously stored
With in.**

The king-becoming graces,
I have no relish of them, but *abound*.
In the division of each several crime.
Acting it many ways. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 3.
Corn, wine, and oil, are wanting to this ground,
In which our countries fruitfully abound.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

With with.

A faithful man shall *abound* with blessings; but he
that maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent.
—*Proverbs*, xxviii. 20.

Now that languages are made, and *abound* with
words, standing for combinations, an usual way
of getting complex ideas, is by the explication of
those terms that stand for them.—*Locke*.

2. Be in great plenty.

And because hquity shall *abound*, the love of
many shall wax cold.—*Matthew*, xxiv. 12.
Worshere like haves, and where they most *abound*,
Much fruit of sense beneath is easily found.
Pope, Essay on Criticism.

Abundance. s. Obs. for Abundance.

Pliny writes that, with the ancient manners and
fashions of Rome the land *abounded*. 'What was
the cause,' sayeth he, 'of such *abundance*.'—*Time's*
Storehouse, b. 2. (Ord MS.)

They [Londoners] are wont in great *abundance* in
Darwin.—*Eden, Marly*, 187.

And things which now are brought unto us in
great *abundance*.—*Frankton, Joyful News*.
Taurropolis was thoroughly furnished with armour,
horses, and *abundance* of all things needful for the
war.—*Knollys*, p. 4.

Abundantly. adv. Obs. for Abundantly.

They encrease the more *abundantly*.—*Time's*
Storehouse, b. 2. (Ord MS.)

Abounding. s. Increase.

Before the execution of this judgment, [the flood,]
and amidst those *aboundings* of sin and wickedness,
yet God left not himself without a witness in the
hearts of men.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 220.

About. adv. [A.S. *abutan*; like above a
triple compound, the parts being a=on,
be-, ut, etc, utan = out.]

1. Circularly, in a round.

The world sisters, hand in hand,
Posters of the sun and land,
Thus do go *about*, *about*.
Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,
And thrice again to make up nine.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 3.

2. In circuit, in compass.

I'll tell you what I am *about*.—Two yards and more.
—No quips now, Pistol: indeed I am in the waist
two yards *about*; but I am about no waist; I am
about thrill.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*,
i. 3.

A tun *about* was every pillar there,
A polish'd mirror shone not half so clear.
Dryden, Fables.

3. There or thereabouts; nearly.

When the boats were come within *about* sixty yards
of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, and
could go no farther; yet so as they might move to go
about, but might not approach nearer.—*Bacon, New*
Atlantis.

4. Here and there; every way.

'Up rose the gentle virgin from her place,
'And looked all *about*, if she might spy
Her rose knight.—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*, l. 2. 33.
A wail that was past labour in his old age, borrows
a habit, and so *about* he goes, begging charity from
door to door, under the disguise of a pilgrim.—*Sir*
R. L. Strange.

**5. Round; the longest way: (in opposition
to the short straight way).**

Gold hath these natures; greatness of weight;
closeness of parts; fixation; pliancy, or softness;
humidity from rust; colour, or tincture of yellow:
Therefore the sure way (though most *about*) to make
gold, is to know the causes of the several natures be-
fore rehearsed.—*Bacon, Natural History*, no. 328.

Spies of the Volscians
Held me in chase, that I was forced to wheel
Threw or four miles about; else had I, Sir,
Half an hour since brought my report.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 3.

**6. Upon the point, within a small distance
of: (with to before a verb).**

These dying lovers, and their floating sons,
Suspend the light, and silence all our guns:
Beauty and youth, *about* to perish, finds
Such noble pity in brave English minds.
Waller.

Bring about. Bring to the point or state desired.

Whether this will be brought about by breaking his head I very much question.—*Spectator*.

Come about. Come to some certain state or point.

Wherefore it came to pass, when the time was come about, after thou hadst conceived, that she bare a son. 1 *Sermon*, i. 2.

One evening it blew, that looking out.
The wind they long had wish'd to come about.
Dryden, Fables.

Go about. Prepare to do it.

Did not Moses give you the law, and yet none of you keepeth the law? Why go ye about to kill me?
—*John*, vii. 19.

About. prep.

1. Round, surrounding, encircling

Let not mercy and truth forsake thee. Bind them about thy neck; write them upon the table of thy heart.—*Proverbs*, iii. 3.

She cries, and tears her cheeks,
Her hair, her vest; and, stooping to the winds,
About his neck she cast her trembling limbs.
Dryden, Fables.

2. Near to.

Speak unto the congregation, saying, Get you up from about the tabernacle of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram. *Numbers*, xvi. 24.

Thou dost nothing, *Sergius*;
Thou canst endeavour nothing, nay, not think;
But I both see and hear it; and am with thee,
By and before, about and in thee too.
B. Jonson, Catiline.

3. Concerning, with regard to, relating to.

When Constantine had finished an house for the service of God at Jerusalem, the obligation he judged a matter not unworthy, about the solemn performance whereof, the greatest part of the bishops in Christendom should meet together. *Hale*.

The painter is not to take so much pains about the drapery as about the face, where the principal resemblance lies. *Dryden*.

They are most frequently used as words equivalent, and do both of them indifferently signify either a speculative knowledge of things, or a practical skill about them, according to the exigency of the matter or thing spoken of. —*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons*, i.

Thief is a ways a sin, although the particular species of it, and the denomination of particular acts, doth suppose positive laws about dominion and property. —*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

Children should always be heard, and fairly and kindly answered, when they ask after any thing they would know, and desire to be informed about. Curiosity should not be as carefully cherished in children, as other appetites suppressed. *Locke*.

It hath been sometimes a method of making men's court, when they are asked about the rate of lands, the abilities of tenants, the state of trade, to answer, that all things are in a flourishing condition. *Swift, Short View of Ireland*.

4. In a state of being engaged in, or employed upon, anything.

Our blessed Lord was pleased to commend the representation of his death and sacrifice on the cross should be made by breaking of bread and offering of wine; to signify to us the nature and sacredness of the liturgy we are about. *Jeremy Taylor*.

Labour, for labour's sake, is against nature. The understanding, as well as all the other faculties, chooses always the shortest way to its end, would presently obtain the knowledge it is about, and then set upon some new enquiry. But this, whether laziness or haste, often misleads it. —*Locke*.

Our armies ought to be provided with secretaries, to tell their story in plain English, and to let us know, in our mother-tongue, what it is our brave countrymen are about. —*Addison, Spectator*, no. 309.

Appendant to the person (as clothes).

As I will give you when we go, you may boldly assault the necromancer's hall.
Milton, Comus, 647.

It is not strange to me, that persons of the fairer sex should like, in all things about them, that householders for which they find themselves most liked. —*Boyle, On Calvary*.

6. Relating to the person (as a servant, or dependent).

Taking very well the young gentleman, such I took him to be, I submitted this Delphic about me, who would showed, there is no service like his that serves because he loves. —*Sir P. Sidney*, ii.

7. Relating to the person (as an act or office).

Good master corporal captain, for my old dame's sake, stand my friend: she hath no body to do it. —*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.* lii. 2.

Abôve. adv. [A.S. *abufan*; like *abust*, q. v.,

a triple compound, the parts being *a* = on, *br*, *ufe* = up, upwards.]

1. Over-head; in a higher place.

To men standing below, men standing aloft seem much lessened; to those above, men standing below seem not so much lessened. —*Bacon*.

The Lord shall make thee the head, and not the tail; and thou shalt be above only, and thou shalt not be beneath. —*Isaiah*, xlviii. 13.

When he established the clouds above: when he strengthened the fountains of the deep: when he gave to the sea his decree, that the waters should not pass his commandments, when he appointed the foundations of the earth: then I was by him, as one brought up with him: and I was daily his delight, rejoicing always before him. —*Job*, viii. 24.

Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning. —*James*, i. 17.

The Trojans from above their foes beheld;
And with arm'd legions all the rampiers fill'd.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

2. In the regions of heaven.

Your praise the birds shall chant in every grove,
And winds shall waft it to the powers above.
Pope, Pastorals.

3. Before.

I said above, that these two machines of the balance and the dial were only ornamental, and that the success of the dial had been the same without them. —*Dryden, Dedication to the Æneid*.

Keep above. Uphold; sustain.

It is true, the intermingling of other duties, especially secret prayer, may do much to the keeping of thy heart above; but meditation is the life of most other duties, and the view of heaven is the life of meditation. —*Baile, The Saint's Rest*, ch. xiii.

Abôve. prep.

1. Higher up than anything.

So when with crackling flames a cauldron flies,
The bubbling waters from the bottom rise;
Above the brims they force their fiery way;
Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid, vii. 643.

2. More in quantity or number.

Every one that passeth among them, that are numbered from twenty years old and above, shall give an offering unto the Lord. —*Exodus*, xxx. 14.

3. In a higher degree.

The Lord is high above all nations, and his glory above the heavens. —*Psalms*, xlviii. 4.

The public power of all societies is above every soul contained in the same societies. —*Hooker*, i.

There is no riches above a sound body, and no joy above the joy of the heart. —*Beckwith's notes*, xxx. 16.

Thou didst render thy manhood, and the place
Wherein God set thee above her, made of thee,
And for thee: whose perfection far excelled
Hers, in all real dignity.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 147.

Latanus sees her shine above the rest,
And feels with secret joy her silent breast.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

4. In a state of being superior to; unattainable by.

It is an old and true distinction, that things may be above our reason, without being contrary to it. Of this kind are the power, the nature, and the universal presence of God, with innumerable other points. *Swift*.

5. Beyond; more than.

We were pressed out of measure, above strength; inasmuch that we despised even of life. 2 *Cor.*, i. 8.

In having thoughts unworldly, and being able to distinguish one thing from another where there is but the least difference, consists with exactness of judgment and clearness of reason, which is in one man above another. *Locke*.

The inhabitants of Tired have many privileges above those of the other hereditary countries of the emperor. —*Addison*.

6. Too proud for; too high for.

Kings and princes, in the earlier ages of the world, laboured in arts and occupations, and were above nothing that tended to promote the conveniences of life. —*Pope, Notes to Odyssy*.

Abôve-board. adv. In open sight; without artifice, trick, or disguise.

Lovers in this age have too much honour to do anything unbranded; they do all above-board. —*Sir J. Vanbrugh, Relapse*, ii. 1.

Though there have not been wanting such heretofore, as have promised these unworthy arts, for as much as there have been villains in all places, and all ages, yet now-a-days they are owned above-board. —*South, Sermons*.

With the article.

All his dealings are square and above the board. —*Bishop Hall, Character of an Honest Man*.

Abôve-cited. part. pref. Cited before.

It appears from the authority above-cited, that

this is a fact confessed by heathens themselves. —*Addison, Defence of the Christian Religion*.

Abôve-ground. adv. Commonly used for not in the grave; i. e. alive.

I'll have 'em, an they be above-ground. —*Beaumont and Fletcher, The Chances*.

Abôve-mentioned. part. pref. See Above-cited.

I do not remember that Homer anywhere falls into the faults above-mentioned, which were indeed the false refinements of latter ages. —*Addison, Spectator*, no. 279.

Abracadâbra. s. A cabalistic term, believed to be of Phœnician, and certainly of Eastern, origin. Multiplied and diminished so as to form an inverted cone, and read from the apex at the bottom in an ascent from left to right, it repeats itself, as it also does when read in the same manner from any point in the left side, and continuing horizontally to the end of the top line:

```

A B R A C A D A B R A
A B R A C A D A B R
A B R A C A D A B
A B R A C A D A
A B R A C A D
A B R A C A
A B R A C
A B R A
A B R
A B
A

```

It was formerly used as a superstitious charm against agues.

Abracadabra, a mysterious word, to which the superstitious in former times attributed a magical power to expel diseases, especially the tertian ague, worn about their neck, written triangularly. —*Ascham, Miscellanea*, p. 103.

Abraide. v. a. [Lat. *abrado*.] Rub, shave, scrape, or wear off.

Nor deem it strange that rolling years abraide
The social limbs. —*Rhénodorus, Book*, p. 1.

Abraiding some parts, at the same insinuating and supplying others. —*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 14.

By this means there may be a continual supply of what is successively abraded from them by decursion of waters. —*Sir M. Hale*.

Abrahm-coloured. adj. ? Catachrestic for auburn-coloured.

Over all
A goodly long thick Abraham-coloured beard.
Blurt Master (Constable), (Nares).

Abraham-man. s. [?] Sturdy beggar.

And these, what name or title 'er they bear,
Jerkman, or Patricio, Crumke or Clapper-dudgeon,
Fowler or Abraham-man: I speak to all
That stand in fair election for the title
Of King of Beggars.

Benjamin and Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, ii. (Nares).

Abraision. s. Matter worn or scraped off; act of rubbing off.

The abrasions of all terrestrial things being rendered volatile and elastic by fire, and at the same time lessening the volatility and expansive force of the fire, whose particles they attract and adhere to, there is produced a new fluid, more volatile than water or earth, and more fixed than fire. —*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 163.

A superficial lesion, or abrasion of the skin, by the partial removal of the cuticle. —*Hopper, Medical Dictionary*.

Abraiy. v. n. Obsolete.

1. Awake.

But when as I did out of sleep abraiy.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, (Wedg.)

The miller is a peevish man he shall,
And if that he be out of his sleep abraide
He might do us both a villainy.
Chaucer, Canterbury Tales, (Wedg.)

2. Speak loudly.

Whereat he, [i. e. Henry IV. on being told that his son had been committed by Gloucester,] a while standing, after as a man all ravished with gladness abraided with a loud voice. —*Allyn, On Boucher*, (Wedg.)

Abreast. adv. [on breast.] Side by side; in such a position that the breasts may bear against the same line.

My cousin Suffolk,
My soul shall thine keep company to heaven;
Tarry, sweet soul, for mine, then fly abreast.
Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. 6.

For honour travels in a straight so narrow,
Where one but goes abreast.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2.
The riders rode abreast, and one his shield,
His lance of cornel-wood another held. *Dryden*.
The Bellona, Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson, kept
too close to the starboard shoal, and grumbled
abreast of the outer ship of the enemy. *Southey*,
Life of Nelson, ii. 121.

Abrenuncio. v. a. Renounce absolutely.
Obsolete.

In the which council the Archbishop again pro-
posed the matter, commanding all the clergy, under
pain of the Pope's curse, there perpetually either to
abrenuncio their wives or their livings. *For, Bp of
Martyrs*, fol. 150. (Rich.)

Abrenunciatio. s. [Lat. *abrenuntiatio*,
-onis.] Act of renouncing. *Obsolete*.

With his 'I renounce and abhorre,' his detesta-
tions and abrenunciations, he [Mr. Craig] did so
amuse the simple people, that they, not able to con-
ceive all those things, utterly gave over, falling back
to popery, or remaining still in their former igno-
rance. *Conference at Hampton Court*, p. 30.
Those who were to be baptised, first made their
abrenunciatio in the church. *Mede, Churches*, &c.
p. 42.

They called the former part of this form, the
abrenunciatio, viz. of the devil, and all those idols
wherein the devil was worshipped among the
heathen. *Bishop Bull, Works*, ii. 553.

Abreption. s. [Lat. *abreptio*, -onis.] State
of being carried away.

Cardan relates of himself, that he could when he
pleased fall into this *abreption*, disjunction or *abreption*
of his soul from his body. *Hallwell, Melan-*
cholia, p. 73.

Abricock. s. See *Apricot*.

Nor there the damson wants, nor *abricock*.
Dryden, Polyolbon, xviii.

Abridge. v. a. [Fr. *abréger*.]

1 Make shorter in words, keeping still the
same substance.

All these sayings, being declared by Jason of Cyrene
in five books, will essay to *abridge* in one volume.
—*2 Maccabees*, ii. 23.

2 Contract; diminish.

The determination of the will, upon enquiry, is
following the direction of that guide; and he that
has a power to act or not to act, according to such
determination directly, is free. Such determination
abridges not that power wherein liberty consists. —
Locke.

Considering the languor ensuing that action in
some, and the visible acceleration it maketh of
new, we cannot but think very much *abridge* their
our days. *Sir P. Broune, Vulgar Errors*.

The cost of those monuments of vanity is un-
known; but it must have been enormous; since the
Americans, being ignorant of the use of iron, were
unable to employ a resource by which, in the con-
struction of large works, labour is greatly *abridged*.
—*Buckle, History of Civilization*, i. 106.

[Of these synonymous terms, *abridge* and *abridge*,
the former, from Fr. *abréger*, seems the older form;
the identity of which with Lat. *abbrevo* and being
at once apparent, *abbreve* was subsequently
formed direct from the latter language.

Abridge itself, notwithstanding the plausible
quotation from Chaucer . . . is not from G. *ab-*
brechen, AS. *abbrecan*, but from Lat. *abbreve*, by
the change of the v and i into n and j respectively.
The Provençal has *breva* for brevity; brought
for brevity, in analogy with which the verb
corresponding to *abbreve* would be *abbrevar*, leading
immediately to Fr. *abréger*; and other cases may be
pointed out of similar change in passing from Lat.
to the Romance languages. Lat. *brevis* becomes *leu*
in Prov., while the verb *abbreve* is preserved in the
double form of *abbreve* and *abreger*, whence the
Fr. *abréger*, which passed into English under the
form *allege*, common in Chaucer and his contem-
poraries, so that here also we had the double form
allege and *abrege*, probably corresponding to
abridge and *abrege*. In like manner from Lat.
gravis, Prov. *greu*, heavy, hard, severe; *grave*, ad-
gravity, leaving a verb *aggraver* to be supplied
corresponding to Fr. *aggrégér*, OE. *agregde*, to
aggravate. — *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

3. Deprive of; cut off from: (in which sense
it is followed by *from* or *of*, preceding the
thing taken away).

I have diminished mine estate,
By showing something a more swelling port,
Than my faint means would grant continuance;
Nor do I now make morn to be *abridg'd*
From such a noble rate.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

Abridgement. s.

1. Epitome; compendium; summary.
Surely this compendium containeth the law and
the prophets; and, in this one word, is the *abridgement*
of all volumes of Scripture. *Hooker*, ii. 6.

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Idoltry is certainly the first-born of folly, the
great and leading paradox; nay, the very *abridgement*
and sum total of all absurdities. — *South*,
Sermons.

2. Diminution in general.

All trying, by a love of littleness,
To make *abridgements*, and to draw to less,
Even that nothing, which at first we were. *Dana*.

3. Contraction; reduction; restraint from
anything pleasing.

The constant desire of happiness, and the con-
straint it puts upon us, no body, I think, accounts
an *abridgement* of liberty, or at least an *abridgement*
of liberty to be complained of. — *Locke*.

It is not barely a man's *abridgement* in his external
accommodations which makes him miserable, but
when his conscience shall tell him that it was his
sin and his folly which brought him under that
abridgement. — *South*.

Abridger. s.

1. One who abridges; shortener.

If to make away, or give away, — lives, differ not
much, most men deserve the name of
self-destroyers; at least *abridgers* of their lives.
Walpole, Memoirs of the English, p. 1.

2. Writer of compendiums or abridgements.

We show many causes, why we reject that
ephemeral writing of Jason's *abridge*. — *Fiske, Lectures*,
p. 31.

Even the *abridger*, compiler, and translator,
though their labours cannot be ranked with those of
the diurnal historiographer, yet must not be rashly
doomed to annihilation. — *Jackson, Reminer*, no.
143.

Abroch. v. a. Set abroach; broach. *Ob-*
solete.

— you may'st then chosen whether thou wilt sippe
Of thilke tonne that I shall *abroche*.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale.

Abroch. adv. [on broach, — see Broach.]

1. In a posture to run out, or yield the liquor
contained.

The jars of generous wine,
He set *abroch*, and for the best prepared.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.
The Templar spruce, while every spout *abroch*,
Stays 'till 'tis fair, yet seems to rull a coach.
Seyt, Mrs. Manly.

2. In a state to continue flowing; in a state of
such beginning as promises a progress.

That man, that sits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the sunshine of his favour,
Must be abuse the countenance of the king,
Alack! what mischief might be set *abroch*,
In shadow of such greatness.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. sc. 2.
If Paul and Barnabas had been persuaded, they
would hardly have used the terms otherwise, speak-
ing of the masters themselves who did first set that
error *abroch*. — *Hooker, Discourse of Justification*.

Speak; if not, this stand
Of regal blood shall be *abroch*, still, and run
Even to the loss of honour.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Philaster, v. 1.

Abrood. adv.

1. Without confinement; widely; at large.

Intermit no watch
Against a wakeful foe, while I *abrood*.
Through all the coasts of dark destruction seek
Deliverance. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 463.
Amin, the lonely fox roams far *abrood*.
On secret rapine bent, and midnight fraud;
Now haunts the cliff, now traverses the
And flies the hated neighbourhood of man. *Prior*.
These feelings became stronger when it was noised
abrood that the Court was not disposed to treat
Papists with the same rigour which had been shown
to Presbyterians. — *Macaulay, History of England*,
ch. 1.

2. Out of the house; out of doors.

Welcome, Sir,
This self's my court; here have I few attendants,
And call's my none abroad.

Shakespeare, Tempest, v. 1.

Lady ——— walked a whole hour *abrood*, without
dying after it. *Pope, Letters*.
On the ground *abrood* this freestone will not suc-
ceed for pavements, because, probably, some degree
of softness prevailing within it, the rain tears the
slab to pieces. — *White, Natural History of Sel-*
bourne, let. iv.

3. In another country.

They thought it better to be somewhat hardly
yoked at home, than for ever *abrood*, and abser-
diti. — *Hooker, Preface to Ecclesiastical Polity*.
Whoever offers at verbal translation, shall have
the misfortune of that young traveller, who lost his
own language *abrood*, and brought home no other
instead of it. — *Sir J. Deane*.

What learn our youth abroad, but to refine
The homely vices of their native land?
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

Ho who sojourns in a foreign country, refers what

C

he sees and hears *abrood* to the state of things at
home. — *Bishop Atterbury, Sermons*.

It is scarcely possible that a politician who has
been compelled by civil troubles to go into banish-
ment, and to pass many of the best years of his life
abrood, can be fit, on the day on which he returns
to his native land, to be at the head of the govern-
ment. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. 1.

4. In all directions, this way and that; with
wide expansion.

Fall in the midst of this infernal road,
An elm displays her dusky arms *abrood*.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

5. Without, not within.

Bodies politic, being subject, as much as natural,
to dissolution, by divers means, therefore undoubtedly
more states overthrown through diseases bred within
themselves, than through violence from *abrood*. —
Hooker, Dedication to Ecclesiastical Polity.

6. With must. Go abroad: (the construction
being as in I must away = I must go, or be
away).

Look at the meadows of London, and ye shall see
their riches *abrood* in their country today farms,
yea now also to lay persons and benefices. —
Lea, Sermons, 6, 4: 1552.

Abrogable. adj. Capable of being abro-
gated. *Obsolete*.

An institution *abrogable* by no power less than
divine. — *Dr. H. More, Letter viii. at the end of his
Life*, by R. Wood, p. 325.

Abrogate. v. a. [Lat. *abrogatus*, part. of
abrogo.] Take away from a law its force;
repeal; annul.

Laws have been made upon special occasions, which
occasions passing, laws of that kind do *abrogate*
themselves. *Hooker*, v. 11.

— the precepts of men in
instruments, by long con- — by public dis-
of that never can cease, but when they — precepts
abrogated by the same authority. *John Taylor*,
Rule and Reasoners of Holy Church.

Without their concurrence and assent, their
license and permission, he could not make, *abrogate*,
or alter laws; they were the principal wit-
nesses, the leaders of the great general or
national inquest, the guardians, upholders, and regu-
lators of that aristocratical power of which he was
the ultimate representative and head. — *Kenly*,
Sermons in English, h. ii. ch. iv.

Abrogate. adj. Annulled; abolished. *Ob-*
solete.

Whether they have declared — (Shi-
the articles concerning the ab — of certain
superstitious holidays, and do their duty in
to persuade the said particulars to keep and observe
the same inviolably; and whether any of those *ab-*
rogate days hath been kept as holy days. *King Ed-*
ward VI. Injunctions, n. 25.

Abrogation. s. Act of abrogating; repeal
of a law.

The commissioners from the confederate Roman
catholics denegated the *abrogation* and repeal of
all those laws which are in force against the
case of the Roman religion. — *Lord Chatham*, viii.
The enjoyment principle of *abrogation* annuls all
these sentences of the Koran which speak in a
milder tone of unbelief. *Milman, History of
Latin Christianity*, h. ii.

Abrood. adv. [on brood.] In the action of
brooding. *Obsolete*.

He can make all these rockatries eggs, on which
this generation of vipers that eat out the bowels of
their mother, have set so long *abrood*, windy at last
and addle; and he will do it. — *Archbishop Saurcraft*,
Sermons, p. 131.

The word in the original (as St. Hieron tells us
from the Hebrew traditions) implies that the Spirit
of God sat *abrood* upon the white rube mass, as
birds upon their eggs. *Ibid*, p. 135.

Abrook. v. a. [AS. *abruccan*. — see Brook.]

Brook, bear, put up with. *Obsolete*.
Sweet Nell, all can thy noble mind *abrook*.
The object people gaze on thy face
With curious looks, still laughing at thy shame.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. sc. 4.

Abrupt. adj. [Lat. *abruptus* = broken off.]
In the following passage the accent is on
the first syllable:

'Take mine, be your last gasp their kiss.' At this
They kneel, and all the sacred volume kiss;
Vowing to send each year an heron's
Of Hymeneus, an offering to his tomb.
In vain he would continue; *abrupt* death
A period puts, and stops his injurious breath.
Oldham, Satire on the Jesuits.]

1. Broken, erratic.

Resistless, roaring, dreadful, down it comes
From the rude mountain and the mossy wild,
Tumbling through rocks *abrupt*. *Thomson, Winter*.

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The parish I live in is a very abrupt uneven country, full of hills and woods, and therefore full of birds.—*White, Natural History of Selbourne*, let. x.

2. Sudden, without the customary or proper preparatives.

My lady craves
To know the cause of your abrupt departure.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 3.

The abrupt and unkind breaking off the two first parliaments was wholly imputed to the Duke of Buckingham.—*Locke, Education*.

Abrupt with eagle-speed she cut the sky;
Instant invincible to mortal eye;
Then first he recognized the old red giant.
Pope, Homer's Odyssey, l. i.

3. Unconnected.

The abrupt style, which hath many branches, and doth not seem to end but fall. *B. Jonson, Discourse*.

4. Used as a substantive.

Or spread his airy flight,
Uphorne with undefatigable wings,
Over the vast orb, ere he arrive
The happy isle.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 409.

Abrupt. v. a. Disturb; interrupt. *Obsolete, rare.*

Our contentments stand upon the tops of pyramids, really to fall off, and the insecurity of their enjoyments *abruptly* our tranquillity. *Sir T. Browne, Christian Morale*, ii. 112.

The effects of their activity are not precipitously *abruptly*, but gradually proceed to their cessations. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, vi. 10.

Abruption. s. Breaking off; violent and sudden separation. *Rare.*

Those which are inclosed in stone, marble, or such other solid matter, being difficultly separable from it, because of its cohesion to all substances, have commonly some of that matter still adhering to them, or at least marks of its *abruption* from them, on all their sides.—*Woodward, Natural History*, p. i.

They feel from separation a total destitution of happiness, a sudden *abruption* of all their prospects, a cessation of all their hopes. *Johnson*.

Abruptly. adv.

1. Hastily, without the due forms of preparation. *Rare.*

The sweetness of virtue's disposition, jealous even over itself, suffered her not to enter *abruptly* into questions of Misandries. *Sir P. Sidney*.

Now missing him their joy so lately found,
So lately found, and so *abruptly* gone.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 10.

They both of them punctually observed the time thus agreed upon, and that in whatever company or business they were engaged, they left it *abruptly*, as soon as the clock warned them to retire.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 211.

2. Ruggedly; unevenly.

We came to an high promontory, which lay directly across our way, and broke off *abruptly* at the seaside. *Mandrell, Travels*, p. 32.

Abruptness. s.

1. Abrupt manner, haste, suddenness, untimely vehemence.

Forgive the abruptness of your faithful servant.
Chapin to Hammond, Hammond's Works, i. 159.

Pope banished the abruptness of Waller, and at the same time contracted the exuberance of Dryden. *Dr. Watson, Essay on Pope*, i. 10.

2. State of an abrupt or broken thing; roughness, cragginess.

The crystallized bodies found in the perpendicular interior have always their root, as the jewellers call it, which is only the *abruptness*, at the end of the body whereby it adhered to the stone, or sides of the intervals, which *abruptness* is caused by its being broke off from the said stone.—*Woodward, Natural History*, p. 4.

It must be granted that some other languages, for their soft and smooth melting fluency, as having no *abruptness* of consonants, have some advantage of the English.—*Murell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 124.

Abcess. s. [Lat. *abscessus*.] Tumour filled with matter.

If the patient is not relieved, nor dies in eight days, the inflammation runs in suppuration and an *abcess* in the lungs and sometimes in some other part of the body.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Medicines*.

Lindanus conjectured it might be some hidden *abcess* in the mesentery, which, breaking some few days after, was discovered to be an abscess of the mesentery.—*Harvey, On Consumption*.

Abscinded. v. a. Cut off. *Rare.*

When two syllables are *abscinded* from the rest, they evidently want some associate sounds to make them harmonious.—*Johnson, Rhetoric*, no. 99.

Abscissa. s. [Lat. *abscissa* (pars), fem. part. of *abscindo* = cut off.] That part of the

diameter of a conic section which is intercepted between the vertex and a semi-ordinate.

Suppose *x* to be one *abscissa* of a curve, and *y* another *abscissa* of the same curve.—*Bishop Berkeley, Analyst*, § 32.

Abscission. s. Rare.

1. In Surgery. Act of cutting off.

Phlegm as Aquapendente renders the *abscission* of them difficult enough, and not without danger.—*Wiseman, Surgery*.

2. In Medicine. Sudden termination.

The term *abscission* was formerly used by medical writers to denote the sudden termination of a disease in death, before it arrives at its decline.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary*.

3. Act of annulling. *Obsolete.*

The blessed Jesus had in him no principle of sin, original nor actual, and therefore this designation of his, in submitting himself to the bloody covenant of circumcision, which was a just and express *abscission* of it, was an act of glorious humility.—*Joseph Taylor, Great Exemplar*, p. 60.

4. State of being cut off.

By cessation of oracles, with Mantentius, we may understand this *abscission*, not *abscission*, or consummate dissolution.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, vi. 10.

Abscōnd. v. a. [Lat. *abscondo* = hide.] Conceal. *Obsolete.*

Do not *abscond* and conceal your sins; manifest them publicly both to God and man.—*Hevel, Sermons*, p. 20.

'Tis concluded by astronomers, that the atmosphere of the moon hath no clouds nor rains, but a perpetual and uniform serenity; because nothing discoverable in the lunar surface is ever covered and *absconded* from us by the interposition of any clouds or mists, but such as rise from our own globe.—*Baillie, Sermons*, vii.

Abscōnd. v. n. Hide one's self; retire from the public view: (generally used to indicate an attempt to elude the law).

The marauder, or misanthrope, which *absconds* all winter, lives on its own fat: for in autumn, when it shuts itself up in its hole, it is very fat; but in the spring time, when it comes forth again, very lean.—*Rig, On the Creation*.

Abscōndedly. adv. In concealment. *Rare.*

Thomas Fitzherbert, having been mostly trained up in the Catholic religion, the college seemed necessary to him: for he would, now and then, hear a sermon, which he was permitted to do, by an old Roman priest, that then lived *abscōndedly* in Oxon; yet he would seldom or never go to janyers.—*Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses*, i. 631. (Orel MS.)

Abscōder. s. One who *absconds*.

The notice of several such *abscōders* may be entirely lost.—*Life of Kitchinell*, p. 335: 1718.

Abscōding. verbal abs. Concealment.

If the kingdom which the Christians expected were of this world, they would renounce their religion rather than die, and certainly endeavour, by flight or *abscōding*, to save themselves for what they expected to enjoy.—*Nicks, Sermon on the 30th Jan.*, p. 5.

Absence. s.

1. State of being absent: (opposed to *presence*).

Sir, 'tis fit
You have strong party to defend yourself
By calumny, or by *absence*: all's in thinger.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 2.

You have given no dissertation upon the *absence* of lovers, nor laid down any methods how they should support themselves under those separations.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 211.

With from.

His *absence* from his mother off he'll mourn,
And, with his eyes, look wishes to return.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires, ii.

2. Act of being absent.

The king's frequent *absences* on the continent were another great impediment to justice, as his clerk, at this time, followed him.—*C. H. Burnet, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxvii.

3. Want of appearance: (in the legal sense).

Absence is of a fourfold kind or species. The first is a necessary *absence*, as in banished persons; this is entirely necessary. A second, necessary and voluntary, as upon the account of the commonwealth, or in the service of the church. The third kind the civilians call a probable *absence*; as, that of students on the score of study. And the fourth, an *absence* entirely voluntary; as, on the account of trade, merchandise, and the like. Some add a fifth kind of *absence*, which is committed cum dolo et culpa, by a man's non-appearance on a citation; as, in a contumacious person, who, in hatred to his contumacy, is,

by the law, in some respects, reputed as a person present.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

4. Inattention, heedlessness, neglect of the present object.

I continued my walk, reflecting on the little *absence* and distractions of mankind.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 77.

Absent. adj. [Lat. *absens*, -entis.]

1. Not present.

Where there is advantage to be given,
Both more and less have given him the revolt;
And none serve with him but constrained things,
Whose hearts are *absent* too.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 4.

Whether they were *absent* or present, they were vexed alike.—*Wisdom*, xi. 11.

With from.

In spring the fields, in autumn hills I love;
At morn the plains, at noon the shady grove;
But *delia* always: *absent* from her sight,
Nor plains at morn, nor groves at noon delight.
Pope, Pastorals

2. Absent in mind, inattentive, regardless of the present object.

I distinguish a man that is *absent*, because he thinks of something else, from him that is *absent*, because he thinks of nothing.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 77.

Absēt. s. One who is not present. *Rare.*

Let us enjoy the rite of Christian *absēts*, to pray for one another.—*Bishop Morton, To Archbishop Usher, Letters*: 1623.

Absēt. v. a. Withdraw; forbear to come into presence.

I fethon did ever hold me in thy least,
Absēt thee from felicity as life.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, v. 2.

If she were but the body's accident,
And her sole being in it did subsist,
As white as snow, she might herself *absēt*,
And in the body's substance not be missed.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul, sect. iii.

Thou' I am forc'd thus to *absēt* myself
From all I love, I shall retrieve some means,
Some friendly intervals, to visit thee.
Southey, Spenser's True

The Arango is still called together in cases of importance; and if, after due summons, any member *absēts* himself, he is to be fined to the value of about a penny English.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Absentation. s. [probably suggested by Presentation, as its opposite.] Absence. *Rare.*

Absenté. s. One who is absent from his station or employment, or country: (commonly applied to Irish landlords living out of their country).

There was the first statute made against *absentees*, commanding all such as had land in Ireland, to return and reside thereupon.—*Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland*.

A great part of estates in Ireland are owned by *absentees*, and such as draw over the profit raised out of Ireland, refunding nothing.—*Sir J. Child, Discourse on Trade*.

Absēter. s. One who absents himself from his duty. *Rare.*

You have heard what a deficiency there was of the special jury, which was imputed to their backwardness to serve a prosecution against the prince. He [Judge Foster] has fined all the *absēters* 20*l.* a piece.—*Lord Thurlow, in the Life of Sir M. Foster*.

Absētmēt. s. State of being absent. *Rare.*

All other phrases and circumlocutions by which human death is expressed, either in holy Scripture or in usual language—such, for instance, as those in Scripture, a pregrination, or *absētmēt* from the body, &c. might easily be showed to be applicable to the death of our Saviour.—*Barrow, Works*, ii. 283.

Absinthian. adj. [Lat. *absinthium* = wormwood.] Partaking of the nature of wormwood. *Rare.*

Best physick then, when gall with sugar meets,
Temp'ring *absinthian* bitterness with sweets.
Randolph, Poems, p. 60.

Absolute. adj. [Lat. *absolutus*, part. of *absolvere* = free from liability.]

1. Unlimited; unconditional.

Because the things that proceed from him are perfect, without any manner of defect or stain; it cannot be but that the words of his mouth are *absolute*, and lack nothing which they should have, for performance of that thing whereunto they tend.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, ii. 6.

2. In Politics. Autocratic: (applied to governments where there are no constitutional checks).

My crown is *absolute*, and holds of none;
I cannot in a base subjection live,
Nor suffer you to take, though I would give.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

3. Positive; certain; peremptory.

Long is it since I saw him,
But time hath not thing blur'd those lines of favour
Which then he wore: the smiles in his voice,
And lustre of speaking were as his: I'm *absolute*.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

4. In Metaphysics. Unconditioned.

Fichte had attempted to construct a system of knowledge on the principles of idealism, in respect both of form and matter; but Schelling carried speculation a step farther, and instead of ego, the subject-object, placed at the head of his system the *absolute* itself, and proposed to solve on philosophical principles the highest problem which reason can contemplate—the nature of *absolute* being, and the manner in which all finite beings are derived from it. *Johnson, Treatise of Tennemann's Manual of the History of Philosophy, § 390.*

The philosophy of the conditioned, even from the preceding outline, is, it will be seen, the express reverse of the philosophy of the *absolute*—at least, as this system has been lately evolved in Germany. For this asserts to man a knowledge of the unconditioned, of the *absolute* and infinite; while that denies to him a knowledge of either, and maintains all which we immediately know or can know, to be only the conditioned, the relative, the phenomenal, the finite. *—Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, &c., Appendix I.*

5. Not relative: (to which word it is opposed).

I see still the distinctions of sovereign and inferior, of *absolute* and relative worship, will bear any man out in the worship of any creature with respect to God, as well at least as it doth in the worship of images. *—Bishop Stillingfleet, Defence of Dissenters on Roman Idolatry.*

The fifth leading division of names is into *relative* and *absolute*, or let us rather say, relative and unrelative; for the word *absolute* is put upon much too hard duty in metaphysics, not to be willingly spared when its services can be dispensed with. It resembles the word civil in the language of jurisprudence, which stands for the opposite of criminal, the opposite of ecclesiastical, the opposite of military, the opposite of political, in short the opposite of any positive word which wants a negative. *—J. S. Mill, System of Logic, i. 2, 7.*

In order to frame an Art of thus tabulating all existing sciences, and indeed all possible knowledge, he divides into various classes the conceptions with which he has to deal. The first class contains nine *Absolute* Conceptions: Goodness, Greatness, Duration, Power, Wisdom, Will, Virtue, Truth, Majesty. The second class has nine *Relative* Conceptions: Difference, Identity, Contrariety, Beginning, Middle, End, Majority, Equality, Minority. *—Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas, p. 60.*

Absolutely. adv.

1. Without restriction, condition, or limitation.

All the contradictions which grow in those minds, that neither *absolutely* climb the rock of virtue, nor freely sink into the sea of vanity. *—Sir P. Sidney.*

What merit they can build upon having joined with a professed army, and a king they set now before, to defend their own liberties and properties, is, to me, *absolutely* inconceivable; and, I believe, will be equally so for ever. *—Swift.*

Do these two doctrines only differ in the degree of their truth, as expressing real facts with unequal degrees of accuracy? Assuredly the one is true, and the other *absolutely* false. *—J. S. Mill, System of Logic, p. 309.*

2. Without relation.

Absolutely we cannot discommend, we cannot *absolutely* approve, either willingness to live or forwardness to die. *—Hendley, v.*

These then being the perpetual causes of evil: the greatest good, or the greatest evil: either *absolutely* so in themselves, or relatively so to us; it is therefore good to be zealously affected for the one against the other. *—Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*

No sensible quality, as light, and colour, and heat, and sound, can be subsistent in the bodies themselves, *absolutely* considered, without a relation to our eyes and ears, and other organs of sense. These qualities are only the effects of our sensation, which arise from the different motions, upon our nerves, from objects without, according to their various modifications and positions. *—Hendley, Sermons.*

3. Peremptory; positively.

Believe I am, why didst not thou
Command me *absolutely* not to go?
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1153.

And of that nature, for the most part, are things *absolutely* unto all men's salvation necessary, either to be held or denied. *—Hooker, Eccl. Polity.*

Absoluteness. s. Abstraction suggested by Absolute. Rare.

1. Completeness.

To the second part of the objection, the strength whereof is, that to tie up God in his actions to the

reason of things destroys his liberty, *absoluteness*, and independency; I answer, it is no imperfection for God to be determined to good; it is no bondage, slavery, or constraint, to be bound up to the eternal laws of right and justice. *—Bishop Reid, Discourse of Truth, p. 189.*

This should silence the proud reveries, and un-murmurings of our hearts, at the *absoluteness* of God's decrees and purposes: for why may not his decree be as *absolute* as his power? *—South, Sermons, viii. 211.*

2. Freedom from dependence or limit.

The *absoluteness* and limitlessness of his commission was generally much spoken of. *—Lord Clarendon, viii.*

There is nothing that can raise a man to that generous *absoluteness* of condition, as neither to cringe, to fawn, or to depend nearly, but that which gives him that happiness within himself, for which men depend upon others. *—South, Sermons.*

3. Despotism.

He kept a strait hand on his nobility, and chose rather to advance clergymen and lawyers, which were more obsequious to him, but had less interest in the people; which made for his *absoluteness* but not for his safety. *—Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

They dress up power with all the splendour and temptation *absoluteness* can add to it. *—Locke.*

Absolution. s.

1. Acquittal.

Absolution, in the civil law, imports a full acquittal of a person by some final sentence of law, or, as a temporary discharge of his further attendance upon a mesne process, through a failure or defect in pleading; as it does likewise in the canon law, where, and among divines, it like so signifies a relaxation of him from the obligation of some sentence pronounced either in a court of law, or else in a court penitential. Thus there is, in this kind of law, one kind of *absolution*, termed judicial, and another, styled a declaratory or extrajudicial *absolution*. *—Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

2. Remission of sins, declared by ecclesiastical authority.

The *absolution* pronounced by a priest, whether papist or protestant, is not a certain infallible ground to save the person, so absolved, confidence towards God. *—South, Sermons.*

3. Finish; deliverance; utterance. Obsolete.

Some men are tall and big; some are *absolutely* high and great. Then the words are chosen, the sound ample, the composition full, the *absolutely* plentiful, and poured out, all grave, sinewy, in strong. *—B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Absolutism. s. Abstraction suggested by Absolute in its political sense; autocracy.

If, however, the emperors cannot acquiesce in this, the other road is to complete *absolutism*. *—Correspondent from Hungary, Times, August 21, 1861.*

Absolutist. s. (used adjectively in the extract). Supporter of absolutism.

In short, he said not a word about the Pragmatic Sanction, and consequently began his reign on the same *absolutist* footing which had been proclaimed on the 3rd of October. *—Correspondent from Hungary, Times, August 31, 1861.*

Absolutive. adv. With power to absolve.

Though an *absolutive* sentence should be pronounced in favour of the persons upon the account of nearness of blood; yet, if adultery shall afterwards be truly proved, he may be again proceeded against as an adulterer. *—Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Absolve. v. a.

1. Clear; acquit of a crime.

Our victors, blest in peace, forget their wars.
Enjoy past dangers, and *absolve* the stars. *—Tuckell.*
As he hopes, and gives out, by the influence of his wealth, to be here *absolved*; in consequence this man you have an opportunity of helping, that several scandal of reverence the credit lost by former judgments. *—Swift, Miscellaneous.*

2. Set free from an engagement or promise.

Campbell'd by threats to take that bloody oath,
And the act ill, I am *absolved* of both.

This command, which must necessarily comprehend the persons of our natural fathers, must mean a duty we owe them, distinct from our obedience to the magistrate, and from which the most absolute power of princes cannot *absolve* us. *—Locke.*

3. Pronominate absolution.

But all is calm in this eternal sleep;
Here grief forgets to groan, and love to weep:
Ev'n superstition loses every fear;
For God, not man, *absolves* our frailties here.

His vicar on earth is the Roman pontiff; without whose sanction you can neither promise nor perform. In his name I *absolve* your perjury and sanctify your arms; follow my footsteps in the paths of glory and salvation; and if ye still have

scruples, devolve on my head the punishment and the sin. *—Gibbon, Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, ch. lxxvi.*

4. Finish; complete. Rare.

What cause
Mould'd the Creator, in his holy rest
Through all eternity, so late to build
... chaos: and the work began, how soon
Absolv'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 98.

If that which is so supposed infinitely distant from what is now current is distant from us by a finite interval, and not infinitely, then that our circulation which preceded it must necessarily be like ours, and consequently *absolved* in the space of twenty-four hours. *—Sir M. Hale, Originibus of Morbidity.*

Absolver. s. One who pronounces absolution.

They that take upon them to be the only *absolvers* of sin, are themselves held fast in the snares of eternal death. *—De H. Moore, Against Idolatry, Preface.*

Absolving. part. adv. Capable of giving absolution.

It [Novatianism] declared that there were sins beyond the *absolving* power of the clergy. *—Milton, History of Latin Christianity, ii. ch. i.*

Absolvent. adj. [Lat. *absolvans*, *antis*, part. of *absolvere*.] Not in harmony: (with to). Rare.

For Science to repulse of funerals, and lament at both the times, is more *absolvent* to nature than reason. *—Quarles, Judgment of Mercury, The Mourner.*

Absorbeous. adj. Obsolete, rare.

1. Not in harmony with, or agreeable to.

To suppose an issue of a middle constitution, that should partake of some of the qualities of both, is unwarranted by any of our faculties; yea, most *absorbeous* in our reason. *—Chambers, Scipio Siculorum, ch. iv.*

Purity of degrees in the government hath no foundation in holy Script and is as *absorbeous* to us as a party in a state. *—Sir E. Dering, Speeches, p. 134.*

2. Unmusical.

That noise, as Macrobius truly inferreth, must be of necessity either sweet and melodious, or harsh and *absorbeous*. *—Pederdy, Athanasia, p. 518.*

Absorb. v. a. [Lat. *absorbo*.]

1. Swallow, or suck up.

The evils that come of exercise are, that it doth *absorb* and attenuate the moisture of the body. *—Bacon.*

Supposing the forementioned consumption should prove so gradual as to *absorb* and attenuate the said sanguine parts to an extreme degree, it is evident that the fundamental parts must necessarily come into danger. *—Harvey, On Consumption.*

2. Metaphorically.

The nature of this, according to Hippolytus, deadly sin, which Callistus treated with such offensive tenderness, appears from the next sentence; it related to that grave question which had begun to *absorb* the Christian mind—the marriage of the clergy. *—Milton, History of Latin Christianity, ii. ch. i.*

3. In Physiology.

Poisons are believed to act through the blood for the following reasons. First, they disappear during life from the great cavities, or other situations into which they have been introduced; that is, they are *absorbed*. *—Christom, Treatise on Poisons, pt. ii, ch. i. sec. 2.*

Absorbent. adj. In Physiology. Effecting absorption.

The chyle, the result of the digestive process, is taken up by the mucous lining of the intestinal canal by innumerable microscopic orifices that form the commencement of the lactal system. This important system of *absorbent* vessels consists of slender canals, enclosed between the two layers of the mesentery, to the root of which they converge from all the tract of the intestine. *—T. Elymer Jones, Animal Kingdom, § 224.*

Sometimes, as in dysentery and cholera, the poison is carried with unusual rapidity through the alimentary canal. Sometimes, again, it remains comparatively inert, because, on account of the impaired rapidity of absorption it is not taken up with the usual quickness by the *absorbent* vessels. *—Christom, Treatise on Poisons, pt. ii. ch. i. sec. 2.*

Absorbent. s.

1. That which effects absorption.

There is a third class of substances, commonly called *absorbents*: as the various kinds of shells, coral, chalk, crabs' eyes, &c., which likewise raise an effervescence with acids, and are therefore called alkalis, tho' not so properly, for they are not salts. *—Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. In Physiology. Absorbent gland.

But the most remarkable circumstance connected with *absorbents* of this class of animals is the discovery, made by Professor Muller of Berlin, of a system of lymphatic hearts destined to propel the products of absorption from the chief lymphatic

trunks into the veins.—*T. Rymer Jones, Animal Kingdom*, § 158.

Absorbing. part. adj.

1. Swallowing, or sucking up, everything else to the exclusion of one object.

Nevertheless, the events which had taken place in the interval were too conspicuous in their character, and their interest was too absorbing, to allow them to brood over these distant disasters. — *M. P. H. History of the Bonapartes under the Empire*, ch. xxiv.

2. In *Physiology*.

Astoria, many poisons act with a force proportional to the absorbing power of the texture with which they are placed in contact. — *Christian, Treatise on Poisons*, pt. i, ch. i, sect. 1.

Absorption. s. Absorption. *Rare*.

Where to place that concurrence of water (the river Jordan), or place of its absorption, there is no authentic decision. — *Sir T. Browne, Tracts*, p. 165.

Absorpt. part. Swallowed or sucked up. *Obsolete*.

What can you expect from a man who has not taken these five days: who is withdrawing his thoughts, as far as he can, from all the present world, its customs and its manners, to be fully possessed and absorbed in the past. — *Pope, Letters*.

Moses imparted the desire to the disruption of the abyss: and St. Peter, to the particular constitution of that earth, which made it obvious to be absorbed in water. — *T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

Some tokens shewn Of fearless friendship, and their sinking mates sustain; vain love, the laudable, absorb. By a fierce eddy, they together found The vast profundity. — *A. Philips*.

Absorption. s.

1. Act of swallowing or sucking up.

It was below the dignity of these sacred penmen, or the spirit of God that directed them, to show us the causes of this disruption, or of this absorption: this is left to the inquiries of men. — *T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

The aversion of God's face is confusion; the least bending of his brow is perdition; but his 'Iotus meus,' his whole fury, is the utter absorption of the creature. — *Bishop Hall, Romans*, p. 24.

2. State of being swallowed, or sucked up.

This necessarily carries us in the history of the rise, progress, and decay of the ancient Greek philosophy: in which is shown its original, the state of bondage, from Egypt: the several revolutions it underwent in its character, constantly attended and conformed to the several revolutions of civil power; its gradual decay, and total absorption in the schools. — *Bishop Warburton, Alliance of Church and State*, p. 165.

3. In *Physiology*. Taking-up of digested and assimilated matter by the absorbents.

It might be of use to quote some of the numerous errors committed by medical witnesses, in consequence of having overlooked the effect of absorption in removing poisons beyond the reach of chemical analysis. — *Christian, Treatise on Poisons*, pt. i, ch. i, sect. 3.

Abstain. v. n. [Lat. *abstinere*.] Hold off from anything; forbear; deny one's self any gratification.

If thou judge it hard and difficult, Conceiving, looking, loving, to abstain From love's dear rites, nuptial embraces sweet. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x, 993.

To be perpetually longing, and impatiently desirous of any thing, so that a man cannot abstain from it, is to lose a man's liberty, and to become a servant of meat and drink, or smoke. — *Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Holy Living*.

Even then the doubtful hollows scarce abstain From the tossed vessel on the troubled main. — *Dryden, Virgil's Eclogues*.

Aristides appears throughout the whole course of his history as one of the few men who have not merely abstained from wine, but have loved right, truth, and equity, and hated and resisted all things opposed to them with the steadiness of instinct. — *Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. xv.

Abstain. v. a. Keep from; hinder. *Obsolete*.

Whether he abstain men from marrying. — *Milton, Tetrachordus*.

Abstemious. adj. [Lat. *abstemius*.] Temperate, sober, abstinent, refraining from excess or pleasures.

The instances of longevity are chiefly amongst the abstemious. Abstinence in extremity will prove a mortal disease; but the experiments of it are very rare. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Clytemnestra strains the love of wine expel, (Which is the virtue of the abstemious well.) Whence the colder nymph that rules the flood Extinguishes, and basks the drunken god; — *Dryden, Indian Emperor*.

Or that Melampus (so have some assur'd), When the mad Proteides with charms he cur'd, And powerful herbs, both charms and simples, cast Into the sober spring, where still their virtues last. — *Dryden, Fables*.

Abstemiously. adv. In an abstemious manner.

The tone of his stomach never recovered its natural temper, even when he lived very abstemiously afterwards. — *W. Hudson, Memoirs*, p. 273.

Abstemiousness. s. Quality of being abstemious.

The Bayans, though healthy through their abstemiousness, are but of weak bodies and small courage. — *Sir T. Herbert, Travels*, p. 115.

The best expedient he [K. Charles I.] had to reconcile it, was to contract his diet, to a few dishes out of the bill of fare, and to eat in private. And his abstemiousness was in no wise displeasing; his temperance preserving his health. — *Sir T. Herbert, Memoirs*.

The Arabians were a nation of marauders, only tempered by some commercial habits; the Arab was disciplined in the severest abstemiousness and endurance; bred in utter recklessness of human life. — *Middleton, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iv, ch. i.

Abstention. s. Act of holding off, or abstaining; abstinence.

The church superintended times and manners of abstention, and expressions of sorrow. — *Jeremy Taylor, Visitation of the Sick*, iv, 5.

Absterge. v. a. [Lat. *abstersus*, part. of *abstergeo* = wipe away.] Wipe; cleanse; purify.

Nor will we affirm that iron receiveth in the stomach of the rich, nor attention; but we suspect this effect rather from corrosion than digestion; not any tendency to chylification by the natural heat, but rather some attrition from acid and vitriolous humidity in the stomach, which may absterge; and drive the corrosive parts thereof. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, iii.

Absterion. s. Act of wiping or cleansing.

Absterion is plainly a scouring off, or incision of the more viscous humours, and taking the humours more fluid, and cutting between them and the part; as is found in vitreous water, which soonly lumen ethal, specially from the foulness. — *Bacon, Natural History*, no. 42.

Absterive. adj. Effecting absterion.

It is good, after purging, to use apozemes and broths, not so much opening as those used before purging; but absterive and muddifying clysters also are good to conclude with, to draw away the reliques of the humours. — *Bacon, Natural History*.

A tablet stood of that absterive tree, Where Ethiop's swart bird did build her nest. — *Sir J. Denham, There many a flow'r's absterive grew, Thy far rate flows of yellow hue.*

Swift, Miscellanies.

Absterive. s. That which effects absterion.

Absterives are fuller's earth, soap, linseed-oil, and ox-gall. — *Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society*, p. 286.

Abstinence. s.

1. Forbearance from anything.

Indulgent his sweete toilet Hath soiled so that it fordoth Of abstinence all that there is. — *Quaker, Confessio Amantis*, p. 14.

With from.

Because the abstinence from a present pleasure, that offers itself, is a pain, nay, oftentimes a very great one; it is no wonder that that operates after the same manner pain does, and lessens, in our thoughts, what is future; and so forces us, as it were, blindfold into its embraces. — *Locke*.

2. Fasting, or forbearance from necessary food. (It is generally distinguished from temperance, as the greater degree from the less; sometimes as single performances from habits; as, a day of abstinence, and a life of temperance.)

Say, can you fast? your stomachs are too young: And abstinence engenders humors. — *Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost*, iv, 3.

I tell thee of the hard usages of the ancient eremitical Christians; of their rigorous abstinences; their afflicting meals; their nightly watchings. — *Bishop Hall, Balm of Gilead*.

And the faces of them which have used abstinence, shall shine above the stars; whereas our faces shall be blacker than darkness. — *2 Peter*, vii, 35.

Religious men, who hither must be sent As useful guides of heavenly government; To teach you penance, fasts, and abstinence, To punish bodies for the soul's offence. — *Dryden, Indian Emperor*.

Abstinency. s. Abstinence. *Obsolete*.

Were our rewards for the abstinencies, or riots, of this present life, under the prejudices of short, or full, or the promises and threats of Christ would lose much of their virtue and energy. — *Hammond, On Fundamentals*.

Abstinent. adj. See Abstain. Endowed with abstinence.

Seldom have you seen one continent that is not abstinent. — *Hales, Golden Remains, Sermons*, ad th, p. 23.

Abstintently. adv. After the manner of one who is abstinent.

O, if thou hadst ever re-admitted Adam into Paradise, how abstinently would he have walked by that tree. — *Donne, Devotions*, p. 623.

Abstract. v. a.

1. Take one thing from another.

Could we abstract from these pernicious effects, and suppose this were innocent, it would be loath to be matter of praise. — *Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

2. Separate by distillation.

Having dephlegmed spirit of salt, and gently abstracted the whole spirit, there remaineth in the retort a styptical substance. — *Boyle*.

3. Reduce to an abstraction.

This doth who when from things particular She doth abstract the universal kinds, Which bodiless and immaterial are, And can be only lodged within our minds. And thus from divers accidents and acts Which do with her observation fall, She Goddesses and Powers Divine abstracts, As Nature, Fortune, and the Virtues all. — *Sir J. Davis, Immortality of the Soul*, § 4.

Those who cannot distinguish, compare and abstract, would hardly be able to understand and make use of language. — *Locke*.

4. Reduce to an epitome.

If we would fix in the memory the discourses we hear, or what we design to speak, let us abstract them into brief compends, and review them often. — *Watts, Improvements of the Mind*.

Abstract. adj. [Lat. *abstractus*, part. of *abstraho* = draw off.]

1. Mentally separated from something else.

Mathematicks, in its intinuity, is usually divided into pure and mixed. And though the pure do handle only abstract quantity in general, as geometry, arithmetic, yet that which is mixed, doth consider the quantity of some particular determinate subject. So astronomy handles the quantity of heavenly motions, music of sounds, and mechanics of weights and powers. — *Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick*.

Abstract terms signify the mode or quality of a being, without any regard to the subject in which it is; as, whiteness, roundness, length, breadth, wisdom, mortality, life, death. — *Watts, Logic*.

The second general division of names is into concrete and abstract. A concrete name is a name which stands for a thing; an abstract name is a name which stands for an attribute of a thing. Thus, John, the sea, this table, are names of things. Whiteness, as the name of a thing, or rather of a quality. Whiteness, again, is the name of a quality or attribute of those things. Man is a name of many things; humanity is a name of an attribute of those things. Old is a name of things; old-age, is a name of one of their attributes.

I have used the words concrete and abstract in the sense annexed to them by the scholastics, who, notwithstanding the imperfections of their philosophy, were unrivalled in the construction of technical language, and whose definitions, in logic at least, though they never went more than a little way into the subject, have seldom, I think, been entered but to be spoiled. A practice, however, has grown up in more modern times, which, if not introduced by Locke, has gained currency chiefly from his example, applying the expression 'abstract name' to all names which are the result of abstraction or generalization, and, consequently, to all general names, instead of confining it to the names of attributes. The metaphysicians of the Conditio school — whose admiration of Locke, passing over the profoundest speculations of that truly original genius, usually fastens with peculiar eagerness upon his weakest points — have gone on imitating him in his abuse of language, until there is now some difficulty in restoring the word to its original signification. A more watchful attention in the meaning of a word is rarely to be met with; for the expression general name, the exact equivalent of which exists in all languages I am acquainted with, was already available for the purpose to which *abstract* has been misappropriated, while the misappropriation leaves that important class of words, the names of attributes, without any compact distinctive appellation. The old acceptance, however, has not gone so completely out of use as to deprive those who still adhere to it of all chance of being understood. By *abstract*, then, I shall always mean the opposite of concrete; by an *abstract* name, the name of an attribute; by a concrete name, the name of an object. — *J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, l. 2, § 4.

2. General.

By relation to its application or non-application to objects, logic is divided into *Abstract* or General; into Concrete or Special.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Logic*, iii. 25.

With form.

Another fruit from the considering things in themselves, *abstract* from our opinions and other men's notions and discourses on them, will be, that each man will pursue his thoughts in that method, which will be most agreeable to the nature of the thing, and to his apprehension of what it suggests to him.—*Locke*.

3. Refined; pure.

Love's not so pure and *abstract*, as they use To say, which have no misth in their noise.—*Donne, Poems*, p. 27.

Abstract. s.

1. Essence.

You shall there find a man who is the *abstract* Of all faults all men follow.—*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 4.

If you are false, these epithets are small; You're then the things, and *abstract* of them all.—*Dequien, Anecdotes*.

2. Epitome made by taking out the principal parts.

When Mucron came to the end of a chapter, I resolved the sentences he had remarked, so that he could give a tolerable analysis and *abstract* of every treatise he had read, just after he had finished it.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind*.

3. Abstraction.

It is evident that these words, when concrete, are like other concrete general names, connotative; they denote a subject, and connote an attribute; and each of them has or might have a corresponding *abstract* name, to denote the attribute connoted by the concrete. Thus the concrete 'like' has its abstract 'likeness'; the concrete 'father' and 'son' have their abstract 'paternity' and 'filiality'. The concrete name connotes an attribute, and the *abstract* of a name which answers to it that attribute.—*Mill, System of Logic*, p. 15.

4. State of being abstracted or disjoined: (with in).

The hearts of great princes, if they be considered, as it were, in *abstract*, without the necessity of states, and circumstance of time, can take a full and proportional pleasure in the exercise of any narrow beauty.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

With in and the.

It does not seem possible, then, to avoid the conclusion that, whatever be the proper key for harmonizing the records and documents of the early and later Church, and true as the dictum of Cicero must be considered *in abstract*, and possible as its application might be in his own age, when he might almost ask the primitive centuries for their testimony, it is hardly available now or effective of any satisfactory result.—*Chadwick, On the Relations of the State to the Church*, p. 24.

Abstracted. adj.

1. Separated; disjoined.

That space the evil one *abstracted* stood From his own evil, and for the time remain'd Signally good.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 463.

2. Refined; purified; exalted.

Abstracted spiritual love, they like Their souls exalted.—*Donne*.

1. Absent of mind, inattentive to present objects.

And now no more the *abstracted* ear attends The writer's murmuring lip; the entranced eye Pervies no longer through the extended rows Of thick-rung'd trees.—*T. Warton, Pleasures of Melancholy*, v. 179.

Abstractedly. adv. In an abstracted manner.

Or whether more *abstractedly* we look, Or on the writers or the written book; Whence, but from heaven, could men unskilled in arts, In several ages hurst, in several parts, Weave such agreeing truths?—*Dryden, Religio Laici*.

Whether the notions of absolute time, absolute place, and absolute motion, be not most *abstractedly* metaphysical?—*Bishop Berkeley, Analyst*, p. 8.

Abstractedness. s. Attribute suggested by Abstracted.

Men have added to the natural difficulty of this subject, by starting all manner of subtle and wind-drawn objections, to hinder any conclusion from being established; and then they complain of the subtlety and *abstractedness* of the arguments; as if that were not occasioned by themselves.—*Brainer, Enquiry into the Nature of the Soul*, ii. 354.

If these latter prepositions, which supply the place of the cases, would be of such different invention on account of their *abstractedness*, some expedient to supply their place must have been of indispen-

sable necessity.—*Adam Smith, On the Formation of Language*.

Abstractor. s. One who makes an abstract, epitome, or note.

In this science or mystery of words, a very judicious *abstractor* would find it a hard task to heave things capious, without falling upon an infinite collection.—*Maugham, Dis.*, p. 68.

Abstraction. s.

1. Act of abstracting.

The word *abstraction* signifies a withdrawing some part of an idea from other parts of it; by which means, such abstracted ideas are formed, as neither represent any thing corporeal or spiritual; that is, any thing peculiar or proper to mind or body.—*Watts, Logic*.

2. State of being abstracted.

What are metaphysics themselves but intricate subtilties and fruitless *abstractions*?—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 167.

The great author of the method of fluxions felt this difficulty, and therefore he gave into these nice lines and geometrical metaphysics, without which he saw nothing could be done on the received principles.—*Bishop Berkeley, Analyst*, § 35.

Instead of beginning with arts most easy (and those for such as are most obnoxious to the senses), they present their young uninitiated novices at once with the most intricate *abstractions* of logic and metaphysics.—*Millar, Tracts*.

3. Inattention to surrounding objects.

A hermit wishes to be praised for his *abstraction*.—*Pope, Letters*.

4. Spiritual character; exaltation.

This was an age of vision and mystery; and every work was believed to contain a double, or secondary meaning. Nothing escaped this reverent spirit of refinement and *abstraction*.—*T. Hart, History of English Poetry*.

Abstractively. adv. As an abstraction.

According to whatever capacity we distinctly or *abstractively* consider him, either as the Son of God or as the Son of Man. Therefore, it is (Ord. MS.) That life which *abstractively* is good, by accidents and adherencies may become unfortunate. *Filtham*, cent. ii. resolve 10. (Ord. MS.)

Abstractly. adv. In an abstract manner.

Virtue is but a name *abstractively* triumphant, Interpreting what she was in effect.—*Perceval, Poems*.

Matter, *abstractly* and *absolutely* considered, cannot have subsisted eternally. *Batholomew, vi.* The former may be resembled to a geometrical figure, say a triangle, when considered *abstractly* and in itself. *Sir W. Hamilton, Translation of a passage from Aristotle the Aphrodisian*, iii. 53.

Abstractness. s. Separation from the concrete.

I have taken some pains to make plain and familiar to your thoughts, truths, which established prejudice, or the *abstractness* of the ideas themselves, might render difficult.—*Locke*.

Abstruse. adj. [Lat. abstrusus, part. of abstrahere—thrust away.]

1. Hidden; remote from view.

This noise lasted about 1 of an hour, till it had been multiplied and reiterated from the most *abstruse* crevices of the mountain. *Sir S. Morgan, Tales of the Phantoms*, p. 12.

O, who is he that could ever news to our old father, that thou wert but alive, although thou wert hidden in the most *abstruse* dungeons of Barbary.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, i. 1, 15.

2. Difficult; remote from conception or apprehension: (opposed to obvious and easy).

So spoke our Sir, and, by his countenance seem'd Ent'ring on studious thoughts *abstruse*.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 39.

No man could give a rule of the greatest beauties, and the knowledge of them was so *abstruse*, that there was no manner of speaking which could express them.—*Dequien, Translation of Delessand's Art of Painting*.

The eternal eye, whose sight discerns *Abstrusest* thoughts, from forth his holy mount, And from within the golden lamps that burn Nightly before him, saw, without their light, Rebellion rising.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 712.

A second rescript followed, commanding all bishops not merely to subscribe the dominant opinions on these profound and *abstruse* topics, but to condemn their authors, Pelagius and Celestius, as irreconcilable heretics. *Milton, History of Latin Christianity*, ii. ii. 11.

Abstruseness. s. Attribute suggested by Abstruse.

It is not oftentimes so much what the Scripture says, as what some men persuade others it says, that makes it seem obscure; and that as to some other passages that are so indeed, since it is the *abstruseness* of what is taught in them that makes them almost inevitably so, it is little less saucy, upon such

a score, to find fault with the style of the Scripture, than to do so with the author for making us but men.—*Bayle, On the Scriptures*.

Abstrusity. s. Abstruseness. Rare.

Authors are also suspicious, not greedily to be swallowed, who pretend to write of secrets, to deliver antipathies, sympathies, and the occult *abstrusities* of things.—*Sir P. Brouncker, Vulgar Errors*.

Absume. v. a. Bring to an end by a gradual waste; consume away. Obsolete, rare.

That which had been burning an infinite time could never be burnt, not so much as any part of it; for if it had burned part after part, the whole must needs be consumed in a portion of time.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*.

Absumption. s. [Lat. absumptio.] Destruction. Rare.

That total defect or *absumption* of religion, which is naturally incident to the profaner sort of men.—*Dr. Gough, Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Suspiria, Preface*, p. 1: 1633.

Absurd. adj. [Lat. absurdus.] Manifestly unreasonable and contradictory; without judgement or propriety.

a. Applied to persons.

Seemingly wise men may make shift to get opinion; but by no men choose them for employment; for, certainly you had better take for business a man somewhat *absurd* than over formal.—*Bacon*.

A man who cannot write with wit on a proper subject is dull and stupid; but one who shows it in an improper place, is as impertinent and *absurd*.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 291.

b. Applied to things.

The thing itself appeared desirable to him, and accordingly he could not but like and desire it; but then, it was after a very irrational *absurd* way, and contrary to all the methods and principles of a rational agent; which never wills a thing really and properly, but it applies to the means by which it is to be acquired. *South, Sermons*.

But grant that these can conquer, these can cheat, 'Tis phrase *absurd* to call a villain great; Who wickedly is wise, or unduly brave, Is but the more a fool, the more a knave.—*Pope, Essay on Man*.

Absurdity. s. Attribute suggested by Absurd; manifest contradiction to reason or propriety.

How clear soever this idea of the infinity of number be, there is nothing more evident than the *absurdity* of the actual idea of an infinite number.—*Locke*.

That satisfaction we receive from the opinion of some pre-eminence in ourselves, when we see the *absurdity* of another, or when we reflect on any just *absurdity* of our own.—*Addison*.

Bishop Jewel pronounced the clerical garb to be a staid dress, a fool's coat, a badge of the Anacoretes, and promised that he would spare no labour to extirpate such degrading *absurdities*.—*Marsden, History of England*, ch. 1.

Absurdly. adv. In an absurd manner

But man we find the only creature, Who, led by folly, consults nature; Who, when she loudly cries, Forbear, With decency flies there; And where his genius least inclines, *Absurdly* bends his whole designs.—*Swift, Miscellanies*.

We may proceed yet further with the atheist, and convince him, that not only his principle is *absurd*, but his consequences also as *absurdly* deduced from it. *Batholomew*.

Absurdness. Attribute suggested by Absurd.

Such are the inferences that naturally flow from the articles of the Epicureans' and the Atheists' creed: the folly and *absurdness* whereof I shall not endeavour to expose; themselves would not be content that they should be pursued to their proper issues.—*Dr. Cress, Sermon*, p. 8.

Abundance. s. [Fr. abundance; Lat. abundantia.]

1. Plenty.

At the whisper of thy word, Crown'd *abundance* spreads thy board. *Crashaw*. The doubled charge his subjects' love supplies, Who, in that bounty, to themselves are kind; So glad Egyptians see their Nilus rise, And, in his plenteous, their *abundance* find.—*Dryden, Annus Mirabilis*.

2. Great numbers.

The river Inn is shut up between mountains, covered with woods of fir-trees. *Abundance* of peasants are employed in felling down the largest of these trees, that, after they are barked and cut into slaps, are tumbled down.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

3. Superabundance; overflowing; excess.

For well I wot, most mighty sovereign,
That all this famous antique history,
Of some, th' abundance of an idle brain,
Will judged be, and painted forgery. *Spenser.*

Abundant. *adj.*

1. Plentiful; fully stored.

Good, the more
Communicated, more abundant grows;
The author not impair'd, but honour'd more.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 71.

With *with.*

The world began but some ages before these were
found out, and was abundant with all things at
first; and men not very numerous; and therefore
were not so much put to the use of their wits, to
find out ways for living commodiously.—*T. Burnet,*
Theory of the Earth.

With *in.*

The Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious,
long-suffering, and abundant in goodness and truth.
—*Ezekiel, xxxiv. 6.*

2. Exuberant.

If the vessels are in a state of too great rigidity,
so as not to yield, a strong prostatic motion occa-
sions their rupture, and hemorrhages; especially in
the lumes, where the blood is abundant.—*Arbuthnot,*
On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.

The Jacobites, however, discovered in the events of
the campaign abundant matter for invective.—*Macaulay,*
History of England, ch. xiv.

Abundantly. *adv.* Amply, liberally, more
than sufficiently.

Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving
creature that hath life.—*Genesis, i. 20.*

Abundantly his gifts hath also pour'd
Inward and outward both, his lineage fair.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 219.

Heroic poetry has ever been esteemed the greatest
work of human nature. In that rank has Aristotle
placed it; and Longinus is so full of the like expres-
sions, that he abundantly confirms the other testi-
mony.—*Dryden, State of Innocence, Preface.*

And whoever is aware of how much has been
discovered by this simple method, must not only re-
cognize the uniformity with which mental phe-
nomena succeed each other, but must, I think, feel
sanguine that still more important discoveries will
be made, so soon as there are brought into play
these other powerful res.—which even the pre-
sent state of knowledge will abundantly supply.—
Buckle, History of Civilization in England, ch. i.

Abusable. *adj.* Capable of being abused.

Obsolete. *rare.*
That abusive opinion of imputative righteousness.
—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, Preface,*
p. xxi.

Abusage. *s.* Abuse. *Obsolete.*

Howbeit it hath pleased the common sort of men,
to while these festival days with the name of equal
times; yet by reason of the gross abuse, to which
the corruption of men hath made them subject, they
may very well receive no attention of their title.—
Whately, Redemption of Time, p. 1: 1613.

Abuse. *v. a.* [Lat. *abusus*, part. of *abuter*—
use improperly.—*s.* sounded as *z*, the
word being pronounced *abúce.*]

1. Pervert the use of anything.

They that use this world as not abusing it: for
the fashion of this world passeth away. *1 Corin-*
thians, vii. 31.

He has fixed and determined the time for our re-
pentance, beyond which he will no longer await the
perverseness of men, no longer suffer his compassion to
be abused.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

2. Violate; defile.

Arachne figured how Jove did abuse
Europa like a bull, and on his back
Her through the sea did bear. *Spenser.*

When Absalom abused his father's wives, was not
the act of that incestuous whorem the due reward
of justice, for that David had abused of the wife of his
servant Uriah?—*Crowley, Apology, fol. 55.*

3. Deceive; impose upon. *Obsolete.*

He perhaps,
Out of my weakness and my melancholy,
As he is very potent with such spirits,
Abuses me to damn me. *Shakespeare, Hamlet, ii. 2.*
The world hath been much abused by the opinion
of making gold: the work itself I judge to be pos-
sible; but the means hitherto proposed are, in
the practice, full of error.—*Bacon, Natural History,*
no. 128.

It imports the misrepresentation of the qualities
of things and actions, to the common apprehensions
of men abusing their minds with false notions; and
so, by this artifice, making evil pass for good, and
good for evil, in all the great concerns of life. *South,*
Sermons.

Nor be with all these tempting words abused;
"base tempting words were all to Sappho us'd."
Pope.

4. Treat with foul and reproachful language.

I am no strumpet, but of life as honest
As you that thus abuse me. *Shakespeare, Othello, v. 1.*

But he mocked them and laughed at them, and
abused them shamefully, and spake proudly. —*1*
Maccabees, vii. 31.

Some praise at working what they blame at night,
But always think the last opinion right.
A muse like these is like a mistress us'd,
This hour she's idoliz'd, the next abus'd.
Pope, Essay on Criticism.

The next criticism seems to be introduced for no
other reason but to mention Mr. Kierkegaard, whom
the author every where endeavours to initiate and
abuse.—*Addison.*

Abúse. *s.* [*s.* sounded as in *seal*, the word
being pronounced *abúce.*]

1. Perversion of the use of anything.

The ending many things profitable for the suste-
nance of man's life, is an unthankful abuse of the
fruits of God's good providence towards mankind.—
Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity, v. 9.

Any, but God alone, to value right
The word abuse him, but perverts best things
To worst abuse, or to the least use.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 201.

2. Corrupt practice, bad custom.

The nature of things is such, that, if abuses be not
remedied, they will certainly increase. *Swift, Ad-*
vancement of Religion.

Abuse after abuse disappeared without a struggle.
—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. i.*

Characters like that of Aristides, even when there
is nothing rancid and forbidding in their exterior,
are seldom loved; and so probably there were many
at Athens, who were not only displeased that one man
should be distinguished by the epithet of the Just;
but were offended by the vigilance and severity with
which he detected abuses, and guarded the public
welfare. *Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece, ch. xv.*

3. Seduction.

Was it not enough for him to have deceived me,
and through the deceit abused me, and, after the
abuse forsaken me, but that he must now, of all the
company, and before all the company, lay want of
beauty to my charge?—*Sir P. Sidney.*

4. Reproach in foul language.

I dark in light exposed
To daily fraud, contempt, abuse, and wrong
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 75.

Abúseful. *adj.* Abusive. *Obsolete.*

It reveals the line and parliament
by the abuse, of opinions of heretics and schismatics.
Bishop Barlow, Romans, p. 307.

Abúser. *s.*

1. One who perverts the use of anything.

The rest: "cheated" "intoxicating" po-
tion, which a certain sacredness, the abuse of I
name, carries about. *Milton, Apology for Smec-*
tynnus.

Abusers of God's graves.—*Hammond, Sermons,*
p. 561.

2. One who deceives. *Obsolete.*

Next thou, th' abuse of thy prince's ear.
Sir J. Denham, Sophy.
He was no brewer of lady water in court, no
dallier, no abuse, but ever real and certain. *Bacon,*
Observations upon a Libel: 1532.

3. One who reproaches with foul language.

The honour of being distinguished by certain
abuses, I regard as a sufficient balance to my dis-
advantages that can arise from their abuse.—*Dr.*
Brown, To Louth, p. 6.

4. Ravisher, violator.

That day of vengeance, wherein God will destroy
the murderers and abusers of his servants, and burn
up their polluted city. *Spenser, On Prologus, p. 127.*

Behind this bush, till we have known that vile
Abuser of young maidens.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 1.

Abúsiún. *s.* *Obsolete.*

1. Corrupt, or improper usage.

The king's highness is bound to obviate, repress,
and redress the abuses and exactions of annates or
first fruits. *Acts of Parliament, xxxiii. 23 Henry 8.*

2. Reproach.

Shame light on him, that through so false illusion,
Doth turn the name of soldiers to abúsiún.
Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale, 220.

Abúsiue. *adj.*

1. Practising abuse.

An abusive and strange apprehension of cor-
rupts.—*Milton, Eikonoclastes, § xvi.*
In that sense or aspect, both the things them-
selves, and the abusive use of them, may be branded
with marks of God's dislike.—*Jerry Taylor, Arti-*
ficial Heavens, p. 20.

The tongue moved first, and speech was low,
Till wrangling science taught it noise and show,
And wicked wit across thy most abusive foe.
Pope, Miscellanies.

Damn Nature, as the learned show,
Provides each animal its foe;
Hounds hunt the hare, the wily fox
Devours your geese, the wolf your flocks.
Thus envy pleads a natural chain
To persecute the muse's fame,
On poets in all times abusive,
From Homer down to Pope inclusive.

Swift, Miscellanies.
Of the abusive excesses which they afterwards
reached, I speak in a future volume.—*Grote, His-*
tory of Greece, ch. lxvii.

2. Containing abuse in the way of foul lan-
guage.

Next Comedy appear'd with great applause,
'Till her licentious and abusive tongue
Wak'd the magistrate's coercive power.

Lord Roscommon.
A man's strength does not lie in his treasures at
ill words, in a valuable dexterity of throwing out
scurrilous abusive terms.—*South, Sermons, viii. 200.*

3. In a wrong sense of the word; cata-
chrestic, q. v. (In the following passage,
the treaty was one which could not properly
be called such; a treaty in a false
sense of the term.)

It is verified by a number of examples, that what
is gained by an abusive treaty, ought to be
restored in integrum.—*Bacon, Considerations on*
War with Spain.

Abúsiue. *adv.* Improperly, by a wrong
use; catachrestically.

The oil, abusive called spirit of roses, swims at
the top of the water in the form of a white lather;
which I remember not to have observed in any other
oil drawn in my time.—*Boyle, Neptunical Chymist.*

Abúsiue. *s.*

1. Attributed suggested by Abusive; foul-
ness of language.

Who could have believed so much insolence durst
vent itself from out the hide of a varlet, as thus to
ensure that which men of mature judgment have
applauded to be writ from good reason? But this
contents him not: he falls now to rave in his lar-
ginous abusive nose.—*Milton, Colasterion.*
Pick out of earth, like stones out of thy ground,
Profane men, filthiness, abúsiue men.
These are the seeds, with which coarse words abound:
The fine may spare these well, yet not to lose.

G. Herbert.

2. Putting to a bad use.

The consideration of this point doth clearly de-
monstrate unto us the great heinousness of sin, the
unworthiness of offending and abusing innocent
goodness, the abusive use of committing all his (the
Lord's) laborious and expensive designs in acquiring
us. *Barrow, ii. 325. (Ord MS.)*

Abút. *v. n.* [Fr. *abouter* = touch at the end.]
End at; border upon; meet, or approach
to: (with *on* or *upon*).

Being very large and extensive, it [Schoharie]
abuts on twelve parishes, two of which are in Sus-
sex, viz. Trafton and Rogate.—*White, Natural History*
of Schoharie, let. 1.

The Loos are two several corporations, dis-
tinguished by the addition of east and west, abutting
upon a navigable creek, and joined by a fair bridge
of many arches.—*Curtis.*

On the south side of Bullington-green [the ridge
bank] abutting with a considerable breadth and
elevation on the east end of Coaley.—*T. Warton,*
History of the Parish of Kiblington, p. 55.

Abútment. *s.* That which abuts or borders
upon anything. *Rare.*

The canal, which the Semnirs of Babylon, who
were driven to Egypt, carried on from the upper
point of the Delta to the Red Sea, was an immense
operation. They undertook it, and however other
people may dispute the point, it was finished. This
was evident from the *abútments* of the floodgates,
which are still existing between the hills through
which it passed. *Bryant, Analysis of ancient My-*
thology, iii. 323.

Abúttal. *s.* Same as Abútment. *Rare.*
Schoharie and its abúttal.—*Heading of Intro-*
duction to White's Natural History of Schoharie.

Abúttung. *part. adj.* Facing each other
front to front: (not necessarily in contact).

Suppose, within the girle of these walls
Are now caulk'd two mighty minarets,
Whose high upreared and abúttung fronts
The narrow perilous ocean parts asunder.
Piece out our imperfections with your thoughts.
Shakespeare, Henry V. i. chorus.

Abúy. *v. a.* Same as A by: and, in respect to
its etymology, the better form. *Obsolete.*

When a holy man abuses so dearly such a slight
frailty, of a credulous mistaking, what shall become
of our heinous and presumptuous sins?—*Bishop*
Hall, The seduced Prophet. (Ord MS.)

ABY

Abŷ. v. a. [from A.S. *onbyegan*.] *Obsolete.*
1. Pay penalty for; take consequences of any act.

Fool-hardy knight, full soon shalt thou *aby*
This fond reproach. *Beaumont and Fletcher,*
Knight of the Burning Platte, iii. 1.

Whose hardie hand on her doth lay,
It dearly shall *aby*, and death for himself pay.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, vi. 11, 15.

If I catch hi
By Stygian lake I vow, whose sad misery
The Gods do dread, he dearly shall *aby*.
Ibid., iii. 6, 4.

Nor shalt thou triumph when thou com'st to Rome,
Nor Capitol be informed with sacred bays;
Every denies all: with thy blood must thou
Abŷ thy conquest post.
Marlowe, Translation of First Book of Lucan.

2. Endure.
Who dyes, the utmost dolor doth *abye*.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, iii. 4, 38.

Abŷ. v. n. [from A.S. *abidan*.] Remain. *Obsolete.*
But nought that wanteth rest can long *aby*.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, iii. 7, 3.

Abŷm. s. [Fr. *abyssus*.] Same as **Abyss**.
Rhetorical.

My good stars, that were my former guides,
Have quietly left their orles, and shot their fires
Into th' *abyss* of hell.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

Down, down, in th' *abyss*?
Where the air is no prison.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.

Abŷmal. adj. Deep as an *abyssum*. *Rhetorical.*

God, before whom he over hars
The *abyssmal* depth of personality,
Plunged her with sore despair.
Thompson, Palace of Art.

The unfortunate Jews were struck dumb with
abyssmal terror. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 110.

Abŷsming. part. adj. Overwhelming. *Obsolete, rare.*

These *abŷsming* depths. *Sir K. Digby, On the*
Soul, Cartesianism.

Abŷs. s. [Lat. *abyssus*.] Depth without bottom.

Who shall tempt with wand'ring feet
The dark, unbottom'd, infinite *abyss*?
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 105.

For sophisters themselves must crumbling fall
In the *abyss*, the common grave of all.
Dryden, Amara's Siles, x.

If discovering how far we have clear and distinct
ideas, we confine our thoughts within the contem-
plation of these things that ... attain the reach
of our understandings, and launch not out into that
abyss of darkness, out of a presumption that nothing
is beyond our comprehension. *Locke*.

Had Temple been brought before Dante's infernal
tribunal, he would not have been condemned to the
deeper recesses of the *abyss*. *Macaulay, Essays*,
Sir William Temple.

... laboured to fathom the *abysses* of metaphy-
sical theology: some were deeply versed in biblical
criticism; and some threw light on the darkest parts
of pre-revolutionary history. *Macaulay, History of Eng-*
land, ch. iii.

Abŷsus. s. [Lat.] Same as **Abyss**. *Rare.*

This is a depth or *abyssus* which may not be divied
into. *Jackson, Commentaries on the Creed*, ii. 19, 4,
(Tr.)

Acacia. s. [Gr. *ἀκακία*.] Name of a ge-
nus belonging to the family Leguminosae;
(the species to which it is more especially
restricted are the *Acacia vera* and *A. arab-*
icum; the trees which produce the gum-
arabic).

Our rocks are rough, but smiling there
The *acacia* waves her yellow hair,
Lately and sweet, nor loved the less
For flowering in a wilderness.

Then come! thy Arab mahl will be
The loved and loved *acacia* tree.
Moore, Lalla Rookh, Light of the Harem.

Academe. s. Same as **Academy**. *Obso-*
lete.

Tainting our towns and hopeful *academes*.
Marston, Scourge of Villainy, i. 3.

Acadēmian. s. Member of an academy.
Obsolete.

Then strait comes Priscus, that neat gentleman,
That new discarded *acadēmian*.
Marston, Scourge of Villainy, ii. 6.

Acadēmic. adj. Relating, or belonging, to
an academy.

ACAD

While thro' poetic scenes the genius roves,
Or wanders wild in *academic* groves.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 481.

They would be as much out of place in a fictions
narrative, as a wren on an *academic* model.—
Whately, Miscellaneous Lectures and Reviews.

Academic. s. Member of an academy.

A young ... *academic* shall dwell ... and that
frosts of trade, and be lavish in the praise of the
author; while persons skilled in those subjects bear
the title with contempt.—*Uttie, Improvements of*
the Mind.

Such an effect of *academic* teaching is not, how-
ever, necessary; and it must be considered an acci-
dental al ... of the system, which might be pre-
vented by a proper method of instruction—not a vice
in ... *Academic*.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the In-*
fluence of Authority in Matters of Opinion, ch. ix.

Academic. adj. Belonging to an academy.

He drew him first into the fatal circle, from a kind
of essayed privateness; where, after the *academic*
life, he had taken such a taste of the rural, as I have
heard him say, that he could well have bent his mind
to a retired course.—*Sir H. Walpole*.

First of August had been fixed by Act of Parlia-
ment as the day before the close of which all bene-
ficed elegants and all persons holding *academic*
offices must, on pain of suspension, swear allegiance
to William and Mary.—*Macaulay, History of Eng-*
land, ch. xiv.

If he went to school and to college, he generally
returned before he was twenty to the seclusion of
the old hall, and there, unless his mind were very
languidly constituted by nature, soon forged his *aca-*
demic pursuits in rural business and pleasures.—
Macaulay, History of England, ch. vi.

Academically. adv. After the fashion of an
academy.

These doctrines I propose *academically* and for
experiment's sake.—*Catholical Dialogue*, p. 17:
1682.

Academician. s. Member of an academy.

In this country an *academician* would be expected to
do but little. If an *academician*'s place were profit-
able, it would be given by interest; if attendance
were gratuitous, it would be rarely paid, and no man
would endure the least drudgery. Continuity is im-
possible, and debate would separate the assembly.—
Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Boswellian.

Milton recommended this species on the organ, as
the fittest means for composing the minds of his
young *academics* after they had concluded their
gymnastic exercises. *Mason, Essay on Church*
Music, p. 26.

Academicism. s. Doctrine of the academy.

This is the great principle of *academicism* and sepa-
rations, that truth cannot be perceived; on main-
taining of which their honour is staked. *Baile,*
Enquiry into the Nature of the Soul, ii. 275.

Academist. s. Member of an academy.

It is observed by the Parisian *academists*, that
some ambitious quadrupeds, particularly the sea-
eal or seal, hath his equalities extraordinarily large.
Bay, On the Creation.

Academy. s. [Fr. *Académie*, Lat. *Academia*;
from Gr. *Ἀκαδημία*, a grove near Athens,
frequented by philosophers and their dis-
ciples.]

1. School of Plato.

Had the poor vulgar rout only, who were held
under the prejudices and propensities of educa-
tion, been allowed into such ideal trains of superstitions,
as to adore a marble, or a ... it might
have been detested indeed, a ... but not
much to be wondered at: But for the *Stoa*, the
Academy, or the *Peripatetic*, to own such a paradox,
—this (as the Apostle says) was without excuse.—
South, Sermons, ii. 215.

2. Institution for the teaching and discussion
of intellectual subjects in general.

In the private *academies* of Italy, whether I was
favoured to resort. *Milton, Reason of Church*
Goverment, i.

Academies for the cultivation of the arts of design
have, undoubtedly, contributed to produce that end,
though they have been accused of a tendency to con-
fuse and pervert the natural taste and genius of the
young artist. *Academies* of painting may, it is true,
give authority and currency to a certain style and
manner, which, by frequent repetition, and by the
imitation of successive disciples, may degenerate into
a sort of mechanical and insipid ideal, wanting the
freshness, variety, and truth of nature.—*Sir G. C.*
Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of
Opinion, ch. ix.

3. For the fine arts.

Amongst the *academies*, which were composed by
the rare genius of those great men, these four are
reckoned as the principal; namely, the Athenian
school, that of Sicily, that of Rhodes, and that of
Corinth.—*Dryden, Translation of Daphne's Art of*
Painting.

4. University.

How much are all we bound, that are scholars, to

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those munificent Ptolemies, bountiful Mecenas,
heroical patrons, divine spirits, that have provided
for us so many well-furnished libraries as well in our
public *academies* in small cities, as in our private
edifices. *How shall I remember Sir Thomas Bodley,*
&c.—Burlton, Anatomy of Mankind, p. 278.
Some Jesuits and two reverend men
Of our two *academies* I nam'd.

Donne, Poems, p. 130.

5. Smaller establishments affecting an *aca-*
demic, or university, title.

a. Private establishments for education in
general.

The first [request] is that you would employ the
utmost of your power and interest, both with the
king and parliament, to suppress and extinguish
those private, blind, conventional schools or *aca-*
demies of grammar and philosophy, set up and
taught secretly by families, here and there, all the
kingdom over.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 245.

b. Establishments for teaching the useful
arts and accomplishments (e.g. riding).

It was judged by the spectators, among whom was
the King, Prince of Denmark, Duke of York, and
several of the court, noble persons skilled in horses,
especially Mons. Faubert and his son (Provost
Masters of the *Académie*, and esteemed of the best
in Europe), that there were never seven any horses
in these parts to be compared with them.—*Evelyn,*
Diary, Nov. 17, 1684.

Acacphæ. s. [Gr. *ἀκακφῆ* nettle.] In *Zoo-*
logy. Member of the order of *Acacphæ*,
sea-nettles or jelly-fish.

From the researches of Milne-Edwards it appears
that the vascular system of the *Acacphæ*
communicates with the interior by means of a mem-
ory canals analogous to the small vessels situated on
the margin of the disk. In these vessels Milne-
Edwards was enabled to assure himself of the exis-
tence of two such outlets, situated not on the an-
terior margin of the body, as in other *Acacphæ*, but
at its upper extremity. *T. R. Jones, General*
Outline, &c., ch. vi.

He (Mr. Huxley) maintains that it (the *Acacphæ*)
is neither an *Acacphæ*, as supposed by
Cuvier, or (as) a *Porosidæ*, as conjectured by
Marsden, but one of the *Tunicata*.—*Forbes and*
Hankin, British Mollusca.

In May 1837, Sars observed a similar gemmation
in the *Thaumantias multirradiata*, a (probably larval)
Acacphæ, one inch in diameter.—*Owen, Lectures on*
Comparative Anatomy, p. 138.

Acanthus. s. [Lat.] The *Acacia vera* (an
Egyptian thorn which produces gum-
arabic).

On either side
Acanthus, and each *acanthus* bushy shrub,
Fur'd up the verdant wall.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 636.

To hear the emerald-colour'd water falling
Thro' many a way in *acanthus* wreath disheal!
Only to hear and see the far-off sparkling lac ...
Only to hear were sweet, stretch'd out beneath the
pine.
Thompson, The Lotos-Eaters, 7.

Acarus. s. [Lat.] Name of a genus of the
class Arachnida. (The *plural*, *Acari*, is
more especially applied to cheese mites,
but it is in common language extended to
bird-lice, ticks, &c.)

The existence of such an insect, in some cases of
scabies, has been fully demonstrated; but the breed-
ing of these *Acari* in the scabrous skin is a rare and
casual circumstance.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary*,
v. *Scabies*.

Acater, or Achátour. s. [N.Fr. *achatur*.]
Purveyor. Obsolete.

Robin Hood's halloo or *acater*.—*B. Jonson, Sad*
Shepherd, Deuotio Personæ.

A gentle maniple was ther of a temple,
Of which *achátours* might take example,
For to be wise in buying of vitale.

Chaucer, Prologue to Canterbury Tales.

Acates. s. See **Cates**. *Obsolete.*

The kitchen clerk, that night Digestion,
Did order all the *acates* in solemn wise.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, ii. 9, 31.

To see him served by all the damsels with marvel-
lous silence: the setting before him such variety of
acates, and those so excellently dressed as his appetite
knows not to which of them it shall first assuage
his hand.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*,
i. 4, 23.

Acéble. v. n. Same as **Eucumber**. *Obso-*
lete.

Officers have burden of cares and labours; but
honours have no burden but thankfulness, which
doth rather raise men's spirits, than *travels* them or
press them down.—*Bacon*, vi. 272. *Ord MS.*

Acédo. v. n. [Lat. *accedo*.]

1. He added to; approach; connect one's self
with; become a party to; assent to.

This obvious reflection convinced me of the absurdity of the treaty of Hanover in 1723, between France and England, to which the Dutch afterwards *accelerated*.—*Lard, Chatterfield*.

Nobody will now *accelerate* to the explanation of Dionysius.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, Credibility of the Early Roman History*, i. 280.

At length Mr. Hryvrey, the master of the Bellona, declared he was prepared to lend the fleet; his judgment was *accelerated* to by the rest, and they returned to their ships.—*Southey, Life of Nelson*, ii. 129.

2. Arrive at.

We were now arrived at the reign of King Edward IV., who ascended to the throne on the year 1461. T. Warton, *History of English Poetry*, ii. 106.

Accelerate. *v. a.* [Lat. *acceleratus*, part. of *accelerare*.] Hasten; quicken.

Take your lever, and put in some quantity of stale beer into it; and see whether it will not *accelerate* the clarification, by opening the body of the beer, whereby the grosser parts may fall down into lees.—*Bacon, Natural History*, iii. 307.

Spices quicken the pulse, and *accelerate* the motion of the blood, and dissipate the fluids; from whence business, pains in the stomach, headlaches, and fevers.—*Arbutnot, On the Nature and Choice of Climate*.

The stroke of time was *accelerated* by storms and earthquakes.—*Gibbon, Decline and Fall*, ch. lxxv.

For although the progress of knowledge eventually *accelerates* the increase of wealth, it is nevertheless certain that, in the first formation of society, the wealth must accumulate before the knowledge can beget.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. i.

Accelerating. *verbal abs.* Acceleration by bringing on before its time.

By a skillful application of those notions, may be gained the *accelerating* and bettering of fruits, and the emptying of vines, at much more easy rates.—*Glaucille, Synopsis Scientifica*.

In which council the king himself, whose continual vigour did seek in sometimes endless suspensions, which few else knew, inclined to the *accelerating* a battle. *Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Acceleración. s.

1. Act of quickening motion.

For the present it is enough for us to demonstrate certain properties of accelerated motion, the *acceleration* being according to the very simple law that the velocity is proportional to the time. It was, however, an easy step to consider this *acceleration* as caused by the continual action of gravity.—*Whewell, History of the Inductive Sciences*, h. vi. ch. ii. sect. 2.

2. State of the body accelerated, or quickened in its motion.

The degrees of *acceleration* of motion, the gravitation of the air, the existence or non-existence of empty spaces, either consecutive or interspersed, and many of the like, have taken up the thoughts and times of men in disputes concerning them.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*.

3. Act of hastening.

Considering the language conveying that action in some, and the visible *acceleration* of it, much of men in most, we cannot but think every man should geth our days.—*Sir P. Browne, Valer's Eclogues*.

We must humbly desire an *acceleration* of his majesty's answer, according to his good time and royal pleasure.—*Bacon, Speech in Parliament*, Dec. 7.

Accelerative. *adj.* Increasing the velocity of progression.

Sir Isaac Newton explains very distinctly what he understands by the absolute quantity, what by the *accelerative* quantity, and what by the motive quantity of a contripetal force.—*Reid, Inquiry into the Human Mind*.

Accend. *v. a.* [Lat. *accendo*, part. *accensus*.] Kindle; set on fire. *Obsolete, rare.*

Our devotion, if sufficiently *accend'd*, would, as theirs, burn up immortal books of this sort.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Accense. *v. a.* Light up; kindle. *Obsolete, rare.*

With which words Basilius being greatly *accensed* and burnyng with desire of revenge, invaded the kingdom of Cesar.—*Eden, Martyr*, 301. (Ord. 1818.)

Accension. *s.* Act of kindling, or state of being kindled. *Obsolete.*

The fulminating clump will take fire at a candle, or other flame, and, upon its *accension*, given crack or report, like the discharge of a gun, and makes an explosion so forcible as sometimes to kill the miners, shake the earth, and force bodies of great weight and bulk from the bottom of the pit or mine.—*Woodward, Natural History*.

Accent. *s.* [Lat. *accentus*.]

1. Manner of speaking or pronouncing, with regard either to force or elegance.

I know, Sir, I am no flatterer; he that beguiled you in a plain *accent* was a plain knave; which, for my part, I will not be.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, ii. 2.

2. In *Grammar*. Marks made upon syllables to regulate their pronunciation.

Accent, as in the Greek nouns and usage, seems to have regarded the time of the voice: the acute *accent* raising the voice in some certain syllables to a higher, to more acute pitch or tone, and the grave depressing it lower, and both having some emphasis, to more vigorous pronunciation.—*Holder*.

3. Sound given to the syllable pronounced.

Your *accent* is something finer than you could purchase in so removed a dwelling.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, iii. 2.

4. In *Poetry*. Language or words.

How many ages hence Shall this our lofty scene be acted o'er, In stubs unborn, and *accents* yet unknown?—*Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*, iii. 1.

Winds on your wings to heaven her *accents* bear; Such words as heaven alone is fit to hear.—*Dryden, Virgil's Eclogues*, iii.

5. Modification of the voice, expressive of the passions or sentiments.

The tender *accent* of a woman's cry Will pass unheard, will unremember'd die: When the rough seaman's louder shouts prevail, When fair occasion shows the springing gale.—*Prior*.

His calms, coarse jests, and scurrilous terms of abuse, were uttered with the broadest *accent* of his province.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

Accent. *v. a.*

1. Pronounce; speak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules.

Having not somebody to mark the last syllable but one, where it is long, in words above two syllables (which is enough to regulate her pronunciation, and *accenting* the words) let her read daily in the gospels, and avoid understanding them in Latin, if she can.—*Locke, On Education*, § 177.

2. In *Poetry*. Pronounce or utter in general.

O my misquity lines! you that before Have serv'd my youth to vent some wanton cries, And, now counsel'd with grief, can scarce imphore Strength to *accent*, Here my Albertus lies!—*Dr. Walton*.

Accéntual. *adj.* Relating to accent; rhythmical.

The term 'flourante,' which we now employ to distinguish florid from simple melody, was used to denote that which was simply rhythmic or *accéntual*.—*Mason, Essay on Church Music*, p. 28.

In order to form any judgment of the verification of *flourante*, it is necessary we should know the syllabic value (if I may use the expression) of his words, and be *accéntual* value of his syllables.—*Tyrrhili, On Chaucer's Verification*.

Accentuation. s.

1. Marking the accent in writing.

The division, sensum, and *accentuation* of all the rest of the Psalms in the bishop's edition, is left naked and destitute of demonstration, of all colour or shadow of proof whatsoever.—*Bishop Law, Confutation of Bishop Hare*, p. 18.

2. Accent.

This in a language like the Greek, with long words, measured syllables, and a great diversity of *accentuation* between one syllable and another, must have been far more difficult to acquire than it is in any modern European language.—*Grote, History of Greece*, ch. lxxv.

Accept. *v. a.* [Fr. *accepter*.]

1. Take with pleasure; receive kindly; admit with approbation.

Neither do ye kindly fire on my altar for naught. I have in pleasure in you, saith the Lord of hosts, neither will I *accept* an offering at your hand.—*Malachi*, i. 10.

God is no respecter of persons; but, in every nation, he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is *accepted* with him. *Acts*, x. 34, 35.

You have been graciously pleased to *accept* this tender of my duty. *Dryden, Dedication to his Fables*.

Charm by *accepting*, by submitting sway, Yet have your honour most when you obey. *Pope*.

2. It is used in a kind of juridical sense; as, to *accept* terms, a treaty, a bill of exchange.

They slaughtered many of the gentry, for whom no *acceptance* could be *accepted* for ransom.—*Sir P. Sidney*. His promise I cannot *accept* yet, but pray'd To keep it better than the first he made. *Dryden, Fables*.

Those who have defended the proceedings of our negotiators at the treaty of Gertruydenburgh, dwell upon their zeal and justice in endeavouring to work the French up to their demands, but say

nothing of the probability that Franco would ever *accept* them. *Swift*.

His predecessors had often, through interest or persuasion, *accepted* false bills and pretended orders of senate; but nothing of that kind escaped Cato.—*Longhorne, Translation of Plutarch's Lives, Cato the Younger*.

3. In the language of the Bible, to *accept* persons, is to act with personal and partial regard.

He will surely reprove you, if ye do secretly *accept* persons.—*Job*, xiii. 10.

With *af*.

I will appease him with the present that goeth before me, and afterwards I will see his face; peradventure he will *accept* of me.—*Genesis*, xxxii. 20.

4. Acknowledge.

The curate comforted him, and said, that as soon as his lord was found, he would deal with him to remove his guilt, and write it in paper, according to the common use and practice; forasmuch as those which were written in tablets were of no value, and would never be *accepted* or unaccomplished.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, 20, b.

Acceptability. *s.* Quality of being acceptable.

He hath given us his natural blood to be shed, for the remission of our sins, and for the obtaining the grace and *acceptability* of repentance.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthing Communion*.

Acceptable. *adj.* [The accent of this word varies; sometimes giving *acceptable*, as in the quotation from Milton; sometimes *acceptible*.] Fit or likely to be accepted; grateful; pleasing.

This woman, whom thou must to be my help, And cast me as thy perfect gift, so good, So all, so *acceptable*, so divine, That from her hand I could expect an ill. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 137.

In the former century, the prevailing doctrines of the school, in general so *acceptable* to the popular ear, had been entirely suppressed by the sacerdotal authority. *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, h. vii. ch. i.

After residing at Cambridge two years, he departed without taking a degree, and set out upon his travels. He seems to have been then a lively *acceptable* young man of fashion, and by any means deserv'd, but versed in all the superficial accomplishments of a gentleman, and *acceptable* in all polite societies.—*Macaulay, Essays, Sir William Temple*.

With *to*.

I do not see any other method left for men of that function to take, in order to reform the world, than by using all honest arts to make themselves *acceptable* to the laity. *Swift*.

After he had made a peace as *acceptable* to the church, and so honourable to himself, he died with an extraordinary reputation of sanctity. *Addison, Tour in Italy*.

Acceptableness. *s.* Acceptability.

It will thereby take away the *acceptableness* of that conjunction. *Grege, Cosmologia Sacra*, ii. 2.

Acceptably. *adv.* In an acceptable manner.

Do not omit thy prayers, for want of a good oratory; for he that prayeth upon God's account, cares not what he suffers, so he be the friend of Christ; nor where nor when he prays, so he may do it frequently, fervently, and *acceptably*.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

If you can teach them to love and respect other people, they will, as your age requires it, find ways to express it *acceptably* to every one.—*Locke, On Education*, § 145.

Acceptance. *s.*

1. Reception with approbation.

By that *acceptance* of his sovereignty, they also accepted of his laws; why then should any other laws be now used amongst them?—*Spranger, State of Ireland*.

If he tells us his noble deeds, we must also tell him our noble *acceptance* of them.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

Thus I unbinden'd smoky, and freedom us'd Permissive, and *acceptance* found. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 435.

Some men cannot be fools with so good *acceptance* as others.—*South, Sermons*.

But it should be recollected that in order to see the possibility of this doctrine, and its claims to *acceptance*, an new reference to observation was requisite.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, p. 82.

2. Meaning of a word as it is received or understood.

That pleasure is man's chiefest good, because in-doubt it is the perception of good that is properly pleasure, is an assertion most certainly true, though not common; *acceptance* of it, not only false but odious; for, according to this, pleasure and sensuality pass for terms equivalent; and therefore

he, who takes it in this sense, alters the subject of the discourse.—*South*.

8. Acknowledgement (in a commercial sense) of a bill; the bill itself. See *Accept*, 2.

Acceptation. s.

1. Reception: (whether good or bad).

Yet, poor soul! knows he no other, but that I do suspect, neglect, yea, and detest him! For every day, he finds one way or other to set forth himself unto me; but all are rewarded with the like coldness of acceptance.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

What is now finds better acceptance than what is good or great.—*Sir J. Denham, Sophy*.

2. Acceptance (i. e. reception with approbation).

Cain, envious of the acceptance of his brother's prayer and sacrifice, slew him; making himself the first murderer, and his brother the first martyr.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*, i.

As, in order to the passing away a thing by gift, there is required a surrender of all right on his part that gives; so there is required also an acceptance on his part to whom it is given.—*South, Sermons*.

3. State of being acceptable.

Some things, although not so required of necessity, that, to leave them undisturbed, exclude from salvation, are notwithstanding of so great dignity and acceptance with God, that most ample reward in heaven is laid up for them.—*Hooker*.

4. Value, esteem, dignity.

They have those enjoyments only as the consequences of the state of esteem and acceptance they are in with their parents and governors.—*Locke, On Education*, § 68.

5. Meaning of a word, as it is commonly received.

Thereupon the Earl of Lauderdale made a discourse upon the several questions, and what acceptance these words and expressions had.—*Lord Clarendon*, viii.

All matter is either fluid or solid, in a large acceptance of the words, that they may comprehend even all the middle degrees between extreme fluidness and coherency, and the most rapid intestine motion of the particles of bodies.—*Boyle, Sermons*.

Supposing Dr. Whately's acceptance of the terms Art and Science to be correct, there is not a previous locution, who could have dreamt of denying that, on such an acceptance, Logic was both a science and an art.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Lectures*, i. 11.

And the poverty of existing names, in comparison with the demand for them, may often render it advisable and even necessary to retain a name in this multiplicity of acceptations, distinguishing these so clearly as to prevent their being confounded with one another.—*Mill, System of Logic*, b. i. ch. i.

- Acceptor. s.** One who accepts.

God is an acceptor of persons; neither riches nor poverty are a means to procure his favour.—*Chillingworth, Sermons*, 3.

Accepton. s. Rare.

1. Received sense of a word. (Same as Acceptation.)

That this hath been esteemed the due and proper accepton of this word, I shall testify by one evidence, which gave me the first hint of this notion.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals*.

Belief hath two acceptions most considerable: one more general and popular, the other more restrained and artificial.—*Brown, Exposition of the Creed*, Works, i. 339.

2. Acceptance state of being accepted.

Neither those places of the Scripture before alleged, neither the doctrine of the blessed martyr Cyprian, neither any other godly and learned man, when they, in extolling the dignity, profit, fruit, and effect, of virtuous and liberal aims, do say that it washeth away sins, and bringeth us to the favour of God, do mean that our work and charitable deeds is the original cause of our accepton before God.—*Hoskins, ii. Of Alma Dea*.

Acceptive. adj. Ready to accept. *Rare*.

The people generally are very acceptive, and apt to applaud any meritorious work.—*B. Jonson, The Case is altered*, ii. 7.

Access, or Access. s. [Fr. *accès*; Lat. *accessus*—approach.]

1. Way by which anything may be approached.

The access of the town was only by a neck of land.—*Bacon*.

There remained very advantageous access for temptations to enter and invade men, the fortifications being very slender, little knowledge of immutability, or any thing beyond this life, and no assurance that repentance would be admitted for sin.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals*.

And here the access a gloomy grove defends; And here the unvariegated lake extends,

O'er whose unhappy waters, void of light, No bird presumes to steer his airy flight.—*Dryden, Virgil's Æneid*, vi.

2. Means or liberty of approaching either to things or men.

When we are wrong'd, and would unfold our griefs, We are denied access unto his person, Even by those men that most have done us wrong.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1*.

They too commission'd to require a peace, And carry presents to procure access.—*Dryden, Virgil's Æneid*, vii. 209.

He grants to God his free access: Instructed that to God is no access Without Mediator, whose high office now Moses in figure bears.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 239.

She took Lady Chancery with her to the palace, obtained access to William, and put a petition into his hand.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

No man is fit to govern great societies who hesitates about disdignifying the few who have access to him for the sake of the many whom he will never see.—*Ibid.*, ch. i.

With of after easy or difficult.

A spot difficult of access from the trees which filled it, surrounded with a rampart and a ditch, and which offered a refuge from the sudden incursions of an enemy, could be dignified by the name of an opplum, and form the metropolis of Cassivelaunus.—*Kemble, Saxons in England*, b. ii. ch. vii.

3. Onset, attack: (especially of the paroxysms in diseases which come on in fits).

If a man take their seeds (the seeds of the edulgentia) of even number, and hang them about the neck or arms of them that have the ague, they will drive the access, or fit, away.—*Holland, Translation of Pliny*, ii. 38.

For all releases make diseases More desperate than their first access.—*Butler, Hudibras*.

There were many very apparent suspicions of his being poisoned: for though the first access looked like an apoplexy, yet it was plain in the progress of it that it was no apoplexy.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Times*, 1685.

I never was much subjected to violent political humors or accesses of feelings. When I was very young, I wrote and spoke very enthusiastically, but it was always on subjects connected with some grand general principle, the violation of which I thought I could point out.—*Coleridge, Table Talk*.

Access or Access. s. Catachrestic for Accession.

The gold was accumulated, and store of treasure, for the most part; but the silver is still growing. Besides, infinite is the access of territory and empire by the same enterprise.—*Fulcr, Holy War*.

Nor think superfluous their aid; I, from the influence of thy looks, receive Access in every virtue; in thy sight More wise, more watchful, stronger.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 308.

The reputation Of virtuous actions past, if not kept up With an access, and fresh supply of new ones, Is lost and soon forgotten.—*Sir J. Denham, Sophy*.

Upon him he laid an hate access, That day by day him shook full piteously.—*Chaucer, Black Knight*, 124.

Accessariness. s. State of being necessary.

Perhaps this will draw us into a negative accessariness to the mischiefs.—*Dr. H. More, Dignity of Christian Piety*.

Accessory. adj. Contributing to anything without being its chief constituent.

1. In a good sense.

As for those things that are accessory hereto, those things that so belong to the way of salvation, &c.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, iii. 3.

2. In a bad sense.

He had taken upon him the government of Hull, without any apprehension or imagination, that it would ever make him accessory to rebellion.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*, viii.

Accessory. s. That which contributes to anything without being the chief agent.

In treason and misdemeanors there are no accessories, either before or after the offence, all persons implicated being principals.—*Wharton, Law Lexicon*, sub voce.

Accessability. s. Attribute suggested by Accessible.

Now, as to the free circulation of the Holy Bible, there is no doubt (God be thanked) of our Reformation in England, under Henry VIII., to place the Scriptures in a position of accessability to the mass of the community.—*Glendon, The State in its Relations to the Church*, ch. vii.

Accessible. adj. Capable of approach; capable of being reached or arrived at.

Some lie more open to our senses, and daily observation; others are more occult and hidden, and though accessible, in some measure, to our senses, yet not without great search and scrutiny, or some happy accident.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind*.

Those things, which were indeed inexcusable, have been rack'd and tortured to discover themselves, while the plainer and more accessible truths, as if despicable while easy, are clouded and obscured.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

As an island, we are accessible on every side, and exposed to perpetual invasions; against which it is impossible to fortify ourselves sufficiently, without a power at sea.—*Adams, Freethinker*.

It [clarity] is most frankly accessible, most affable, most tractable, most sociable, most apt to intercommune good offices.—*Barrow, Works*, i. 260.

In conversation, the tempers of men are open and accessible, their attention is awake, and their minds disposed to receive the strongest impressions; and what is spoken is generally more affecting.—*Ross, &c.*

This is an inference resting on broad and tangible proofs accessible to all the world; and as such cannot be overturned, or even impeached, by any of those hypotheses with which metaphysicians and theologians have hitherto perplexed the study of past events.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. i.

It is generally the wisest course, therefore, not only to employ such arguments as are directly accessible to the persons addressed, but to confine oneself to these, lest the attention should be drawn off from them.—*Whately, Rhetoric*, pt. i. ch. iii. § 3.

Accession. s. [Lat. *accessio*, gen. -onis = increase.]

1. Increase by something added, enlargement, augmentation.

Nor could all the king's hauntings, nor his own large accessions, raise fortune to his heir; but after vast sums of money, and great wealth gotten, he died indigent.—*Lord Chancery*.

The wisest among the nobles began to apprehend the growing power of the people; and therefore, knowing what an accession thereof would accrue to them, by such an addition of property, used all means to prevent it.—*Swift*.

Charity, indeed, and works of beneficence are the proper discharge of property.—*Ross, &c.*

Taught innocence, they'd gladly learn of thee, Thy virtue's height in heaven alone could grow, Nor to might else would for accession owe: It only now's more perfect than it was below.—*Oldham, Poems*.

2. Act of coming to, or joining one's self with, anything.

Beside what wise objections he prepares Against my late accession to the wars! Does not the fact perceive his argument Is with more force against Achilles bent.—*Deighton, Fables*.

I am free from any accession, by knowledge, contrivance, counsel, or any other way, to his late majesty's death.—*Margaret of Argyll, Speech on the Scaffold*.

3. Act of arriving at anything: (used of royal personages).

King Edward, after his restoration, or rather first accession to the crown, ever appeared more courteous and partial to the Normans than was well rewarded by the English subjects in general.—*Sir W. Temple, Introduction to the History of England*.

Amongst those politicians who from the restoration to the accession of the House of Hanover were at the head of the great parties in the State, very few can be named whose reputation is not stained, by what in our eye would be called gross perjury and corruption.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i.

Yet it was impossible to draw a distinction between the grunts of William and those of his two predecessors. Nobody could pretend that the law had been altered since his accession.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

None but an energetic man, indeed, could well maintain himself there, especially under the circumstances of Philip's accession.—*Grote, History of Greece*, pt. ii. ch. lxxvi.

4. In the sense of approach and attack or onset, as of a fit, it seems to be used catachrestically for Access.

Should steady spring exclude summer's accession? Or summer spoil the spring with furious hot oppression?—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, 2. iii. 4. These disabilities may be increased by the accession of bodily distempers.—*South, Sermons*, ix. 223.

Accessional. adj. Pertaining to an accession.

This accessional preponderancy is rather an appearance than reality.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, 100.

I have taken his main notion alone, stripped of all accessional ornaments of harping.—*Barb. r. Law of Nature*, Preface. (Orig. MS.)

Accessorial. adj. Same as Accessory.

A sentence prayed or moved for on the principal

matter in question ought to be certain; but on *accidental* matters may be uncertain. — *Ayliffe, Paragon Juris* (Cambridge, 300, (Ord MS.)

Accessory, adj. Joined to another thing, so as to increase it.

In this kind there is not the least action, but it doth somewhat make to the *accessory* augmentation of our bliss. — *Hooker*.

Accessory, s. That which advances a design; he who contributes towards it.

When there is joy in the presence of the angels of God for a sinner that repents, he may be an immediate *accessory* to that blessed triumph, and be rewarded beyond the rate of a bare spectator. — *Bishop Hall, Life of Hammond*, § 3.

a. Applied to persons.

A man that is guilty of a felonious offence, not principally, but by participation, as, by commandment, advice, or encouragement. And a man may be *accessory* to the offence of another, after two sorts, by the common law, or by statute; and, by the common law, two ways also; that is, before or after the fact. Before the fact; as, when one commands or advises another to commit a felony, and is not present at the execution thereof; for his presence makes him also a principal; wherefore there cannot be an *accessory* before the fact in manslaughter; because manslaughter is sudden and not premeditated. *Accessory* after the fact is, when one receives him, whom he knoweth to have committed felony. *Accessory* by statute, is he that abets, conceals, or hides any man committing, or having committed an offence made felony by statute. — *Cowell, Law Dictionary*.

By the common law, the *accessories* cannot be proceeded against, till the principal has received his trial. — *Spencer, State of Ireland*.

Now were all transformed

Alike, to serpents all, as *accessories*
To this bad riot. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x, 520.

b. Applied to things

An *accessory* is said to be that which does accede unto some principal fact or thing in law; and is such, generally speaking, follows the reason and nature of its principal. — *Ayliffe, Paragon Juris* (Cambridge).

The reader must make for himself an universal history of Europe, seeking the complementary histories, determining according to his own views which histories he will consider as principal and which as *accessories*. — *Sie P. Polygrave, History of England and of Normandy*, i, 300.

But pause, my soul! and study, ere thou fall
On accidental joys, th' essential.

Still before *accessories* do abide

A trial, must the principal be tried.

Donne.

Accidental, s. [catchphrase for Accidents; from Lat. *accidentia*, the neuter plural of *accidens*.] Rudiments of grammar. See Accident, § 4 and 4.

I do confess I do want eloquence,

And never yet did learn mine *accidence*.

Learning first the *accidence*, then the grammar. — *Milton, Accidence* (unconnected Grammar).

Accident, s.

1. Casualty, chance.

Our joy is turn'd

Into perplexity, and now unjoy;

For whither is he gone? What *accident*

Hath rapt him from us?

Milton, Paradise Regained, ii, 37.

And trivial *accidents* shall be forgotten,

That others may have time to take their turn.

Dejden, *Psalms*.

By accident. Accidentally, by chance.

The reformation owed nothing to the good intentions of King Henry. He was only an instrument of it (as the logicians speak) *by accident*. — *Swift, Miscellanies*.

2. Property or quality of any being, which may be separated from it, at least in thought.

If she were but the body's *accidental*,

And her sole being in it did subsist,

As white in snow, she might herself absent,

And in the body's substance not be mis'd.

Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

In Logic.

Under the remaining predicable, Accidents, are included all attributes of a thing which are neither involved in the signification of the name . . . nor have, so far as we know, any necessary connection with attributes which are so involved. They are commonly divided into separable and inseparable accidents. Inseparable accidents are those which . . . are yet never in fact known to be absent. A concise mode of expressing the same meaning is, that inseparable accidents are properties which are universal to the species, but not necessary to it. Thus, blackness is an attribute of a crow, and, as far as we know, a universal one. But if we were to discover a race of white birds, in other respects resembling crows, we should not say, These are not crows;

we should say, These are white crows. . . . Since, however, none but black crows are known to exist, blackness, in the present state of our knowledge, ranks as an *accident*, but an inseparable accident, of the species crow. Separable accidents are those which are found, in point of fact, to be sometimes absent from the species; which are not only not necessary, but not even universal. . . . Thus, the colour of an European is one of the separable accidents of the species man, because it is not an attribute of all human creatures. Being born, is also . . . a separable accident of the species man, because, although an attribute of all human beings, it is so only at one particular time. A fortiori those attributes which are not constant even in the same individual, as, to be in one or in another place, to be hot or cold, sitting or walking, must be ranked as separable accidents. — *Mill, System of Logic*, b, i, ch. 7, § 8.

Porphyry wrote an introduction to the Categories of that philosopher, which is entitled On the Five Words. The 'Five Words' are Genus, Species, Difference, Property, Accident. — *Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, b, vii, ch. i, § 11.

The Accident is that which may be present and absent without the destruction of the subject, as to sleep is an Accident (a thing which happens) to man. — *Ibid.*

3. In Grammar. Inflections of a word.

The learning of a language is nothing else but the informing of ourselves, what composites of letters are, by consent and institution, to signify some certain notions of things, with their modalities and accidents. — *Hobbes, Elements of Speech*.

4. Occurrence, fact, circumstance.

The report of this profane cruelty (the massacre of the Galileans) being brought to our Saviour, he takes occasion, from the relation of this sad accident, to correct a very vicious humour, which has always reigned in the world, of ensuring the faults of others, whilst we overlook our own. — *Archbishop Tillotson*, 12, 286, (Ord MS.)

When you have paid the debt of tenderness you owe to the memory of a father, I doubt not but you will turn your thoughts towards improving that accident to your own ease and happiness. — *Bishop Atterbury, To Pope*, Nov. 8, 1717. (Ord MS.)

I tell of things done long ago,

Of many things in flow;

And chiefly of this rhyme of ours

The accident's pursue.

Warner, England's Albion, i, 1.

Accidental, s. Nonessential. Rare.

This similitude consisteth partly in essentials, or the likeness of nature; partly in *accidentals* or the likeness in figure, or affections. — *Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. 1.

Conceive, as much as you can, of the essentials of any subject, before you consider its *accidentals*. — *Watts, Logic*.

Accidental, adj.

1. Nonessential, adventitious.

A distinction is to be made between what pleases naturally in itself, and what pleases upon the account of machines, actors, dances, and circumstances, which are merely *accidental* to the tragedy.

— *Egmont, Tragedies of the Last Age*.

This is *accidental* to a state of religion, and therefore ought to be reckoned among the ordinary difficulties of it. — *Archbishop Tillotson*.

Ay, such a minister as wind to live,

That adds an *accidental* fierceness to

Its initial fury.

Sir J. Denham, Sophy.

2. In Logic. Casual, fortuitous, happening by chance.

Thy sin's not *accidental*, but a trade.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iii, 1.

So shall you hear

Of *accidental* judgements, casual slanders;

Of deaths put on by cunning, and forc'd cause.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, v, 2.

Look upon things of the most *accidental* and mutable nature; *accidental* in their production, and mutable in their continuance; yet God's prescience of them is as certain in him, as the memory of them is, or can be, in us. — *South, Sermons*.

Accidentality, s. Accidental (in the sense of fortuitous) character.

I wish in short to connect by a moral copula natural history with political history, or, in other words, to make history scientific, and science historical, to take from history its *accidentality*, and from science its fatalism. — *Cutleridge, Table Talk*.

Accidentally, adv.

1. In an accidental manner; nonessentially.

Other points no less concern the commonwealth, though but *accidentally* depending upon the former. — *Spencer, State of Ireland*.

I conclude choler *accidentally* bitter and acrimonious, but not in itself. — *Harvey, On Consumption*.

In Logic.

In the Aristotelian phraseology, Genus and Differentia are of the essence of the subject; by which, as we have seen, is really meant that the properties signified by the genus and those signified by the differentia, form part of the connotation of the name

denoting the species. Proprium and Accidens, on the other hand, form no part of the essence, but are predicated of the species only *accidentally*. Both are accidents, in the wider sense in which the accidents of a thing are opposed to its essence; though, in the doctrine of the predicables, accidens is used for one sort of accident only, proprium being another sort. Proprium, continue the schoolmen, is predicated *accidentally*, indeed, but necessarily; or, as they further explain it, signifies an attribute which is not indeed part of the essence, but which flows from, or is a consequence of, the essence, and is, therefore, inseparably attached to the species; e.g. the various properties of a triangle, which, though no part of its definition, must necessarily be possessed by whatever comes under that definition. — *Mill, System of Logic*, b, ii, ch. 7, § 7.

2. Casually, fortuitously.

Although virtuous men do sometimes *accidentally* make their way to preferment, yet the world is so corrupted that no man can reasonably hope to be rewarded in it, merely upon account of his virtue.

Swift, Miscellanies.

Such a word may be considered as two or more names, *accidentally* written and spoken alike. — *Mill, System of Logic*, b, i, ch. i.

Accidental, adj. Accidental. Obsolete, rare.

It is necessary to distinguish the terms of life: that some are supernatural, others natural, and others *accidentarie*. The limits or bounds of the third kind we have named *accidentary* or *accidental*. — *Time's Store-House*, 700, 2.

Accidental, adj. Connected with the Accident in Grammar. Obsolete, rare.

You know the word 'sacerdotal' to signify priests, and not the lay-people, which every *accidental* boy in schools knoweth as well as you. — *Bishop Mortau, Discharge*, p. 180.

Accite, v. a. [this may be a concurrent form with Cite; but it may also be from the participle of the verb *cicio* - stir-up. It may also be a word formed catchphrase, or at least under a confusion of ideas between the two. Lastly, there may be two words, one *cite*; one from *cito*. In each of the following quotations either meaning can be borne. In the first, perhaps, *cite* is the better equivalent; in the second, perhaps, *excite*. This latter word, it should be remembered, has two possible origins, *excito* and *excitus*, as in *qui bello exciti reges* in Virgil, and *portisque excita jurantus* in Lucan.] Call; summon; excite. Obsolete. Our communion done, we will *accite* (As I before remember'd) all our state; And, heaven consenting to my good intents, No priors, no peers, shall have just cause to say, Heaven shorten Harry's happy life one day. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part II*, v, 2.

No under foot hath trodden in my sight

My strange men; he did accompany *accite*

To break my young men. — *Boase, Poems*, p. 351.

Acclaim, s. [Lat. *acclamatio*.] Shout of praise, acclamation. Rare.

Back from pursuit thy Powers, with loud *acclaim*,

Thee only extol'd. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii, 307.

The herald rinds; the vaulted drumment

With loud *acclaims* and vast applause is rent.

Dryden, Fables.

Acclaiming, part. adj. Applauding. Rare.

That which is the purer from error and corruption, must like the wall, manage all the loud throats of *acclaiming* parasites. — *Bishop Hall, Romans*, ii, 163.

Attended by a glad *acclaiming* train

(Of those he rescued) had from gaping hell,

Then turn'd the knight.

Thomson, Castle of Indolence, c, 2.

Acclamate, v. a. Applaud. Obsolete, rare.

This made them *acclimated* to no man's allegiance. — *Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 120: 1653.

Acclamation, s.

1. Shout of applause.

It hath been the custom of Christian men, in token of the greater reverence, to stand, to utter certain words of *acclamation*, and, at the name of Jesus, to bow. — *Hooker*, v, 20.

Those *acclamations* were reechoed by the voice of the capital and the nation. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. 1.

2. Unanimous and immediate election, expressed by word of mouth, and at once.

When they [the Saxons] consented to any thing, it was rather in the way of *acclamation*, than by the exercise of a deliberate voice, or a regular assent or negative. — *Burke, Abridgement of English History*, ii, 7.

Acclimation. *s.* State of anything acclimated.

In the eastern departments, especially in Old Lorraine, analogous facts are demonstrated, as shown in the petition of the *Acclimation Society of Nancy*.—*A Plea for small Birds*; *Times*, August, 21, 1861.

Acclimated. *part. adj.* Same as *Acclimated*.

The native inhabitants and acclimated Europeans enjoy a state of health the most perfect.—*Crawford, On the Constitution of Russia*.

Acclimation. *s.* Same as *Acclimation*.

The means used are *acclimation* and culture.—*London, Encyclopædia of Agriculture*.

Acclimatize. *v. a.* Accommodate to climate.

The Armenians of Norfolk Island are now completely acclimatized in England.—*London, Encyclopædia of Geography*.

[The forms without the syllable *-is-* are of French origin; *acclimation*, being the more exceptionable of the two. In England the forms in *-is-* are the most likely to take root; and we have an *Acclimatization Society*; the word being formed after the analogy of *Civilization*, a word which itself superseded *Civilization*. See *Civilization*.]

Acclive. *adj.* [Lat. *acclivus*.] Rising; steep. *Obsolete, rare.*

From hence to Gornhambury is about a little mile, the way easily ascending, hardly so a *clive* as a *climb*.—*Aubrey, Letters, Account of Winton*, ii. 231.

Acclivity. *s.* Steepness; slope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upwards.

The men clamber up the *acclivities*, dragging their knee with them.—*Roy, On the Creation*.

Accloy. *v. a.* See *Cloy*. *Obsolete.*

1. Fill up (in an *ill* sense); crowd; stuff full.

Mincey fill his branchline arms amoyes, And with unceasing beats the gentle wave *accloyes*.—*Spenser, Faerie Queene*.

2. Fill to satiety.

They that weep best in the temperate zone would be *accloyed* with long nights, very tedious, no less than forty days.—*Roy, On the Creation*.

Accoil. *v. n.* Crowd; bustle; be in a hurry. See *Coil*. *Obsolete.*

About the cushion many coaks *accoil*, With looks and bodies, as used did require; The while the viands in the vessel boil, They did about their business sweat, and sorely toil.—*Spenser, Faerie Queene*, ii. 9, 30.

Accolade. *s.* [Fr.] Fall on neck, embrace.

He pleaded ancient precedents, but the new attorney-general having stood down without objection to the usual *acolade*, the king cut short the manners of the junior with saying "pooh, pooh! kneel down! You must be served alike!"—*Townsend, Lives of Twelve eminent Judges, Lord Eldon*.

Accommodable. *adj.* Capable of being fitted, or adapted, to anything; (with *to*).

As there is infinite variety in the circumstances of persons, things, actions, times, and places; so we must be furnished with such general rules as are *accommodable* to all this variety, by a wise judgment and discretion.—*Hall, Logic*.

Accommodate. *v. a.* [Lat. *accommodatus*, *part. of accommodare*.]

1. Supply with conveniences of any kind; (sometimes having *with*).

He, for his part, would so *accommodate* him with conveniences, that might enter into the town with decency and authority due to his person.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, i. iv. 15.

2. Adapt; fit; make consistent with; (with *to*).

He had altered many things, not that they were not natural before, but that he might *accommodate* himself to the age in which he lived.—*Dryden, On Dramatic Poetry*.

"Thus his misfortune to light upon an hypothesis that could not be *accommodated* to the nature of things and human affairs."—*Locke*.

Without *to*.

Man kind by tradition hath learned to *accommodate* the worship of their God by appropriating some place to that use.—*Meth, Reverence of God's House*, p. 7.

3. Reconcile; adjust what seems inconsistent or at variance; make consistency appear.

Part know how to *accommodate* St. James and St. Paul better than some late reconcilers.—*Norris*.

Accomodate. *v. n.* Be conformable to.

Neither sort of chymists have duly considered how great variety there is in the textures and con-

sistencies of compound bodies; and how little the consistency and duration of many of them seem to *accommodate* and be explicable by the proposed notion.—*Boyle, Sceptical Chymist*.

Accommodate. *adj.* Suitable, fit; (with *to*). *Obsolete.*

When I consider the admirable form of my body, the usefulness, magnitude, and nobleness of my faculties, an understanding capable of the knowledge of all things necessary for me to know, *accommodate* and fitted to the perception and intellect of a world full of variety.—*Sir J. Hale, Quæstiones Juris*, 42. (Obl. MS.)

In these cases we examine the why, the what, and the how, of things, and propose various *accommodate* to the end.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

God did not primarily intend to appoint this way of worship, and to impose it upon them as that which was most proper and accessible to him, but that he condescended to it as most *accommodate* to their present state and inclination.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

With *for*.

They are so acted and directed by nature, as to cast their eyes in such places as are most *accommodate* for the exclusion of their young, and where there is food ready for them, so soon as they be hatched.—*Roy, On the Creation*.

Accommodately. *adv.* Suitably, fitly.

Of all these causes Moses his wisdom held fit to give an account *accommodately* to the capacity of the people.—*Dr. H. More, Confutation of Calistia*, p. 139.

Accommodateness. *s.* Fitness.

I have now shown the fitness and suitability of the *proposed* to the end for which it was designed, in that it is furnished with all those arguments of reason, ability that may best assist in rational persons; but its aptness and *accommodateness* in the great purpose of men's salvation may further be demonstrated.—*Hollard, 1st of Souls*, p. 80.

Accommodation. *s.*

1. Provision of conveniences.

We read of the prophet's *accommodation* and furniture in the house of the Shunammite (2 Kings, iv. 10), a little chamber, a table, a stool and a candlestick.—*South, Sermons*, ix. 276.

Ambition, or and any desire of promotion to a higher state, or place, under colour of *accommodation* or necessary provision, is an common temptation to men of emulosity, especially being single men.—*St. James's Church*, ch. ix.

St. James's Church had recently been opened for the *accommodation* of the inhabitants of this new quarter.—*Marsden, History of England*, ch. iii.

In the plural.

The king's commissioners were to have such *accommodations* as the other thought fit to leave to them, who had been very civil to the king's commissioners.—*Lord Clarendon*, b. viii.

Though there is no violence used to drive out an inhabitant, yet bad *accommodations* will make him displease.—*South, Sermons*, ix. 157.

Can I forced thee, thou old Murette Hoy, with thy weather-beaten, sun-burnt captain, and his rough *accommodations*—ill exchanged for the foppish and fresh-water niceness of the modern steam-jacket?—*C. Lamb, Last Essays of Elia, The Old Margate Ho*.

2. Adaptation, fitness; (with *to*).

Indeed that *disputing* physiology is no *accommodation* to your designs, which are not to teach men to count endlessly about matter and form.—*Glanville, Synopsis of the Elements*.

The organization of the body, with *accommodation* to its functions, is fitted with the most curious mechanism.—*Sir J. Hale, Origin of Man*.

Without *to*.

I am neither prophet nor prophetic prelate, but as usual if enough for my purpose, if I can bring my present business and the text together, not by design, but *accommodation*.—*South, Sermons*, v. 57.

With *with*.

So much the main design, or pretence at least, was to bring out the mysteries of Christianity to a full *accommodation* with the general notions of men's reason; and so far the design was, no doubt, fair and laudable enough, had it kept within the bounds of a sober presentation.—*South, Sermons*, v. 157.

3. Composition of a difference, reconciliation, adjustment.

The disorders of the citizens, used to be healed by *accommodations*, were decided by the sword.—*Faust, Discourse on the Civil Wars of Rome*.

So great a demand, as the bishop had upon his predecessor's executors for dilapidations, could not very soon or very easily be brought to an *accommodation*; however, the account was at last settled between them without proceeding on either side to any action at law.—*Bishop Louth, Life of W. Gheham*, § 3.

Accommodator. *s.* One who accommodates, manages, or adjusts a thing.

Mahomet wanted the retirement of our modern *accommodators*.—*Bishop Warburton, Doctrine of Grace*, ii. 331.

Accomode. *v. a.* [accent doubtful.] Accommodate. *Obsolete.*

My Lord of Leicester hath done some good offices to *accomode* matters.—*Harth*, i. 85, 4. (Obl. MS.)

Accompanable. *adj.* Sociable. *Obsolete.*

A show, as it were, of an *accompanable* solitariness, and of a civil wildness.—*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, i. 6.

Accompaniment. *s.* That which attends a thing or person.

Modern composers judiciously affix a violin *accompaniment* to the vocal part.—*Mason, On Church Music*, p. 71.

Without the *accompaniment* of the scenery and action of the opera, without the assistance of the scene-painter or of the poet, or of both, the instructions and music of the orchestra could produce no effect which are here ascribed to it.—*A. Smith, On the Influence of Art*, ii.

Accompany is drawn with great force, and his *accompaniment* is highly esteemed.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*.

Just enough of the towering structure is shown, to make an *accompaniment* to the lifted expense of venerable verdure, and to compose a picturesque association.—*T. Warton, Notes to Milton's Sonnet*, p. 1.

But to hear recitation with its kindred *accompaniment* of action, of which they were earnest and ardent admirers, was to them a genuine delight.—*Merritt, History of the Romans under the Empire*, ch. xli.

Accompany. *v. a.* [Fr. *accompagner*.] *Rare.*

1. Be with another as a companion; (it is used both of *persons* and *things*).

Go visit her, in her dimly-lit house of rest, Accompanied with angel-like delight.—*Spenser, Sonnet*, iii.

The great business of the senses is not to make us take notice of a but limit of advantages the body, it is wisely ordered by nature that pain should accompany the reception of several objects.—*Locke*.

As folly is usually accompanied with ignorance, so it is here.—*Swift, Short View of Ireland*. There is reason to believe that his John Hunter's conclusion is erroneous, and that different diseases can accompany each other, as to be united in the same individual, at the same time, and in the same part.—*Buchan, History of Civilization in England*, v. 540.

2. Have commerce with; cohabit with. *Rare.*

In gross darkness, the phasma, having assumed a bodily shape, or other false representation, *accompanies* to a great advantage the imagination.—*Sir T. Herbert, Traits*, p. 37, 6.

Accompany. *v. n.*

1. Associate with; become a companion to.

No man in effect does *accompany* with others, but he learns, ere he is aware, some gesture, voice, or fashion.—*Baron, Natural History*.

2. Cohabit. *Rare.*

The king . . . took the maid away with him, advanced her above her lady, loved her, and *accompanyed* with her only, till he married Elfrida.—*Milton, History of England*, b. v.

Accomplice. *s.* [Fr. *complice*—one who is in complicity with another.]

1. Associate, partaker; (usually in an *ill* sense).

There were several scandalous reports industriously spread by Wood and his accomplices, to discourage all opposition against his infamous project.—*Swift*.

2. Partner or cooperator; (in a sense *indifferent*).

If a tongue were talking without a mouth, what could it have done when it had all its organs of speech and *accomplices* of sound about it?—*Adams, Spectator*, no. 217.

With *to* before a thing; *with* before a person.

A childless Arturian, vastly rich before, Thus by his losses multiplies his store; Disposed for *accomplice* to the fire, That burnt his palace but to build it higher.—*Dryden, Darius's Satire*.

Who, should they steal, for want of his relief, He judg'd himself *accomplice* with the thief.—*Dryden, Fables*.

Accomplish. *v. a.* [Fr. *accomplir*—ant. *part. of accomplir*.]

1. Complete, execute fully; (as, to accomplish a design).

He that is far off shall die of the pestilence, and he that is near shall fall by the sword, and he that remains and is besieged shall die by the famine.—*Thus will I accomplish my fury upon them*.—*Ezekiel*, vi. 12.

He was warmly seconded by the Greeks who had been drawn to Susa by the report of the approaching

ACCOMPLISHED } ACCO

invasion of their country, and who wanted foreign aid to accomplish their designs.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. xv.

2. Complete a period of time.

He would accomplish seventy years in the desolations of Jerusalem.—*Daniel*, i. 2.

3. Fulfill: (as a prophecy).

The vision,
Which I made known to Lædæus ere the stroke
Of this yet scarce cold battle, at this instant
Is full accomplish'd.—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, v. 5.

We see every day those events exactly accomplished, which our Saviour foretold at so great a distance.—*Idiotism*.

4. Gain; obtain. *Rare*.

Tell him from me (as he will win my love)
He bear himself with honourable action;
Such as he hath observ'd in noble ladies
Unto their lords, by them accomplished.

Shakespeare, Titus of the Shrove, induct. sc. 1.

I'll make you heaven in a lady's lap.
Of miserable thought, and more unlikely,
Than to accomplish twenty golden crowns.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 2.

5. Adorn, or furnish: (either mind or body).

From the tents,
The armourers accomplishing the killets,
With busy hammers closing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation.

Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. chorus.

Accomplished. part. adj.

1. Complete in some qualification.

For who expects that under a tutor, a young gentleman should be an accomplished public orator or logician.—*Lodge*.

2. Elegant; finished in respect of embellishments: (used commonly of acquired qualifications, without including moral excellence).

The next I took to wife,
O that I never had! I find wish too late,
Was in the vale of love, bulfinch.
That specious monster, my accomplish'd snare.

Milton, Sonnet to Annet, 227.

The most accomplished way of using books at present is twofold: either first, to serve them as men do lords, learn their title exactly, and then learn of their acquaintance; or secondly, which is, indeed, the choicer, the profounder, and politer method, to get a thorough insight into the index, by which the whole book is governed and turned, like fish by the tail.—*Striff, Tale of a Tub*, sect. 7. (Ord. M.)

Though the Colonel may have read in his Pall Mall Gazette a paragraph which announced an approaching marriage in high life between a noble young marquess and an accomplished and beautiful young lady, he did not know, &c.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ii. 145.

The most accomplished hypocrite, the cunningest painter of religion, that sets it out in the finest and freshest colours, he does but steal a form of godliness.—*Culverwell, Puritans' Soul*, 71. (Ord. M.)

There are two things which the most refined accomplish hypocrite can't possibly reach unto: he can't express the joy of a Christian, and he can't express the life and power of a Christian.—*Idem, The White Stone*, 139. (Ord. M.)

The pictures, the musical instruments, the library, would in any other country be considered as proving the owner to be an eminently polished and accomplished man.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

Accomplisher. s. One who accomplishes.

Such inspiration as this is no distractor from, but an accomplicher and enlarger of, human faculties.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabalistica*, Prof. A. 7 b.

Mahmoud did not make good his pretences of being the last accomplicher of the Moslem ecumeny.—*L. Addison, Life of Mahmud*, p. 41.

Accomplishment. s.

Completion, full performance, perfection.

This would be the accomplishment of their common felicity, in case, by their evil, either through destiny or advice, they suffered not the occasion to be lost.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

Thereby he might avoid the accomplishment of those afflictions he now but gradually endureth.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

He thought it impossible to find, in any one body, all those perfections which he sought for the accomplishment of a Helena: because nature, in any individual person, makes nothing that is perfect in all its parts.—*Dryden, Translation of Lucretius's Art of Painting*, Prologue.

2. Completion: (as of a prophecy).

The miraculous success of the Apostles' preaching, and the accomplishment of many of their predictions, which to those early Christians, were matters of faith only, are, to us, matters of sight and experience.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons*.

3. Embellishment, elegance, ornament of mind or body.

Young heirs, and elder brothers, from their own

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reflecting upon the estates they are born to, and therefore thinking all other accomplishments unnecessary, are of no manner of use but to keep up their families.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 123.

To us surely it is as useful to know how the young ladies of England employed themselves a hundred and eighty years ago, how far their minds were cultivated, what were their favourite studies, what degree of liberty was allowed to them, what use they made of that liberty, what accomplishments they most valued in men, and what proofs of tenderness and delicacy permitted them to give to favoured suitors, as to know all about the seizure of Franche Comté and the treaty of Nimwegen.—*Macaulay, Essays, Sir William Temple*.

4. Act of obtaining or perfecting anything; attainment; completion.

The means suggested by policy and worldly wisdom, for the attainment of those earthly enjoyments, are unfit for that purpose, not only upon the account of their insufficiency for, but also of their frequent opposition and contrariety to, the accomplishment of such ends.—*South, Sermons*.

Accompt. s. Same, both in sense and pronunciation, as Account.

The soul may have time to call itself to a just account of all things past, by means whereof repentance is perfected.—*Hooker*, v. 40.

Each Christmas they accompt'd year clear;
And wound their bottom round the year.

Prior.

Accomptable. adj. Same as Accountable.

Following my will, I do not stand Accomptable to reason.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. last sc.

Accomptant. s. Same as Accountant.

As the accompt runs on, generally the accomptant runs backward.—*South, Sermons*.

Accompting-day. s. Day on which the account is settled.

To whom thou much dost owe, thou much must pay;
Think on the debt against the accompting-day.

Sir J. Denham.

Accord. v. a. [Fr. *accorder*.]1. Make agree; adjust one thing to another: *Obsolete*.

The lights and shades, whose well accorded strife,
Gives all the strength and colour of our life.

Pope, Epistles.

With to

The first sports the shepherds showed were full of such leaps and gambols as, being accorded to the pipe which they bore in their mouths, even as they danced, made a right picture of their chief god Pan, and his companions the satyrs.—*Sir T. Salway, Arcadia*, i.

Her hands accorded the lute's music to the voice;
her pulsing heart danced to the music.—*Id.* ii.

2. Bring to agreement; compose; accommodate. *Obsolete*.

Men would not rest upon bare contracts without reducing the debt into a specialty, which created much certainty, and accorded many suits.—*Sir M. Hale*.

Which may better accord all difficulties.—*South, Sermons*.

3. Grant.

Dismayed was soon reduced to beg for mercy, which Mahomet, mov'd by the tears of the fallen relict's family, accorded him.—*Sir E. Creasy, History of the Ottoman Turks*, ch. iv.

Accord. v. n. Agree, suit.

Jarring interests of themselves create
The according music of a well-mixt state.

Pope.

With with.

Things are often spoke, and seldom meant;
But that my heart accordeth with my tongue,
Seeing the deed is meritorious,
And to preserve my sovereign from his foe.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

Several of the main parts of Moses's history, as concerning the Jews, and the first fathers of the several nations of the world, do very well accord with the most ancient accounts of profane history.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons*, i.

With in.

The lutey throatle, early nightingale,
Accord in tune, though vary in their tale.

B. Jonson, Masques, Vision of Delight.

Accord. s.

1. Agreement; adjustment of a difference.
There was no means for him to satisfy all obligations to God and man, but to offer himself for a mediator of an accord and peace between them.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

If both are satisfy'd with this accord,
Swear by the laws of knight-hood on my sword.

Dryden, Fables.

2. Concurrence, union of mind.

They gathered themselves together to fight with Joshua and Israel, with one accord.—*Joshua*, ix. 2.

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3. Harmony, symmetry, just correspondence of one thing with another.

Beauty is nothing else but a just accord and mutual harmony of the members, animated by a healthful constitution.—*Dryden, Translation of Lucretius's Art of Painting*, Prologue.

4. Musical note.

Try if there were in one steeple two bells of unison, whether the striking of the one would move the other, more than if it were another accord.—*Bacon, Natural History*, no. 231.

Her harmonies are sweet and full of skill,
When on the body's instrument she plays;
But the proportions of the wit and will,
Those sweet accords are e'en the angels' lays.

Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul, ii. 1.

Own accord. Voluntary motion: (used both of persons and things).

No Guyon yet spake word,
Till that they came unto an iron door,
Which to them open'd of its own accord.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Will you blame any man for doing that of his own accord, which all men should be compelled to do, that are not willing of themselves?—*Hooker*.

Accordable. adj. In accord with. *Obsolete*.

It is not discordable

Unto my words, but accordable.

Gower, Confessio Amantis, b. v.

Accordance. s.

1. Agreement: (with with).

And prays he may in long accordance bide
With that great worth which hath such wonders wrought.

Fairfax, Translation of Tasso, ii. 63.

2. Conformity.

The best reason of accordance.—*Bishop Morton, Catholic Appeal*, p. 301.

Holy Athanasius interposed, showing them their own unknown and unacknowledged accordance.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 61.

With with.

The only way of defining of sin, is, by the contrary to the Will of God: as of good, by the accordance with that Will.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals*.

With to.

There are but two principal ways to understand every accordance to the Word of God.—*Bishop Morton, Episcopacy Asserted*, p. 25.

In accordance to which his generous freedom in alms and hospitality, he farther oblig'd his parishioners in their settling of their titles and dues belonging to him.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*, § 1.

Accordancy. s. Same as Accordance.*Obsolete*.

This accordancy shews that it was the narrative upon which the persons acted, and which they had received from their teachers.—*Fairy, Evidence of Christianity*.

Accordant. adj. Agreeing with; in concord with; harmonious.

The prince discovered that he loved your niece, and meant to acknowledge it this night in a dance; and if he found her accordant, he meant to take the present time by the top, and instantly break with you of it.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 2.

It must lose all power of pleasing, if novel arrangements of melodious sounds do not rather lead than follow their accordant harmonies.—*Mason, On Church Music*, p. 68.

With unto.

Take in remembrance a tale accordant unto this.—*Gower, Confessio Amantis*, iii.

Accorder. s. One who accords, or agrees, with another.

An accorder with, or an assenter unto, another: an assistant, helper, favourer.—*Colyer, in a. Adipulator*.

According. part. adj. Agreeing; in concord, or harmony.1. With as: in which case the combination is *ulterior*. In proportion. *Rare*.

A man may, with prudence and a good conscience, approve of the professed principles of one party more than the other, according as he thinks they best promote the good of church and state.—*Swift, On the Sentiments of a Church of England Man*.

2. With to: in which case the combination has a *prepositional* power. In a manner suitable to, agreeably to, in proportion.

According to him every person was to be bought.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i.

Accordingly. adv. Agreeably, suitably, conformably.

Whoever is so assured of the authority and sense

of scripture, as to believe the doctrine of it, and to live accordingly, shall be saved.—*Archbishop Tillotson*, *preface*.

Mealy substances, fermented, turn sour. *Accordingly*, given to a weak child, they still retain their nature; for bread will give them the edick.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Accordion. s. Keyed wind instrument with metallic reeds.

Wind instruments: organ, siren, pipe, . . . ophicleide, *accordion*, seraphins, &c.—*Rogel, Thesaurus*, § 417.

Accorporate. v. a. [Lat. *adcorporatus*, part. of *adcorporo*.] Attach to anything as part of body. *Obsolete*.

Custom being but a mere face, an echo is a mere voice, rests not in her unaccomplishment, until by secret inclination she *accorporate* herself with error.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, Preface.

Accost. v. a. [Fr. *accoster*.]

1. Approach; draw near; come side by side, or face to face.

Accost, Sir Andrew, *accost*—What's that?—*Accost*, in front her, board her, woo her, assail her.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, i. 3.

2. Speak to first; address.

At length, collecting all his serpent wiles, With soothing words renew'd him thus *accost*.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 6.
I first *accosted* him; I said, I sought,
And, with a loving force, to Phœbus brought.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

He [St. Paul] was never only *accosted*, but even worried with a messenger from Satan.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 253.

Accost. v. n. Adjöin. *Obsolete*.

All the shores which to the sea *accost*,
He day and night doth ward both far and wide.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, v. 11, 42.

Accostable. adj. Capable of being, or fit to be, *accosted*. *Rare*.

The French are a free and debonaire *accostable* people, both men and women.—*Howell, Letters*, ii. 12.
They were both indubitable, strong, and high-minded men, yet of sweet and *accostable* nature, almost equally delighting in the press and audience of dependents and suitors.—*Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie Wottonianæ*, p. 183.

Accouchement. s. [Fr.] Act of lying-in; confinement.

In 1630, for instance, he was despatched to France by the queen to escort over the channel the French sive femme her royal mother deemed it to provide over her approaching *accouchement*.—*Agnes Strickland, Lives of the Queens of England, Henrietta Maria*.

Accoucheur. s. [Fr.] Man-midwife.

Thus, in England, the medical profession is divided into physicians, surgeons, and barbers, *accoucheurs*, oculists, aurists, dentists; the legal profession is divided into barristers practising in the common law courts, those practising in the courts of equity, conveyancers, special pleaders, advocates and solicitors.—*Sir G. G. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. v.

Account. s. See *Accompt*.

1. Computation of debts or expenses; a register of facts related to money.

At many times I brought in my *accounts*,
Laid them before you; you would throw them off,
And say you found them in mine honesty.
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, ii. 2.

When my young master has once got the skill of keeping *accounts* (which is a business of reason more than arithmetic) perhaps it will not be amiss that his father from henceforth require him to do it in all his concerns.—*Locke, On Education*.

With *on*.

If he hath wronged thee, or oweth thee ought, put that *on* my *account*.—*Philemon*, i. 18.

2. State or result of a computation.

Behold this have I found, saith the preacher, counting one by one, to find out the *account*.—*Ecclesiasticus*, vii. 27.

3. Value or estimation.

For the care that they took for their wives and their children, their brethren and kindreds, was in least *account* with them; but the greatest and principal fear was for the holy temple.—*Maccabees*, xv. 18.

That good affection, which things of smaller *account* have once set on work, is by so much the more easily raised higher.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Policy*, v. 35.

I should make more *account* of their judgement, who are men of sense, and yet have never touched a pencil, than of the opinion given by the greatest part of painters.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting*, preface.

4. Profit; advantage.

Turn to account. Produce advantage.

We would establish our souls in such a solid and substantial virtue, as will *turn to account* in that great day, when it must stand the test of infinite wisdom and justice.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 390.

Find an account. Make worth while.

There's something, indeed, in that to satisfy the vanity of a woman; but I cannot comprehend how men find their *account* in it.—*Sir J. Vanbrugh, Relapse*.

Considering the usual motives of human actions, which are pleasure, profit, and ambition, I cannot yet comprehend how those persons find their *account* in any of the three.—*Swift*.

5. Distinction, dignity, rank.

There is such a peculiarity in Homer's manner of apodrophizing Eumæus, it is generally applied, by that poet, only to men of *account* and distinction.—*Pope, Homer's Odyssey*, Notes.

6. Reckoning; regard; consideration; snke. And, in doing this, he took into *account*, not only regular crystals, but also irregular ones.—*Buckle, History of Civilization*, ii. 503.

This must be always remembered, that nothing can come into the *account* of recreation that is not done with delight.—*Locke, On Education*, § 197.

With *on*.

In matters where his judgement led him to oppose men on a public *account*, he would do it vigorously and heartily.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons*.

These tribunals kindled great dissensions between the nobles and the commons on the *account* of Carthage, a boldman, whom the latter had impeached.—*Swift, Contests in Athens and Rome*.

Nothing can recommend itself to our love on any other *account*, but either it promotes our present, or in so a means to assure to us a future happiness.—*Rogers, Sermons*, v.

Sempronius gives no thanks on this *account*.—*Addison, Cato*.

7. Review; examination; enumeration.

Therefore is the kingdom of heaven likened unto a certain king, which would take *account* of his servants; and when he had begun to reckon, one was brought unto him which owed him ten thousand talents.—*Matthew*, xix. 24, 25.

8. Relation and reasons of a transaction given to a person in authority.

What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to *account*?—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, v. 1.

The true ground of morality can only be the will and law of a God, whose men in the dark, has in his hands rewards and punishments, and power enough to call to *account* the proudest offender.—*Locke*.

9. Explanation; assignment of causes.

It being, in our author's *account*, a right acquired by begetting, to rule over those he had begotten, it was not a power possible to be inherited, because the right, being consequent to, and built on, an act perfectly personal, made that power so too, and impossible to be inherited.—*Locke*.

10. Opinion previously established.

These were designed to join with the forces at sea, there being prepared a number of flat-bottomed boats to transport the land forces, under the wing of the great navy; for they made no *account* but that the navy should be absolutely master of the seas.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain*.

A prodigious young fellow, that had sold his clothes, upon the sight of a swallow, made *account* that summer was at hand, and away went his shirt too.—*Sir R. L' Estrange, Fables*, cxvii.

Being convinced, upon all *accounts*, that they had the same reason to believe the history of our Saviour, as that of any other person to which they themselves were not actually eyewitnesses, they were bound, by all the rules of historical faith, and of right reason, to give credit to this history.—*Addison*.

11. In *Law*

Account is, in the common law, taken for a writ or action brought against a man, that, by means of office or business undertaken, is to render an *account* unto another, as, a bailiff toward his master; a guardian to his ward.—*Cocell*.

Account. a.

1. Esteem, think, hold in opinion, consider; look upon us.

That also was *accounted* a land of giants.—*Deuteronomy*, ii. 20.

Nay, it is said that they devoured the very bark of the trees; and in passing the Alps they fed upon creatures which had never before been *accounted* human food.—*Laughorne, Translation of Plutarch's Lives*, Antony.

2. Reckon, compute.

Neither the motion of the moon, whereby months are computed, nor the sun, whereby years are *accounted*, consisteth of whole numbers.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

3. Assign to as a debt; (with *to*).

For some years *accounted* the yearly sum of

two hundred thousand pounds to the king's coffers; and it was, in truth, the only project that was *accounted* to his own service.—*Lord Clarendon*.

4. Hold in esteem: (with *of*).

Silver was not any thing *accounted of* in the days of Solomon.—*2 Chronicles*, ix. 30.

Account. v. n. [N.Fr. *acompter*.]

1. Reckon.

The calendar months are likewise arbitrarily and unregularly settled by the same power; by which months we, to this day, *account*, and they measure, and make up, that which we call the Julian year.—*Hobler, On Time*.

2. Give an account; make up the reckoning; answer; appear as the medium by which anything may be explained: (with *for*).

If any one should ask, why our general continued so easy to the last? I know no other way to *account for* it, but by that unmeasurable love of wealth, which his best friends allow to be his predominant passion.—*Swift*.

Then thou shalt see him plung'd, when least he fears.

At once *accounting* for his deep arrears.

Drayton, Juvenal's Satires, xiii.
They have no money presses of a future reckoning, wherein the pleasures they now taste must be *accounted for*; and may, perhaps, be outweighed by the pains which shall then lay hold of them.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons*.

Such as have a faulty circulation through the lungs, ought to eat very little at a time; because the increase of the quantity of fresh chyle must make that circulation still more uneasy; which, indeed, is the case of consumptive and some nodular persons, and *accounts for* the symptoms they are troubled with after eating.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Accountable. adj. Liable to be called upon for an account: (with *to* and *for*).

Accountable to none,
But to my conscience and my God alone. *Oldham*.
Thinking themselves excused from standing upon their own legs, or being *accountable* for their own conduct, they very seldom trouble themselves with enquiries.—*Locke, On Education*.

The good magistrate will make no distinction: for the judgement is God's; and he will look upon himself as *accountable* at his bar for the equity of it.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons*.

He had now, he said, told the frame plainly the reason, the only reason, which had induced him to pass their bill; and it was his duty to tell them plainly, in discharge of his royal trust, and in order that none might hold him *accountable* for the evils which he had vainly endeavoured to avert, that in his judgment, the nation was left too much exposed.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

Accountableness. s. State of being *accountable*.

Reason and liberty imply *accountableness*.—*Jun-can, Logic*.

Accountant. adj. Accountable; responsible. *Obsolete*.

I love her too,
Not out of absolute lust (though peradventure,
I stand *accountant* for as great a sin),
But partly led to diet my revenge.
Shakespeare, Othello, ii. 1.

Accountant. s. Computer; man skilled or employed in accounts.

The different compute of divers states; the short and irreconcilable years of some; the exceeding error in the natural frame of others; and the false deductions of ordinary *accountants* in most.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

The affairs of this debtor were perplexed by a partnership of which he knew no more than that he had invested money in it; by legal matters of assignment and settlement, conveyances here and conveyances there; suspicion of unlawful preference of creditors in this direction, and of mysterious splicing away of property in that. To question him in detail, and endeavour to reconcile his answers, to close him with *accountants* and sharp practitioners, learned in the wiles of insolvency and bankruptcy, was only to put the case out at compound interest of incomprehensibility.—*Dickens, Little Dorrit*.

Account-book. s. Book containing accounts.

I would endeavour to comfort myself upon the loss of friends as I do upon the loss of money; by turning to my *account-book*, and seeing whether I have enough left for my support.—*Swift*.

Accounting. verbal abs. Act of reckoning, or making up of accounts.

This method faithfully observed, must keep a man from breaking, or running behind hand in his spiritual estate; which, without frequent *accounting*, he will hardly be able to prevent.—*South, Sermons*.

Accouple. v. a. [Fr. *acompler*.] Join, link together. *Obsolete*.

He sent a solemn embassy to treat a peace and league with the king; *accoupling* it with an article

in the nature of a request.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Accoëplement. s. Junction or union. *Obsolete.*

The son, born of such an *accoëplement*, shall be most untoward.—*Trial of M. de W. v. p. 318.*

Accoërage. v. a. Animate; *Obsolete.* See *Courage.*

That froward pair she ever would assume,

When they would strive the reason to exceed;

But that same froward twain would *accoërage*,

And of her plenty add unto their need.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, li. 2.

Accoërt. v. a. Entertain with courtship, or courtesy. *Obsolete.* See *Court.*

Whoso! this while were at their wanton rest,

*Accoërt*ing each her friend with lavish feast,

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Accoëtre. v. a. [N.Fr. *accouter*.] Dress, equip.

Is it for this they study? to grow pale,

And miss the pleasures of a glorious meal?

For this, in *rares accoëtre*d are they seen,

And made the may-game of the public spleen?

Deighton.

The same wind that carries a ship well ballasted,

If it *accœtre*d or *accœtre*d, it drowns it.—*South, Sermons, viii. 124.*

Accoëtrement. s. Dress, equipage, furniture relating to the person; trappings, ornaments.

I profess requital to a hair's breadth; not only in the simple office of love, but in all the *accoëtrement*, complement, and ceremony of it.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 2.*

Christianity is lost among them, in the trappings and *accoëtrements* of it; with which, instead of adorning religion, they have strangely disguised it, and quite stifled it in the crowd of external rites and ceremonies.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons, xxviii.*

I have seen the pope officiate at St. Peter's, where, for two hours together, he was busied in putting on or off his different *accoëtrements*, according to the different parts he was to act in them.—*Adams, Spectator, no. 201.*

How easy with all the *accoëtrements* of war,

The Britons come, with gold well-fraught they come.

A. Philips.

Gregory the Great sent money to Jerusalem to build a splendid hospital. The pilgrim set forth mirth the blessing and prayers of his kindred or community, with the simple *accoëtrements* which announced his design—the staff, the wallet, and the scapular; he returned a privileged, in some sense a sanctified, being.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity, vi. vii. ch. vi.*

Accoëy. v. a. See *Coy.* *Obsolete.*

1. Render quiet, or diffident.

Then is your careless courage *accœy*ed.

Spenser, Pastoral, February.

These solemn sages not at all *accœy*es;

'Tis common.—*Dr. H. More, Philosophical Poem, p. 70.*

2. Soothe; caress.

With kind words *accœy'd*, vowing great love to me,

Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 8, 59.

Accœrdit. r. a. Stump with authority, invest with credit, credit.

Being moved as well by these reasons, as by many other which I could tell you, which *accœrdit* and forthwith mine opinion.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote, i. 4, 6.*

Lord George came up his post on the European continent, and was gazetted to Brazil. But people knew better; he never returned from that Brazil expedition—never died there—never lived there—never was there at all. He was nowhere; he was gone out altogether. 'Brazil,' said one gossip to another, with a grin 'Brazil is St. John's Wood. Rio Janeiro is a cottage surrounded by four walls; and George Giant is *accœrdit* to a keeper, who has invested him with the order of the Strait Waistcoat.'—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair, ch. xlvii.*

Accœrditation. s. That which gives a title to credit.

Having received my instructions and letters of *accœrditation* from the earl of Hillsborough, secretary of state, on the 17th day of April 1780, I took my departure from Portsmouth, &c.—*Memoirs of Richard Cumberland, i. 417.*

Accœrdit. part. wj. Stamped with credit or authority.

A company, consisting wholly of people of the first quality, cannot, for that reason, be called good company in the common acceptance of the phrase, unless they are, in the bargain, the fashionable and *accœrdit* company of the place.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Do we not see their most considerable and *accœrdit* ministers active in spreading mischievous opinions?—*Burke.*

Accœscent. adj. [Lat. *accrescens*, -entis, part. of *accresco*.] Increasing by addition in the way of growth. *Rare.*

We may trace a gradual increase of the circulation of it [vegetable life] from the more inert parts, as it were, of matter to the trees, and shrubs, and plants, and flowers, whose living growths are more and more conspicuous, daily ornamented with new appearances of *accrescent* variety and alteration.—*Shuckford, Creation and Fall of Man, p. 100.*

Accœtion. s. [Lat. *accrētio*, -ōnis.] Act of growing to another, so as to increase it.

Phials do nourish; inanimate bodies do not; they have an *accrētion*, but no alimentation.—*Bacon, Natural History, no. 602.*

The changes seem to be effected by the exhaling of the moisture, which may leave the tincture purer, more dense, and something augmented by the *accrētion* of the oily and earthy parts of that moisture.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Infants support sustenance worst, from the quantity of aliment consumed in *accrētion*.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Upon this narrow basis a detailed narrative has been built, which was, doubtless, formed by successive *accrētions*.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, Credibility of the early Roman History, i. 401.*

This explanation of the *accrētion* and rising of the land is somewhat opposed to the popular belief that Ceylon was torn from the mainland of India by a convulsion, during which the gulph of Manar and the narrow channel at Pandion were formed by the submersion of the intervening land.—*Sir H. Tennant, Ceylon, pt. vii. ch. iv.*

A mineral or unorganised body can undergo no change save by the operation of mechanical or chemical forces; and any increase of its bulk is due to the addition of like particles to its exterior; it augments not by growth but by *accrētion*.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy, i.*

Accœtive. adj. Growing; added by growth.

If the motion be very slow, we perceive it not; we have no sense of the *accœtive* motion of plants and abs; and the sly shadow steals away upon the dial; and the quickest eye can discover no more but that it is gone.—*Glauville, Serpiss Scientificæ.*

Accœminate. v. a. Accuse of a crime.

Bishop Williams being *accœminated* by the star-chamber, for excommunicating witnesses, and being convicted on full proof, he received this sentence: that he was to pay 100 pounds due to the king, to be imprisoned in the Tower of London during His Majesty's pleasure, and to be suspended his offices of benefices.—*Wood, Fasti Oxonienses, i. 181. (Ord. MS.)*

Accœmination. s. Accusation; reproach.

If this *accœmination* be levelled against me, let me know my fault, while I am here to make my defence.—*Life of Henrietta Maria, Queen to King Charles I. 1655.*

Accœroch. v. a. [N.Fr. *accœrocher*.] Draw to one as with a hook. *Obsolete, rare.*

The *accœroching* or attempting to exercise royal power (a very uncertain claim), was in 21 Edw. III. held to be treason in a knight of Hertfordshire, who forcibly assaulted and detained one of the king's subjects till he paid him ninety pounds.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries.*

Five, when it to love approacheth, To him none the strength *accœrocheth*, Till with his helle it be douraged; The love he may not be successful.

Gower, Confessio Amantis, v.

Accœru. v. n. [Fr. *accœru*, part. of *accœrître* : increase.]

1. Accœru to; be added to; (as a natural production or effect, without any particular respect to good or ill).

The Son of God, by his incarnation, hath changed the manner of that personal subsistence; no alteration thereby *accœru*ing to the nature of God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity, v. 54.*

It was undoubtedly his duty to levy all fines that *accœru* to the king from offenders, and to collect such taxes as the land paid for public purposes.—*Kemble, Saxons in England, ii. ii. ch. v.*

2. Be added; (as an advantage or improvement).

From which compact there arising an obligation upon every one so to convey his meaning, there *accœru* also a right to every one, by the same signs, to judge of the sense or meaning of the person so obliged to express himself.—*South, Sermons.*

Let the evidence of such a particular miracle be never so bright and clear, yet it is still but particular; and must therefore want that kind of force, that degree of influence, which *accœru*es to a standing general proof, from its having been tried or approved and consented to, by men of all ranks and capacities, of all tempers and interests, of all ages and nations.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

3. Append to; or arise from: (as an ill consequence).

This scholar Aristotle, as in many other particulars, so likewise in this, did justly oppose him, and became one of the authors; choosing a certain benefit, before the hazard that might *accœru* from the disreputations of ignorant persons.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

4. In a commercial sense. Be produced, or arise: (as profits).

The yearly benefit, that, out of those his works, *accœru*eth to her majesty, amounteth to one thousand pounds.—*Carver, Survey of Cornwall.*

The great profits which have *accœru*ed to the duke of Florence from this free port, have set several of the states of Italy on the same project.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

The benefit or loss of such a trade *accœru*ing to the government, until it comes to take root in the nation.—*Sir W. Temple, Miscellaneous.*

Accœment. s. Addition; accumulation; increase. *Obsolete.*

The same persons, enlarged in their endowments, or achievements, are likewise enhanced and enabled in their *accœments*.—*Montagu, Appeal to Cesar, p. 235.*

That joy is charitable which overflows our neighbour's fields, when ourselves are unaccœrued in the personal *accœments*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Great Exemplar, p. 48.*

Accœbation. s. [Lat. *accœbatio*.] Ancient posture of leaning at meals. *Obsolete.*

It will appear, that *accœbation*, or lying down at meals, was a gesture used by very many nations.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Accœbency. s. State of being accœbent. *Obsolete.*

No gesture belittling familiar *accœbency*.—*Dr. Robinson, Eudora, p. 132: 1658.*

Accœbent. adj. Leaning: (especially with reference to the position in which the Romans ate their meals).

The Roman *accœbent*, or more properly *accœbent*, posture in eating, was introduced after the first Punic war.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Accœbent. s. One who is placed at a dinner-table, but without reference to the ancient mode of leaning. *Rare.*

What a penance must be done by every *accœbent* in sitting out the passage through all these dishes.—*Bishop Hall, Occasional Meditations, v.*

Accœmulate. v. a. [Lat. *accœmulare*, part. of *accœmulo*.] Heap, or pile up.

St. Ambrose would never have travelled to *accœmulate* so many miracles as he doth. *Bishop Gardiner, Explanation of the Sacrament of the Altar, sign. k. 2: 1531.*

If thou dost slander her, and torture me, Never pray more; abandon all remorse; On horror's head horrors *accœmulate*.

Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 3.

Crushed by imaginary treasuries weight,

Which too much merit did *accœmulate*.

Sir J. Denham.

Accœmulate. r. n. Increase.

The poor, by being prevented from making alliances with the rich, have left wealth to flow in its ancient channels, and thus to *accœmulate*, contrary to the interests of the state.—*Goldsmith, History of England, George II.*

As their observations *accœmulate*, and as their experience extends over a wider surface, they meet with uniformities that they had never suspected to exist, and the discovery of which weakens that doctrine of chance with which they had originally set out.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England, vol. i. ch. i.*

This evidence has gone on *accœmulating*, until it now forms of itself a large body of literature, containing, with the commentaries connected with it, an immense array of facts, so carefully compiled, and so well and clearly digested, that more may be learned from it respecting the moral nature of man than can be gathered from all the *accœmulated* experience of preceding ages.—*Ibid.*

Accœmulation. adj. Heaped; collected.

Gratuitous of relief, *accœmulate* in one place, doth rather invite a swarm and surcharge of poor, than relieve those that are naturally bred in that place.—*Bacon, on Saturn's Eclipse.*

Christ promises not only heaven, but treasure in heaven, which imports a more *accœmulate* degree of felicity.—*South, Sermons, viii. 147.*

Accœmulation. s.

1. Act of accumulating.

One of my place in Syria, his lieutenant, For quick *accœmulation* of renown,

Which he achiev'd by th' minute, lost his favour.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 1.

Rome, perhaps, might wonder at such an *accœmulation* of benefits, like a kind of embroiling, or blotting of eye favour upon another.—*Sir J. Wotton.*

2. State of being accumulated.

By the regular returns of it in some people, and

their freedom from it after the morbid matter is exhausted, it looks as there were regular *accumulations* and gatherings of it, as of other humours in the body.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

In every country, as soon as the accumulation of wealth has reached a certain point, the produce of each man's labour becomes more than sufficient for his own support.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. i.

In *Medicine* the word has almost a technical sense, denoting those medicines which, after having been administered for a certain time without any dangerous effects, suddenly act as if the last dose had represented all the preceding ones.

In doses somewhat larger, although little immediate effects result from any one of them, it produces by *accumulation* in the course of two, four, or six days a copious and permanent flow of urine.—*Christian, Dispensary, v. Digitalis.*

Accumulative. adj. With a tendency to accumulate.

If the injury meet not with weakness, it then acquires another *accumulative* fault, and stands answerable not only for its own positive ill, but for all the accidental, which it causes in the sufferer.—*De II. More, Government of the Tongue.*

'Great wits to madness surely are allied,' says Dryden, and true so far as this that genius of the highest kind implies an unusual intensity of the modifying power, which, detached from the discriminative and preservative power, might conjure a violent storm into a royal diadem; but it would be at least as true, that great genius is most alien from madness, — yes, divided from it by an impassable mountain, — namely, the activity of thought and vivacity of the accumulative memory, which are no less essential constituents of 'great wit.'—*Coleridge, Table Talk.*

accumulatively. adv. In an accumulating manner; in heaps.

Heart is put here *accumulatively*, as that whose cleanness must be added to the purity of conversation to exemplify it.—*Alsted, Sermons*, ii. 20. (Obl. M.)

Accumulator. s. One who accumulates.

Injuries may fall upon the passive man, yet, without revenge, there would be no broils and quarrels, the great *accumulators* and multipliers of injuries.—*Dr. H. More, Essay of Christian Policy.*

Accuracy. s. Exactness, nicety.

This perfect *accuracy* and *accuracy* might have been omitted, and yet they have made shift to move.—*Dr. H. More.*

Quickness of imagination is seen in the invention, fertility in the fancy, and the *accuracy* in the expression.—*Dryden.*

We consider the uniformity of the whole design, *accuracy* of the calculations, and skill in restoring and comparing passages of ancient authors.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of Ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

The chick, just escaped from the shell, peeks upon a minute insect, directing its beak with the greatest *accuracy*.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, li. ch. v. col. 23.

Accurate. adj. [Lat. *accuratus*; Fr. *accurat*.]

1. Exact: (applied to persons).

It is often impossible in the nature of the thing to please all, or not offend some, however *accurate* and careful we be in our conduct.—*Waterland, Sermons*, i. 10.

2. Without defect or failure: (applied to things).

No man living has made more *accurate* trials than Romanus, that brightest ornament of France.—*Colum.*

Each and *accurate* dressings, or lovely adornments, such as were usual to the Persian delicacy, softness, and luxury.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 19.

3. Determinate; precisely fixed.

Those conceive the celestial bodies have more *accurate* influence upon these things below, than indeed they have but in gross.—*Bacon.*

Accurately. adv. In an accurate manner; exactly, without error, nicely.

The sine of incidence is either *accurately*, or very nearly, in a given ratio to the sine of refraction.—*Sir I. Newton.*

That all these distances, motions, and quantities of matter, should be so *accurately* and harmoniously adjusted in this great variety of our systems, is, however the fortuitous hits of blind material causes, and must certainly flow from the eternal fountain of wisdom.—*Beattie.*

Accurateness. s. Exactness, nicety.

But sometimes after, suspecting that in making this observation I had not determined the diameter of the sphere with sufficient *accurateness*, I repeated the experiment.—*Sir I. Newton.*

In a work of art, as *Longinus* observes, man admires the curiosity and *accuracy*; in a work of nature, the vastness and magnificence thereof.—*Spenser, On Prodiges*, p. 127.

Accurse. v. a. Doom to misery; invoke misery upon any one. See *Curse*.

As if it were an unlucky omen, or as if God had so *accursed* it, that it should never shine to give light in things concerning our duty any way towards him.—*Hook.*

When Hildebrand *accursed* and cast down from his throne Henry IV. there were none so hardy as to defend their lord.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

'Tis the most certain sign the world's *accursed*, That the best things corrupted are and worst.—*Sir J. Denham.*

And the city shall be *accursed*, even it and all that are therein, to the Lord.—*Joshua*, vi. 17.

Ply to the court of England, and unfold His message ere he come, that a swift blessing May soon return to this our suffering country, Under a hand *accursed*.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iii. 6.

They, like the seed from which they spring, *accursed*.—*Against the gods immortal hatred nursed.*—*Dryden.*

Accursed. part. adj. Under a curse.

The *accursed* part of the *accursed* men, and the *accursed* spirits, the devils, is wicked, that they are of a disposition contrary to God.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Accursedly. adv. After the manner of that which is accursed.

Where the brood of iniquity will come and chastise him, and there alike curse their parents and the Devil, to whom they, equally and as *accursedly*, relate as those that joined to begot their vice.—*Alsted, Sermons*, i. 136. (Obl. M.)

Accusable. adj. That may be censured; blamable; culpable.

Nature's impression were justly *accusable*, if animals, so subject unto diseases from ill humours, should want a proper conveyance for choler.—*Sir P. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Accusant. s. One who accuses. *Rare.*

We conceive the law hath ever been in the parliamentary proceedings, that if a man were impeached, as of treason, being the highest crime, the *accusant* I him to the proof of the charge, and way not find in my member impeachment upon failing of the higher.—*Bishop Hall, Devernia, Life*, p. 53.

Accusation. s. Act of accusing; charge brought against any one by the accuser.

You read These *accusations*, and these grievous crimes Committed by your person, and your followers.—*Shakespeare, Richard II.* iv. 1.

All *accusation*, in the very nature of the thing, still supposing, and being founded upon some law; for where there is no law, there can be no transgression; and where there can be no transgression, I am sure there ought to be no *accusation*.—*South, Sermons.*

In regard to the meaning of the word 'category,' it is a term borrowed from the Courts of Law, in which it literally signifies an *accusation*.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Lectures*, li. 197.

Accusations and reprimands passed backward and forward between the contending parties.—*Macleay, History of England*, ch. i.

Accusative. s. In Grammar. See *Objective*.

The Dead be held that if the Priest by trade be Graciously, Duties they shall be made; *Accusative* he'll make a Vocative. Brothers from Hell to save by Abative.—*Translation of Apocryphus Galile.*

Accusative. adj. Censuring, accusing. *Obsolete.*

This hath been a very *accusative* age; yet I have not heard any superstition (much less idolatry) flourish much less proceed upon the several fashions of London, Winchester, Chester, Carlisle, Chichester.—*Sir E. Dering, Speeches*, p. 112.

Accusatory. adj. Producing or containing an accusation.

In a charge of adultery, the accuser ought to set forth, in the *accusatory* libel, some certain and definite time.—*Argyle, Rules of Juris Prudent.*

It was contrived to have petitions *accusatory* from many parts of the kingdom against episcopal government.—*Bishop Hall, Remains, Life*, p. 40.

The burden of their *accusatory* strain was, that justice delayed was not worth having.—*Thomson, Lives of Twelve eminent Judges*, a Lord Eldon.

Accuse. v. a. [Lat. *accuso*.]

1. Charge with a crime: (with of).

He straggled the bear's-out of its leaty growth; And, calling western winds, *accused* the spring of sloth.—*Dryden, Virgil's Georgics*, iv.

The process you are *accused* of all the ill practices which my son to be the ill consequences of their principles.—*Addison.*

With for.

Never send up the leg of a fowl at supper, while there is a cat or dog in the house, that can be *accused* for running away with it; but, if there happen to be neither, you must lay it upon the mis, or a strange greyhound.—*Swift.*

2. Blame or censure: (in opposition to *apologize* or *justify*).

'Their conscience beareth witness, and their thought the men while *accusing* or else excusing one another.—*Romans*, ii. 15.

Your valour would your slutt too much *accuse*. And therefore, like themselves, they princes choose.—*Dryden, Tyrannick Love*.

Accuser. s. One who brings a charge against another.

There are some persons forbidden to be *accusers*, on the score of their sex, as women; others, of their age, as papists and infants; others, upon the account of some crimes committed by them; and others, on the score of some filthy lures to propose to grant thereby; others, on the score of their conditions, as libertines against their patrons; and others, through a suspicion of calumny, as having once already given false evidence; and, lastly, others on account of their poverty, as not being worth more than fifty marks.—*Argyle, Paragons of Prudence*.

That good man, who drank the peevish draught, With mind serene, and could not wish to see His vile *accuser* drink as deep as he.—*Dryden*.

If the person *accused* maketh his innocence plainly to appear upon his trial, the *accuser* is immediately put to his confessions; death; and out of his goods and lands, the innocent party is quadruply recompensed.—*Swift, Letters to a Young Gentleman*.

An inquiry was instituted; but the result, not only disappointed, but utterly confounded the *accuser*.—*Macleay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Accusing. verbal abs. Act of one who accuses.

No remembrance of naughtiness deficits but mine own; and nothing the accusing his traps might in some manner excuse my fault, which certainly I both to do.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Accusator. v. a. [N.Fr. *accoutumer*.] Habituate, inure.

a. Of persons: (with to).

How shall we breathe in other air Less pure, *accustomed* to immortal fruits?—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 2-4.

It has been some advantage to *accustom* one's eye to books of the same edition.—*Watts, Improvements of the Mind*.

b. Of things: (with with).

Such instructions as they had been *accustomed* with.—*Hooker*.

Accustom. v. n.

1. Be wont to do anything. *Obsolete.*

A boat over-freighted sunk, and all drowned, saving one woman, that in her first popping up again, which must living things *accustom*, got hold of the boat.—*Carew.*

2. Habit. *Rare.*

Much better do we Britons fulfil the work of nature than you Romans; we with the best men *accustom* a openly; you with the latest commit private militaries.—*Milton, History of England*, iii.

Accustom. s. Custom. *Rare.*

Justinian or Tribonian delves matrimony 'a conjunction of man and woman continuing individual *accustom* of life.—*Milton, Tetrachordon*.

Accustomable. adj. Of long custom or habit; habitual; customary. *Rare.*

Animals even of the same original, extraction, and species, may be diversified by *accustomable* residence in one climate, from what they are in another.—*Sir M. Hall, Oedipus of Mankind*, xx.

Accustomably. adv. *Rare.*

1. According to custom.

Touching the king's lines *accustomably* paid for the purchasing of writs original, I find no certain beginning of them, and do therefore think that they grew up with the chancery.—*Bacon, Advancement*.

Men, by a certain address and instinct of nature to declare their mutual love and amity one towards another, have *accustomably* used certain manners of outward actions, having some agreeableness with the same thing which they would witness to be within them, some after one fashion, others after another.—*Harmer, Translation of B. de*, p. 17.

2. Habitually.

Whether any sister of this house hath any familiarity with religious men, secular priests, or lay men, being not near of kin unto them? How: whether any sister of this house hath been taken and found with any such *accustomably* so remaining, and could not show any reasonable cause why they so did?—*Visitation of Monasteries, Harmer*, l. Rec. B. iii. i.

Accustomance. s. Custom, habit, use. *Obsolete.*

ACCU Through *accustomance* and negligence, and perhaps some other causes, we neither feel it in our own bodies, nor take notice of it in others. *Hogel*.

Accustomably, adv. According to common or customary practice. *Rare*.

Go on, rhetoric, and expose the peculiar eminency which you *accustomably* marshal before logic to public view. — *Cleveland*.

Accustomary, adj. Usual; practised; according to custom. *Rare*.

Christ, in the fifth of Matthew, forbiddeth not all kind of swearing, but the ordinary and *accustomary* swearing then in use among the Jews. — *Kealey, Dipper Dipe*, p. 100.

Accustomed, part. adj. According to custom; frequent; usual.

Look how she rubs her hands. — It is an *accustomed* action with her, to seem thus washing her hands: I have known her continue in this a quarter of an hour. — *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, v. 1.

Accustomedness, s. Abstraction suggested by accustomed. *Rare*.

Accustomedness to sin hardens the heart. — *Pierre, Sévigne*, p. 230.

Acc, s. [Lat. *as*, the name of a Roman coin, used as the unit in the Roman calculations of money.]

1. Unit; single point on cards or dice.

When lots are shuffled together in a lap, urn, or pitcher; or if a man himself casts a die, what reason in the world can he have to presume, that he shall draw a white stone rather than a black, or throw an *acc* rather than a six. — *South*.

Quadrille, she has often told me, was her first love; but whilst had engaged her mother's esteem. The former, she said, was slow and specious, and likely to allure young persons. The uncertainty and quick shifting of partners — a thing which the constancy of what address: the dazzling superiority and real investiture of Spadille — absurd, as she justly observed, in the pure aristocracy of whist, where his crown and scepter give him no proper power above his brother-nobility of the *acc* — the silly vanity, so taking to the inexperienced, of playing alone. — *C. Lamb, Essays of Elia, Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist*.

2. Small quantity; particle; atom.

He will not hide an *acc* of absolute certainty; but however doubtful or improbable the thing is, coming from him it must go for an indisputable truth. — *Dr. H. More, Gleanings of the Tongue*.

'Til not waken me further: the whole world shall not bribe me to it. — *Dryden, Spanish Friar*.

Acidama, s. [Hebrew.] Field of blood; accursed place.

Such were his [Domine's] anathemas and sentences, the effects whereof made that part of the world an *acidama*, a field of blood. — *Worthington, Miracles*, p. 63.

No mystery — but that of love divine, Which lifts us on the seraph's flaming wing, From earth's *acidama*, this field of blood, Of inward anguish, and of outward ill.

Young, *Night Thoughts*, vii.
What an *acidama*, what a field of blood, Nicely has been in ancient times. — *Barke, Vindication of Natural Society*.

Acéphallist, s. [Gr. *ἀκεφαλή* = head.] One who acknowledges no head or superior.

These *acéphallists*, who will endure no head but that upon their own shoulders. — *Dr. Gauden, Ecclesiae Anglicanae Suspiria*, p. 464: 1839.

Acéphalocyst, s. [Gr. *ἀκεφαλος* = without head, *κύστις* = bladder.] In *Zoology*. Species of internal parasite.

In this category the common pathological product called hydatid, and *acéphalocyst* by Linnæus, is by many received, and ought not, perhaps, in this place to be omitted. The *acéphalocyst* consists of a subglobular or oval vesicle filled with fluid. Sometimes suspended freely in the fluid of a cyst of the surrounding condensed cellular tissue; sometimes attached to such a cyst; developing smaller *acéphalocysts*, which are discharged from the outer or the inner surface of the parent cyst. These *acéphalocysts* vary from the size of a pea to that of a child's head. In the larger ones the wall of the cyst has a distinctly laminated texture. They are of a pearly whiteness, without fibrous structure, elastic, springing out from their fluid when punctured. Their tissue is composed chiefly of a substance closely analogous to albumen, but differing by its solubility in hydrochloric acid, and also of another peculiar substance analogous to mucus. The fluid of the *acéphalocyst* contains a small quantity of albumen with some salts, including muriate of soda, and a large proportion of gelatin. — *Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, sect. iv.

Acéphalous, adj. In *Natural History*. Without head: (applied to the Bivalve Mollusca).

By the analogy of the kills of the *acéphalous* mollusks we may regard the mechanism for renewing the surrounding oxygenated medium upon the respiratory surface to be the superfluous vibratile cilia, the action of which upon the water is necessarily attended in the free Infusoria with a reaction which rolls the little animalcule through its native element, and produces the semblance of a deliberate voluntary movement. — *Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. ii.

Acerbity, s. [Fr. *acérité*; Lat. *acerritas*.] Sharpness of temper, suffering, or language.

True it is, that the talents for criticism, namely, smartness, quick sense, vivacity of remark, indelicate but *acerbity*, seem rather the gifts of youth than of old age. — *Pope*.

Thus Zophar with *acerbity* reply'd:
Think'st thou by talking to be justify'd?

G. Sauter, Job, p. 17.
It is ever a rule, that any over great penalty (besides the *acerbity* of it) tends the execution of the law. — *Bacon, Touching the Lives of England*.

The *acerbity* of this punishment [crucifixion] appears, in that those who were of any merciful disposition would first curse such as were adjudged to the cross to be slain, and then to be crucified. — *Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Greek, art. iv.*
The English seminaries of Roman priests abroad never harboured a more excellent spirit than was Mr. Parsons, whether he observe his clergyman in style, dexterity in invention, subtilty in contrivance, audacity in undertaking, or *acerbity* and severity in his invectives against his adversaries. — *Bishop Morton, Discharge*, p. 235.

Acerescency, s. Tendency to acidity.
Nurses should never give suck after fasting; the milk having an *acerescency* very prejudicial to the constitution of the recipient. — *Jones, Life of Bishop Hurd*, p. 350.

Acescent, s. That which has a tendency to acidity.

The same persons, perhaps, had enjoyed their health as well with a mixture of animal diet, qualified with a sufficient quantity of *acescents*; as bread, vinegar, and fermented liquors. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Acetous, adj. [Lat. *acetum* = vinegar.] Having the quality of vinegar; sour.

Raisins, which consist chiefly of the juice of grapes, imbibed in the skins or husks by the evolution of the superfluous moisture through their pores, being distilled in a retort, did not afford any vinous, but rather an *acetous* spirit. — *Hogel*.

Ache, s. [sounded, at the date of the quotations, *aitsh*, and with its plural sounded as *aitsh-es*.] Continued pain. See *Ake*.

Fill all thy bones with *ache*, make thee roar,
That beasts shall tremble at thy din.

Shakspeare, Tempest, i. 2.
A coming shower your shooting corrus passage,
Old *aches* thro'th, your hollow tooth will rage. — *Swift*.

Ache, v. n. Be in pain.

Upon this account, our senses are dulled and spent by any extraordinary attention, and our very eyes will *ache*, if long fixed upon any difficultly discerned object. — *Glanville*.

Achievable, adj. Possible to be achieved, performed, effected, completed, won.

To raise a dead man to life — doth not involve contradiction, and is therefore an object of power, and at least, *achievable* by Omnipotence. — *Burrow, Sermons*, ii. 407.

Achievance, s. Performance; effect; completion.

Of what prowess he was in arms, and how valiant and good a captain in battle, it may sufficiently appear to them that will read his noble acts and *achievements* in the books before remembered. — *Sir T. Rhye, The Gentle Shepherd*, 105 b.

Achieve, v. a. [N. Fr. *acheever* = to complete.]

1. Perform, effect a design prosperously.

God grants I mote it well *acheer*.
Gower, Confessio Amantis, Prologue, p. 6.
Our toils, my friends, are crown'd with sure success:
The greater part perform'd, *achieve* the less.

Dryden.

2. Gain, obtain.

Experience is by industry *achiev'd*,
And perfected by the swift course of time.
Shakspeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.
Thou hast *achiev'd* our liberty, confin'd
Within hell-carts till now.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 309.
He was far from satisfied with the sacrifice, as he deemed it, of dignity, and the compromise of state principles by which it has been achieved. — *Merivale, History of the Romans under the Empire*, ch. xlii.

Show all the world by valiant kings *achiev'd*,
And gauding nations by their arms relief'd.

Prior.

All the greatest exploits *achiev'd* within the memory of that generation by English soldiers had been *achiev'd* in war against English princes. — *Morland, History of England*, ch. iii.

Achievement, s.

1. Performance of an action.

The imagination of Xerxes was inflamed with the prospect of revalling or surpassing the *achievements* of his glorious predecessors. — *Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. xv.

2. Coat of arms fully emblazoned.

And in thy fame, the dusty spoils among,
Hich on the burnish'd roof, my banner shall be hung:
Rank'd with my champions' bucklers, and below,
With arms revers'd, the *achievements* of the foe.

Dryden.
There was hung over the common gate an *achievement*, commonly called a *hatchment*. — *Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses*, ii. 140. (Ord MS.)

Achiever, s. One who performs; one who obtains what he endeavours after.

Those conquerors and *achievers* of mighty exploits (those Alexander and Cæsar) who have been renowned for doing things which seemed great, rather than for performing what was truly good. — *Burrow, Works*, i. 30.

Aching, verb. ab. [perhaps sounded, at the date of the quotation, as *aking*; not necessarily as *aitsh-ing*.] Pain; uneasiness.

When old age comes to wait upon a great and worshipful shiner, it comes attended with many painful *achings*, called the gout. — *South*.

Achromatic, adj. [Gr. *ἀ* = not; *χρῶμα* = colour.] In *Optics*. Possessing the quality of freeing from colour.

The telescope most commonly used in astronomy for these purposes, is the refracting telescope, which consists of an object glass (either single, or as is now almost universal, double) forming what is called in optics an *achromatic* combination. . . . a tube . . . and an eye-lens. — *Sir J. Herschel, Outlines of Astronomy*.

Achromatism, s. In *Optics*. Freedom from colour.

The *achromatism* [i.e. destruction of the primary colours which accompany the images of an object seen through a lens or prism] of images depends on the same principles, and is determined in the same manner, as that of prisms. — *Enc. Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*, in vnc.

Acid, adj. [Lat. *acidus*; Fr. *acide*.] Sour, sharp.

Wild trees last longer than garden trees; and in the same kind, those whose fruit is *acid* more than those whose fruit is sweet. — *Bacon, Natural History*.
Acid, or sour, proceeds from a salt of the same nature, without mixture of oil; in moisture tastes the oily parts have not disengaged themselves from the salts and earthy parts; such is the taste of nutmeg fruits. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Acid, s.

1. Acid substance.

The chymist can draw subtle spirits, that will work upon one another at some distance, viz. spirits of alkalies and acids. — *A. Lebrun, Microscopie*, p. 147.
Sulphur, sulphuric, and mercuric, acids, and alkalis, are principles which can smooth things to those only who live about the furnace. — *A. Smith, History of Astronomy*, § 2.

2. In *Chemistry*. Opposite to an alkali, q. v.; also Oxygen.

The first attempt to form a systematic chemical nomenclature was made by Lavoisier, Guyton de Morveau, and Fourcroy, soon after the discovery of oxygen gas. The newly discovered elements were named from some striking property. Thus oxygen, from *oxy*, acid, and *genes*, to generate, was so called from a belief (since shown to be inaccurate) that it is the universal cause of acidity. The name of an *acid* was derived from the substance acidified by the oxygen; to which was the termination in *-ie*. Thus sulphuric and carbonic *acids* signified compounds of carbon and sulphur with oxygen. Should sulphur, or any other body, form two acids, the name of that containing the least oxygen was made to terminate in *-ous*, as sulphurous acid. — *Turner, Inorganic Chemistry*, p. 128.

Acidist, s. One who maintains the doctrine of acids.

I will at present instance only in brimstone, which is a mild soft body, and agreeable to what the *acidists* would call an alkali. — *Dr. Storr, On Alkalies and Acids, History of the Royal Society*, iv. 442.

Acidity, s. Attribute suggested by the adjective Acid.

Wine, by the help of a dissolvent liquor, corrodes and reduces their meat, skin, bones, and all, into a chymus or cream; and yet this liquor manifests nothing of acidity to the taste. — *Ray*.

When the taste of the mouth is bitter, it is a sign of a redundancy of a bilious alkali, and demands a quite different diet from the case of acidity or sourness. — *Arbutus*, *On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Acidulate. v. n. Impregnate or tinge with acids in a slight degree.

A diet of fresh unsalted things, watery liquors, acidulated, farinaceous emollient substances, sour milk, butter, and acid fruits. — *Arbutus*, *On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Acidulent. adj. With an expression of acidity.

But king's confessor Aldé Mondon starts forward; with anxious acidulent face, twitches him by the sleeve; whispers in his ear. Whereupon the poor cardinal has to turn round; and declare audibly, 'that his majesty repeats of any subjects of scandal he may have given (a pa domer); and purposes, by the strength of Heaven assisting him, to avoid the like for the future!' — *Carlyle*, *French Revolution*, pt. i. b. l. ch. iv.

Acidulous. adj. Slightly acid.

Dulcified from acidulous lecture. — *Burke*.

Acknow. v. a. Acknowledge; confess. *Obsolete*.

You will not be *acknowledged*, sir; why, 'tis wise: Thus do all gamblers at all games dissolve.

Some say he was married to her privilege, but durst not be *acknowledged* of it. — *Harington*, *Life of Ariosto*, p. 418.

Acknowledge. v. a.

1. Own the knowledge of; own any thing or person in a particular character; recognize; admit.

My people do already know my mind, And will acknowledge you and Jessica, In place of lord Bassanio and myself.

None that *acknowledge* God, or providence, Their souls' eternity did ever doubt.

It repeated the promise respecting canons and constitutions, *acknowledged* that all invocations ought to be summoned by the king's writ, and agreed that a commission of thirty-two persons should be appointed for the reformation of the ecclesiastical laws. — *Gladius*, *The State in its Relations to the Church*, ch. vii.

But the influence attributed to Cereus, and the mention of Amphitryon among the kings of Athens, indicate that Athens was *acknowledged* as the head of this confederacy. — *Bishop Thirlwall*, *History of Greece*, ch. xi.

2. Confess (as a fault).

For I *acknowledge* my transgressions: and my sin is ever before me. — *Psalm*, li. 3.

In the first place, therefore, I thankfully *acknowledge* to the Almighty power the assistance he has given me in the beginning, and the prosecution of my present studies. — *Drayton*.

Acknowledgement. s.

1. Recognition, admission, concession, confession.

The due contemplation of the human nature doth, by a necessary conviction and chain of causes, carry us up to the unavoidable *acknowledgement* of the Deity: because it carries every thinking man to the original of every successive individual. — *Sir M. Hale*, *Origines of Morality*.

Immediately upon the *acknowledgement* of the christian faith, the eunuch was baptized by Philip. — *Hooker*.

2. Act of attestation to any concession (such as homage); something given or done in confession of a benefit received.

There be many wild countries in Ireland, which the laws of England were never established in, nor *acknowledgement* of subjection made. — *Spenser*, *State of Ireland*.

The second is an *acknowledgement* to his majesty for the leave of fishing upon his coasts; and though this may not be grounded upon any treaty, yet, if it appear to be an ancient right on our side, and custom on theirs, not determined or extinguished by any treaty between us, it may with justly be insisted on. — *Sir W. Temple*, *Necessaries*.

Acknowledger. s. One who acknowledges.

She proved one of his most bountiful benefactors and he as great an *acknowledger* of it. — *I. Walton*, *Life of Herbert*.

Acknowledging. part. adj. Grateful; ready to acknowledge benefits received.

He has shown his hero *acknowledging* and ungrateful, compassionate and hard-hearted; but, at the bottom, noble and self-interested. — *Drayton*, *Proface to the Aeneid*.

Acme. s. [Gr. *akmē* = highest point.] Height of anything.

Its acme of human prosperity and greatness. — *Burke*, *On a Regicide Peace*.

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Acid. adv. In a cold condition.

Thus late this poor in great address, *Acid* and longed at his gate.

Poor Tom's *acid*. — *Shakespeare*, *King Lear*, iii. 4.

Acclotthist. s. [Gr. *aklōthōs* = follow.] One of the lowest order in the Romish church, whose office is to prepare the elements for the offices, to light the church, &c.

It is duty, according to the papal law, when the bishop sings mass, to order all the inferior clergy to appear in their proper habits; and to see that all the offices of the church be rightly performed; to ordain the *acclotthist*, to keep the sacred vessels. — *Ayliffe*, *Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Acolyte, or Acolyte. s. Same with *Acclotthist*.

At the end of every station, an *acolyte* (an inferior kind of officer) dips this pitiful torch into the oil of a burning lamp; and having wiped it as clean as he can, comes to the pope for a blessing. — *Brenan*, *Saint and Saviour of Endor*, p. 321.

Acómbér. v. a. Encumber. *Obsolete*.

Me thynke ye are not gretly with wyt *acómbér*ed. — *Sir John*, *Magnificence*, 223.

Acónite. s. [Gr. *akōnitos*.] *Botanically* the Aconitum is the name of the genus containing the monkshood (*Aconitum Napellus*) and its congeners. — In *Gardening*, and common conversation, *aconite* is the name of the *Eranthis nivalis*. For the extent to which it is a synonyme for the *wolfbane*, see that word. — In *Literature*, it is used for any poisonous vegetable.

Our land is from the rage of tigers freed, Nor nourishes the lion's angry seed; Nor pois'not *aconite* is here produced; Or grows unknown, or is, when known, refused. — *Dryden*.

Aconitum. s. [Lat.] Same as *Aconite*.

As strong *Aconitum*, or rash powder. — *Shakespeare*, *Henry IV. Part II.* iv. 4.

Acop. adv. At the top; high up. *Obsolete*.

Marry, she is not in *acop* yet; she wears A head, but it stands *acop*.

— *B. Jonson*, *Alchemist*, ii. 6.

Acorn. s. [A.S. *ac* = oak, *corn* = corn, kernel, nut.] Fruit of the oak.

Errors, such as we but *acorns* in your younger brows, grow oaks in our older heads, and become inflexible. — *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulgar Errors*. Content with food which nature freely bred, On wildness and on strawberries they fed; Cornels and bramble berries gave the rest, And fallen *acorns* furnish'd out a feast.

He that is nourish'd by the *acorns* he picked up under an oak, or the apples he gathered from the trees in the wood, has certainly appropriated them to himself. — *Locke*.

Acorn-shell. s. Barnacle.

The other class is the cirrhipeds, in which the famous barnacles and *acorn-shells* are included. — *Johnson*, *Introduction to Conchology*.

The typical Cirrhipeds are divided according to these modes of attachment into two primary groups, viz. the pedunculated, or Lepidoids, and the sessile, or Ischnoids. The first are commonly known by the name of Barnacles; the second by that of Crustaceans or *Acorn-shells*. Such are the characters of the typical members of the class. The aberrant burrowing genus *Alciops*, and the naked, ventral, Proteleas, parasitic on other Cirrhipeds, form, according to Darwin, types of two orders, equivalent respectively to that including all the ordinary Cirrhipeds. — *Owen*, *Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, &c., loc. xiii.

Acorned. adj. (usually in composition.) Fed with acorns.

A full *acorned* hour. — *Shakespeare*, *Comedies*, ii. 3.

Acoustic. adj. Pertaining to the sense of hearing.

The *acoustic* organs are situated just beneath the basal articulation of the first pair of evert. Each consists of a sac-like cavity, which incloses the true *acoustic* vesicle. The orifice of the vesicle is closed by a delicate lid, formed by the expansion of a large nerve, which here abruptly terminates. Mr. Darwin, to whom we owe the knowledge of this structure, has not found any otoliths in the *acoustic* vesicle, but only groups of yellowish nucleated cells in the pulpy fluid. — *Owen*, *Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, loc. 13.

Acoustical. adj. Relating to the science of sound.

Vibrations are generally accompanied by sound, and they may, therefore, be considered as *acoustical*.

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phenomena, especially as the sound is one of the most decisive facts in indicating the mode of vibration. — *Whewell*, *History of the Inductive Sciences*, b. vii. ch. vi.

Acoustician. s. One who investigates the phenomenon of sound.

The transverse vibrations in which the rod goes backwards and forwards across the line of its length, were the only ones noticed by the earlier *acousticians*; the others were principally brought into notice by Chladni. — *Whewell*, *History of the Inductive Sciences*, b. viii. ch. vi.

Acoustics. s. [Gr. *akōustika*, neut. plur. of *akōustanai* = pertaining to hearing.] Science of sound.

Sauveur, who, though deaf for the first seven years of his life, was one of the greatest promoters of the science of sound, and gave it its name *acoustics*, endeavoured, also, about the same time, to determine the number of vibrations of a standard note, or, as he called it, fixed sound. — *Whewell*, *History of the Inductive Sciences*, b. viii. ch. vi.

Of the organ of hearing there is no outward sign; but the essential part, the *acoustic* labyrinth, is present, and the semi-circular canals largely developed within. — *Owen*, *Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, introd. lect.

The sciences of this kind which require our notice are those which treat of the sensible qualities, sound, light, and heat, that is *acoustics*, optics, and thermotics. — We begin our account of the secondary mechanical sciences with *acoustics*, because the progress towards right theoretical views was, in fact, made much earlier in the science of sound than in those of light and heat; and also because a comprehension of the theory to which we are led in this case, is the best preparation for the difficulties (by no means inconsiderable) of the reasonings of theorists on the other subjects. — *Whewell*, *History of the Inductive Sciences*, b. viii. introd.

Acquaint. v. a. [Fr. *acquaint*.]

1. Make familiar with; (applied either to persons or things; followed by *with*).

Acquaint yourselves with things ancient and modern, natural, civil, and religious, domestic and national; things of your own and foreign countries; and above all, be well *acquainted* with God and yourselves; learn animal nature, and the workings of your own spirits. — *Watts*, *Logic*.

2. Inform.

A friend in the country *acquaints* me, that two or three men of the town are got among them, and have brought words and phrases, which were never before in those parts. — *Tulley*.

Followed by *off*, preceding the object.

But for some of other reasons, my *acquire* Sir, Which is not fit you know, I not *acquaint* My father of this business.

— *Shakespeare*, *Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

Acquaintable. adj. Easy to be acquainted with; accessible. *Rare*.

Wherefore be wise, and *acquaintable*, Goodly of word, and reasonable. — *Romans of the Rose*, 2213.

Acquaintance. s.

1. Familiar knowledge.

Brave soldier, pardon me, That any *acquire* breaking from thy tongue, Should *acquire* the true *acquaintance* of mine ear.

This keeps the understanding long in converse with an object, and long converse brings *acquaintance*. — *South*.

In what manner he lived with those who were of his neighbourhood and *acquaintance*, how obliging his carriage was to them, what kind offices he did, and was always ready to do them, I forbear particularly to say. — *Bishop Atterbury*.

Followed by *with*.

Nor was his *acquaintance* less with the famous poets of his age, than with the noblemen and ladies. — *Dryden*.

Such knowledge, however, and fitness for judgment as springs from special skill, and from a familiar *acquaintance* with the mechanical processes of certain arts, trades, and manufactures, will often be found in this class. — *Sir G. C. Lewis*, *Essay of the Influence of Authority*, ch. ii.

2. Slight or initial knowledge, short of friendship: (as applied to persons).

I hope I am pretty near seeing you, and therefore I would cultivate an *acquaintance*; because if you do not know me when we meet, you need only keep one of my letters, and compare it with my face; for my face and letters are counterparts of my heart. — *Swift*, *To Pope*.

3. Person with whom we are acquainted.

But she, all woe'd unto the red-cross knight, His warring peril closely did lament, No in this new *acquaintance* could delight, But her dear heart with anguish did torment.

— *Spenser*, *Faerie Queem*.

That young men travel under some tutor, I allow well, so that he be such a one that may be able to tell them, what *acquaintances* they are to seek, what exercises or discipline the place will dole. — *Hieron*.

4. Catachrestic for Acquaintances. [This derivation is Todd's, who suggests that the *acquaintance* of the following extracts is the plural of this word, i. e. *acquaintants*. If so, it is a word of the same character, in respect to its catachrestis, as *accidence*. See that word.]

This, my lord, has justly acquired you as many friends, as there are persons who have the honour to be known to you: were *acquaintances* you have none, you have drawn them all into a nearer line; and they who have conversed with you, are for ever after invariably yours. — *Dejean*.

We see he is acquainted with his nearest acquaintances. — *Boyle, Against H. illeg.*

- Acquaintant. s.** Person acquainted with anyone; with whom anyone is acquainted. *Rare*.

Thomas and Churchill, a pastoral history in smooth and easy verse, written long since by John Chalkhill, Esq., an *acquaintant* and friend of Edmund Spenser. — *J. Walton*.

By the time that an author hath written out a book, he and his readers are become old *acquaintants*, and grow very loth to part. — *Steele, Tale of a Tub*.

- Acquainted. part. adj.** Familiar; well known; not new.

Now call we our high court of parliament; That war or peace, or both at once, may be As things *acquainted* and familiar to us. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 2*.

- Acquisit. s.** Thing acquired. *Obsolete*.

New *acquests* are more burden than strength. — *Bayne*.

Mud, reposed near the ostia of rivers, makes continual additions to the land, thereby excluding the sea, and preserving these shells as trophies and signs of its new *acquests* and encroachments. — *Hooderford, Natural History*.

- Acquisico. v. n.** [Fr. *acquiescer*; Lat. *acquiesco*.] Rest in, or remain satisfied with, anything: (with *in* before the object).

Neither a bare approbation of, nor a mere wishing, nor inactive complacency in, nor, lastly, a natural inclination to things virtuous and good, can pass before God for a man's willing of such things; and, consequently, if men, upon this account, will needs take up and *acquiesce* in an airy ungrounded persuasion, that they will those things which really they not will, they fall thereby into a gross and fatal delusion. — *South*.

He hath employed his transcendent wisdom and power, that by these he might make way for his benignity, as the end wherein they ultimately *acquiesce*. — *Green*.

The Empire must acknowledge itself as a grant from the papacy, as a grant revocable for certain offences against the ecclesiastical rights and immunities; it must humbly *acquiesce* in the uncontested prerogative of the Cardinals to elect the Pope; abandon all the imperial claims on the investiture of the prelates and other clergy with their benefices. — *Milton, History of Latin Christianity*, b. vii. ch. i.

- Acquiescence. s.**

1. Silent appearance of content: (distinguished on one side from avowed consent, on the other from opposition).

Neither from any of the nobility, nor of the clergy, who were thought most averse from it, there appeared any sign of contradiction to that; but an entire *acquiescence* in all the bishops thought fit to do. — *Lord Clarendon*.

2. Satisfaction; rest; content.

Many indeed have given over their pursuits after fame, either from disappointment, or from experience of the little pleasure which attends it, or the better informations or natural coldness of old age; but seldom from a full satisfaction and *acquiescence* in their present enjoyments of it. — *Addison*.

3. Submission; confidence.

The greatest part of the world take up their passions concerning good and evil, by an implicit faith, and a full *acquiescence* in the word of those, who shall represent things to them under these characters. — *South*.

- Acquiescent. adj.** Easy; submitting.

He that goes into the highlands with a mind naturally *acquiescent*, and a credulity eager for wonders, may come back with an opinion very different from mine. — *Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland*.

- Acquisit. v. a.** Render quiet; compose. *Obs.* *Acquisit* his mind from stirring you against your own peace. — *Sir A. Shirley, Travels*.

The powder beyonce thus taken thro' or four mornings, it *acquiesced* the grief, as divers have told us which have proved it true. — *Eden, Martyr*, p. 202.

Which things surely ought to put us in remembrance of that blessed and safe restyng place which God hath prepared for such as love him, who *acquiesce* and fryshe the travelys of this troublesome world wherein are so many dangers, and bring them to that eternal lyfe where they shall fynde eternal security and reste. — *Ibid.*, p. 203. (Ord MS.)

- Acquirable. adj.** Capable of being acquired.

These rational instincts, the estimate principles engraven in the human soul, though they are truths *acquirable* and desirable by rational consequence and argumentation, yet seem to be inscribed in the very crasis and texture of the soul, antecedent to any acquisition by industry or the exercise of the discursive faculty in man. — *Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*.

If the powers of cognition and volition, and sensation, are neither inherent in matter as such, nor *acquirable* to matter by any motion or modification of it; it necessarily follows, that they proceed from some cogitative substance, some incorporeal inhabitant within us, which we call spirit and soul. — *Baile*.

- Acquire. v. a.**

1. Gain by one's own labour or power; obtain what is not received from nature, or transmitted by inheritance.

Better to leave undone, than by our deed *Acquire* too high a fame, while he, we serve, 's away. — *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 1.

2. Come to; attain.

Motion cannot be perceived without the perception of its terms, viz. the parts of space which it immediately left, and those which it next *acquires*. — *Glauville, Serpens Sci. ultio*.

- Acquired. part. adj.** Gained by one's self: (in opposition to those things which are bestowed by Nature).

We are seldom at ease, and free even from the solicitation of our natural or adopted desires; but a constant succession of humours, out of that stock, which natural wants, or *acquired* habits, have heaped up, take the will in their thrall. — *Locke*.

- Acquirement. s.** That which is acquired; gain; attainment: (may be properly used in opposition to the gifts of Nature).

These his *acquirements*, by industry, were exceedingly both enriched and enlarged by many excellent endowments of nature. — *Sir J. Hayward, Life and Reign of Edward VI.*

By a content and acquiescence in every species of truth, we embrace the shadow thereof; or so much as may palliate its just and substantial *acquirements*. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

It is very difficult to lay down rules for the *acquirement* of a taste. The faculty must, in some degree, be born with us. — *Addison*.

An isolated body-corporate, which, out of old confusions while the sceptre of the sword was confusedly struggling to become a sceptre of the pen, had got itself together, better and worse, as bodies-corporate do, to satisfy some dim desire of the world, and many clear desires of individuals; and so had grown, in the course of centuries, an expression, an *acquirement* and usurpation, to be what we see it: a prosperous social anomaly, deciding law-suits, sanctioning or rejecting laws; and without disposing of its places and offices by sale for ready money, which method sleek President Héault, after meditation, will demonstrate to be the indifferent best. — *Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. b. iii. ch. v.

- Acquiring. verbal abs.** Acquirement.

The king, in honour, could do no less than give back to his son the privilege of his blood, with the *acquirings* of his father's profession. — *Saxton, Fragments Regalia, Leicester*.

- Acquity. s.** Acquirement; attainment.

No art requirith more hard study and pain toward the *acquity* of it, than contentment; there being so many obstacles in the way to it. — *Barrow, Sermons*, iii. 62.

- Acquisite. adj.** Gained or acquired. *Obs.*

Three notions being innate, and five *acquisite*, the rest are improper. — *Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 29.

Is there any supererogatory, or *acquisite* perfection, as skill, knowledge, wisdom, it is from God, who gave us the means, and blessed our industry. — *Barrow, Sermons*, iii. 337.

- Acquisition. s.** [Lat. *acquisitio*, -onis.]

1. Act of acquiring or gaining.

Each man has but a limited right to the good things of the world; and the natural allowed way, by which he is to compass the possession of these things, is by his own industrious *acquisition* of them. — *South*.

2. Thing gained; acquirement.

Great Sir, all *acquaintances*

Of glory, as of empire, here I lay before

Your royal feet. — *Sir J. Denham, Sophy*.

A state can never arrive to its period in a more deplorable crisis, than when some prince lies hovering like a vulture to dismember its dying carcase; by which means it becomes only an *acquisition* to some mighty monarchy, without hopes of a resurrection. — *Swift*.

The Cromwellians were induced to relinquish one-third of their *acquisitions*. — *Maccaulay, History of England*, ch. v.

- Acquisitive. adj.** That is acquired or gained.

He [William I.] died not in his *acquisties* but in his native soil; nature herself, as it were, claiming that interest in his body, when fortune had done with him. — *Sir H. Walton, Reliquia Wottonianæ*, p. 100.

- Acquisit. Acquisition. Obsolete.**

His servant he with new *acquist* Of true experience from this great event, With peace and consolation hath disquint.

— *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 1755.

- Acquisit. v. a.** [N.E. *acquitter*.]

1. Clear from a charge of guilt; absolve.

Who shall accuse us now, if thou *acquitt*!

— *Sylvestre, Du Bartas*, 2.

Or leave to him thy labour to *acquitt*.

— *Sylvestre, Du Bartas*.

Those that I could I lustily did *acquitt*.

— *Drayton*, (Ord MS.)

If I sin, then thou markest me, and thou wilt *acquitt* me from mine iniquity. — *Job*, x. 13.

By the suffrage of the most and best he is already *acquitted*, and, by the sentence of some, condemned. — *Jayne*.

He that judges, without informing himself to the utmost, that he is capable, cannot *acquitt* himself of judging misse. — *Locke*.

Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his unjesty, whom I entirely *acquitt* of any imputation. — *Swift*.

2. Clear from any obligation.

Steady to my principles, and not dispirited with my afflictions, I have, by the blessing of God in my endeavours, overcome all difficulties; and, in some measure, *acquitted* myself of the debt, which I owed the publick, when I undertook this work. — *Drayton*.

— *Saturn* will!

The new-born babe should die;

Both to *acquitt* him of his vow,

And frustrate Destiny.

— *Warner, Athalia's England*, ch. xi. ii.

Nor can a man of passions judge upright.

Except his mind be from all passions free;

Nor can a judge his office well *acquitt*

If he possessed of either party be.

— *Sir J. Davies, Lamentability of the Soul*, 34.

- Acquit. part.** Same as *Acquitted*.

No do I wish (for wishing were but vain)

To be *acquitt* from my continual snarl

But joy her thrall for ever to remain,

And yield for pledge my poor captiv'd heart.

— *Spenser*.

- Acquittal. s.** State of being acquitted, or act of acquitting.

The word imports properly an *acquittal* or discharge of a man upon some precluded accusation, and a full trial and cognizance of his cause had thereupon. — *South*.

- Acquittal. s.** In *Law*. Deliverance and setting free from the suspicion or guiltiness of an offence.

The constant design of both these orders was, to drive some one particular point, either the rouduration or *acquittal* of an accused person. — *Swift*.

The persecuted minister obtained both a complete *acquittal* and a signal revenge. — *Maccaulay, History of England*, ch. v.

- Acquittance. v. a.** Acquit.

But if black scandal and foul-far'd reproach Attend the sequel of your imputation, Your more enforcement shall *acquittance* me From all the injury blots and stains thereof.

— *Shakespeare, Richard III.* iii. 7

- Acquittance. s.**

1. Act of discharging from a debt.

But soon shall find

Perseverance no *acquittance*, ere day end.

Justice shall not return us homely scorn'd.

— *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 53

2. Writing testifying the receipt of a debt.

You can produce *acquittances*

For such a sum, from special officers

Of Charles his father.

— *Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost*, i. 1.

They quickly pay their debt, and then

Take no *acquittances*, but pay again. — *Jonson*.

The same man bought and sold to himself, paid the money, and gave the *acquittance*. — *Arbutnot*.

3. Acquittal.

Grismont and Redhead, when Berken-op-zoom was besieged by the Duke of Parma, acted for the queen of England's forces and notable design; but being suspected and put for their acquiescence to take the sacrament of the altar, they dissembled their persons, and their interest, their design, and their religion.—*Jeremy Taylor*. (Ord MS.)

Acrose, or Acrose, v. a. [Fr. *cruser*.] *Obsolete*. See *Craze*.

1. Impair the understanding; infatuate.

These things did make me much that mourning to mislike.

And I *acrazed* was, and thought at home to stay;
But who is he cut void death's dart when he doth strike?
—*Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 138.

2. Impair, simply; destroy.

My substance impaired, my credit *acrazed*, my talent hidden.—*Gascogne, Letter in the Hermit's Tale*, p. 21.

Acrosy, s. [Gr. *ἀκρῶς*.] Excess; irregularity. *Rare*.

It may have its original from the *acrosy* and disproportion of the outward man.—*Farrington, Sermons*, p. 120: 1637.

He was neither presuming, nor overbold, nor yet timorous; a little prone to anger, but never excessive in it, either as to measure or time, which *acrosy*, whether you say of the body or mind, occasion great uneasiness.—*Cornish, Life of Kruin*, p. 81.

Acro, s. [? Lat. *juger*.] Quantity of land equal to four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards.

Search every *acro* in the high-grown field,
And bring him to our eye.
—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, iv. 4.

Acresable, adj. Capable of being given as the average per acre.

In such a soil, carrots and parsnips will arrive at a great magnitude, and the *acresable* produce will be very surprising. —*Hunter, Surgical Essays*, iii. 55. (Ord MS.)

The *acresable* produce of the two methods were nearly the same.—*Complete Farmer, art. Potatoe*. (Ord MS.)

Acrid, c. f. [Lat. *acris*.] I am unable to account for the *d*.

1. Of a hot biting taste; bitter, so as to leave a painful heat upon the organs of taste.

Bitter and *acrid* differ only by the sharp particles of the first being involved in a greater quantity of oil than those of the last.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

2. Acrimonious.

Are the fibres gnawed and corroded by some *acrid* humours?—*Reid, Inquiry into the human Mind*.

3. Applied in *Toxicology* to a class of poisons represented by the Clematides and other Ranunculaceous plants.

Oxifia has shown that, on dogs, it [Dolichium Staphisagria] acts first as an *acrid*, and afterwards as a narcotic poison.—*Perrin, Materia Medica*.

Acrid, s. *Acrid* poison.

A powerful *acrid* [Ranunculus acris]. Inflammation of the palm of the hand has been produced by pulling it up and carrying it a little distance. —*Perrin, Materia Medica*.

Acridity, s. Attribute suggested by *Acrid*.

Acridity is the prevailing quality [of the Ranunculaceae] combined, in a considerable number of instances, with a narcotic quality. Several of the species are topical benumbing.—*Perrin, Materia Medica*.

Acrimonious, adj. Abounding with acrimony; sharp; corrosive.

It call cannot be rendered *acrimonious*, and bitter of itself, then whatever acrimony or bitterness redounds in it, must be from the admixture of melancholy. —*Harvey, On Conceptions*.

Swift and Pope forebore to flatter him [Halifax] in his life, and after his death spoke of him, Swift with slight censure, and Pope in the character of Bufo with *acrimonious* contempt. —*Joh. son, Life of Lord Halifax*.

But anything he said was better than that the King and Peers should engage without hope of success in an *acrimonious* conflict with the Commons. —*Maccarty, History of England*, v. 170.

Acrimony, s.

1. Sharpness, corrosiveness.

There be plants that have a milk in them when they are cut; as, figs, old lettuce, sow thistles, spurge. The cause may be an inception of putrefaction: for those milks have all an *acrimony*, though one would think they should be lentive.—*Bacon, Natural History*.

The chymists define salt, from some of its properties, to be a body fusible in the fire, convertible again by cold into brittle globes or crystals, soluble in water, so as to disappear, not malleable, and

having something in it which affects the organs of taste with a sensation of *acrimony* or sharpness.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

2. Sharpness of temper, severity, bitterness of thought or language.

John the Baptist set himself with much *acrimony* and indignation, to buffet this senseless arrogant conceit of theirs, which made them but half at the doctrine of repentance, as a thing below them.—*South*.

He brought it out with much *acrimony* of voice and gesture. —*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 211.

Acritude, s. Attribute suggested by *Acrid*; acrid taste; biting heat on the palate.

In green vitriol, with its astringent and sweetish tastes, is joined some *acritude*.—*Greer, Museum*.

Acrity, s. Sharpness; strictness. *Obsolete*. They are encouraged to it by the acrity of prudence, and severity of judgement.—*Bacon, Thomas*.

Acroamatic, adj. [Gr. *ἀκροάματις*.] anything to be listened to; *ἀκροάματις*—listen.] Esoteric. We read no *acroamatic* lectures.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 118.

Acroamatical, adj. Same as *Acroamatic*. Aristotle was wont to divide his lectures and readings into *acroamatical* and *exoteric*.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 118.

Acrobat, s. [Gr. *ἀκροβάτης*—elevated, and root of *βασις*—go.] One who, standing on stilts, on some other person, or on a rope or pole, makes postures in the air.

Merryandrew, tumbler, *acrobat*, mountebank, charlatan, &c. —*Rogt, Theatres*, § 84.

Acronyca, adj. [this in the original spelling, *achronyca*, was perhaps the most barbarous word in the English language; the use of the *ch*, instead of *c* or *h*, suggesting the notion that it was derived from *ἀ + χύνω* rather than *ἀκρῶς*. In *nyce* the *r* of *νύξ, νύκτωρ*, is omitted.]

In *Astronomy*. Term applied to the stars, of which the rising or setting is called *acronyca*, when they either appear above, or sink below, the horizon at the time of sunset: (opposed to *cosmical*).

Acronyca, that is, *ἀκροῦς*, vesperine, or at the beginning of night. So a star is said to rise or set *acronyca*, when it riseth or setteth at the sun setting; for then is the beginning of night. —*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*.

The Phenomena and Prognostics of Aratus were little more than a verification of the treatise of Eudoxus on the *acronyca* and heliacal risings and settings of the stars. —*Whewell, History of the Inductive Sciences*, ii. iii. ch. iv. § 4.

Acronyca, adv. At the acronyca time.

He is temperous in the summer, when he rises heliacally, and milder in the winter when he rises *acronyca*. —*Dryden*.

Acrospire, c. [Gr. *ἀκρῶς*—pertaining to the top, *σπείρειν*—sow.] Shoot or sprout from the end of seeds before they are put in the ground.

Many corus will smell, or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream; and will send forth their substance in an *acrospire*. —*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Acrospired, adj. Having sprouts, or having shot out.

From want of turning when the seed on the floor, it comes and sprouts at both ends, which is called *acrospired*, and is fit only for sowing. —*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Across, [ou cross,] adv.

1. Athwart, laid over something so as to cross it.

This view'd, but not enjoy'd, with arms *across*. He stood, reflecting on his country's loss. —*Dryden*.

2. Adversely; contrarily.

When King and open saw things thus go *across*, To quiet all, a parliament they called. —*Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 344.

Acrostatic, s. [Gr. *ἀκροστικός*—height, top, end, *αἰτέω*—range, order.] Poem in which the first letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of the person or thing on which the poem is written.

He may apply his mind to heraldry, antiquity—make cyphers, &c. &c. *acrostics*, *chronograms*, *acrostics* upon his friends' names.—*Barton, Anatomy of Metaphor*, p. 282.

To judge whether she is absolutely cried up a

beauty, we must consult the wooden registers, the benches in the publick walks, and the window-panes in coffee-houses and taverns; where you'll be sure to see her name in *acrostatics*. —*Student*, ii. 237.

Acrostatic, adj.

1. Relating to an acrostic.

On benches some scrawl out one leaden rhyme;
Or mining at the shortest road to fame,
Cramp their vast genius in *acrostatic* name!
—*Student*, i. 230.

2. Containing acrostics.

Leave writing plays, and choose for thy command
Some peaceful province in *acrostatic* land;
There thou may'st win display, and sitars raise,
And torture one poor word ten thousand ways.
—*Dryden, Mac Flecknoe*.

Act, v. n. [Lat. *actus*, part. of *ago*—do.]

1. Be in action: (as opposed to a state of inertia).

He hanes between in doubt to *act* or *rest*. —*Pope*.

2. Perform the proper functions; practise arts or duties; conduct one's self.

Albeit the will is not capable of being compelled to any of its actings, yet it is capable of being made to *act* with more or less difficulty, according to the different impressions it receives from motives or objects. —*South*.

'Tis plain, that she who, for a kingdom now,
Would sacrifice her love and break her vow,
Not out of love, but interest, acts alone,
And would, ev'n in my arms, be thinking of a throne.
—*Dryden, Conquest of Grenada*.

The desire of happiness, and the constraint it puts upon us to *act* for it, no body accounts an abridgement of liberty. —*Locke*.

The splendour of his office is the token of that sacred character which he inwardly bears; and one of these ought constantly to put him in mind of the other, and excite him to it, through the whole course of his administration. —*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons*.

It is our part and duty to co-operate with this grace, vigorously to exert those powers, and *act* up to those advantages to which it restores us. He has given eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame. —*Boydell, St.*

3. Produce effects in some passive subject: (with *upon*).

Hence 'tis we wait the wondrous cause to find
How body *acts upon* impulsive mind.
—*Garth, Dispensary*.

The stomach, the intestines, the muscles of the lower body, all *act upon* the aliment; besides, the chyle is not sucked, but squeezed into the mouths of the lacteals, by the action of the fibres of the guts. —*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Act, v. a.

1. Perform an action.

Perhaps they are as proud as Lucifer, as covetous as Demas, as false as Judas, and, in the whole course of their conversation, *act*, and are *acted*, not by elevation, but design. —*South*.

2. Treat anything as an Actor, 2.

Honour and shame from no condition rise:
Act well your part, there all the honour lies. —*Pope*.

3. Actuate, put in motion, regulate the movements.

These being persons *acted* with more moderate principles, were contented to be silent. —*Fulder, Mixed Civil Applications*.

We suppose two distinct incommunicable consciousnesses *acting* the same body, the one constantly by day, the other by night; and, on the other side, the same consciousness *acting* by intervals two distinct bodies. —*Locke*.

Most people in the world are *acted* by levity and humour, by strange and irrational changes. —*South*.

Act, s.

1. Something done; deed; exploit.

A lower place, and well,
May make too great an *act*;
Better to leave undone, than by our deed
Acquire too high a fame.
—*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 1.

The conscious wretch must all his acts reveal;
Loth to confess, unable to conceal;
From the first moment of his vital breath,
To his last hour of unrepenting death. —*Dryden*.

2. Agency; power of producing an effect.

I will try the forces
Of these thy compounds on such creatures as
We count not worth the hanging; but more human:
To try the vigour of them and apply
Alignments to their *act*; and by them gather
Their several virtues and effects.
—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, i. 5.

3. Action; performance of exploits; production of effects.

'Tis so much in your nature to do good, that your life is but one continued *act* of placing benefits on many, as the sun is always carrying its light to some part or other of the world. —*Dryden, Fables*.

Who forth from nothing call'd this comely frame,
His will and act, his word and work the same.

Prior.

4. Doing of some particular thing; step taken; purpose executed.

This act persuades me
That this resolution of the duke and her
Is practice only. *Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 4.*

5. State of reality; effect.

The seeds of herbs and plants at the first are not
in act, but in possibility that which they afterwards
grow to be. *Harker.*

God alone excepted, who actually and everlastingly
is whatsoever he may be, and which cannot here-
after be that which now he is not; all other things
besides are somewhat in possibility, which as yet
they are not in act.—*Harker.*

Sure they're conscious
Of some intended mischief, and are fled
To put it into act. *Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.*

6. Incipient agency; tendency to an effort.

Her loss we're lacking'd, and the left before;
In act to shoot, a silver how she bore. *Dryden.*

7. Part of a play during which the action proceeds without interruption.

Many never doubt but the whole condition re-
quired by Christ, the repugnance he came to preach,
will, in that last scene of their last act, immediately
before the exit, be as opportunely and acceptably
performed, as at any other point of their lives.—
Hammond, On Pauline's Miracle.

Five acts are the just measure of a play.
Lord Roscommon.

8. Decree of a court of justice, or edict of a legislature.

They make edicts for usury to support usurers,
repeal daily any wholesome act established against
the rich, and provide more piercing statutes daily to
chain up and restrain the poor.—*Shakespeare, Cori-
olanus, i. 1.*

9. Record of judicial proceedings.

Judicial acts are all those matters which relate to
judicial proceedings; and being reduced into writing
by a public notary, are recorded by the authority
of the judge. *Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

10. Exercise observed in the public schools, for a degree in the universities.

Now the Commencement drew on, and the senior
proctor, either never having any polite learning, or
having outgrown what he had; the junior was
pitched upon to be the father of the act, as we call
it.—*A. Phillips, Life of Archbishop Williams, p. 33.*

At the university acts, in the collections of Oxford
verses, and on every public occasion, where the
ingenious were invited to a rival display of their
abilities, he appears to have been the principal and
most popular performer. *T. Warton, Life of
Bathurst, p. 34.*

- Acted, part. adj. Feigned, false.

His former trembling once again renew'd,
With acted fear the villain thus pursu'd. *Dryden.*

- Acting, verbal abs.

1. Action.

The divine compassion, wheresoever it fixes, re-
moves all obstacles, answers all objections, and
needs no other reason of its actions, but its own
sovereign, absolute, unaccountable freedom. *South,
Sermons, vi. 175.*

2. Performing an assumed or dramatick part.

Alone among the nations of northern Europe they
had the susceptibility, the vivacity, the natural turn
for acting and rhetoric, which are indigenous on the
shores of the Mediterranean Sea.—*Macaulay, His-
tory of England, ch. i.*

- Actinometer. *s.* [[Gr. *aktis*, -ray -- ray,
metron -- measure.] Instrument for mea-
suring the effect of the sun's rays.

It does not belong to our present purpose to speak
of instruments of which the object is to measure,
not sensible qualities, but some effect or modification
of the cause by which such qualities are produced:
such, for instance, are the Calorimeter . . . and
the Actinometer, invented by Sir John Herschel, in
order to determine the effect of the sun's rays by
means of the heat which they communicate in a
given time; which effect is, as may readily be sup-
posed, very different under different circumstances
of atmosphere and position.—*Whewell, History of
Scientific Ideas, ii. iv. § 20.*

- Action. *s.*

1. Quality or state of acting: (opposite to rest).

O noble English that could entertain
With half their forces the full power of France;
And let another half stand laughing by,
All out of action, and cold for action.

Shakespeare, Henry V. i. 2.

2. Act or thing done; deed.

This action I now go on
Is for my better grace. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, i. 1.*

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God never accepts a good inclination instead of
a good action, where that action may be done; nay,
so much the contrary, that, if a good inclination be
not seconded by a good action, the want of that
action is made so much the more criminal and in-
excusable.—*South.*

3. Agency, operation.

It is better, therefore, that the earth should move
about its own centre, and make those useful vicis-
situdes of night and day, than expose always the
same side to the action of the sun.—*Bentley.*

He has settled laws, and laid down rules, con-
formable to which natural bodies are governed in
their actions upon one another. *Chyrcue.*

It has been shown that without these ideas there
can be no connexion among our sensations, and
therefore no perception of figure, action, kind, or in
short, of bodies under any aspect whatever.—*Whe-
well, History of Scientific Ideas, b. ix. ch. v. art. 12.*

4. Series of events represented in a fable.

This action should have three qualifications. First,
it should be but one action; secondly, it should be
an entire action; and, thirdly, it should be a great
action.—*Addison.*

The peculiar faculty of his mind, which Thucydides
contemplated with admiration, was the quickness
with which it seized every object that came in its
way, perceived the course of action required by
situations, and sudden junctures, and penetrated
into remote consequences.—*Bishop Thirlwall, His-
tory of Greece, ch. xv.*

5. Gesticulation; accordance of the motions of the body with the words spoken.

—He that speaks doth gripe the bearer's wrist,
While he that hears makes fearful action
With wrinkled brows.

Shakespeare, King John, iv. 2.

Our orators are observed to make use of less
gesture or action than those of other countries.—
Addison.

Much need not be said on the subject of action,
which is at present so little approved, or, designedly,
employed, in this country, that it is hardly to be
reckoned as any part of the orator's art. Action,
however, seems to be natural to man, when speaking
earnestly; but the state of the case at present seems
to be, that the disgust excited on the one hand, by
awkward and ungraceful motions, and, on the other,
by studied gesticulations, has led to the general dis-
use of action altogether; and has induced men to
form the habit of keeping themselves quite still, or
nearly so, when speaking. *Whately, Rhetoric, pt.
iv. ch. iv. § 5.*

Just like the wheeling of the mountain winds
Is the action of the prancing steed.
Hundreds admire her paces,
Like one in frenzy passing.

The Book of the Dean of Lismore.

6. In Law. Process; writ: (with against be-
fore the person, and for before the thing).

Actions are personal, real, and mixt: action per-
sonal belongs to a man against another, by reason of
any contract, offence, or cause, of like force with a
contract or offence made or done by him or some
other, for whose fact he is to answer. Action real is
given to any man against another, that possesses the
thing required or sued for in his own name, and no
other man's. Action mixt is that which lies as well
against or for the thing which we seek, as against
the person that hath it; called mixt, because it hath
a mixt respect both to the thing and to the person.

Action is divided into civil, penal, and mixt.
Action civil is that which tends only to the recovery
of that which is due to us; as, a sum of money
formerly lent. Action penal is that which aims at
some penalty or punishment in the party sued, be it
corporal or pecuniary; as, in common law, the next
friends of a man feloniously slain shall pursue the
law against the murderer. Action mixt is that
which seeks both the thing whereof we are deprived,
and a penalty also for the unjust detaining of the
same.

Action upon the case, is an action given for re-
dress of wrongs done without force against any man,
by law not specially provided for.

Action upon the statute, is an action brought
against a man upon breach of a statute.—*Cowell.*

There was never man could have a juster action
against filthy fortune than I, since all other things
being granted me, her blindness is the only left.
Sir P. Sidney.

For our reward then.

First, all our debts are paid; dangers of law,
Actions, decrees, judgments, against us quitted.

R. Jonson.

Forty-five of these people his Lordship has served
with actions.—*White, Natural History of Sol-
bourne.*

All actions for means profits were effectually
barred by the general amnesty.—*Macaulay, History
of England, ch. i.*

7. French for stocks.

Stock-jobbers industriously spread such reports
that actions run fall, and their friends buy to ad-
vantage.—*Swift, Examiner, no. 24.*

- Actionable, adj. Admitting of an action in
law to be brought against it; punishable.

This process was form'd; whereby he was found
guilty of nought else, that I could learn, which was
actionable, but of ambition. *Havelock, Vocal Forest.*
No man's face is actionable: those singularities
are interpretable from more innocent causes.—
Culter.

- Action-taking, adj. Accustomed to resent
by means of law; litigious

A knave, a rascal, a filthy worsted-stocking knave;
a lily-liver'd action-taking knave.—*Shakespeare,
King Lear, ii. 2.*

- Activate, *v. a.* Make active. *Rare, faulty.*

As snow and ice, especially being holpen,
and their cold activated by nire or salt, will turn water
into ice, and that in a few hours; so it may be, it
will turn wood or stiff clay into stone in longer
time.—*Bacon.*

- Active, adj.

1. With the power or quality of acting.

These particles have not only a vis inertiae, ac-
companied with such passive laws of motion as
naturally result from that force, but also they are
moved by certain active principles, such as is that of
gravity, and that which causes fermentation, and
the cohesion of bodies. *Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

2. Acting: (opposed to passive, which sug-
gests suffering).

—When an even flame two hearts did touch,
His office was indubitably to fit
Activa to passive, correspondency
Only his subject was. *Shakespeare, Poems, p. 45.*

If you think that by multiplying the antecedents
in the same proportion that you multiply the ore,
the work will follow, you may be deceived: for
quantity in the passive will add more resistance
than quantity in the active will add force.—*Bacon.*

3. Busy, engaged in action. (opposed to idle
or sedentary, or any state of which the
duties are performed only by the mental
powers).

The virtuous action that must praise bring forth,
Without which, slow advice is little worth;
Yet they who give good counsel, praise deserve,
Though in the active part they cannot serve.

Sir J. Denham.

4. Practical: (opposed to theoretical).

The world hath had in these men fresh experience,
how dangerous such active errors are. *Hooker.*

5. Nimble; agile; quick.

Some bend the stubborn bow for victory;
And some with darts their active sinews try.

Dryden.

6. In Grammar. A verb which implies an
action on something else, and, so doing,
governs a case: (opposed to neuter; nearly
synonymous with Transitive, the oppo-
site to which is Intransitive).

A verb active is that which signifies action, as
to walk. *Clarke, Latin Grammar.*

- Actively, *adv.*

1. In an active manner; busily; nimbly.

The sweet odours fly more actively abroad.
Bishop Patrick, On Ecclesiastes, ch. iv.
He can be actively servient to him no longer.—
South, Sermons, viii. 129.

2. In Grammar. In an active signification.

Nay, further, it [the word *mercur*] is sometimes
taken actively indeed.—*Montaigne, Appear to Caesar,*
p. 218.

A verb neuter is Englished sometimes actively, and
sometimes passively.—*Jolly, Latin Grammar.*

3. In act.

Is the fraud actively yours, done by you to another.
—*Bishop Hall, Cane of Conscience.*

Persons, viciously inclined, want no wheels to
make them actively vicious. *Sir T. Browne, Christian
Morals, xx. 2.*

- Activement, *s.* Business, employment. *Ob-
solete.*

Intruding into the learning, lands, activements, of
other men.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions, 306.*
(3rd MS.)

- Activeness, *s.* Quality of being active;
quickness; nimbleness.

What strange agility and activeness do our com-
mon tumblers and dancers on the rope attain to,
by continual exercise.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathema-
tical Magick.*

You have just cause to wonder, and admire the
activeness of the Spanish agents about our court.—
Havelock, Letters, ii. 81.

- Activity, *s.* Quality of being active: (ap-
plied either to things or persons).

Salt put to ice, as in the producing of the artificial
ice, increases the activity of cold.—*Bacon.*
Our adversary will not be idle, though we are;
he watches every turn of our soul, and incident of

our life; and if we remit our *activity*, will take advantage of our indolence. *Rogers*.

So that not only does the definition, as thus expressed, comprehend all those *activities*, bodily and mental, which constitute our ordinary idea of life; but it also comprehends both those processes of growth by which the organism is brought out into general fitness for these *activities*, and those after-processes of adaptation by which it is specially fitted to its special *activities*.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, pt. II. ch. iv.

This is the world-hamous Twentieth of June, more worthy to be called the Procession of the Black Brethren. With which, what we had to say of this first French biennial parliament, and its products and *activities*, may perhaps fitly enough terminate. —*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. II. b. v. ch. xii.

Actless. adj. Without energy or object.

Love him to her, to her!

A poor, young, actless, indolgent thing.

Southern, Persian Prince, l.

Actor. s.

1. One who acts or performs anything.

The virtues of either age may correct the defects of both: and good for succession, that young men may be learners, while men in age are actors.—*Bacon*.

He who writes an Encomium Nerous, if he does it heartily, is himself but a transcript of Nero in his mind, and would gladly enough see such pranks as he was famous for acted again, though he dares not be the actor of them himself.—*South*.

With the sense of principal.

Sometimes the moderator is more troublesome than the actor.—*Bacon, Essays*.

2. One who personates a character; player.

Would you have

Such an Heracleian actor in the scene,
And not this Hydra? They must sweat no less
To fit their properties, than 'express their parts.

B. Jonans.

When a good actor doth his part present,
In every act he our attention draws,
That at the last he may find just applause.

Sir J. Denham.

These false beauties of the stage are no more lasting than a rainbow; when the actor comes to sluke upon them, they vanish in a twinkling.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*.

Actress. s.

1. Female who performs anything.

Virgil has, indeed, admitted *Fume* as an actress in the *Eneid*; but the part she acts is very short, and none of the most adorned circumstances of that divine work.—*Addison*.

We spirits have just such natures
We had, for all the world, when human creatures;
And therefore I that was an actress here,
Play all my tricks in hell, a goblin there. —*Dryden*.

2. Female player.

Pamphilius a woman of distinction, having been accused before the emperor of having spoken of him with disrespect, the informer cited one Quintilian, an actress, to confirm his accusation. —*Goldsmith, Roman History*, b. II. ch. v.

Actual. adj. Comprising action.

In this slumbring acitiation, besides her walking and other actual performances, what, at any time, have you heard her say?—*Shakspeare, Macbeth*, v. 1.

a. Opposed to potential.

See, there in pow'r before

Once actual; now in body, and to dwell
Habitual habitant. —*Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 340.

b. Opposed to speculative.

For he that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an actual fault:
Then what must he expect that still proceeds
To finish sin, and work up thoughts to deeds? —*Dryden*.

Actuality. s. Attribute suggested by Actual.

The actuality of these spiritual qualities is thus imprisoned, though their potentiality be not quite destroyed; and thus a mass, extended, impenetrable, passive, divisible, unintelligent substance is generated, which we call matter.—*Cheyne*. (See also next extract.)

Actualise. v. a. Make actual.

This Reform seems the ne plus ultra of that tendency of the public mind which substitutes its own undefined notions or passions for real objects and historical actualities. There is not one of the ministers—except the one or two revolutionists among them—who has ever given us a hint, throughout this long struggle, as to what he really does believe will be the product of the bill; what sort of House of Commons it will make for the purpose of governing this empire soberly and safely. No; they have actualized for a moment a wish, a fear, a passion, but not an idea.—*Coleridge, Table Talk*.

Actually. adv. In act; in effect; really.

All mankind acknowledge themselves able and sufficient to do many things which actually they never do.—*South*.

Read one of the Chronicles, and you will think you

were reading a history of the kings of Israel or Judah, where the historians were actually inspired; and where, by a particular scheme of providence, the kings were distinguished by judgments or blessings, according as they promoted idolatry, or the worship of the true God.—*Addison*.

Though our temporal prospects should be full of danger, or though the days of sorrow should actually overtake us, yet still we must repose ourselves on God.—*Rogers*.

And lest this should not be enough to maintain the subordination of society, a law was actually made forbidding any labourer to accumulate wealth. —*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. I. ch. I.

Actuary. s. In Law. Registrar who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of a court; accountant; calculator.

Suppose the judge should say that he would have the keeping of the acts of court remain with him, and the notary will have the custody of them with himself; certainly, in this case, the actuary or writer of them ought to be preferred.—*Ayliffe, Paragon Juris Canonici*.

The time is a principal circumstance in all consecrations, and is evermore most punctually recorded by the actuaries, or public notaries.—*Bishop Bramhall, Church of England defended*, p. 33.

Actuate. adj. Put into action; animated; brought into effect.

The active informations of the intellect filling the passive reception of the will, like form closing with matter, grew definite into a third and distinct perfection of practice.—*South*.

Actuate. v. a.

1. Impel; put into action; or increase the powers of motion.

Men of the greatest abilities are most fired with ambition; and, on the contrary, mean and narrow minds are the least actuated by it. —*Addison*.

Our passions are the springs which actuate the powers of our nature.—*Rogers*.

The motives which governed the political conduct of Charles the Second differed widely from those by which his predecessor and his successor were actuated.—*Murray, History of England*, ch. I.

2. Bring into action; develop.

Such is every man who has not actuated the grace given him, to the subduing of every reigning sin.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

The light made by this animal depends upon a living spirit, and seems, by some vital irradiation, to be actuated into this lustre. —*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Actuation. s. Operation; bringing into action.

The soul, being an active nature, is always propending to the exercise of one faculty or other, and that to the utmost it is able; and yet, being of a limited capacity, it can employ but one in light of exercise at once; which when it is less and abates of its strength and supposes victory, some other, whose improvement was all this while hindered by this its exercising rival, must by consequence begin now to display itself, and to awaken into a more vigorous actuation. —*Glaucius, Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 114.

I have presupposed all things distinct from him to have been produced out of nothing by him, and consequently to be posterior not only to the motion, but the actuation of his will. —*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. iv.

Acuate. v. a. Sharpen to a point, invigorate with any powers of sharpness.

Immoderate feeding upon powdered beef, pickled meats, and drenching with strong wines, do inflame and acuate the blood, whereby it is capacitated to ravage the lungs.—*Harvey, On Consumption*.

Acuate. part. adj. Sharpened to a point.

Iron or steel now acuate.—*Ashmole, Theatrum Chymicum Britannicum*, p. 132: 1652.

Acuity. s. Sharpness of a point.

[The] acuity or bluntness of the pin that bears the rind. —*Perkins, On the Magnetic Needle, History of the Royal Society*, iv. 18.

Aculeate. adj. [Lat. *aculeatus*.] Furnished with a point or sting; prickly; terminating in a sharp point.

To contain anger from mischief, though it take hold of a man, there be two things whereof you must have special caution: the one, of extreme bitterness of words; especially, if they be aculeate: for communia maledicta are nothing so much. And again, that in anger a man reveal no secrets.—*Bacon, Essays*, lvii.

Acumen. s. [Lat.] Sharp point; figuratively, quickness of intellect.

Look into his true and constant religion and piety, his justice, his prudence, above all things christianized, his acumen, his judgment, his memory.—*Sir E. Coke, Of King James's Proceedings against Garnet*, sign. G. 3. b.

The word was much affected by the learned Ari-

tarchus in non conversation, to signify genius or natural *acumen*. —*Topie*.

Acuminate. r. n. Rise to a pointed head.

They [the prelates; according to their hierarchies] accumulating still higher and higher in a cone of prelacy, instead of healing up the gashes of the church, as it happens in such pointed bodies meeting, fall to one another with their sharp spurs, for upper places and precedence. —*Milton, Reason of Church Government*, b. I.

Acuminated. adj. Risen, or rising, to a pointed head.

In Bohemia—are rare, acuminated, quick, and phantastical blades of your employment.—*Guyton, Notes on Don Quixote*, iv. 5.

Acuminated. part. adj. Ending in a pointed head; sharp-pointed.

This is not acuminated and pointed, as in the rest, but scemeth, as it were, cut off.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Inappropriate this word, 'Noli me tangere' to a small round acuminated tubercle, which hath not much pain, unless touched or rubbed, or exasperated by topeaks.—*Walscott, Surgery*.

Acumination. s.

1. Pointed head.

The coronary thorus did not only express the scorn of the oppressors, by that figure into which they were contrived; but also pierce his tender and sacred temples to a multiplicity of pains, by their numerous acuminations. —*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. iv.

They assumed a primitive form, and then conceived other forms, such as they found in nature, to be derived from the primitive form by truncation of the edges, acuminations of the corners, and the like processes. This mode of conception was a perfectly just and legitimate expression of the general idea of symmetry. —*Wharfed, History of Scientific Ideas*, b. VII. ch. II.

2. Quickness of intellect.

Wits, which erect and inscribe, with notable zeal and acuminations, their memoirs in every mind they meet with. —*Watchoose, Apology for Learning*, p. 190: 1653.

Acute. adj. [Lat. *acutus*; from *acuo* = sharpen.]

1. Sharpened, sharp, ending in a point: (opposed to obtuse or blunt).

Having the ideas of an obtuse and an acute angled triangle, both drawn from equal sides and between parallels, I can, by intuitive knowledge, perceive the one not to be the other, but cannot that way know whether they be equal. —*Locke*.

2. In a Figurative sense, applied to men. Ingenuous; penetrating: (opposed to dull or stupid).

The acute and ingenious author, among many very fine thoughts, and uncommon reflections, has started the notion of seeing all things in God. —*Locke*.

The remarks of Mr. Hallam on the bill of attainder, though, as usual, weighty and acute, do not perfectly satisfy us. —*Macaulay, Essays, Hallam's Constitutional History*.

3. Spoken of the Senses. Vigorous; powerful in operation.

Were our senses altered, and made much quicker and acuter, the appearance and outward scheme of things would have quite another face to us. —*Locke*.

4. Sharp: (in taste).

Let us take a taste, and principally pierce these four vessels, sweet, acute, austere, and mild.—*Whitaker, Blood of the Grape*, p. 23.

Acutely. adv. After an acute manner; sharply.

He that will look into many parts of Asia and America, will find men reason there perhaps as acutely as himself, who never yet heard of a syllogism. —*Locke*.

Acuteness. s. Attribute suggested by Acute.

1. Sharpness.

Divers shapes, smoothness, asperity, straightness, acuteness, and rotundity.

Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul.

2. Force of intellects.

They would not be so apt to think, that there could be nothing added to the acuteness and penetration of their understandings.—*Locke*.

3. Quickness and vigour of senses.

If eyes so framed could not view at once the hand and the hour-glass, their owner could not be benighted by that acuteness; which, whilst it discovered the secret contrivance of the machine, made him lose its use. —*Locke*.

The former of these suspicions is a matter of little or no consequence, except as far as regards the author's credit for acuteness.—*Waldley, Rhetoric*, pt. I. ch. III. § 8.

4. Violence and speedy crisis of a malady.

We apply present remedies according to indications, respecting rather the *acutness* of the disease and precipitancy of the occasion, than the rising and setting of stars.—*Sir T. Browne*.

5. Sharpness of sound.

This *acuteness* of sound will shew, that whilst, to the eye, the bell seems to be at rest, yet the minute parts of it continue in a very rapid motion, without which they could not strike the air.—*Boyle*.

Adact. v. a. [Lat. *adactus*, part. of *adigo*.]

Drive to anything. *Obsolete*.

God himself overcompelled the wicked Egyptians, by flies and frogs, and grasshoppers, and other such like contemptible worms, to confess the power of his divine majesty; not vouchsafing to *adact* them by any other of his creatures more worthy.—*Fotherby, Athanasius*, p. 15.

Ádage. s. [Lat. *adagium*.] Maxim handed down from antiquity; proverb.

Shallow misapprehended intellects, are confident pretenders to certainty; as if, contrary to the *adage*, science had no friend but ignorance.—*Glarelli, Scipio Senofron*.

Fine fruits of learning! old ambitious food, That's then apply that *adage* of the school, As if 'tis nothing worth that has been said; And science is not science till revealed?—*Dryden*.

Adágial. adj. After the manner of an *Adage*; proverbial. *Rare*.

That *adágial* verse (No sooner the courtesy than, than the resentment thereof dead), was highly praiseworthy.—*Bacon, Works*, i. 91.

Adágio. s. In *Music*. Term used to mark a slow time. **7520**

He has no ear for music, and cannot distinguish a note from an *adagio*.—*Dr. Walton, Works*, i. 187.

While I profess my ignorance, I scarce know what to say I am ignorant of. I hate, perhaps, bristling names. *Sophocles* and *adagio* stand in the likelihood of obscurity to me; and Sol. Ph. M. Re. is as conjuring's Balaclava.—*C. Lamb, Essays of Elia*.

Ádagy. s. Same as *Adage*. *Rare*.

'Nobis post imbrem,' is a known *adagy*, signifying the speedy succession of misfortune.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, 51.

Ádamant. s. [Lat. *adamans* Gr. *ἀδάμανς*, *adámant-eos*.] See *Diamond*.

1. Precious mineral, imagined by writers to be of impenetrable hardness.

So great a fear my name among them spread, That they supposed I could rend bars of steel, And spurn in pieces posts of adamant.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. A. 4*.

Satan, with vast and haughty strides advanced, Came tow'ring, arm'd in adamant and gold.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 109.

A frame of adamant, a soul of fire, No dangers fright him, nor no misadventures tire, O'er love, nor fear extends his wide domain, Unconquer'd lord of pleasure and of pain.—*Johnson, Vanity of Human Wishes*.

2. Diamond.

Hardness, wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, and among them the *adamant* all other stones, being exalted to that degree thereof, that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it, the fictitious stones of chymists, in imitation, being easily detected by an ordinary lapidist.—*Ray, On the Creation*.

Eternal deities, Who rule the world with absolute decrees, And write whatever time shall bring to pass, With pens of adamant, on plates of brass.—*Dryden*.

3. Landstone.

You draw me, you hard-hearted *adamant*, But yet you draw not iron; for my heart Is true as steel.—*Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 2.

Let him change his lodging from one part of the town to another, which is a great *adamant* of acquaintance.—*Bacon*.

Adamantéan. adj. Hard as adamant.

[He] weaponless himself, Made arms ridiculous, asbless the forgery Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass, Chalybeus temper'd steel, and frock of mail, Adamantéan proof.—*Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 130.

Adamántine. adj.

Wide is the fronting gate, and rais'd on high With *adamantine* columns threats the sky.—*Dryden*.

2. Having the qualities of adamant; hard, indissoluble, impenetrable.

Could Eve's weak hand, extended to the tree, In simple trust that *adamantine* chain, Whose golden links effects and causes be, And which to God's own chair doth fast remain?—*Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul*.

An eternal sterility must have possessed the world, where all things had been fixed and fastened eternally with the *adamantine* chains of specific

gravity; if the Almighty had not spoken and said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit after its kind; and it was so.—*Bentley*.

In *adamantine* chains shall death be bound?—*Pope*.

The smoke and the jar of the battle Stain the clear air with sunbeams; dire was the rattle Of solid bones crunched by the infinite stress Of the snake's *adamantine* volubility.—*Shelley, Vision of the Sea*.

'Hearts of oak,' the captain cried, When each gun From its *adamantine* lips Flung a death-cloud round the ships Like a hurricane relapse.—*Campbell, Battle of the Baltic*.

Adápt. v. a. [Lat. *aptus*=fit.] Fit one thing to another; suit; proportion.

'Tis true, but let it not be known, My eyes are somewhat dimmish grown; For nature, always in the right, To your decays *adapts* my sight.—*Swift*. It is not enough that nothing offends the ear, but a good poet will *adapt* the very sounds, as well as words, to the things he treats of.—*Pope, Letters*.

Adaptability. s. Capability of adaption.

They united the spirit and *adaptability* of the British sailor with the laweener's ferocity.—*Sir J. F. Polgrave, History of England and of Normandy*, i. 124.

Adáptable. adj. That may be adapted.

Their disposition was pliable, *adapt-able*, cheerful, and, though fierce, not inherently blood-thirsty.—*Sir J. F. Polgrave, History of England and of Normandy*, i. 123.

Adaptátion. s. Act of fitting one thing to another; fitness of one thing to another.

Some species there be of middle natures, that is, of bird and beast, as larks; yet are their parts so set together, that we cannot define the beginning or end of either, there being a communion of both, rather than *adaptation* or cement of the one into the other.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Adaptation may be in part ascribed, either to some classed motion in the pressed glass, or to the quibble *adaptation* of the almost numberless, the very small, asperities of the one, and the little cavities of the other; whereby the surfaces do lock in with one another, or are, as it were, clasped together.—*Boyle*.

Adáption. s. Act of fitting. *Obsolete*.

It were alone a sufficient work to show all the necessary contrivances, and prudent *adaptation* of these admirable machines for the benefit of the whole.—*Chyzer*.

Adáptness. s. Fitness, suitability. *Obsolete*.

Some notes are to display the *adaptatness* of the sound to the sense.—*Bishop Newton, On Milton*.

Adaúnt. v. a. Subdue. *Obsolete*.

With mighty courage, [He] *adadunt* the rage Of a lion savage.—*Skelton, Of Hercules, Poems*, p. 51.

Adáw. v. a. Daunt; keep under; subject. *Obsolete*.

The sight thereof did greatly him *adaw*.—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

As the bright sun, what time his fiery tems Towards the western verge begins to draw, Thus to elate the bright nose of his home, And fervour of his flames somewhat *adaw*.—*Ibid.*

Adáw. v. n. Be daunted. *Obsolete*.

Therewith her wrathfull courage gan upcall, And laughtie spirits meekly to *adaw*.—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

[In order to understand the step from *adaw* to *adare*, it must be observed that several of the Burgundian dialects (from which much of our English is derived) regularly change the sound of the French *a* or *ai* to an *h*. Thus the ordinary Walloon has *kinche*, while the Walloon of Namur has *couchée*, to know, from *cognoisse*; *li couchere*, Walloon *boche*; dialect of Aix, *bouch*, a farthing. Walloon *bake*, for *bache*, a leash, *sachon* for *saumon*, *bike* for *bise*. The same peculiarity characterises the dialect of Gruyère in comparison with the surrounding portions of Roman Switzerland, and in the former district is preserved the verb *adankir*, to soften, corresponding to *adaw* of the ordinary patois. Hence *E. adare*, as above from *adankir*.—*Waddywood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Adáys. adv. [on days.]

1. In the daytime.

You are all young and *ay* and easy; but I have miserable nights, and know not how to make them better; but I shift pretty well *adays*.—*Johnson, To Mrs. Thrale*, March 19, 1777. (Ord MS.)

2. Every day.

Myself will have a double eye, 'Tis like to my flock and time; For since I at home I have a sire, A steedlike eye, as hot as fire, That only *adays* counts mine.—*Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar*, March.

3. In these times: (preceded by *now*).

They that will have men saved and damned by a Stoical necessity, *now adays*, may borrow this fancy of the Stoicks also.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 612.

Here I must a man complaine, That *nowe adays* thou shalt finde, At newe, few friends kinde.—*Gower, Confessio Amantis*.

Adáze. v. a. Dazzle. See *Daze*. *Obsolete*.

In this chapter he so easily forlorned, that he had wended the glittering thereof would have made every man's eye so *adazed*, that no man should have espied his falsehood and founded on the truth.—*Sir T. More*, p. 45b. (Rich.)

Add. v. a. [Lat. *addo*.]1st. Join something to that which was before.

Mark it his birth makes any difference, If to his words it *adds* one grain of sense.—*Dryden*. They, whose muses have the highest flown, *Add* not to his immortal memory, But do not act of friendship to their own.—*Idem*.

2. Perform the mental operation of adding one number or conception to another.

Whatev'er positive ideas a man has in his mind, of any quantity, he can repeat it, and *add* it to the former, as easily as he can add together the ideas of two days, or two years.—*Larke*.

Áddable. adj. To which something may be added. *Rare*.

The first number in every addition is called the *addable* number, the other the number or numbers *added*, and the number invented by the addition, the aggregate or sum.—*Cocker*.

Addeém. v. a. *Obsolete*.

1. Esteem; account.

She seems to be *addeém'd* so worthless-hase, As to be mov'd to such an infamy.—*Daniel, Civil Wars*.

2. Award; sentence.

So unto him they did *addeém* the praise Of all that triumph.—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*, v. 3, 12.

The winged god, that wond'rous hearts *Addeém'd* me to endure this penance sore.—*Ibid.*, vi. 8, 22.

Adder. s. [A.S. *æter*, *nadder*; German, *natter*; for the *n*, see *Nag*.] In *Erpetology* the adders are more particularly the serpents of the genus *Vipera*; and in common language *adder* is nearly synonymous with *vipér*.—In *Literature* the word is used in a wider sense, and may mean poisonous serpents in general.

Or is the *adder* better than the eel, Because his painted skin contents the eye?—*Shakespeare, Timon of the Shrove*, iv. 3.

An *adder* did it, for with double tongue Than thus, thou serpent, never *adder* stung.—*Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

The *adder* teaches us where to strike, by her curious and fearful defending of her head.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

Ádder's-tongue. s. Ophioglossum vulgatum: (a small kind of fern).

I've been seeking plants among Heath, moor, and wood, *adder's-tongue*.—*B. Jonson*.

The most common simples are convolv, leag, primroy, snail, Paul's-betony, thurlin, periwinkle, *adder's-tongue*.—*Wiseman, Surgery*.

Addibility. s. Possibility of being added.

The endless addition, or *addibility* (if any one like the word better) of numbers, so apparent to the mind, is that which gives us the clearest and most distinct idea of infinity.—*Larke*.

Áddible. adj. Possible to be added. *Rare*.

This clearest idea we can get of infinity, is the confused, incomprehensible reminder of endless, *addible* numbers, which affords no prospect of stop or boundary.—*Larke*.

Áddice. s. [A.S. *adese*=*adze*.] Same as *Adze*. *Obsolete*.

The *addice* hath its blade made thin and somewhat arching. As the *raz* hath its edge parallel to its handle, so the *addice* hath its edge atwark the handle, and is ground to a point on its inside to its outer edge.—*Mason, Mechanical Exercises*.

Addict. adj. Addicted. *Obsolete*.

Neither would we at this day be so *addict* to superstition, were it not that we so much esteemed the liking of our bodies.—*Homilies*, ii. 97.

If he be *addict* to vice, Quickly him they will entice.—*Shakespeare, Passionate Pilgrim*, xvii.

Addict. v. a. [Lat. *addictus*, part. of *addico*=assign to.]

1. Devote; dedicate: (in a good sense). They did either earnestly lament and bewail their

sinful lives, or did addit themselves to more fervent prayer.—*Homilies*, ii. *Of Fasting*.
Ye know the house of Stephanas, that they have addited themselves to the ministry of the saints.—*Corinthians*, xvi. 15.

2. Devote one's self to any person, party, or persuasion.

I am neither author or frutor of any sect: I will have no man addit himself to me; but if I have any thing right, defend it as truth's.—*B. Jonson*.
Whether if each of these towns were addited to some peculiar manufacture, we should not find that the employing many hands together on the same work was the way to perfect our workmen?—*Bishop Berkeley*, *Querist*, 415.

The people of Ireland were much more addited to pasturage than agriculture.—*Burke*, *Abridgement of English History*, iii. 6.

In a bad sense.

Charles came forth from that school with social habits, with polite and cunning manners, and with some talent for lively conversation, addited beyond measure to sensual indulgence, fond of smattering and frivolous amusements, incapable of self-denial and exertion, without faith in human virtue or human attachment, without desire of renown, and without sensibility to reproach.—*Macaulay*, *History of England*, ch. i.

Additiveness. s. Attribute suggested by Addited.

These know how little I have remitted of my former additiveness to make chymical experiments.—*Bayle*.

Addition. s.

1. Act of devoting, or giving up.

Much is to be found, in men of all conditions, of that which is called pedantry in scholars; which is nothing else but an obstinate addition to the forms of some private life, and not regarding general things enough.—*Bishop Sprat*, *History of the Royal Society*, p. 67.

2. State of being devoted.

It is a wonder how his grace should glean it, Since his adduction was to courses vain;
His companies did better shew him shallow;
His hours fill'd up with riots, banquets, sports.
—*Shakespeare*, *Henry V.* i. 1.

Additament. s. Addition, or thing added.

Iron will not incorporate with brass, nor other metals of itself, by simple fire; so as the inquiry must be upon the calcination, and the additament, and the chance of them.—*Racou*.

In a palace there is first the case or fabric, or modes of the structure itself; and, besides that, there are certain additaments that contribute to its ornament and use; as, various furniture, rare fountains and aqueducts, divers things appendicatory to it.—*Sir M. Hale*, *Origination of Mankind*.

Addition. s.

1. Act of adding one thing to another.

The infinite distance between the Creator and the modest of all creatures, can never be measured nor exhausted by endless addition of finite degrees.—*Beaumont*.

2. Additament; or thing added.

It will not be modestly done, if any of our own wisdom intrude or interpose, or be willing to make addition to what Christ and his apostles have designed.—*Hammoud*.

Some such resemblances, methinks, I find Of our last evening's talk, in this thy dream,
But with addition stray.—*Milton*, *Paradise Lost*, v. 114.

The abolishing of villanage, together with the custom permitted, among the nobles, of selling their lands, was a mighty addition to the power of the commons.—*Scrif*.

3. In Arithmetic.

Addition is the reduction of two or more numbers of like kind together into one sum or total.—*Cocker*, *Arithmetick*.

4. In Law.

Title given to a man over and above his Christian name and surname, showing his estate, degree, occupation, trade, age, place of dwelling.

Only retain
The name, and all the additons to a king;
The way, revenue, execution,
Beloved sons, be yours; which to confirm,
This coronet part between you.
—*Shakespeare*, *King Lear*, i. 1.

For what he did before Coriol, call him,
With all the applause and clamour of the host,
Caius Marcius Coriolanus. Bear the additons nobly ever.
—*Shakespeare*, *Coriolanus*, i. 6.

There arose new disputes upon the persons named by the king, or rather against the additons and appellations of title, which were made to their names.—*Lord Clarendon*.

Additional. adj. In the way of an addition.

Our calendar being once reformed and set right, it may be kept so, without any considerable varia-

tion, for many ages, by omitting one leap-year, i. e. the additional day, at the end of every 134 years.—*Holler*, *On Time*.

The greatest wit that ever were produced in our age, lived together in so good an understanding, and celebrated one another with so much generosity, that each of them receives an additional lustre from his contemporaries.—*Addison*.

They include in them that very kind of evidence, which is supposed to be powerful; and do, without, afford us several other additional proofs of great force and clearness.—*Bishop Aubrey*.

Additional. s. Addition; additament.

May be, some little additional may further the incorporation.—*Racou*.

They can tell us, that all the laws de feodis are but additional to the ancient civil law.—*Bacon*.

Many thanks for the additional you are pleased to communicate to me, in continuance of Sir Philip Sidney's Areolla.—*Bozelli*, *Letters*, iv. 20.

How much she [the church of Rome] hath in her superstitious additaments built upon good foundations, gold, silver, hays, stables, and the like, is no where better distinguished, than in what our church of England hath rejected, and in what she hath retained.—*Pulter*, *Moderation of the Church of England*, p. 422.

Additionally. adv. In addition.

Nor can any representation of God's proceedings be more harsh and incredible, than to suppose him by his omnipotent will and power, eternally and immutably preserving such creatures into endless punishment, who never had, in them either originally or additionally, any principle of immortality at all.—*Clark*, *Letter to Duboull*.

Additional. adj. Additional. Rare.

This liberty he compasseth by one distinction, a. n. that is, of what is necessary, and what is additional.—*G. Herbert*, *Country Parson*, ch. xxi.

Additory. adj. Constituting in an addition; power or quality of adding. Rare.

The additory fiction gives to a great man a larger share of reputation than belongs to him, to enable him to serve some good end or purpose.—*Arbuthnot*.

Addle. adj. [see Addle. r. n.] Rotten: (applied more especially to eggs; thence to brains).

There's one with truncheon, like a ladle,
That carries eggs too fresh or addle;
And still at random, as he goes,
Among the rabble rout bestows.
The Parliament hath satten close,
As e'er did knight in saddle;
For they have satten full six years,
And now their eggs prove addle.
—*Political Ballads*, collected by W. W. Wilkie, i. 40: A.D. 1647.

After much solitariness, fasting, or long sickness, their brains were addle, and their bellies as empty of meat as of heads of wit.—*Barto*, *Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 62a.

Thus far the poet: but his brains grow addle;
And all the rest is purely from his noddle.
—*Dryden*.

Addle. r. n. [The word addle as conveying the idea of rottenness, and the word addle as conveying the idea of growth, are of different origins. To begin with the former:—

Addle is a substantive, an adjective, or a verb. As a substantive, its origin was the A.S. *adl* = disease, sickness. The leprosy was *seo mycel adl* = the great (muckle) disease.—*Addle*, the adjective, comes from either *adl* or *adlige* = diseased, sick.—For the verb, the A.S. form was *adlean*, whence *ail*. See *Ail*.

In *adlle* = grow, &c., the original idea seems to be that of *reward*, the A.S. being *adleanian* = to reward, from *adlean* = reward.]

Grow, thrive. Obsolete.

Where ivy enlameeth the tree very sore,
Kill ivy, else tree will addle no more.
—*Tusser*, *Five hundred Poems of good Husbandry*.

Addle. ? r. a. Make rotten; become rotten (in which case it is neuter rather than active).

This is also evidenced in eggs, whereof the sound ones sink, and such as are addle swim.—*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulgar Errors*.

Addle-headed. adj. Having a head with addle brains.

Addle-headed students.—*Translation of Rubelais*, iv. 79.

Addle-pated. adj. Having a pate with addle brains.

Slaves in metre, dull and addle-pated.—*Dryden*.

Addoom. r. a. Adjudge. Rare.

Now judge thou, O thou greatest addles true,
According as thy self'st dost — and he
And unto me addoom that is in
—*Spenser*, *r. f.* Qu. vii. 7, 56.

Address. r. a. [Fr. *adresser*.]

1. Get ready; put in a state for immediate use; prepare. Rare.

They fell directly on the English battle; whereupon the Earl of Warwick addressed his men to take the bank.—*Sir J. Heyward*.

Duke Frederick, hearing how that every day Men of great worth resorted to this forest, Addressed a mighty power, which were on foot, to his own conduct, purposely to take His brother here.—*Shakespeare*, *As you like it*, v. 4.
To-morrow in Harlequin we will be your guest, To-morrow for the march we are address'd.
—*Shakespeare*, *Henry V.* iii. 3.

Followed by self; the second noun preceded by to.

With him the Palace eke, in habit sad,
Himself address'd to that adventure hard.
—*Spenser*, *Perie Queene*.

It lifted up its head, and did address
Itself to motion, like as it would speak.
—*Shakespeare*, *Hamlet*, i. 2.

Then Turnus, with his chariot baying light,
Address'd him self on foot to single fight.—*Dryden*.
For myself, addle away my self to Norwich, whither it was his majesty's pleasure to remove me, I was at first received with more respect than in such things I could have expected.—*Bishop Hall*, *Harlequin*.

2. Apply to; betake one's self to; make a speech to; direct: (no preposition following).

The representatives of the nation in parliament, and the privy council, address'd the king to have it repealed.—*Swift*.

The young hero had address'd his prayers to him for his assistance.—*Dryden*.

The prince himself, with awful dread possess'd,
His vows to great Apollo thus address'd.—*Dryden*.
His suit was common; but above the rest,
To both the brother-princes thus address'd.

Are not your orders to address the senate.—*Addison*.

With to, without the reflective pronoun.

To such I would address with this most affectionate petition.—*Dr. J. Moore*, *Legacy of Christian Piety*.

Among the crowd, but far above the rest,
Young Turnus to the beauties amid addle st.
—*Dryden*, *Virgil's Rucid*.

Addressing to Pollio, his great patron, and himself no vulgar poet, he began to assert his native character, which is sublimity.—*Dryden*.

3. Aim. Obsolete.

His javeline at him, and so right his will, that the
As needlessly it shat his es, so quond on the ground,
It pow'd his cuirass.
—*Chapman*, *Home's Iliad*.

Address. s.

1. Preparation of one's self to enter upon any action.

His address to judgement shall sufficiently declare his person and his office, and his proper glories.—*Jeremy Taylor*, *Sermons*, p. 9: lines.

2. Verbal application to anyone, by way of persuasion; petition.

Henry, in kinds invading Riana's name,
Had half confess'd and half conceal'd his flame
Upon this tree, and as the tender mark
Grew with the year, and when it with the bark,
Venus had heard the virgin's soft address,
That, as the wound, the passion taught increase.
—*Prior*.

Most of the persons to whom these addresses are made, are not wise and skillful judges, but are influenced by their own sinful appetites and passions.—*Watts*, *Improvement of the Mind*.

3. Courtship.

They often have reveal'd their passion to me; but, tell me, whose address thou favour'st most, I long to know, and yet I dread to hear it.

A gentleman, whom, I am sure, you yourself would have approved, made his address to me.—*Addison*.

4. Skill, dexterity.

I could produce innumerable instances from my own observation, of events imputed to the profound skill and address of a minister, which, in reality, were either mere effects of negligence, weakness, humour, passion, or pride, or at best, but the natural course of things left to themselves.—*Swift*.

5. Place where a person is to be found, as given for the direction of a letter.

As soon as the service was over, having learnt the

milliner's *address*, I went directly to her house in King Street.—*Bulfinch, Spectator*, no. 277. (Ord MS.)
That night, there came two notes from Aunt Howe for the little woman, the one containing a card of invitation from Lord and Lady Stuyvesant to a dinner at Aunt Howe next Friday; while the other enclosed a slip of gray paper bearing Lord Stuyvesant's signature, and the address of Messrs. Jones, Brown, and Robinson, Lombard Street.—*Thackeray, Family Pair*.

6. Written application to anyone: (generally complimentary).

It is dedicated in a very elegant *address* to Sir Charles Sedley.—*Johnson, Life of Dryden*.
The contents generally were a royal proclamation, two or three Tory *addresses*, notices of two or three promotions, an account of a skirmish between the imperial troops and the Janissaries on the Danube, a description of a highwayman, an announcement of a grand cockfight between two persons of honour, and an advertisement offering a reward for a strayed dog.—*Morland, History of England*, ch. iii.

7. Complimentary reply of the House of Lords or Commons to the King's speech from the throne, or any other formal application by Parliament to His Majesty.

One would think that the late *address* had given them [the Jacobite party] a mortal blow, by the desperate rage they are in.—*Bentley, Letters*, p. 253.

Addresser. s. One who addresses.

The *addressers* offer their own persons, and they are satisfied with hiring Germans.—*Barker, To the Sheriffs of Bristol*.

Addressment. s. Addressing.

The most solemn piece of all the Jewish service, I mean that great attainment, was performed towards the East, quite contrary to all other manner of *addressment* in their devotion.—*Gregory, Notes upon Scripture*, 81. (Ord MS.)

Adduce. v. a. [Lat. *adduco* - lead to.] Bring forward; urge; allege.

Nothing could have been more unskilfully *adduced* by Mr. Locke to support his version in first principles, than the example of Sir Isaac Newton.—*Kid, Inquiry into the human Mind*.

The learned and ingenious author of *Hermes*, with great strength of argument, shows, that language is founded in conquest, and not in nature. His friend, Lord Moulbailo, with great learning and ingenuity, supports the same opinion, and insists that language is not natural to man, but that it is acquired; and, in the course of his reflections, he *adduces* the opinions not only of heathen philosophers, poets, and historians, but of Christian divines, both ancient and modern.—*Asht, Origins and Progress of Writing*, ch. i.

Adducible. adj. Capable of, fit for being adduced.

In truth, scarcely as the Ante-nicene notices may be of the Papal Supremacy, they are both more numerous and more definite than the *adducible* testimonies in favour of the Real Presence.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations to the Church*, p. 20.

Adduct. v. a. Draw to. Rare.

They either impelled by head disposition or *adducted* by hope of reward, forswore their own side to fall on wrack, died to Symplician, as their chiefest Turkish captain and contrivance.—*Time's Store House*, 680. (Ord MS.)

Adduction. s. Act of adducing, or bringing forward.

They [the outsets] can stir the limb inward, outward; forward, backward; upward, downward; they can perform *adduction*, abduction; flexion, extension.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 62.

The chief purpose of the notes is to explain our author's allusions, to illustrate or vindicate his beauties, to point out his imitations both of others and of himself, to elucidate his obsolete diction, and by the *adduction* and juxtaposition of parallels universally pleased both from his poetry and prose, to ascertain his favourite words, and to show the peculiarities of his diction.—*T. Warburton, Preface to his edition of Milton's Smaller Poems*.

Adductive. adj. Leading, drawing, or bringing to anything.

Here the gentleman falls foul on my folly for attributing these miracles to the priests' power, and not to God; which I do no more than themselves; and for bringing their imaginary Christ from heaven; which is the English of their *adductive* motion.—*Brewster, East and Sunset at Endor*, p. 411.

Adductor. s. [Lat.] In Anatomy. Muscle opposed to Abductor.

The common Biceps approximates its scula by a strong transverse *adductor* muscle; its body or visceral mass is moved towards the aperture of the shell, which is thereby at the same time widened, by longitudinal muscular fibres, and is retracted by shorter fibres attached to its base.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, loc. xiii.

Adulce. v. a. [Lat. *dulcis* - sweet.] Sweeten. (Obsolete.)

Thus did the French ambassadors, with great show of their king's affection, and many suaved words, seek to *adulce* all matters between the two kings.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Some with, & *adulce* man's miseries.—*Herrick*. (Ord MS.)

Adelantado. s. [Spun: part. of *adelantar* - advance.] Name formerly given to the governor of a Spanish province; also to a noble in general.

Open no door; if the *adelantado* of Spain were here, he should not enter.—*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour*, v. d.
He thought himself as complete an *adelantado* as he that is known by wearing a cloak of tuff's taffety eighteen years.—*Nash, Leicestershire*.

Adapt. s. [Lat. *adaptus*, part. of *adipiscor* - obtain.] One who is in possession of all the secrets of his art; one completely skilled.

They say, any mortals may enjoy the most intimate familiarities with these gentle spirits, upon a fiction very easy to all true *adapts*, an inviolable preservation of chastity.—*Pope, Letter prefixed to the Rape of the Lock*.

With this triumph they drew Julian off from christianity, and made him think himself as great an *adapt* as any of his teachers.—*Bentley, On Free Thinkers*, p. 164.

Adapt. adj. Skillful; thoroughly versed.

If there be really such *adapt* philosophers as we are told of, I am apt to think, that, among their agencies, they are masters of extremely potent menstrums.—*Hog*.

Adaption. s. Attainment. Obsolete.

It began with the mixt *adaption* of a crown by arms and title.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, b. ii.

Adequate. r. n. [Lat. *adequatus* - made equal.] Be on a level, par, or equality with; such it be no impossibility for any creature to *adequate* God in his eternity, yet he hath ordained all his sons in Christ to partake of it by living with him eternally.—*Shelford, Discourses*, p. 227.

Adequate. adj. Equal; proportionate; correspondent.

The rules or cautions usually laid down by logical writers for framing a definition, are very obvious; viz. 1st. The definition must be *adequate*, i.e. neither too extensive nor too narrow for the thing defined; e.g. to define 'fish,' 'an animal that lives in the water,' would be too extensive, because many invertebrates, live in the water; to define it 'an animal that has an air-skin,' would be too narrow, because many fish are without any. Or again, if, in a definition of 'money,' you should specify its being 'made of metal,' that would be too narrow, as excluding the shells used as money in some parts of Africa; if, again, you define it as an 'article of value given in exchange for something else,' that would be too wide, as it would include things exchanged by barter; as when a shoemaker who wants coals, makes an exchange with a candler who wants shoes.—*Whately, Logic*, v. § 6.

Continued death seems to be the whole *adequate* object of popular courage; but a necessary and unavoidable collar strikes paleness into the stoutest heart.—*Harvey, On Concupiscence*.

These are *adequate* ideas, which perfectly represent their archetypes or objects. Inadequate are but a partial, or incomplete, representation of those archetypes to which they are referred.—*Watts, Logic*.

We may consider Palsins and Cincius as giving the results of original observations on grounds of *adequate* credibility from the commencement of the First Punic War.—*Sir G. G. Lewis, On the Credibility of the early History of Rome*, i. 80.

With to.

The arguments were proper, *adequate*, and sufficient to compass their respective ends.—*South*.

All our simple ideas are inadequate; because, being nothing but the effects of certain powers in things, fitted and ordained by God to produce such sensations in us, they cannot but be correspondent and *adequate* to those powers.—*Locke*.

Adequato. v. a. Make adequate.

The first constitution and order of things is not in reason or Nature manageable to such a law, which is most excellently *adequated* and proportioned to things fully settled.—*Sir M. Hale, Originations of Learning*, 346. (Ord MS.)

Let me give you one instance more, of a truly intellectual object, exactly *adequated* and proportioned unto the intellectual appetite; and that is learning and knowledge.—*Kutherford, Atheism*, p. 208.

Adequately. adv. In an adequate manner; with justness of representation; with exactness of proportion

Gratitude consists *adequately* in these two things: first, that it is a debt; and secondly, that it is such a debt as is left to every man's ingenuity, whether he will pay or no.—*South*.

How far this history was authentic and *adequately* supplied the place of a history written contemporaneously with the events, or taken down from the mouths of contemporaries, we shall enquire presently.—*Sir G. G. Lewis, On the Credibility of the early History of Rome*, i. 81.

With to.

Piety is the necessary Christian virtue, proportioned *adequately* to the omniscience and spirituality of the infinite Deity.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals*.

Adequation. s. Adequateness.

The principles of logic and natural reason tell us, that there must be a just proportion and *adequation* between the medium by which we prove, and the conclusion to be proved.—*Bishop Barlow, Remains*, p. 125.

Adhere. v. n. [Lat. *adhereo*; from *ad* - to, *harreo* - stick.—*Adhere*, with its derivatives, is one of the few words in English where there is a true aspiration, i.e. an actual combination of the sounds of *d* and *h*, each pronounced separately, and without any modification. The ordinary combinations *th* (*then*), *sh*, (*shine*), &c., are simply orthographic expedients for expressing certain sounds for which we have no separate letter—combinations of letters not of sounds, combinations for the eye rather than the ear. The case before us, however, is a true *sound* of *d + h*.]

1. Stick to; be consistent; hold together.
Why every thing *adheres* together, that no dram of a scruple, no scruple of a scruple, no incredulous or unsafe circumstance.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.
2. Remain firmly fixed to a party, person, or opinion.

These gentlemen, he hath much talk'd of you: And sure I am, two men there are not living: To whom he more *adheres*.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, ii. 1.
Every man of sense will agree with me, that similarity is laudable, when, in contradiction to a multitude, it *adheres* to the dictates of conscience, morality, and honour.—*Hog*.

While Xerxes was wintering at Sardis, the Greek states which *adhered* to the cause of liberty sent envoys to hold a congress at the Isthmus.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. xv.

Adherence. s. Quality of adhering, or sticking; tenacity; fixedness of mind; steadiness; fidelity.

The firm *adherence* of the Jews to their religion is no less remarkable than their dispersion; considering it as persecuted or contemned over the whole earth.—*Addison*.

A constant *adherence* to one sort of diet may have had effects on my constitution.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Plain good sense, and a firm *adherence* to the point, have proved more effectual than those arts, which are contemptuously called the spirit of negotiating.—*Swift*.

Adherency. s.

1. Steady attachment.

How are they swayed, even in their loves and interests, their persuasions and pieties, their esteem or disesteem, must what by custom and prepossession, or by *adherency* and abominations of men's persons!—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness*.

2. That which adheres.

Vices have a native *adherency* of vexations.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Adherent. adj. Sticking to; united with.

Close to the cliff with both his hands he clung, And stuck *adherent*, and suspended hung.—*Pope*.
There is no sin but is attended and surrounded with so many miseries, and *adherent* bitternesses, that it is at best but like a single drop of honey in a sea of gall.—*South, Sermons*, viii. 105.

Modes are said to be inherent or *adherent*, that is, proper or improper. *Adherent* or improper modes arise from the joining of some accidental substance to the chief subject, which yet may be separated from it; so when a bowl is wet, or a boy is clothed, these are *adherent* modes; for the water and the clothes are distinct substances which adhere to the bowl, or to the boy.—*Watts, Logic*.

Adherent. s.

1. One who adheres, or sticks, to another; follower; partisan.

Princes must give protection to their subjects and *adherents*, when worthy occasion shall require it.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

A new war must be undertaken upon the advice of

those, who, with their partisans and adherents, were to be the sole gullers by it.—*Swift*.
He relied, indeed, chiefly for pecuniary aid on the munificence of the opulent adherents.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i.

2. Anything outwardly belonging to a person.
When they cannot shake the main part, they must try if they can possess themselves of the outworks, raise some prejudices against his discretion, his humour, his carriage, and his extrinsic adherents.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Adhérer. s. One who adheres.

He ought to be indulgent to tender consciences; but, at the same time, a firm adherer to the established church.—*Swift*.

Adhesion. s. [Adhesion is generally used in the natural, and adherence in the metaphorical, sense: as, the adhesion of iron to the magnet; the adherence of a client to his patron.]

1. Act or state of sticking to something.

May not the minute parts of other bodies, if they be conveniently shaped for adhesion, stick to one another, as well as stick to this spirit?—*Boyle*.
The rest consisting wholly in the sensible configuration, as smooth and rough; or else more or less firm adhesion of the parts, as hard and soft, tough and brittle, are obvious.—*Locke*.

Applied to immaterial objects.

Prove that all things, on occasion, Love unkind, and desire adhesion. Prior.
A fourth cause of this slavery of our understandings, is obstinate adhesion to false rules of belief, and topics of probation; and that either taken from others or ourselves.—*Whitlock, Manners of the English*, p. 216.

Sensuality, and stupid adhesion to the objects of the outward senses.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 197: 1660.

The same want of sincerity, the same adhesion to vice, and aversion from goodness, will be equally a reason for their rejecting any proof whatsoever.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Although too several of the wise men in their adhesion to the scheme, the town in general persevered in its neutrality.—*Goldsmith, Citizen of the World*.
To that treaty Spain and England gave in their adhesion, and thus the four great powers which had long been bound together by a friendly understanding were bound together by a formal contract.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

2. In Psychology. Connection as a basis of association.

A voluntary act, directed to the muscle that rotates the thigh outward, gives the requisite position to the foot, and the act is sustained while the walking movement goes on. By this means there grows up in course of time an adhesion between the tension of the rotator muscles and the several movements of walking, and at last they coalesce in one complex whole, as if they had been united in the original mechanism of the system. This suggestion of acts is very common among our mechanical requirements.—*Bain, The Senses and the Intellect*, h. ii. ch. i. p. 322.

The actions thus associated are voluntary actions; they are stimulated from the cerebral centre, and it is within the cerebral hemispheres that the adhesion takes place. A stream of conscious nervous energy, no matter how stimulated, causes a muscular contraction; a second stream plays upon another muscle; and the fact that these currents flow together through the brain is sufficient to make a partial fusion of the two, which in time becomes a total fusion, so that one cannot be commenced without the other commencing also.—*Bain, The Senses and the Intellect*, h. ii. ch. i. p. 325.

Adhésive. adj. Sticking; tenacious.

If slow, yet sure, adhesive to the tract, Not stemming up. Thomson.

Those appetites to which every place affords their proper object, and which require no preparatory measures or gradual advances, are more tenaciously adhesive.—*Johnson, Reader*, no. 125.

There is no flavour comparable, I will contend, to that of crisp, tawny, well-watched, not over-roasted, crackling, as it is well called with the adhesive oleaginous: O call it not fat! but an insupportable sweetness growing up to it—be tender blossoming of fat—fat copied in the bud—taken in the shoot—in the first innocence—the cream and quintessence of the child-pie's yet pure food—the lean, no lean, but a kind of animal manure—or, rather, fat and lean (if it must be so) so blended and running into each other, that both together make out one nutritious result or common substance. C. Lamb, *Essays of Elia, Dissertation upon Roast Pig*.

Adhiveness. s. Attribute suggested by Adhesive; tenacity.

This associating principle is the basis of memory, habit, and the acquired powers in general. Writers on mental science have described it under various names. Sir William Hamilton terms it the Law of "Redintegration," regarding it as the principle whereby one part of a whole brings up the other

parts, as when one syllable of a name recalls the rest, or one house in a street suggests the succeeding ones. The associating links, called Order in Time, Order in Place, and Cause and Effect, are all included under it. We might also name it the Law of Adhesion, Mental Adhiveness, or Acquisition.—*Bain, The Senses and the Intellect*, h. ii. ch. i. p. 318.

By one prompting the arms are raised and lowered alternately; by another they are moved forwards and backwards; in the course of a few repetitions adhiveness comes in aid of the inward stimulus, and the movements grow more frequent and more decided.—*Bain, The Senses and the Intellect*, h. ii. ch. i. p. 320.

Adhibit. v. a. [Lat. *adhibitus*, part. from *adhibere*—apply.] Apply; make use of. Obsolete.

Salt, a necessary ingredient in all sacrifices, was *adhibited* and required in this view only as an emblem of purification.—*President Forbes, Letter to a Bishop*.

Wine also that is dilute may safely and profitably be *adhibited* in an apoplectic form in fevers.—*Whitaker, Blood of the Grape*, p. 32.

Adhibition. s. Application; use. Obsolete. The adhibition of dilute wine.—*Whitaker, Blood of the Grape*, p. 55.

Adhort. v. a. [Lat. *ad* = to, *hortor* = exhort.] Exhort. Obsolete.

That eight times martyred mother in the Maccabees; when she would *adhort* her son to a passive fortitude against the exalted tortures of Antiochus, she desires him to look upon the heavens, the earth, all in them contained.—*Felltham*, 33. (Ord. MS.).

Adhortation. s. Advice, exhortation. Obsolete.

Can not the knowledge of the words of God, the sweet *adhortations*, the lyric and assured promises that God maketh unto us, keep christian men from contemning the judgement and laws of God, from undaunting their country, from fighting against their prince?—*Bennet for Salomon*, sign. E. i. b.

Adiaphorist. s. One who is indifferent.

One of the excuses suggested in these Memoirs for his [Lord Burleigh's] conforming, during the reign of Mary, to the Church of Rome, is that he may have been of the same mind with those German Protestants who were called *Adiaphorists*, and who considered the popish rites as matters indifferent. Melancthon was one of those moderate persons. We should have thought this not only an excuse, but a complete vindication, if Cecil had been an *Adiaphorist* for the benefit of others as well as for his own.—*Macaulay, Essays, Burleigh and his Times*.

Adiaphorous. adj. [Gr. *ἀδιαφορος*; element for element = in-different.]

1. Neutral: (particularly used of some spirits and salts, which are neither acid nor alkaline).

Our *adiaphorous* spirit may be obtained, by distilling the liquor that is afforded by woods and divers other bodies.—*Boyle*.

2. Indifferent.

They who are perpetually clamorous, that the severity of the laws should be slackened as to their particular, and in matter *adiaphorous* (in which if the church have any authority, she hath power to make such laws), to indulge a leave to them to do as they list; yet were the most importunate among men.—*Puller, Moderation of the Church of England*, p. 512.

Adiē. adv. [Fr. *à* = to, *Dieu* = God.] Form of putting; farewell.

He gave him leave to bid that good sire *Adieu*, but mildly ran her wretched course.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Use a more spacious ceremony to the noble lords; you restrained yourself within the list of too cold an *adiē*: be more expressive to them.—*Shakespeare, All's well that ends well*, ii. 1.

While now I take my last *adiē*,
Heave thou no sigh nor shed a tear;
Lest yet my half-closed eye may view
On earth an object worth its care. Prior.

Write to him
(I will subscribe) gentle *adiēns* and greetings.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 5.

When all the friendships of the world shall bid him *adiē*.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 403.

Adipocere. s. [Lat. *adeps* = fat, *cera* = wax.] Substance between fat and wax,

formed by the prolonged action of a low temperature on fat.
They may end in producing cases, or *adipocere*, or the dry mouldering substance of which mummies consist.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, pt. iii. ch. iii. p. 303.

Adit. s. [Lat. *aditus*.] In Mining. Passage for the conveyance of water under ground; passage under ground in general.

For conveying away the water, they stand in aid of sundry devices; as, *adits*, pumps, and wheels.

driven by a stream, and interchangingly siltine and emptying two buckets.—*Curran, Survey of Cornwall*.

The *adits* would be so flown with water (it being impossible to make any *adits* or soughs to drain them) that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry.—*Rag*.

Adjacency. s. That which is adjacent.

Because the Cape hath sea on both sides near it, and other lands, remote as it were, equidistant from it; therefore, at that point, the needle is not distracted by the vicinity of *adjacencies*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Adjacent. adj. [Lat. *adjacens*; gen. *adjacent-is*.] The accent here given is doubtful; the pronunciation *adjacent* being more correct, and by no means uncommon. The form *adjacent* suggests the idea that the *a* is long; which is erroneous. Whichever way we utter the word, we must remember that the Latin form is not *adjacens*, but *adjacens*.
Lying near or close; bordering upon something.

It may corrupt within itself, although no part of it issue into the body *adjacent*.—*Bacon*.

Uniform pellucid mediums, such as water, have no sensible refraction but their external superficies, where they are *adjacent* to other mediums of a different density.—*Sir I. Newton*.

Sicily was at this time inhabited by at least four distinct races: by Sicilians, whom Thucydides considers as a tribe of the Thracians, who, spring perhaps from Africa, had overpowered Spain and the *adjacent* coasts, and even remote islands of the Mediterranean. Bishop Thirlwall, *History of Greece*, ch. ix.

Adjacent. s. That which lies next another.

The sense of the author goes visibly in its own train, and the words receiving a determined sense from their companions and *adjacents*, will not consent to give countenance and colour to what must be supported at any rate.—*Locke*.

That which hath no bounds, nor borders, must be infinite: but Almightie God hath no bounds; because nothing bordereth upon him, and there is nothing above him to contain him: He hath no *adjacent*, no equal, no corival.—*Shelford, Learned Discourses*, p. 220.

Adjecto. adj. [Lat. *adjectus*; part. of *adicio* = lay to, add.] Added to, put to another thing. Rare.

Langstun castle and lordship by the new *adjecto* is removed from Cheshire into Lancashire, and *adjecto* to Pembrokeshire.—*Leland, Itinerary*, iii. 26.

We distinguish between the substance of things and their goods: for substances are but empty vessels without their goods *adjecto*.—*Shelford, Learned Discourses*, p. 181: 1635.

The full name . . . is nouns substantive, which distinguishes them clearly from nouns adjective—names *adjecto*; that is, names *adjecto*: I or placed to nouns substantive, for the purpose of limitation, restriction, qualification.—*Nettigan, in The Educator*.

Adjection. s. Rare.

1. Act of adding.

There are sentinels,
That every minute watch to give alarms
Of civil war, without *adjection*.
Of your assistance or occasion.

R. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, iv. 8.
This is added to complete our happiness, by the *adjection* of eternity.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. xii.

2. Thing adjected, or added.

That unto every pound of sulphur, an *adjection* of one ounce of quicksilver, will much enlarge the force, and consequently the report, I find no verity. Sir W. Brouncker, *Vulgar Errors*.

Adjectitious. adj. Added; thrown in upon the rest. Obsolete.

From this ruin you come to a large firm pile of building, which though very lofty, and composed of huge square stones, yet I take to be part of the *adjectitious* work; for one sees in the inside some fragments of images in the walls, and stones with Roman letters upon them, set the wrong way. Maundrell, *Journey*, p. 130.

Adjectival. adj. Having the import or construction of an adjective.

The three classes of words which give . . . the nearest solution . . . are the verbs and adjectives . . . and the pronouns. Both give notions: the former the unity suggested by a single permanent quality, which, when it is contemplated as an element of a substance in a given state, is *adjectival*; but which, when contemplated as an element of a substance affecting the senses, or in motion, is verbal.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, Elements of Comparative Philology*, p. 745.

Adjective. s. Attached to anything as an addition.

Adjúster. s. One who places in due order.

It is very easy, but very important, to laugh at collectors of various readings, and *adjústers* of texts.—*Dr. Walton, Essay on Pope*, li. 208.

Adjústant. s.

1. Regulation; act of putting in method; settlement.

Nevertheless, a tolerably satisfactory *adjústant* of the main incidents, is not impracticable.—*Sir F. Palgrave, History of England and of Normandy*, l. 515.

2. State of being put in method, or regulated.

It is a vulgar idea we have of a watch or clock, when we conceive of it as an instrument made to show the hour; but it is a learned idea which the watchmaker has of it, who knows all the several parts of it, together with the various connections and adjustments of each part.—*Watts, Logic*.

Adjútant. s. Assistance.

It was no doubt disposed with all the *adjútant* of delusion and division, in which the old marshals were as able as the modern mariners.—*Burke*.

Adjútant. s. [Lat. *adjutans*, -*antis*, part.

from *adjúto* = *adjuvo* = help.] Officer (formerly called *aid-major*) whose duty is to assist the major of a regiment; assistant; subordinate official.

To furnish cropt faces with artificial noses, to fill up the broken cracks and routed flow of the teeth with ivory *adjútant*s or lieutenants.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Husbands*, p. 60.

We no behold ourselves to be as the brutes in the wilderness; and hoping our lions, who, by their power, and by the subtlety of their fox-like *adjútant*s, have made themselves bestial kings over us, would indeed relieve and feed us according to their promises and our wants, do on the contrary find and feel that, instead of help, our hunger is increased.—*Jurisdiction to King Charles II.*, p. 3.

By advice just received from our *adjútant*, quartered at Oxford, we learn that there was an exceedingly splendid show of constellations at the last choral night.—*Student*, li. 110.

A fine violin must and ever will be the best *adjútant* to a fine voice.—*Mason, Essay on Church Music*, p. 74.

It was impossible for his successor, bred in the school of an *adjútant* or official, to have the same lofty confidence in himself, and to discard with a contemptuous smile the suggestions of every vulgar jealousy.—*Mervale, History of the Romans under the Empire*, ch. xlv.

Adjúting. part. adj. Helping. *Obsolete, rare.*

For there be
Six hachdors as bold as he,
Adjúting to his company;
And each one hath his livery.

J. Jonson, Underwoods.

Adjútor. s. [Lat. *adjutor*.] Helper. *Rare.*

All the rest, as his *adjútor*s and assistants, you must awake out of this error.—*Translation of the Archbishop of Spalato, Rocks of Christian Shipwreck*, p. 12: 1618.

Wheroby he helped the Queen to have abjured
The son, and such as their *adjútor*s were.

Drayton, Barons' War, iv. 10. (Ord. MS.)

Adjúvant. adj. [Lat. *adjuvans*, -*antis*, part.

from *adjúvo*.] Helping; useful. *Rare.*

They [minerals] have their *adjúvant*s in the womb of the earth, replenished with active spirits; and, meeting with apt matter and *adjúvant* causes, do proceed to the generation of several species.—*Huevel, Letters*, l. 6, 35.

Adjúvant. s.

1. Assistant.
I have only been a careful *adjúvant*, and was sorry I could not be the efficient.—*Sir H. Yelverton, Narrative*, 1699; *Archæology*, xv. 51.

2. In *Medicine*. Medicine given to promote the action of some other, to which it is secondary (often opposed to *Corrigent*).

Although wine may not be so convenient in the beginning of a convulsion, yet in the progress of the disease [it must be a proper] *adjúvant*.—*Whitaker, Blood of the Grape*, p. 60.

Admésurement. s. Adjustment of proportions; act or practice of measuring according to rule.

Admésurement is a writ, which lieth for the

same. A writ in *admésurement* is issued, when lieth between those that have common of pasture appendant to their freehold, or common by vicinage, in case any one of them, or more, do surcharge the common with more cattle than they ought.—*Cowell*.
In some counties they are not much acquainted with *admésurement* by acre; and thereby the writs

contain twice or thrice so many acres more than the land hath.—*Bacon*.

Adminicoular. adj. [Lat. *adminicoularis* = helping us a support.] Giving help; subordinate to, subservient to, in support of, anything.

The several structural arrangements *adminicoular* to the integrity of the whole, are thus coordinated.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, § 183.

Adminicoular. adj. Same as Adminicoular.

He should never help, aid, supply, succour, or grant them any subventions furtherance, auxiliary support, or *adminicoular* assistance.—*Translation of Robt. iii.*, li. 34.

Administer. v. a. [Lat. *administro*.]

1. Give; afford; supply.

Let zephyrs bland
Administer their tepid genial airs;
Naught fear he from the west, whose gentle warmth
Discloses well the earth's all-teeming womb.

J. Philips.

2. Dispense.

a. *Justice*.

Truly and indifferently administer justice.—*Book of Common Prayer*.

b. *Sacraments*.

Have not they the old popish custom of *administering* the blessed sacrament of the holy eucharist with water-cakes?—*Hooks*.

c. *Medicine*.

I was carried on men's shoulders, administering physick and phlebotomy.—*Wolfe, Voyage*.

3. Manage.

Augustus claimed to *administer* it by officers of his own appointment.—*Mervale, History of the Romans under the Empire*, ch. xxix.

4. Tender (as an oath).

Swear by the duty that you owe to heav'n,
To keep the oath that you *administer*.

Shakspeare, Richard II., l. 4.

5. Contribute; promote; (with to).

I must not omit, that there is a fountain rising in the upper part of my garden, which forms a little wandering rill, and *administers* to the pleasure, as well as the plenty of the place.—*Spectator*, no. 417.

6. Perform the part of an administrator.

Nest's order was never performed, because the executors durst not *administer*.—*Abbotinal and Pope*.

Administrator. s. Same as Administrator.

Rare.

You have showed yourself a good *administrator* of the revenue.—*Bacon, Speech to Sir John Danham*. (Ord. MS.)

Administration. s.

1. Act of administering (especially public affairs).

I then did use the person of your father;
The image of his pow'r lay then in me;
And in the *administration* of his law,
While I was busy for the commonwealth,
Your highness pleased to forget my place.

Shakspeare, Henry IV. Part II., v. 2.

His *administration* in Ireland was an *administration* on what are now called Orange principles, followed out most adly, most steadily, most unflinchingly, most unrepentingly, to every extreme consequence to which those principles lead; and it would, if continued, inevitably have produced the effect which he contemplated, an entire decomposition and reconstitution of society.—*Moran, Essays*, Sir W. Temple.

2. Active or executive part of government; those to whom the care of public affairs is committed.

Nor could the majesty of the English crown appear, upon any occasion, in a greater lustre, either to foreigners or subjects, than by an *administration*, which, producing such good effects, would discover so much power. And power being the natural appetite of princes, a limited monarch cannot so well gratify it in any point, as a strict execution of the laws.—*Swift, Project for the Improvement of Religion*.

Did the *administration* in that reign [Queen Anne's] avail themselves of any one of those opportunities?—*Burke, Tracts on the Popery Laws*.

3. Distribution; exhibition; dispensation.

There is, in sacraments, to be observed their force, and their form of *administration*.—*Hooker*.

By the universal *administration* of grace, begun by our blessed Saviour, enlarged by his apostles, carried on by their immediate successors, and to be completed by the rest to the world's end; all types that darkened this faith are enlightened.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons*.

4. Rights and duties of an administrator to a person deceased.

If the administrator die, his executors are not administrators; but it belongs the ordinary to commit a new *administration*.—*Cowell*.

The former method of acquiring personal property we call a testament, the latter an *administration*.—*Sir W. Blackstone*.

Administrative. adj. Pertaining to administration.

Another division was that into convents or dioceses for judicial and *administrative* purposes, much fewer in number and consequently more extensive.—*Mervale, History of the Romans under the Empire*, ch. l. p. 31.

Administrator. s.

1. One who has goods of a man dying intestate committed to his charge.

He was wonderfully diligent to enquire and observe what became of the King of Arragon, in holding the Kingdom of Castile, and whether he did best it in his own right, or as *administrator* to his daughter, *Beau, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

2. One who officiates.

a. In *divine rites*.

I feel my conscience bound to remember the death of Christ, with some society of christians or other, since it is a most plain command; whether the person who distributes these elements be only an occasional or a settled *administrator*.—*Watts*.

b. In the government.

The residence of the prince, or chief *administrator*, of the civil power. *Swift*.

The habits paid already by the Duke of Simmern, *administrator* to the young Madame in his minority, *Sir J. Walton, Reliquie Wolfenbute*, p. 401.
In the monks the severer ecclesiastics had sure allies; they were themselves mostly monks; nearly all the great champions of the church, the more intrepid vindicators of her immunities, the real *administrators* of her laws, were trained in the monastery for their arduous conflict. *Almon, History of Latin Christianity*, b. vii. ch. i.

When they discovered that Count Arminius was neither active as an *administrator*, nor honest as a statesman, they became sensible of the merits of the men they had lost.—*Falag, History of the Greek Revolution*, b. v. ch. iv.

3. He who acts as minister or agent in any office or employment.

He [the Pope] partly accommodated, and partly suffers to be accommodated, all professions and ages, though neither fit nor very capable of ecclesiastical order, what by dispensations or tolerations to be *administrators* to abbies, bishopricks, or other benefices, as is used in France.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion*.

Administratrix. s. Female who administers.

The Princess Sophia was named in the Act of Settlement for a stool, and read of inheritances to our kings, and not for her merits as a temporary *administratrix* of a power which she might not, and in fact did not, herself ever exercise.—*Burke*.

Admirable. adj. Worthy of admiration; of power to excite wonder.

The more power he hath to hurt, the more *admirable* is his praise, that he will not hurt. *Sir F. Sidney*.
If, in the first place, we turn to Asia, we shall see an *admirable* illustration of what may be called the collision between internal and external phenomena.

Buckle, History of Civilization in England, p. 63.
Fiction with a coarse touch of warm humer, but especially the flesh-and-bone, over the whole body, and particularly the spine and limbs, is an *admirable* operation to alliev the blood and juices to the surface of the body.—*Cheyne, Natural Method*, 254. (Ord. MS.)

Admirableness. s. Attribute suggested by Admirable.

The dignity of this God commended to us, by the *admirableness* of the delivery from His Holy Spirit to holy men.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 113: 1633.

The objection of all religion, call it natural, moral, or revealed, must be deduced from the existence of God; and the *admirableness* of its precepts from the divine nature and perfection. *Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 6.

Eternal wisdom appears in the *admirableness* of the contrivance of the gospel.—*Hallivell, Saviour of Souls*, p. 115.

Admirably. adv. So as to raise admiration.

The theatre is the most spacious of any I ever saw, and so *admirably* well contrived, that from the very depth of the stage, the lowest sound may be heard distinctly to the farthest part of the audience, as in a whispering place; and yet, raise your voices high as you please, there is nothing like an echo to cause the least confusion.—*Addison*.

Admiral. s. [Arab. *emir* = noble in command. Milton uses the form *amiral*:]

Of some great *amiral*.—*Paradise Lost*, l. 231.
The following form is doubtful:

'Our *amiral* leads the way,
Though deepest laden, and the most distressed
The greatest ship of burthen.'
Sylvester, Elegy, Works, p. 1170.

Fuller says, regarding this word:

Admiral or *Admiralty*. Much difference there is about the original of this word, whilst most probably their opinion who make of modern extraction, borrowed by the Christians from the Saracens. These derive it from *amir*, in Arabic a prince, and an *amir*, belonging to the sea, in the Greek language; such mixture being precluded in other languages. *Worthley*, ch. vi.

'See *Spelman*, who writes elaborately and learnedly on the origin of this word. He considers it to have been introduced into our language about the beginning of Edward I.'—*Richardson*, in voce.

That this is not the case is plain from the following:

'He isch i Jan fhto

Keue ftoad fisen

Dat on admirat! *Layamon, MS. Coll., Calif.*

A. ix.

He isch on admirat! *Id. ib. Otho, C. xiii.*

Sir F. Madden, iii. p. 103.

1. Chief commander of a fleet.

He also, in battle at sea, overthrew Rodericus, *Admiral* of Spain; in which fight the *admiral*, with his son, were both slain, and seven of his galleys taken.—*Knolles, History of the Turks*.

Make the sea shine with gallantry, and all
The Kurdish youth flock to their *admiral*. *Waller*.

2. Ship which carries the admiral or commander of the fleet; any great or capital ship. *Obsolete*.

The *admiral*, in which I came, a ship of about five hundred tuners. *Sir R. Hoekins, Voyage*, p. 57.

Admiral, *adj.* (with a substantive meaning ship). Carrying an admiral.

The *admiral* galley, wherein the emperor himself was, by great mischance, struck upon a rock.—*Knolles, History of the Turks*.

Admiralty, *s.*

1. Power, or officers, appointed for the administration of naval affairs.

For *admiralty*, or navy, I see no great question will arise.—*Bacon, On the Union of England and Scotland*.

They requested liberty to cite John Pinski to appear by his procurator in the English court of *admiralty*.—*Milton, State-Letter*.

Having consulted with Mr. Whitlock the lawyer; about the validity of a commission drawn from a research into the *admiralty*.—*Sir H. Wallon, Reliquie Walloniens*, p. 413.

The vulgar courage of a foreigner, man he still retained. But both as *Admiral* and as First Lord of the *Admiralty* he was utterly inefficient.—*Morant, History of England*, ch. xiv.

2. Office of admiral.

Neither spared he Platt Bassa, but deprived him of his *admiralty*, and placed Partan Bassa *admiral* in his stead.—*Knolles, History of the Turks*, (Ord. MS.)

Admiration, *s.*

1. Act of admiring.

Indu'd with human voice, and human sense,
Reasoning to *admiration*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 871.

The passions always move, and therefore, consequently, please; for, without motion, there can be no delight: which cannot be considered but as an active passion. When we view those elevated ideas of nature, the result of that view is *admiration*, which is always the cause of pleasure.—*Dryden*.

This is a pleasure in *admiration*, and this is that which properly causeth *admiration*, when we discover a great deal in an object, which we understand to be excellent; and yet we see, we know not how much more beyond that, which our understandings cannot fully reach.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

2. Wonder: (in a bad rather than a good sense).

Your badness I with *admiration* see;
What hope had I to gain a queen like me?

Because a hero forc'd me once away,
Am I thought fit to be a second prey? *Dryden*.

Admirer, *v. a.* [Fr. *admirer*; Lat. *admiror*.]

Regard with admiration.

'The here that knowledge wonders, and there is an *admiration* that is not the daughter of ignorance. This indeed stupidly gazeth at the unwearied effect; but the philosophic passion truly *admires* and adores the supreme efficient.'—*Glennville*.

Admire, *v. n.* Wonder: (with *at*). *Rare*.

The eye is already so perfect, that I believe the reason of a man would easily have rested here, and *admir'd* at his own contrivance.—*Ray, On the Creation*.

Admire, *s.* Admiration. *Obsolete*.

When Archedemus did admire with wonder
Man's imitation of Jove's dreadful thunder,
He thus concludes his censure with *admire*.
Konstantin, Knave of Hearts. (Nares.)

Admirer, *s.*

1. One who regards with admiration.

Neither Virgil nor Horace would have gained so great reputation, had they not been the friends and *admirers* of each other.—*Addison*.

Who must to shame or hate mankind pretend,
Seek an *admirer*, or would fix a friend. *Pope*.

2. Lover. *Colloquial*.

For fear of Lucia's escape, the mother is forced to be constantly attended with a rival that explains her age, and draws off the eyes of her *admirers*.—*Talfer*, no. 200.

Admiringly, *adv.* With admiration; in the manner of an admirer.

The king very lately spoke of him *admiringly* and mournfully.—*Shakespeare, All's well that ends well*, i. 1.

We may yet further *admiringly* observe, that men usually give freestly where they have not given before. *Boyle*.

Admissibility, *s.* Capability of being admitted.

Seeing that the Hungarian Diet has not obeyed the requests which have been addressed to it, and that we can hardly expect any further beneficial action from a Diet which, to the great disadvantage of all concerned, so entirely misunderstands its highly important mission in such difficult circumstances as to declare its way to be absolutely closed against any possible arrangement, because its demands, which in their extent exceed the bounds of *admissibility*, could not be accepted to, we find it necessary to dissolve the present Diet. *Translation of the Message of the Emperor of Austria to the Hungarian Diet*, August 22, 1861.

Admissible, *adj.* Capable of being admitted.

Suppose that this supposition were *admissible*, yet this would not any way be inconsistent with the eternity of the divine nature and essence.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*.

Admission, *s.*

1. Act or practice of admitting.

There was also counted that charitable law, for the *admission* of poor suitors without fee: whereby poor men became rather aide to vex, than unable to sue.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

By means of our solitary situation, and our rare *admission* of strangers, we know most part of the habitable world, and are ourselves unknown.—*Bacon, New Atlantis*.

God did then exercise man's hopes with the expectations of a better paradise, or a more intimate *admission* to himself.—*South, Sermons*.

2. Admittance; power of entering, or being admitted.

All springs have some degree of heat, none ever freezing, no not in the longest and severest frosts; especially those, where there is such a site and disposition of the strata as gives free and easy *admission* to this heat.—*Woodward, Natural History*.

With money.

Of the stock, upon which their expence has been hitherto defrayed, I can say nothing that is very magnificent; seeing they have relied upon no more than some small *admission* money and weekly contributions among themselves.—*Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society*, p. 77.

3. In Ecclesiastical law.

Admission is, when the patron presents a clerk to a church that is vacant, and the bishop, upon examination, admits and allows of such clerk to be fully qualified, by saying, 'Admitto te habendum.'—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Admit, *v. a.* [Lat. *admitto*.]

1. Let in; grant entrance.

Mirth, *admit* me of thy crew.

Milton, L'Allegro, 38.

Does not one table Bavius still *admit*? *Pope*.
The treasurer found it no hard matter so far to terrify him, that, for the king's service, as was pretended, he *admitted*, for a six-merk, a person recommended by him.—*Lord Clarendon*.

Take heed lest passion sway
Thy judgement to do aught, which else free will
Would not *admit*.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 637.

2. Allow an argument or fact. See *Admitted*.

Suppose now weapon can thy valour's pride
Subdue, that by no force thou may'st be won,
Admit no steel can hurt or wound thy side,
And be it heav'n hath thus such favour done.

Fairfax.

This argument is like to have the less effect on me, seeing I cannot easily *admit* the inference.—*Locke*.

With of.

If you once *admit* of a latitude, that thoughts may be excited, and images raised above the life, that leads you insensibly from your own principles to mine.—*Dryden*.

Admittable, *adj.* Capable of being admitted. *Rare*: probably *obsolete*; being displaced by *Admissible*.

Many disputable opinions may be had of warre,

without the praying of it as only *admittible* by enforcing necessity, and to be used only for peace sake.—*Harrison, Description of Britain*, 42, 2.

Because they have not a bladder like those we observe in others, they have no gall at all, is a paradoxical and *admittable*, a fallacy that needs not the sun to scelter it.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

The clerk who is presented, ought to prove to the bishop, that he is a deacon, and that he has orders; otherwise, the bishop is not bound to admit him: for, as the law then stood, a deacon was *admittable*.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Admittance, *s.*

1. Act of admitting; or permission to enter.

It cannot enter any man's conceit to think it lawful, that every man which listeth should take upon him charge in the church; and therefore a solemn *admittance* is of such necessity, that, without it, there can be no church-polity. *Hooker*.

As to the *admittance* of the weighty elastic parts of the air into the blood, through the coats of the vessels, it seems contrary to experiments upon dead bodies.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Animals*.

2. Power of entering.

What
If I do live one of the hands?—'tis gold
Which buys *admittance*.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, ii. 3.

Surely a daily expectation at the gate is the readiest way to gain *admittance* into the House.—*South, Sermons*.

There's news from Bertram; he desires
Admittance to the king, and cries aloud,
This day shall end our fears. *Dryden*.

There are some ideas which have *admittance* only through one sense, which is peculiarly adapted to receive them.—*Locke*.

3. Custom, or prerogative, of being admitted to great persons. *Obsolete*.

Sir John, you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, of great *admittance*, authentic in your place and person, generally allowed for your many warlike, courtlike, and learned preparations.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

4. Concession of a position.

Nor could the Pythagoreans give easy *admittance* thereto; for, holding that separate souls successively supplied other bodies, they could hardly allow the raising of souls from other worlds.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Admitted, *part. adj.* Recognized; conceded as an argument.

These are questions upon the fact, or professed solutions of the fact, and belong to the province of opinion; but to a fact do they relate, on an *admitted* fact do they turn, which must be ascertained as other facts, and surely has on the whole been so ascertained, unless the testimony of so many centuries is to go for nothing. *J. H. Newman, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine*.

Admitter, *s.* One who admits to an office or situation. *Rare*.

Here is neither a direct exhibition of the body to this purpose in the offeror, nor a direct communication to this end in the *admitter*.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 10.

Admission, *s.* Mixture, with addition, of one body with another. *Rare, obsolete*.

All metals may be obtained by strong waters, or by *admission* of salt, sulphur, and mercury.—*Bacon*.
The elements are no where pure in these lower regions; and if there is any free from the *admission* of another, sure it is above the concave of the moon.—*Glennville, Scopia Scientifica*.

There is no way to make a strong and vigorous powder of saltpetre, without the *admission* of sulphur.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Admixture, *s.* State, or result, of mixture with addition; act of mingling.

Whatever acrimony, or avarice, at any time rebounds in it, must be derived from the *admixture* of another sharp bitter substance.—*Harvey, On Consumption*.

A mass which to the eye appears to be nothing but mere simple earth, shall, to the smell or taste, discover a plentiful *admixture* of sulphur, alum, or some other mineral.—*Woodward, Natural History*.
The return made to labour are governed by the fertility of the soil, which is itself regulated partly by the *admixture* of its chemical components, partly by the extent to which, from rivers or from other natural causes, the soil is irrigated, and partly by the heat and humidity of the atmosphere.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. I. ch. I.

Admonish, *v. a.* [Fr. *admoniss-ant*, part. of *admonir*.]

1. Warn of a fault; reprove gently; put in mind of a fault or duty: (with *against*).

One of his cardinals, who better knew the intricacies of affairs, *admonished* him against that unskillful piece of ingenuity.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

With of.

He of their wicked ways
Shall them *admonish*, and before them set
The paths of righteousness.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 812.

2. Inform; acquaint with; give notice of.

He drew not high unhearl, the angel bright,
Ere he drew nigh, his radiant visage turn'd,
Admonish'd by his car.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 647.

Her thoughts past actions trace,
And call to mind, *admonish'd* by the place.
Dryden, Cæsar and Alcibiades, from Ovid.

Admonisher. s. One who admonishes.

Be thou no sharp fault-finder, but an *admonisher*
without upbraiding. — *Translation of Bullinger's*
Sermons, p. 241; 1584.

Take heed, worthy Maximus: all ears
Hear not with that distinction mine do: few
You'll find *admonishers*, but urgers of your actions.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Valentinian, i. 3.

Horace was a mild *admonisher*: a court-satyrist
fit for the gentle times of Augustus. — *Dryden*.

Admonishment. s. Admonition; notice by which one is put in mind of faults or duties.

Rare.
But yet be wary in thy stultic care.
Thy grave *admonishments* prevail with me.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 5.

To the infinitely good we owe
Immortal thanks, and his *admonishment*
Receive, with solemn purpose to observe
Immutably his sovereign will, the end
Of what we are. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 77.

There is not one doctrinal point [in the epistles
of St. Paul] but contains a precept to our under-
standing so believe it; nor moral discourse, but
effectually implies an *admonishment* to our wills to
practise it. — *Hammond, Sermons*, p. 181.

It seeks to save the soul by humbling the body,
not by imprisonment, or pecuniary mulct, much
less by stripes, or bonds, or disinherence, but by
fatherly *admonishment*, and Christian rebuke. —
Milton, Of Reformation in England, ii.

Admonition. s. Hint of a fault or duty; counsel; gentle reproof.

They may give our teachers leave, for the saving
of souls, to intermingle sometimes, with other more
necessary things, *admonition* concerning these not
unnecessary. — *Hooker*.

From this *admonition* they took only occasion to
redouble their fault, and to sleep again; so that,
upon a second and third *admonition*, they had
nothing to plead for their unseasonable drowsiness.
— *South, Sermons*.

He determined, therefore, to comply with the wish
of his people, and at the same time to give them a
weighty and serious, but friendly, *admonition*. —
Marsden, History of England, ch. xlv.

Admonitioner. s. Rare.

1. One who has recourse to an admonition.

Albeit the *admonitioners* did seem at first to like
no precept form of prayer at all, but thought it the
best that their minister should always be left at
liberty to pray, as his own discretion did serve,
their defender, and his associates, have since
proposed to the world a form as themselves did like.
— *Hooker*.

2. Adviser, monitor.

Ambition of great and famous auditories I love
to those, whose better gifts and inward endowments
are *admonitions* unto them of the great good they
can do; or otherwise thirst after popular applause.
— *Malra, Golden Remains*, p. 24.

Admonitive. adj. Having the nature of, or the tendency to, admonition.

This kind of suffering did seem to the fathers full
of instructive and *admonitive* emblems. — *Barrow*,
Sermons, ii. 370.

Admonitor. s. One who administers admonitions.

That saying [that old age is a return to childhood]
meant only of the weakness of the body, was wrested
for the weakness of mind, by forward children,
weary of the contrivance of their parents, masters,
and other *admonitors*. — *Nobles, Answer to Duver-*
nant's Preface to Gombert.

Conscience is at most times a very faithful, and
very prudent *admonitor*. — *Shenstone*.

Admonitory. adj. After the fashion of an admonitor.

The sentence of reason is either mandatory, *s.*
saying what must be done; or else permissive, declaring
only what may be done; or, thirdly, *admonitory*,
opening what is the most convenient for us to do. —
Hooker.

Admonitory of duty, and exaltative of devotion to
us. — *Barrow, Works*, i. 480.

Admove. v. a. [Lat. *admoveo* = move to.]

Bring one thing to another. *Obsolete.*
If, unto the powder of loadstone or iron, we *ad-*
move the north-pole of the loadstone, the powders,

or small divisions, will erect and conform themselves
thereto. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Adnascent. adj. Growing upon something else.

Rare.
Moss, which is an *adnascent* plant, is to be rubbed,
and scraped off with some instrument of wood, which
may not exaricate the tree. — *Evelyn, Sylva*, ii. 7, § 8.

Adnate. adj. [Lat. *adnatus*, part. of *adnasco* = grow in attachment to anything.]

Growing upon.
Osteologists have very well observed, that the parts
appertaining to the bones, which stand out at a dis-
tance from their bodies, are either the *adnate* or the
cavit parts, either the epiphyses or the apophyses of
the bones. — *Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 176.

Adô. s. [apparently an English equivalent to the French *à faire*. See *Affair*.]

1. Trouble; difficulty.

He took Clitophon prisoner, whom, with much
adô, he kept alive; the Helots being villainously
cruel. — *Sir P. Sidney*.
They moved, and in the end persuaded, with much
adô, the people to bind themselves by solemn oath.
— *Hooker*.

He kept the borders and marches of the pale with
much *adô*; he held many parliaments, wherein sundry
laws were made. — *Sir J. Davies*.
With much *adô*, he jointly kept awake;
Not suffering all his eyes repose to take. — *Dryden*.

2. Bustle; tumult; pretence; show of business.

Let's follow, to see the end of this *adô*.
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, v. 1.

All this *adô* about Adam's fatherhood, and the
greatness of its power, helps nothing to establish
the power of those that govern. — *Locke*.

I made no more *adô*, but took all their seven
points in my target, thus. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
Part I. ii. 4.

We'll keep no great *adô*, a friend or two —
It may be thought we hold him curiously,
Being our kinsman, if we reveal much.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 4.

Come, says Pass, without any more *adô*, 'tis time
to go to breakfast; cats don't live upon dialogues. —
Sir B. L'Estrange.

And what is life, that we should mean? why make
we such *adô*? — *Tennison*.

Adolescence. s. Age between childhood and puberty.

The sons must have a tedious time of childhood
and *adolescence*, before they can either themselves
assist their parents, or encourage them with new
hopes of posterity. — *Beaumont*.

From his earliest *adolescence* he had been em-
ployed in the career of arms. — *Mercator, History of*
the Romans under the Empire, ch. xlv.

Adolescent. s. Adolescence. *Obsolete*

He was far from a boy, that he was a man born,
and at his full stature, if we believe Josephus, who
places him in the last *adolescence*, and makes him
twenty-five years old. — *Sir T. Browne*.

Adolescent. adj. [Lat. *adolescens*, -entis, part. of *adoleo*.] Growing into adolescence.

Schools, unless discipline were doubly strong,
Detain their *adolescent* charge too long.
Cæsar, Tirocinium. (Ord MS.)

Adolescent. s. Young man; youth.

There are two sorts of *adolescents*; the first dureth
until eighteen years, &c. — *Wodroep, French and*
English Grammar, p. 365.

Adors. adv. At doors; at the door. *Obsolete.*

But what, Sir, I beseech ye, was that paper
Your lordship was so studiously employed in,
When you came out *adors*?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Women Pleas'd, iv. 1.

If I get in *adors*, not the power o' the country,
Nor all my aunt's curses shall disembrace me.
Id. Little Thief, v. 1.

The aunt of them came to another of like condi-
tion in like manner, as desiring her company, but so
as she would go out at doors. — *Gataker, Spiritual*
Watch, p. 70.

Adopt. v. a. [Lat. *adopto*.] Take a son by choice; make him a son, who was not so by birth; treat as your own.

We will adopt us sons,
Then virtue shall inherit, and not blood.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

Louis XIV. had adopted his illegitimate chil-
dren into the number of the Princes of blood, and
educated them as such. — *Davidson, Translation of*
Schlosser's History of the Eighteenth Century, 215.

Adopted. part. adj. Taken up as by adoption.

We are seldom at ease from the solicitation of our
natural or adopted desires; but a constant suc-
cession of uneasiness, out of that stock which natural

wants, or acquired habits, have heaped up, take the
will in their turns. — *Locke*.

Adoptedly. adv. After the manner of something adopted.

Adoptedly, as school-maids change their names,
By vain, though apt, affection.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, i. 2.

Adoption. s.

1. Act of adopting, or taking to one's self what is not native.

The adoption of vice has ruined ten times more
young men than natural inclinations. — *Lord Ches-*
terfield.

2. State of being adopted.

My best shall be abused, my reputation shewn at;
I shall not only receive this villainous wrong,
but stand under the adoption of abominable terms,
and by him that does me the wrong. — *Shakespeare*,
Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2.

She purpos'd,
When she had fitted you with her craft, to work
Her son into the adoption of the crown.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 5.

In every act of our Christian worship, we are
taught to call upon him under the endearing char-
acter of our Father, to remind us of our adoption,
that we are made heirs of God, and joint heirs of
Christ. — *Rogers, Sermons*.

Adoptive. adj.

1. Adopted by another, and made his son.

It is impossible an elective monarch should be so
free and absolute as an hereditary; no more than it
is possible for a father to have so full power and in-
terest in an *adoptive* son, as in a natural. — *Bacon*.

Failing all natural or *adoptive* successors, the
Emperor had taken the precaution of inserting the
names of some of the chief nobility, even such as he
was known to have regarded during his lifetime
with distrust and dislike, with the view of concili-
ating their favour towards his descendants, or as an
enjoy display of generosity. — *Atteridge, History of*
the Romans under the Empire, ch. xlii.

2. Applied to person who adopts.

An adopted son cannot cite his *adoptive* father
into court, without his leave. — *Ayliffe, Purgeon*
Juris Canonici.

3. Not native.

a. Of persons.

There cannot be an admission of the *adoptive*,
without a diminution of the fortunes and conditions
of those that are not native subjects of this realm. —
Bacon, Speech in Parliament, Jan. 5.

b. Of things.

To all the duties of evangelical grace, instead of
the *adoptive* and cheerful holiness which our new
alliance with God requires, came servile and thrall-
like fear. — *Milton, Of Reformation in England*, i.

Adorable. adj. Fit to be adored.

On those two, the love of God and our neighbour,
being both the law and the prophets, says the *ador-*
able Author of Christianity; and the Apostle says,
the end of the law is charity. — *Cheyne*.

Adoration. s.

1. External homage paid to the Divinity, distinct from mental reverence.

Solemn and servicable worship we name, for dis-
tinction sake, whatsoever belongeth to the church,
or public service, of God, by way of external *ador-*
ation. — *Hooker*.

It is possible to suppose, that those who believe a
supreme excellent Being, may yet give him no ex-
ternal *adoration* at all. — *Bishop Stillingfleet*.

2. Homage paid to persons in high place or esteem.

O ceremony, shew me but thy worth:
What is thy soul of *adoration*?
Art thou thought else but place, degree, and form,
Craving awe and fear in other men?
Whom thou art less happy, being fear'd,
Than they in fearing.

What drink'st thou oft, instead of homage sweet,
But poison'd flattery? — *Shakespeare, Henry V.* iv. 1.
Two third parts of their voices that are present are
requir'd to him, that either by *adoration* or scrutiny
shall carry it [the papedom] away. — *Sir E. Naulay*,
State of Religion.

The following extract illustrates the re-
mote origin of this word, i.e. from *os*,
or-is = mouth.

A custom subsisted in the Carlovingian court,
that whoever asked or received any boon from
royalty, whoever the sovereign's kins or kinsin, in
token of grateful humility. This mode of adoration
had no relation to 'feudalism.' 'La bouche et les
mains' sufficed: merely as senior the king could
require no more; but the ceremony of testifying
submission, and was rendered with difficulty by
any suppliant for grace or favour. — *Sir F. Pollock*,
History of England and of Normandy, i. 687.

catechist, in their *adult* age, than they were in their minority; as having ever scarce thought of the principles of their religion, when they came to them to avoid correction.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Adult. *s.* Person above the age of infancy, or grown to some degree of strength; sometimes full grown.

It is acknowledged by the most considerable authors of the reformation, as well as others, that the laying on of hands (Heb. vi. 2) does refer to the rite of confirmation. Some practice like this was used amongst the Jews when they admitted *adults* into their synagogues.—*Bishop Compton, Episcopate Letters*, p. 34.

Adult. *part. adj.* Completely grown.

Rare.
And now that we are not only *adult* but ancient Christians, I believe the most acceptable sacrifice we can send up to heaven is prayer and praise.—*Howell, Letters*, l. 6, 32.

Adulter. *v. n.*

1. Commit adultery with another. *Obsolete, rare.*

Than his chaste wife though Beast now know no more,
He *adulter*s still; his thoughts lie with a whore.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, xvi.

2. Stain; pollute.

Shall cock-horse, fat-paunched Milo stain whole stocks
Of well-born sons, with his *adultering* spots?
Milton, Sonnet of Villainy, 2.

Adulterate. *v. n.* Commit adultery. *Obsolete.*

But fortune, Oh!—
She *adulterates* hourly with thine uncle John.
Shakespeare, King John, iii. 1.
Thou shalt not kill, steal, and commit adultery: These have no object, viz. none named whom, from whom, and with whom, we must not kill, steal, nor *adulterate*; because we must make ourselves also the object here, and reflect the commandments upon ourselves; as thus: Thou shalt not kill; first, not thyself, and secondly, not thy neighbour; and so of the rest. *Lightfoot, Miscellany*, p. 261.

Adulterate. *v. a.*

1. Corrupt by some foreign admixture; contaminate.

Common pot-ashes, bought of them that sell it in shops, who are so far as to foolishly knowish as to *adulterate* them with salt-petre, which is much dearer than pot-ashes.—*Boyle.*

Could a man be composed to such an advantage of constitution, that it should not at all *adulterate* the images of his mind; yet this second nature would alter the crisis of his understanding: *Glauville, Novissima Scientifica*, ch. xvi.

The present war has so *adulterated* our tongues with strange words, that it would be impossible for one of our great grandfathers to know what his posterity have been doing. *Spectator*.

2. Change the quality of a thing by admixture with another, without injuring or corrupting. *Rare.*

I have observed many excellent forms of grafting and *adulterating* plants and flowers with infinite such devices.—*Prædium, Experience of his own Times*.

Adulterate. *adj.*

1. Tainted with the guilt of adultery.

I am possess'd with an *adulterate* blot;
My blood is mingled with the crime of lust;
Being strumpeted by thy contagion.
Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

That incestuous, that *adulterate* beast.
Ed. Hamlet, l. 5.

2. Corrupted with some foreign mixture.

It does indeed differ no more than the maker of *adulterate* wax does from the vender of them.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

They will have all their gold and silver, and may keep their *adulterate* copper at home.—*Swift, Miscellanies*.

Adulteration. *s.*

1. Act of adulterating, or corrupting by foreign mixture; contamination.

To make the compound pass for the rich metal simple, is an *adulteration*, or counterfeiting; but if it be done avowedly, and without disguising, it may be a great saving of the richer metal.—*Bacon, Natural History*, no. 788.

2. State of being adulterated or contaminated.

Such translations are like the *adulterations* of the noblest wines, where something of the colour, spirit, and flavour will remain.—*Felton, On the Classics*.

Adulterator. *s.* One who adulterates.

It is well known that the poets, though they were

the prophets of the Pagans; and pretending to a kind of divine inspiration, did otherwise imbue the minds of the vulgar with a certain sense of religion and the notions of morality; yet these, notwithstanding, are the great depravers and *adulterators* of the Pagan Theology.—*Cutworth*, 353. (Orl MS.)

Adulteror. *s.* One who is guilty of adultery.

With what impatience does the muse behold
The wife by her procuring husband sold;
For tho' the law makes null the *adulteror's* deed
Of lands to her, the cuckold may succeed.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

Adulteress. *s.* Woman that commits adultery.

The Spartan lady replied, when she was asked,
What was the punishment for *adulteresses*? There
were no such things here.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Helen's rich attire;
From Argos by the fam'd *adulteress* brought;
With golden flows and whirling foliage wrought.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Adulterine. *adj.* Spurious.

Where is the man that even now upbraided me
with the lawless rejection of ancient records; and
by name would undertake to justify those whom
my epistle taxed for *adulterine*, whereof the canons
of the apostles were a part?—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 15.

The sons of Heremengard, or their partisans,
asserted that Charlot was an *adulterine* husband,
a nuzzler, no brother at all.—*Sir Francis Palgrave, History of England and of Normandy*, l. 271.

Adulterizing. *verbal abs.* Act in the manner of an adulterer. *Obsolete.*

Such things as gave open suspicion of *adulterizing*.
—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*.

Adulterous. *adj.*

1. Guilty of adultery.

The *adulterous* Antony, most large
In his abominations, turns you off,
And gives his potent regiment to a trull,
That uses it against us.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 6.

An *adulterous* person is tied to restitution of the injury, so far as it is repairable; and to make provision for the children, that they may not injure the legitimate.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

Think on whose faith the *adulterous* youth play'd;
Who prais'd, who procur'd the Spartan bride?
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

2. Spurious; corrupt. *Rare.*

Though the genuine writings of that incomparable prince, (that indeed so adulterated by false copies, that little of them was to be understood,) were published not long after; yet did that forest and *adulterous* stuff, translated into most languages of Europe, &c. pass currently.—*Maria Casaubon, Of Credulity*, p. 297.

Some of our kings have made *adulterous* connections abroad, and trucked away, for foreign gold, the interests and glory of their crown.—*Baile, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace*.

Religion itself should ever be carefully distinguished from the conduct of particular religionists; and not reproached, as it too often happens, with those *adulterous* and foreign mixtures which have so large a share in many supposed religious characters.—*Chester, Philomela*, conv. 4.

Adulterously. *adv.* With the guilt of adultery.

Upon this principle all must abstain from marrying, because some husbands and wives have *adulterously* professed that holy covenant.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Modesty*, p. 22.

Abundant reason there is—that no man should be allowed *adulterously* to take to wife her, that is at the same time the wife of another.—*Prideaux, Life of Mahomet*, p. 132.

Adultery. *s.*

1. Act of violating the bed of a married person.

All thy domestic griefs at home be left,
The wife's *adultery*, with the servant's theft:
And (tho' most racking thought which can intrude),
Forget false friends, and their ingratitude.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

The term *adulteries* chiefly relates to the Jews, who being nationally espoused to God by covenant, every sin of theirs was in a peculiar manner spiritual *adultery*.—*South*.

2. Adulteration; corruption. *Rare.*

Give me a book, give me a face,
That makes simplicity a grace;
Robes loosely flowing, hair as free;
Such sweet neglect more taketh me,
Than all the *adulteries* of art;
They strike mine eyes, but not my heart.
B. Jonson, Epicæne, l. 1.

Adumbrate. *v. a.* [Lat. *adumbratus*, part. of *adumbrare*.] *Obsolete.*

1. Give a faint resemblance, like that which

shadows afford to the bodies which they represent; shadow out.

Heaven is designed for our reward, as well as rescue; and therefore is *adumbrated* by all those positive excellencies which can endure or recommend. *Dr. H. More, Theory of Christian Piety*.

2. Overshadow.

Her harmonious limbs
Sustained no more but a most subtle veil,
That hung on them, as it durst not assail
Their different concord; for the weakest air
Could raise it swelling from her beauties fair;
Nor did it cover, but *adumbrate* only
Her most heart-piercing parts, that a blest eye
Might see, as it did shew, fearfully,
All that all-else-deserving paradise:
It was no blue as the most breeding skies.
Marlowe, Hero and Leander.

Adumbration. *s.*

1. Act of adumbrating, or giving a slight and imperfect representation. See *Adumbrate*.

To make some *adumbration* of that we mean, is rather an evasion or confusion of the air, than an elision or action of the same.—*Bacon, Natural History*, no. 157.

2. Slight and imperfect representation of a thing; faint sketch.

The observers view but the back-side of the hangings; the right one is on the other side the grave; and our knowledge is but like those broken cups; at best a most confused *adumbration*.—*Glauville, Novissima Scientifica*.

Those of the first sort have some *adumbration* of the rational nature, as vegetables have of the sensative.—*Sir M. Hale, Description of Mankind*.

In distracted black-necked phantasies, *adumbrations* of yet higher and higher allures, hover stupendously in the back-ground.—*Carlyle, The Diamond Necklace*.

Adunation. *s.* Bringing together as one, or as a unit, objects which were originally either two or more than two. *Rare.*

Before the *adunation* in the Virgin's womb, the godhead and manhood were two natures. *Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Gardiner*, p. 352.

You say that Gelasius directed his arguments of the two natures in man, and of the two natures in the sacrament, chiefly against the Eutychians, to prove the nature of man to remain in Christ after the *adunation*; whosoever readeth Gelasius shall find otherwise.—*Butt*, p. 353.

When, by glaciation, wood, straw, dust, and water, are supposed to be united into one lump, the cold does not cause any real union or *adunation*, but only hardening the aqueous parts of the liquor into ice; the other bodies, being accidentally present in that liquor, are frozen up in it, but not really united. *Boyle*.

Adunicity. *s.* Crookedness; flexure inwards; hookedness. *Rare.*

There can be no question but the *adunicity* of the pinnaces and beaks of the hawks is the cause of the great and habitual immorality of those animals.—*Ascham and Pape, Martinus Scribitur*.

Adunogue. *adj.* Crooked; bending inwards; hooked. *Obsolete.*

The birds that are specklers, are parrots, jays, daws, and ravens; of which parrots have an *adunogue* bill, but the rest not.—*Bacon, Natural History*, no. 238.

Her face was flat, and very much like an owl's; and her nose *adunogue*, like an overgrown eagle's beak.—*Guyton, Notes on Don Quixote*, iii. 2.

Aduro. *v. n.* Burn up. *Obsolete.*

Such a degree of heat, which both neither melt nor sear, doth mellow, and *aduro* adure.—*Bacon, Natural History*, no. 319.

Adurent. *adj.* Burning; heating. *Rare.*

The spirit of nitre is less *adurent* than salt.—*Bacon, Natural History*, no. 440. (Orl MS.)

Adust. *adj.* [Lat. *adustus*, part. of *aduro* = burn.]

1. Burn up; hot as with fire; scorched.

By this means the virtual heat of the water will enter; and such a heat as will not make the body *adust*, or fragile.—*Bacon*.

Which with torrid heat,
And vapours as the Libyan air *adust*,
Began to parch that temperate clime.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 634.

2. It is generally now applied in a medicinal or philosophical sense, to the complexion and humours of the body.

Such humours are *adust*, as, by long heat, become of a hot and fiery nature, as choler, and the like.—*Quincy*.

To ease the soul of the oppressive weight,
This quills an empire, that embroils a state.
The same *adust* complexion has impell'd
Charles to the convent, Philip to the field. *Pope*.

Advanced. *part. adj.* *Obsolete.*

1. Burnt; scorched; dried with fire.

Nepharious and vitious foam
They found, they mingled, and with subtle art,
Concocted, and *advanced*, they reduc'd
To blackest grain, and into coarse convolv'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 512.

2. Hot, as the complexion.

They are but the fruits of *advanced* choler, and the
evaporations of a vindictive spirit.—*Hawell*.

Advation. *s.* Act of burning up, or drying:
(as by fire).

Others will have them [the symptoms of melancholy] come from the diverse *advation* of the four humours.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 191.
This is ordinarily a consequent of a burning colligative fever, the softer parts being melted away, the heat continuing its *advation*, upon the drier and fleshy parts, changes into a marcid fever.—*Harvey, On Consumptions*.

Advance. *v. a.* [*N. Fr. avancer.*]

1. Put forward.

Now morn, her rosy steps in th' eastern clime
Advancing, sow'd the earth with orient pearl.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 1.

2. Raise to preferment; aggrandize.

The declaration of the greatness of Mordecai, wherunto the king *advanced* him.—*Esther*, x. 2.

3. Improve.

What laws can be advis'd more proper and effectual
to *advance* the nature of man to its highest
perfection, than these precepts of Christianity?—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

4. Heighten; grace; give lustre to.

As the calling dignifies the man, so the man much
more *advances* his calling. As an argument, though it
warms the body, has a return with an advantage,
being much more warmed by it.—*South, Sermons*.

5. Forwards, accelerate.

These three last were slower than the ordinary
Indian wheat of itself; and this culture did rather
retard than *advance*.—*Bacon*.

6. Propose; offer to the public; bring to
view or notice.

Phedon I light, quoth he, and do *advance*
My ancestry from famous Cornelia.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

I dare not *advance* my opinion against the judg-
ment of so great an author; but I think it fair to
leave the decision to the publick.—*Dryden*.

Some never *advance* a judgment of their own,
But catch the spreading notion of the town. *Pope*.

7. Pay beforehand; lay down money before
it is due.

Henry VI. at any rate was, with all his piety, as
great a patron of the alchemists as Edward III. had
been before him. These impostors practised with
abundant success upon his weakness and credulity,
repeatedly inducing him to *advance* them money
wherewith to prosecute their idle operations.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, i. 368.

Advance. *v. n.*

1. Come forward.

At this the youth, whose vent'rous soul
No fears of magic art controul,
Advanced in open sight, *Parnell*.

2. Make improvement.

They who would *advance* in knowledge, and not
deceive and swill themselves with a little articu-
lated air, should not take words for real entities in
nature, till they can frame clear and distinct ideas
of those entities.—*Locke*.

But when such tribes *advance* into the agricul-
tural state, they, for the first time, use a food of
which not only the appearance, but the very exist-
ence, seems to be the result of their own act.—*Buckle, Resources for investigating History*.

The marked tendency of *advancing* civilization is
to strengthen our belief in the universality of order,
of method, and of law.—*Ibid.*

Advance. *s.*

1. Act of coming forward.

All the foot were put into Abingdon, with a resolu-
tion to quit or defend, the town according to the
manner of the enemy's *advance* towards it.—*Lord Clarendon*.

No, like the sun's *advance*, your titles show;
Which, as he rises, does the warmer grow. *Waller*.

2. Tendency to come forward to meet a
lover; act of invitation.

In vain are all the practis'd wiles,
In vain those eyes would love impart;
Not all th' *advances*, all the smiles,
Can move one unrelucting heart. *Walsh*

His genius was below
The skill of every common beau;
Who, tho' he cannot spell, is wiso
Enough to read a lady's eyes;
And will each accidental glance
Interpret for a kind *advance*. *Swift*.

He has described the unworthy passion of the
godless Gylpno, and the indecent *advances* he
made to detain him from his own country. —*Pope*.
That prince applied himself first to the church of
England, and upon their refusal to fall in with his
measures, made the like *advances* to the Dissenters.
—*Swift*.

3. Gradual progression; rise from one point
to another.

Our Saviour rais'd the ruler's daughter, the widow
Mae, and Lazarus; the first of these, who he had
just expired, the second, as he was, carried to the
grave on his bier; and the third, after he had been
some time buried. And having, by these gradual
advances, manifested his divine power, he at last
exerted the highest and most glorious degree of it,
and rais'd himself also by his own all-quickening
virtue, and according to his own express prediction
—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Men of study and thought, that reason right, are
lovers of truth, do make no great *advances* in
their discoveries of it.—*Locke*.

Next to the capital, but next at an immense dis-
tance, stood Bristol, then the first English seaport,
and Norwich, then the first English manufacturing
town. Both have since that time been far
stripped by younger rivals; yet both have made great
positive *advances*. The population of Bristol has
quadrupled. The population of Norwich has more
than doubled. *Macaulay, History of England*, v. iii.

4. Improvement; progress towards perfec-
tion.

The principle and object of the greatest impor-
tance in the world to the good of mankind, and of
the *advance* and perfecting of human nature.—*Sir M. Hale*.

5. Money given beforehand, or in part of a
greater sum.

Advance, in commerce, denotes money paid before
goods are delivered, work done, or business per-
formed.—*Rees's Cyclopaedia*, sub voce.

In advance. Beforehand.

They did not wait to examine your conduct, nor
to be determined by experience, but gave you a gen-
eros credit for the future blessings of your reign,
and paid you in *advance* the dearest tribute of their
affection.—*Junius, To the King*, Dec. 1789.

Advantageable. *adj.* Capable of being *ad-
vanc'd*. *Obsolete*.

Some terrestrial animals are *advantageable* by indus-
try and disciplined acts to great perfection. —*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind*, 311. (Ord MS.)

Advanced. *part. adj.* In the van of intel-
lectual progress.

It needs but to contrast the less *advanced* men of
science with the more *advanced*, to see that the
process of making groups, which the first pursu-
with but little perception of its ultimate use, is pur-
sued by the last with clear ideas of its value as a
means of achieving higher objects.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, pt. iii. ch. i. p. 340.

His [Philip's] mind was early stored with the
most *advanced* strategic ideas of the day and thrown
into the track of reflection, comparison, and inven-
tion, on the art of war.—*Grote, History of Greece*,
pt. ii. ch. lxxvii.

Among the more *advanced* European thinkers
there is, however, a growing opinion that both doc-
trines are wrong, or, at all events, that we have no
sufficient evidence of their truth.—*Buckle, History of
Civilization in England*, p. 12.

Advancement. *s.*

1. Act of coming forward.

This refinement makes daily *advancements*, and,
I hope, in time, will raise our language to the ut-
most perfection.—*Swift*.

2. State of being advanced; preferment;
promotion.

And so the ancestor and all his heirs,
Though they in number pass the stars of Heaven,
Are still but one; his forerunners are theirs,
And unto them are his *advancements* given.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul, § 8.

The Pericles of the North,
Finding his usurpation most unjust,
Endeavour'd his *advancement* to the throne.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 5.

3. Act of advancing another.

In his own grace he doth exalt himself
More than in your *advancement*. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, v. 3.

4. Improvement; promotion to a higher state
of excellence.

Nor can we conceive it unwelcome unto those
worthies, who endeavour the *advancement* of learn-
ing.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

5. Settlement on a wife. *Obsolete*.

The jointure or *advancement* of the lady was the
third part of the principality of Wales.—*Bacon*.

Advancer. *s.* One that advances anything:
promoter; forwarder. *Obsolete*.

Soon after the death of a great officer who was
judged no *advancer* of the king's matters, the king
said to his solicitor, Tell me truly, what say you of
your cousin that is gone?—*Bacon*.

The reporters are greater *advancers* of defama-
tory designs than the very first contrivers.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Advantage. *s.* [*Fr. avantage.*]

1. Superiority; (with over).

In the practical prudence of managing such gifts
the laity may have some *advantage* over the clergy;
whose experience is, and ought to be, less of this
world than the others.—*Bishop Sprat*.

With of.

All other sorts and sets of men would evidently
have the *advantage* of us, and a much surer title to
happiness than we.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

2. Opportunity; favour of circumstances;
superiority so obtained.

The common law hath left them this benefit,
whereof they make *advantage*, and wrest it to their
bad purposes. *Spenser, State of Ireland*.
Great malice, backed with a great interest, yet
can have no *advantage* of a man, but from his own
expectations of something that is without him.—*South, Sermons*.

Give me *advantage* of some brief discourse
With Desdemona alone. *Shakespeare, Othello*, iii. 1.
Like jewels to *advantage* set. *Waller*.

A face which is over-flushed appears to *ad-
vantage* in the deepest scarlet, and the darkest
complexion is not a little alleviated by a black hood.—*Addison*.

With take.

But specially he took *advantage* of the night for
such privy attempts, inasmuch that the bruit of his
murderness was spread every where.—*2 Macabees*,
viii. 7.

The clergy took *advantage* of this disposition; and
the result was, that before the middle of the seventh
century the spiritual classes possessed more influ-
ence in Spain than in any other part of Europe.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, p. 11.

3. Superior excellence.

A man born with such *advantage* of constitution
that it nullifies not the injuries of his mind.—*Glanville*.

4. Gain; profit.

For then saidst, What advantage will it be unto
thee, and what profit shall I have, if I be cleansed
from my sin?—*Job*, xiv. 3.

Certain it is, that *advantage* now sits in the room
of conscience, and steers all. *South, Sermons*.

The professed object of the work is to urge the
necessity of a reform in the mode of philosophizing,
and to induce men in the undertaking by a presen-
tation of the vast *advantages* which it offered.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*.

5. Overplus, something more than the mere
lawful gain.

We owe thee much; within this wall of flesh
There is a soul counts thee her creditor,
And with *advantage* means to pay thy love.
Shakespeare, King John, iii. 3.

But hear you:
Methought, you said, you neither lend nor borrow
Upon *advantage*. *Id., Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

Preponderation on one side of the com-
parison.

Much more should the consideration of this pat-
tern arm us with patience against ordinary calamities;
especially if we consider his example with this
advantage, that though his sufferings were widely
undeserved, and npt for himself but for us, yet he
bore them patiently.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Advantage. *v. a.*

1. Benefit.

Convey what I will set down to my lady; it shall
advantage thee more than ever the bearing of letter
did.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, iv. 2.
The trial hath endamag'd thee no way,
Rather more honour left, and more esteem;
Me naught *advantag'd*, missing what I aim'd at.
Milton, Paradise Regain'd, iv. 206.

The great business of the sonnet being to make us
take notice of what hints or *advantages* the body, it
is wisely ordered by nature that pain should accom-
pany the reception of several ideas.—*Locke*.

We should have pursued some other way, more
effectual, for distressing the common enemy, and
advantaging ourselves.—*Swift*.

2. Promote; bring forward; gain ground to.

The stoics that opinioned the souls of wise men
dwelt about the moon, and those of fools wandered
about the earth, *advantaged* the conceit of this ef-
fect.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

To ennoble it with the spirit that inspires the
Royal Society, were to *advantage* it in one of the
best capacities in which it is improvable.—*Glanville, Synopsis Scientiæ*.

Advantageable. *adj.* Capable of being

turned to advantage; profitable; convenient; gainful. *Rare*.

As it is *advantageable* to a physician to be called to the cure of declining disease, so it is for a commander to suppress a sedition which has passed the night.—*Sir J. Haywood*.

Advantageous, part. adj. Possessed of advantages; commodiously situated or disposed. *Rare*.

In the most *advantaged* tempers, this disposition is but comparative; whereas the most of men labour under disadvantages which nothing can rid them of.—*Glaucilla*.

Advantage-ground, s. Ground which gives superiority, and opportunities of annoyance or resistance.

This excellent man, who stood not upon the *advantage-ground* before, from the time of his promotion to the archbishoprick provoked or underwent the envy, and reproach, and mislike of men of all qualities and conditions; who agreed in nothing else.—*Lord Clarendon*.

Advantageous, adj. Of advantage; profitable; useful; opportune; convenient.

The time of sickness or affliction is, like the cool of the day to Adam, a season of peculiar propriety for the voice of God to be heard; and may be improved into a very *advantageous* opportunity of begotting or increasing spiritual life.—*Hammond*.

Here perhaps some *advantageous* net may be achieved by sudden onset; either with bell-fire To waste his whole creation, or possess All as our own. *Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 362.*

With *to*, in relation to *pro*.

Since Every painter paints himself in his own works, 'tis *advantageous* to him to know himself, to the end that he may cultivate those talents which make his genius.—*Dryden*.

Advantageously, adv. Conveniently; opportunely; profitably.

It was *advantageously* situated, there being an easy passage from it to India, by sea.—*Arbuthnot*.

Advantageousness, s. Attribute suggested by advantageous.

The last property, which qualifies God for the first object of adoration, is the *advantageousness* of his to us, both in the present and the future life.—*Boyle, Seraphic Love*.

Advène, v. n. [Lat. *advēnio*; from *ad* to, *venio* come.] Accede to something; become part of something else, without being essential; be superadded. *Obsolete*.

A cause considered in judicature is styled an accidental cause; and the accidental of any act is said to be whatever *advēnio* to the act itself already substantiated.—*Ayliffe, Pargson Juris Consult.*

Advēnt, adj. Advēning; coming from outward causes; superadded.

Being thus divided from truth in themselves, they are yet further removed by *advēnt* deception; for they are daily mocked into error by subtler deivers.—*Sir T. Browne, Virgile Eclogues*.

It is to suppose the soul a distinct substance from the body, and extrinsically *advēnt*, is a great error in philosophy, almost all the world hath been mistaken.—*Gauvaille, Vanity of Dogmatism*.

Advēnt, s.

1. Four weeks before Christmas; i. e. the four weeks before the *coming* of our Lord.

The lessons and services, therefore, for the four first Sundays in his liturgical year propose to our meditations the two-fold *advēnt* of our Lord Jesus Christ; teaching us that it is he who was to come and did come to redeem the world; and that it is he who shall come again to be our Judge.—*Bishop Horne*.

Before 'Christians' are appointed four '*Advēnt*' Sundays, so called, because the design of them is to prepare us for a religious commemoration of the '*Advēnt*,' or coming of Christ in the flesh. *Wheatley, National Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer*.

It is the drift and design of this epistle (Rom. xiii. 8), to induce us to lay aside all wicked and sinful practices that unfit us for the coming of our Saviour; and to adorn ourselves with all those graces and virtues that serve to qualify us for his *advēnt*, and to prepare us for the great festival of his nativity.—*Dr. Hale*.

2. Used simply for *arrival*.

But with the *advēnt* of the empire all this was destined to undergo a complete change, though it could not arrive immediately.—*Mercator, History of the Romans under the Empire*, ch. xxxv.

Advēntine, adj. Advēntitious; extrinsically added; coming from outward causes. *Obsolete, rare*.

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As for the peregrine heat, it is thus far true, that, if the proportion of the *advēntine* heat be greatly predominant to the natural heat and spirits of the body, it tendeth to dissolution or notable alteration.—*Bacon*.

Advēntitious, adj. Accidental; supervenient; extrinsically added, not essentially inherent.

Diseases of continuance get an *advēntitious* strength from custom, besides their material cause from the humours.—*Barnes*.

If his blood boil, and the *advēntitious* fire Raised by high meats, and higher wines, require To temper and allay the burning heat; Waters are brought. *Dryden*.

The old man had no doubt become stale and wearisome to his feivorous countrymen; a damp had been cast over their spirits by the dull shade of a monotonous rule, which had long ceased to be reformed by any gleams of *advēntitious* splendour.—*Mercator, History of the Romans under the Empire*, ch. xli.

This well-earned laurel may serve to irritate the interior of the *advēntitious* system and excite the secretion on which the parasite subsists. *Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, vol. iv.

It might be thought that, as the original articles in newspapers are all anonymous, they would pass merely for the intrinsic value of the facts and arguments which they contain, and that they would be devoid of any extrinsic and *advēntitious* authority.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, Influence of Authority*, ch. ix.

The Emperor, a youth, with all the disadvantages of youth, the passions and weaknesses of a boy born to Empire, but with none of that *advēntitious* and romantic interest which might attach the generous to his cause. *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. vii. ch. ii.

Advēntious, adj. Advēntitious. *Obsolete, originally rare*.

I have assigned to summary philosophy the inquiry touching the operation of the relative and *advēntious* characters of offences.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, b. ii.

Advēntive, s. Thing or person that comes from without. *Obsolete, rare*.

That the natives be not so many, but that there may be elbow-room enough for them, and for the *advēntive* subs.—*Bacon*.

Advēntive, s. Enterprise; undertaking. *Obsolete, rare*.

Act a brave work, call it thy last *advēnture*. *B. Jonson, Epigram*

Advēntual, adj. Relating to the season of advent.

I do also daily use one other collect; as, namely, the collects *advēntu*, quadragesimal, paschal, or pentecostal, for their proper seasons.—*Bishop Sanderson*.

Advēnture, s. [Fr. *aventure*.]

1. Accident; chance; hazard.

The general summation three estates; one desperate of success, and not desirous to dispute the defence, presently yielded; but two stood upon their *advēnture*.—*Sir J. Haywood*.

2. Proceeded by at all. Haphazard.

Blows flew at all *advēntures*, wounds and death given and taken unexpected; many scarce known their enemies from their friends. *Sir J. Haywood*.

Where the mind does not perceive probable connection, there men's opinions are the effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating at all *advēntures*, without choice and without direction.—*Locke*.

Advēnture, v. n. Try the chance; dare.

Be not avery. Most mighty princess, that I have *advēntured* To try your taking of a false report. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline*, l. 7

The tender and delicate woman among you, which would not *advēnture* to set the sole of her foot upon the ground, for delicateness and tenderness. *Acts, xxviii. 28.*

Advēnture, v. a. Put into the power of chance; risk.

For my father fought for you, and *advēntured* his life for, and delivered you out of the hand of Midian. *Judges*, ix. 17.

Advēnturer, s. One who undertakes, or is inclined to, adventures.

a. In a good sense.

He is a great *advēnturer*, said he. That hath his sword through hard assay forgone. *Spenser*.

The kings of England did not make the conquest of Ireland; it was begun by particular *advēnturers*, and other venturers, who came to seek their fortunes.—*Sir J. Davies*.

He intended to hazard his own action, that so the more easily he might win *advēnturers*, who else were like to be less forward. *Sir W. Raleigh*.

Had it not been for the British, which the late wars drew over, and *advēnturers* or soldiers waited

here, Ireland had, by the last war and plague, been left destitute.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Their wealthy trade from pirate's rapine free, Our merchants shall no more *advēnture* be. *Dryden*.

The Ionians led the way; and the city of Chios in Euboea, perhaps originally inhabited by an Ionian race, but which is said to have received Athenian settlers both before and after the Trojan war, sent out, if not the first Greek *advēnturer* who explored the Italian and Sicilian coast, yet the first who were known to have gained a permanent footing there.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. xii.

Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece, ch. xii. But it is singular that, according to the common calculation, for three centuries no *advēnturers* followed in the same track. *Ibid.*

b. In a bad sense.

No apprehension is to be expected from the suffrage of the religiousists, by the factions incendiary, by the rascals *advēnturers*, by the ruthless oppressor, or by the sanguinary and tyrannous conqueror, when beset with titles and laden with spoils, and rocking with the blast of fellow Christians and fellow men, he calls himself the saviour of his country.—*De Poir, Spital Sermon*.

Advēnturers, s. Female adventurer.

It might be very well for my Lady Barrecares, my Lady Tullio, Mrs. Rute Crawley in the country, and other ladies who had come into contact with Mrs. Rowdon Crawley, to cry fit at the idea of the odious little *advēnturers* making her empty before the Secretary, and to declare, that if their good Queen Charlotte had been alive, she never would have admitted such an extremely ill-calculated personage into her classic drawing-room.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, ch. xliiii.

Advēnturous, adj.

1. Inclined to adventures; bold, daring, courageous.

At hand and sea, in many a doubtful fight, Was never known a more *advēnturous* knight; Whom'er drew his sword, and always for the right. *Dryden*.

England has no such man to show; not that she wanted men of sincere piety, of deep learning, of steady and *advēnturous* courage. *Marcus, Essays, Holman's Constitutional History*.

Among nations where the richness of the climate renders a highly carbonized diet essential, there is for the most part displayed, even in the infancy of society, a bolder and more *advēnturous* character than we find among these other nations whose ordinary nutriment, being highly oxidised, is easily obtained, and indeed is supplied to them, by the bounty of nature, gratuitously and without a struggle. *Bach, History of Civilization in England*, p. 58.

2. Full of risk, which it requires courage to meet; (applied to things).

But I've already troubled you too long, Nor dare attempt a more *advēnturous* song. My humble verse demands a softer theme, A painted meadow, or a purine stream. *Addison*.

Advēntureously, adv. In an adventurous manner; boldly; daringly.

They are both honest, and so would this be, if he durst shed any thing *advēntureously*.—*Shakspeare, Henry V. i.*

Advēnture, s. Same as Avenue. *Obsolete*.

Then the lady made me rise, and (through an *advēnture* that conveyed the light into the cavern) led me by the hand into a spacious hall.—*History of France*, (Nares.)

Advērb, s. [Lat. *advērbium*.] See extract.

An *advērb* is a word joined to a verb or adjective, and solely applied to the use of qualifying and restraining the latitude of their signification, by the intimation of some circumstance thereof; as of quality, manner, degree. *Clarke, Latin Grammar*.

Advērbial, adj.

1. Having the quality or structure of an advērb.

The words 'when,' and 'where,' and all other of the same nature, such as 'whence, whither, whenever, wherever,' &c., may be called *advērbial* conjunctions, because they participate the nature both of adverbs and conjunctions.—*Harris, Hermes*, ii.

Supposing 'lively' *advērbial*, as was no common, 'displayed' will connect with 'portraiture,' that is, portraiture lively displayed.—*T. Warton, Note to B. Parnassus*, v. 159.

2. Prono to make use of adverbs.

He is wonderfully *advērbial* in his profession.—*Tutler*, no. 191.

Advērbially, adv. After the manner of an advērb.

I should think *atque* was joined *advērbially* with *tamen*, did Virgil make use of so equivalent a syntax. *Addison*.

Advērsaria, s. [Lat.] Commonplace-book.

These parchment-books are supposed to have been St. Paul's *advērsaria*.—*Bishop Bull, Sermons*.

Adversary. *s.* Opponent; antagonist; enemy: (generally applied to those that have verbal or judicial quarrels; as controversialists or litigants: sometimes to an opponent in single combat).

Yet am I woe, as the adversary
I come to cope. *Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 3.*
Those rites and ceremonies of the church, therefore, which were the self-same now that they were when holy and virtuous men maintained them against profane and detesting adversaries, her own children lay in division. — Hooker.

Meanwhile, the adversary of God and man, . . .
Puts on swift wings. *Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 629.*
An adversary makes a stricter search into us, and discovers every flaw and imperfection in our tempers. A friend exaggerates a man's virtues; an enemy inflames his crimes. — Addison.

Adversary. *adj.* Opposite; adverse; hostile. *Rare.*

An unvanquishable fort against the impressions and assaults of all adversary powers. *Bishop King!*

Adversative. *adj.*

1. Causing, or indicating, an opposition.

Two members of one and the same sentence, connected with the adversative particle *but*. *Northampton, Miscellaneous, p. 4.*

2. In Grammar.

Of these disjunctives some are simple, some *adversative*; simple, as when we say, 'either it is day, or it is night'; *adversative*, as when we say, 'it is not day, but it is night.' The difference between these is, that the simple do no more than merely disjoin; the *adversative* disjoin, with an opposition concomitant. *Barbauld, Horæ, ii.*

Adverse. *adj.* [Lat. *adversus*.]

1. Acting with contrary directions: (as, two bodies in collision).

As when two polar winds blowing adverse,
Upon the Cronian sea, together drive
Mountains of ice. *Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 390.*
With adverse blast up-turms them from the south,
Notes and Aërs. *Ibid, x. 701.*

A cloud of smoke envelopes either host,
And all at once the combatants are lost;
Darkling they join adverse and shock unseem;
Cousers with couers jostling, men with men. *Dryden.*

2. *Figuratively.* Contrary to the wish or desire; calamitous; afflictive; pernicious: (opposed to *prosperous*).

What if he hath decess'd, that I shall first
Be try'd in humble state, and things adverse:
By tribulations, injuries, insults,
Contempts, and scorns, and snares, and violence. *Milton, Paradise Regain'd, iii. 138.*

Some the prevailing malice of the great,
Unhappy wren, or adverse fate,
Sunk deep into the gulphs of an afflicted state. *Lord Roscommon.*

He liv'd, we are told, to experience sport of adverse fortune, the particulars of which have fall'd to descend to us. — *Mercator, History of the Romans under the Emperors, ch. xlii.*

3. Personally opponent: (applied to the person who counteracts another, or contests anything).

Will she saw her father was grown her adverse party; and yet her fortune such, as she must favour her rivals. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

Adverse. *v. a.* Oppose. *Obsolete, rare.*

That was a pessenger,
Towheple to that other Perser
Of that fortune him should adverse,
Guerr, *Confession Amantis, ii.*

Adversely. *adv.* In an adverse manner; oppositely; unfortunately.

What I think, I utter, and spend my malice in my breath. If the drink you give me touch my palate adverse, I make a crooked face at it. — *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, ii. 1.*

Adverseness. *s.* Opposition.

Against which allegations, M. Parsons himself, a man known unto you for his malignity and *adverseness*, could take no exceptions. — *Bishop Morton, Diocæpæ, p. 224.*

A seeming *adverseness* of events to his endeavours. — *Barrow, Sermons, i. 15.*

Adversion. *s.* Animadversion. *Obsolete.*

The sentiment undoubtedly produced the words, without *adversion* to the language of any preceding writer. — *Scott, Essays, p. 238.* (Ord MS.)

Adversity. *s.*

1. State of unhappiness; misery.

We use not to say men are in *adversity*, whenever they feel any small hindrance of their welfare in this world, but when some notable affliction or cross, some great calamity or trouble, befalleth them. — *Hooker.*

Sweet are the uses of *adversity*.
Which like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.

Shakespeare, As you like it, ii. 1.
A remembrance of the good use he had made of prosperity, contributed to support his mind under the heavy weight of *adversity* which then lay upon him. — *Bishop Atterbury.*

2. That which, being in opposition to our wishes, creates affliction; misfortune.

Let me embrace these sour *adversities*.
For woe men say, it is the wisest course. *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 1.*

Advert. *v. n.* [Lat. *ad* - to, *verto* - turn.]
Attend to; regard; observe: (with *to*).

The mind of man being not capable at once to *advert* to more than one thing, a particular view and examination of such an innumerable number of vast bodies will afford matter of admiration. — *Ray, On the Creation.*

Now to the universal whole *advert*;
The earth regard us of that whole a part;
In which wide frame more noble worlds abound;
Witness, ye glorious orbs, which hung around. *Sir R. Blackmore.*

With upon.

While they pretend to *advert* upon one libel, they set up another. — *Indication of the Duke of Guise: 1685.*

Advert. *v. a.* Regard; advise; consider attentively.

So though the soul, the time she doth *advert*
The body's passions, takes herself to die;
Yet death now finish'd, she can well convert
Herself to other thoughts. *Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, iv. 39.*

I can no more, but in my name, *advert*
All earthly powers beware of tyrant's heart.
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 462.

Advertence. *s.* Attention to; regard to; consideration: (with *to*).

Christianity may make Archimedes his challenge; give it but where it may set its foot; allow it but a *sober advertence* to its proposals, and it will move the whole world. — *Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Anciently used without *to*.

Although the body sat among them there,
Her *advertence* is always elix where;
For Troilus full fast he rose sought,
Withoutin word, on him always she thought. *Chaucer, Troilus and Criseyde, iv. 698.*

Advertency. *s.* Same as *Advertence*.
Attention; regard; heedfulness.

Too much *advertency* is not your habit, or else you had fled from that text as from a rock. — *Swift.*

Advertent. *adj.* Attentive; vigilant; heedful.

This requires choice parts, great attention of mind, sequestration from the importunity of secular engagements, and a long *advertent* and deliberate conversion of consequences. — *Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Advertise. *v. a.*

1. Inform another; give intelligence: (with an accusative of the person informed).

The bishop did require a respite,
Wherein he might the king his *advertise*,
Whether our daughter were legitimate. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII. ii. 4.*

As I by friends am well *advertis'd*,
Sir Edmund Courtenay, and the haughty prelate,
With many more confederates, are in arms. *Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 4.*

The king was not so shallow, nor so ill *advertis'd*,
as not to perceive the intention of the French king. — *Bacon.*

I hope ye will *advertise* me fairly of what they dislike. *Sir K. Digby.*

2. Inform; give notice: (with *of*).

Forlatus, understanding that Solyma expected more assured advertisement, unto the other Bassus declared the death of the emperor, of which they *advertis'd* Solyma: bringing those letters with all their hands and seals. — *Kneller, History of the Turks.*

They were to *advertise* the chief hero of the distresses of his subjects, occasioned by his absence. — *Dryden.*

With upon. *Rare.*

I need not mention the several proprietors of Dr. Anderson's pills: nor take notice of the many satirical works of this nature, so frequently published by Dr. Clarke, who has the confidence to *advertise* upon that buried knight, my very worthy friend, Sir William Baul; but I shall not interpose in their quarrel; Sir William can give him his own advertisement, that in the judgment of the impartial are as well penned as the Doctor's. — *Talbot, no. 224.* (Ord MS.)

3. Promulgate as an advertisement.

Advertise both in every newspaper; and let it not be your fault or mine, if our countrymen will not take warning. — *Swift.*

Advertisement. *s.*

1. Instruction; admonition.

'Tis all men's office to speak patience
To those that wring under the load of sorrow;
But to man's virtue nor sufficiency,
To be no moral, when he shall endure
The like himself: therefore give me no counsel;
My griefs cry louder than advertisement. *Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1.*

Cyrus was once minded to have put Croesus to death, but hearing him report the *advertisement* of Solon, he spared his life. — *Abbot, Description of the World.*

2. Intelligence; information.

Then, as a cunning prince that useth spies,
If they return no news, doth nothing know;
But if they make advertisement of lies,
The prince's counsel all awry do go. *Sir John Davies.*

He had received advertisement, that the party, which was sent for his relief, had received some brush, which would much retard their march. — *Lord Clarendon.*

The drum and trumpet, by their several sounds serve for many kinds of *advertisements*, in military affairs: the bells serve to proclaim a scare-dre; and, in some places, water-bells; the departure of a man, woman, or child; time of divine service; the hour of the day; day of the month. — *Holder.*

3. Notice of anything published in a paper of intelligence.

The principal minister using a decent cope, and being assisted with the gospeller and epistler agreeably, according to the *advertisement's* published name of *Eliza*. — *Recreastiall Conventions and Canons.*

It is my custom, in a dearth of news, to entertain myself with these recollections of *advertisements* that appear at the end of all our public prints. — *Talbot, no. 224.*

Advertiser. *s.*

1. One that gives intelligence or information.

The great skill in an *advertiser* is chiefly seen in the style which he makes use of. He is to mention the universal extent, or general reputation, of things that were never heard of. — *Talbot, no. 221.*

2. Paper in which advertisements are published.

They have drawn through columns of gazettes and *advertisers* for a century together. — *Burke, Works, ii. 13.*

Advertising. *verbal adv.* Active in getting intelligence; monetary.

As I was then
Advertising, and holy to your business,
Not changing heart with habit, I am still
Attorn'd at your service. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, v. 1.*

Advice. *s.* [Fr. *advis*.]

1. Counsel; instruction: (except that instruction implies superiority, and *advice* may be given by equals or inferiors).

Break we our match up, and by my *advice*,
Let us impart what we have seen to night
Unto young Hamlet; for, upon my life,
This spirit, dumb to us, will speak to him. *Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 1.*

O troubled weak, and coward, as thou art!
Without thy poor *advice*, the halting heart
To worse extremes with swifter steps would run;
Not saved by virtue, yet by vice undone. *Prior.*

2. Reflection; prudent consideration: (as, he always acts with *good advice*).

What he hath won, that he hath fortified;
So but a speed, with such *advice* dispos'd,
Such temperate order, in so fierce a course,
Doth want example. *Shakespeare, King John, iii. 4.*

3. Consultation; deliberation: (with *with*).

Great princes, taking *advice* with workmen, with no less cost, set their things together. — *Bacon, Essays.*

Advisable. *adj.*

1. Prudent; fit to be advised.

Some judge it *advisable* for a man to account with his heart every day; and this, no doubt, is the best and surest course; for still the oftener the better. — *South, Sermons.*

2. Open to advice.

He was so strangely *advisable*, that he would advert unto the judgment of the meanest person. — *Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Advise. *v. a.*

1. Counsel: (with *to*).

If you do stir abroad, go arm'd. — Arm'd, brother?
— Brother, I *advise* you to the best. — *Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 2.*

I would *advise* all gentlemen to learn merchants' accounts, and not to think it a skill that belongs not to them.—*Locke*.

When I consider the scriptures and cautions I here lay in your way, methinks it looks as if I *advised* you to something which I would have offered at, but in effect not done.—*Locke*.

2. Give information; inform; make acquainted with anything.

You were *advised*, his flesh was capable Of wounds and sores; and that his forward spirit Would lift him where most trade of danger ring'd.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. l. 1.*

With of.

Such discourse brings on, As may *advise* him of his happy state; Happiness in his power, left free to will.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 233.*

A posting messenger dispatch'd from hence Of this fair troop *advised* their aged prince.—*Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.*

Advise. v. n. Consult; consider; deliberate.

Advise if this be worth Attempting, or to sit in darkness here, Hatching vain empires.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 370.*

Advised. part. adj.

1. Acting with deliberation and design; with full knowledge.

Let his travel appear rather in his discourse than in his apparel or gesture; and, in his discourse, let him be rather advised in his answers, than forward to tell stories.—*Racine, Esther.*

And now all Heaven Had gone to wrack, with ruin overspread; Had not the Almighty Father, where he sits Shrin'd in his sanctuary of heav'n secure, Consulting on the sum of things, foreseen This tumult, and permitted all, *advised*.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 671.*

2. Performed with deliberation; done on purpose; acted with design.

By that which we work naturally, as when we breathe, sleep, and move, we set forth the glory of God, as natural agents do; albeit we have no express purpose; make that our end, nor any *advised* determination therein to follow a law.—*Hooker, i. 49.*

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft, I shot his fellow of the self-same flight, The self-same way with more *advised* watch, To find the other furl; by venturing both, I oft found both.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.*

Advisedly. adv. Soberly; heedfully; deliberately; purposely; by design; prudently.

This book *advisedly* read and diligently followed but one year at home, would do more good than three years' travel abroad.—*A. Scham.*

Surprise may be made by moving things, when the party is in haste, and cannot stay to consider *advisedly* of that which is moved.—*Bacon, Essay xlii.*

That stilled second thoughts (by all allowed the best) relapse, and accus'd constancy of mischief in what is natural and *advisedly* taken.—*Sir John Suckling.*

Advisedness. s. Deliberation; cool and prudent procedure.

While things are in agitation, private men may modestly tender their thoughts to the consideration of those that are in authority; in whose care it belongeth, in prescribing concerning indifferently things, to proceed with all just *advisedness* and moderation.—*Bishop Sanderson, Judgment in one View.*

Advisement. s. Counsel; information. *Obsolete.*

Note I wote, What strange adventures do ye now pursue? Perhaps my answer, or *advisement* meet, May stand you much.—*Shakespeare, Fairies Queen.*

I will, according to your *advisement*, declare the evils which seem most hurtful.—*Spenser, State of Ireland.*

Advisor. s. One who advises, or gives counsel; counsellor.

Here, free from court-compliances, he walks, And with himself, his best *advisor*, talks.—*Waller.*

They never fail of their most artful and indefatigable address, to silence this importunate *advisor*, whose severity awes their excesses.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

The fatal *advisers* will be introduced more formally on the stage at a future period.—*Mortale, History of the Romans under the Empire, ch. xlii.*

Advising. s. Counsel; advice. *Obsolete.*

Fusion your ear on my *advisings*; to the love I have in doing good, a newly presents itself.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.*

Advise. s. [L. Lat. *advise*; Ital. *aviso*.] Advice; consideration. *Rare.*

An impartiality of examples they meet with in history, may somewhat wrest their counsels and *advices*, at first, to a conformity from the present necessity.—*Whitlock, Manners of the English, p. 170.*

The letters of the Roman bishops were not only charitable *advices*, but dictatorial mandates.—*Wagstaffe, Historical Reflections, p. 4.*

From the assize sermon most commonly your Spanish judges take most of their charge, and are as much beholding to Mr. Curate's *advices* from the pulpit, as he was before to Fonseca's popish. *Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, iv. 15.*

Advocacy. s.

1. Act of pleading; vindication; defence; apology.

If any there are who are of opinion that there are no antipodes, or that the stars do fall, they shall not want herein the applause or *advocacy* of Satan.—*Sir T. Bracco, Vulgar Errors, 1.*

2. Judicial pleading; lawsuit, or process: (this was its ancient meaning).

Be ye not ware how that false Polyphete Is now about ethiops to play, And bringin on you armenians new?—*Chaucer, Troilus and Criseyde, ii. 1430.*

Advocate. v. a. [Lat. *advocatus*, part. of *advoco*.] Plead; support; defend.

Whether this reflect not with a continually upon the parliament itself, which thought this petition worthy not only of receiving, but of voting to a commitment, after it had been *advocated*, and moved for by some honourable and learned gentlemen of the house, to be called a combination of libelling separatists, and the advocates thereof to be branded for incendiaries; whether this approach not the judgement and approbation of the parliament, I leave to equal arbiters.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance, § 1.*

This is the only thing distinct and sensible that has been *advocated*.—*Burke, Speech on the Reform of Representation.*

Advocate. v. n. Perform the office of an advocate.

Give me leave, as most concerned, to *advocate* in my own child's behalf.—*Dryden, History of Oliver Cromwell, 1659, Pref. a. 2.*

Advocate. s.

1. One who pleads the cause of another.

a. In a court of judicature.

An *advocate*, in the general import of the word, is that person who has the pleading and management of a judicial cause. In a strict way of speaking, only that person is styled *advocate*, who is the patron of the cause, and is often, in Latin, termed *togatus*, and, in English, a person of the long robe.—*Ashtiff, Preceptor Juris Canonici.*

Learn what thou ow'st thy country and thy friend; What's requisite to spare, and what to spend; Learn this; and, after, cry not the store Of the great'st *advocate* that grinds the poor.—*Dryden, Persius, 1.*

b. As a vindicator of any kind.

If she dares trust me with her little babe, I'll show't the king, and undertake to be Her *advocate* to th' lords.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, ii. 2.*

Of the several forms of government that have been, or are, in the world, that cause seems commonly the better that has the better *advocate*, or is advantaged by fresher experience.—*Sir W. Temple, Miscellaneous.*

With for.

Few to all living word except your own, And *advocate*s for folly dead and gone.—*Pope, Epistle.*

2. In the scriptural and sacred sense, it stands for one of the offices of our Redeemer.

Me his *advocate* And procreation; all his works on me, Good or not good, ingrat.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 33.*

3. Formerly the patron of the presentation and advowson of a church. See *Advowson*.

Advocateship. s.

1. Duty or place of an advocate.

Leave your *advocateship*, Except that we shall call you Orator Fly.—*B. Jonson, See Inn, ii. 6.*

2. Assistance or support of a great person in a suit.

This reargation of the world was made a part of the *advocateship* of the Holy Spirit by our Lord. When he is come, he will reprove the world of sin, because they believe not on me.—*Hallwell, Saviour of Sinners, p. 71.*

Advocatess. s. Female advocate. *Rare.*

He [the Archbishop of Florence] answers. That Christ is not our *advocate* alone, but a judge; and since the just is scarce secure, how shall a sinner

go to him, as an advocate? Therefore God hath provided us of an *advocate*, [the Virgin Mary,] who is gentle and sweet, &c.—and many other such dangerous propositions.—*Jeremy Taylor, Dissuasive from Popery, § 8.*

Advocation. s. *Obsolete.*

1. Office or act of pleading; plea; apology.

My *advocation* is not now in time; My lord is not my lord; nor should I know him, Were he in favour as in humour altered.—*Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 4.*

2. Like Advocate, this word has also a scriptural and sacred sense.

God comforts us by their sermons, and reproves us by their discipline, [that of the clergy,]—and heals our sicknesses by their intercession, present to God, and united to Christ's *advocation*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Visitation of the Sick, i. 5.*

For the *advocation* of angels, that is, that they may be our advocates, we pray not; neither are you able to prove that the ministerie of defence or protection is all one with *advocation*.—*Fulke, Consultation of the Rerumish Testament, p. 820.*

Advoutr. s. [N.Fr. *advoutrier*.] Adulterer. *Obsolete.*

God will condempne *advoutriers* and whorekeepers.—*Bale, Yet a Course at the Romyshs Fore, fol. 70. v.*

Advoutr. s. Adulteress. *Obsolete.*

This kind of danger is to be feared chiefly when the wives have plots for the raising of their own children, or else that they be *advoutriers*.—*Bacon, Essays of Empire, (Orit. M.)*

Advoutrous. adj. Adulterous. *Obsolete.*

The fall of the *advoutrous*, cursed, and unrighteous church of hypocrites.—*Bale, On the Revelation.*

Advoutry. s. Adultery. *Obsolete.*

He was the most perdidious man upon the earth, and he had made a marriage compounded between an *advoutry* and a rape.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Advowson. s. [Lat. *advocatio, omis*—advocency.] Right of perpetual presentation to a benefice; patronage in the sense of *Jus patronatus*.

The right of *advowson*, or of presenting a clerk to the bishop, as often as a church becomes vacant, was first gained by such as were founders, benefactors, or maintainers of the church. For although the nomination of fit persons to dedicate was originally in the bishop, yet when lords of manors were willing to build churches, and endow them with manse and glebe, the bishops were content to let the lords have the nomination of persons to the churches so built and endowed by them. They were called '*advocati*' and '*patroni*,' because they were bound to protect and defend the rights of the church, and their clerk, from oppression and violence.—*Burn, Ecclesiastical Law, in vi.*

The protection of the church naturally drew with it certain rights and equipments on the part of the protector, including the right of presentation to the benefice itself, and the *advowson*, or office of *advocate*, instead of being an elective trust, became a heritable property. *Advowson* became in O. Fr. *advoue*, whence in the old Law language of England, *advowee*, the person entitled to the presentation of a benefice, and *advowson*, from O. Fr. *advowson*, *advowson*, the right itself. As it was part of the duty of the guardian or proprietor to act as *patronus*, or to plead the cause of the church in suits at law, the *advowee* was also called *patron* of the living, the name which has finally prevailed at the present day.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Adz, or Adze. s. See *Addis*.

Æ. The sound of this combination of strokes is that of the *ee* in *eel*.

It can scarcely be called a *letter*, inasmuch as it is not only made out of A and E, as far as its form goes, but is often treated as if it were a real equivalent of the two. In all the previous editions of the present dictionary it stands as AE; indeed so thoroughly it is treated as two letters that though *Ænigma* precedes *Ærial*, *Æthiops* *mineral* follows; in other words, Æ, a single letter constituting a single syllable, is treated as if it were A + E, two separate letters forming two separate syllables.

Neither is it a *compendium*, like *x*; which stands for *ks*, or *gz*; inasmuch as *x* is, in respect to its form, a separate letter, rather than a letter arising out of the combination of two others.

Neither is it a *diphthong*, i.e. a sound like the *oi* in *oil*, and others in which two sounds are combined. Its sound, as has just been stated, is simply that of the *æ* in *cel*.

Still less is it what it is generally called, viz. *e* diphthong: since it is *a* followed by *e*, rather than *e* preceded by *a*.

In A.S. the letter was one of the very commonest occurrence, both at the beginning or end, and in the middle of words. Yet it seems to have had no diphthongal power; even as it has none at present. Sometimes it was the equivalent to *a*, sometimes to *e*. This is not a matter of inference from the present sound of the words wherein it occurs, but one from the interchanges of the Saxon orthography itself. Thus, amongst the numerous words beginning with *æ* we find the double spelling *æce* and *ære* for *æche*; and the double spelling *æbban* and *ebban*, for *ebb*. So in the middle of words, *bæc* and *bac* = back, and *bæd* = bed.

But, although *æ* belonged to the Anglo-Saxon alphabet, in which it was an important element, the *æ* of the present English is *not* of Anglo-Saxon origin.

The Anglo-Saxon *æ* is sometimes represented as *ae* with the two letters written separately, sometimes a simple *e*.

The free use of it is held, and that on good grounds, to be a characteristic of the Northumbrian dialect, as opposed to the West-Saxon. It is also held to be a sign of antiquity, when used as the termination of an oblique case. The Anglo-Saxon inscription on the Ruthwell cross, as deciphered by Mr. Kemble, runs thus:

* Rīfne kynīc
Hwifnes lūfard,
Hælden ic me dæstas.
Mid stralum giswundod,
Alegdun hie lūne,
Kist was on rōd;
Hwæðre! ðer fise
Færron cunon
Æððlæ ti lannum.

Which in ordinary West-Saxon would be:

* Rīfne cyning
Hwifnes lūfard,
Hælden ic me dæstas.
Mid stralum giswundod,
Alegdun hie lūne,
Kist was on rōd;
Hwæðre! ðer fise
Færron cunon
Æððlæ ti lannum.

In English:

* The powerful King,
The Lord of Heaven,
I dared not hold.
Wounded with shafts,
They laid him down,
Christ was on the cross,
Lo! there with speed
From afar came
Nobles to him . . .

In the following, from a MS. at St. Gallen, the two vowels are written in full. The fragment is well known as the *Death-bed Verses of the venerable Bede*, and passes for a good specimen of the Northumbrian Anglo-Saxon:

* Fore the niefðernæ,
Næginc nuurht
Thæc-snoturn
Than him ðær sio
To gubhyccanæ,
Aer his hionugæ,
Hunet, his gæstæ,
Godes ættilra yfnes,
Æfter deaðlindes,
Doemid ðuicorðhæc.

In English:

* Before the necessary journey,

No one is
Wiser of thought
Than he hath need
To consider,
Before his departure,
What, for his spirit,
Of good or evil,
After the death-day,
Shall be doimed.

In the Danish, *æ* has the sound of the *a* in *fake*. In Swedish, this is *ä*; and in German *ä*, or *ä*. All this shows that it was as a modification of *a* rather than an *e* diphthong (so called), that it came into the German class of languages.

With this we may easily understand what Johnson says of the sign in question:

'Æ, or E.—A diphthong of very frequent use in the Latin language, which seems not properly to have any place in the English; since the *e* of the Saxons has been long out of use, being changed to *e* simple, to which, in words frequently occurring, the *æ* of the Romans is, in the same manner, altered, as in *equator*, *equinoctial*, and even in *Encaus*.'

As this edition, with the exception of the present notice, ignores the sign in question, the preceding extract is adduced to show that it was not very willingly recognized by Johnson.

The difference between the Latin and the Anglo-Saxon *æ* he *did* recognize. The Latin *æ* itself is not used for words of Latin origin. It is the representative of the Greek *αι*. Thus *Æacus* = *Αἰακός*, &c. Hence, its application in English is limited to words of Greek origin introduced into English through the Latin.

Finally, it should be remarked that we have a good measure of the extent to which we ignore the claims of the Greek orthography to be represented in the English spelling, in the way by which *k* is represented. As a general rule, we represent it by *c*, a letter strange to the Greek alphabet, wherever we can do so with impunity, i.e. whenever there is no chance of *c* being sounded as *s*. In many cases we use it where such a chance exists; the effect being, that in more than one word of true Greek origin its power is wholly lost. It is so lost in the word *ascetic*, generally pronounced *assetic*. With this latitude in one quarter, it is not too much to claim an equal amount in another.

Of the words which in the present editions begin with it, the number is eight, of which *Æl* and *Ælf* are only hypothetically or partially words at all. They have no independent existence; they find their place, however, as the initial elements of certain Anglo-Saxon compound proper names. The first is said to mean *all*, the second *help*; this latter statement being, as a matter of fact, inaccurate. No objection, then, lies to the elimination of these two terms. Of the six others, *Ætlogue* (wherein the *que* shows a French influence, and of which even the origin in any word containing *æ* is doubtful) and *Ænigma* are considered to begin with *E*, and to be spelt *Ecloge* and *Enigma*. Three, *Ægilops*, *Ægyptiacum*, and *Æthiops mineral*, are none of them true English words; whilst *Ætites*, the sixth, is even less so, besides which it comes from *αἰτός* with *ε*.

Such are the reasons against the use of *æ* when it is initial. But it by no means follows that because it may be omitted at the beginning of words it may also be omitted in other places. At the end, however, it nowhere occurs. If it did, there would be a reason, as far as it went, in favour of retaining it. It might be kept *ob*

differentiam, in order to distinguish it from an *e* mute. But, as aforesaid, it is nowhere final.

In the middle of a word it may occur on an accented, or an unaccented syllable. In an unaccented it is rare, and generally replaced by *e*. This is the case with four words newly coined for geological purposes, which, whether good or bad, have kept their ground — *pleistocene*, *pleiocene*, *miocene*, and *ecocene*, which are seldom, if ever, spelt with *æ*, though derived from *καῖνός*. Their *direct* origin from the Greek can scarcely be taken as the reason for this. It rather lies in their want of accent, which carries with it the notion of *shortness*, to which the use of the diphthong is unfavourable.

The case that now stands over is that where the syllable that contains it is other than initial, and at the same time accented. That diphthongs are long rather than short, and that length in the way of quantity is often confounded with accent, are reasons for favouring its continuance. At any rate many who have no hesitation in writing *enigma*, scruple to write *encyclopedia*. It is submitted, however, that the rule be thoroughgoing.

Such are the minutiae of the application of a rule, which, though valid, has not an absolutely uniform operation. To the lexicographer the use of an initial *æ* is a stumbling-block. It is not a compendium; and yet, if treated as a letter, it is one which has no place in the alphabet. In this respect it differs from *y*; with which, in many cases, it agrees. Both are Latin characters for sounds of Greek origin; *y*, however, is a recognised letter.

With *æ*, as in *Cræsus*, it *does* agree; and it is scarcely an anticipation of the question to state that what applies to *æ* applies to *æ* also.

Two other points still stand over. Are these two letters to be ejected from proper names? The lexicographer who deals with common names only, is not called upon to answer this question. All he is called upon to do is, to give his reasons for extending the form of spelling which gives *enigma*, *era*, and *eclogue* as far as he conveniently can. He extends a precedent rather than establishes an abstract principle.

With words directly from the Greek, words like the Anglicized form of *αιτιολογία*, what is the rule? As they never came through the Latin at all, the principle hitherto investigated does not touch them. If there were any chance of its being pronounced *aitiology* it might be well to write them so. But the sound of *ai* is uncommon in English. It is sounded as if written *etiology*. Whether they should be so written gives a conflict of difficulties. For *aitiology* no case can be made out except by the fiction that it came through the Latin; a fiction which has but little to recommend it.

The rule then is as follows:—If the word be Greek write *ai*; if Latin, *æ*; if English, *e*; *æ* being no English combination, and *æ* no English letter.

Esthetica, unless we derive from the German *Ästhetik*, is in the same category with *Etymology*. If spelt with an *Æ* it would be one of less than half-a-dozen words. For these it is scarcely necessary to keep a special letter.

cliously affined to him. — *Bishop Hall, Christian Moderation*, (Rich.)

Affair. *s.* [Fr. *affaire*.] Business; administration; function.

I was not born for courts or great affairs; I pay my debts, believe, and pay my prayers. *Pope*.

A good acquaintance with method will greatly assist every one in running, disposing, and managing all human affairs. — *Watts, Logic*.

What St. John's skill in state affairs,
What Ormond's valour, Oxford's cares,
To aid their sinking country lent,
Was all destroyed by one event. *Swift*.

Oh! generous youth, my counsel take,
And warlike acts forbear;
Put on a white glove and lead folks out,
For that is your affair. *Lady M. W. Montague*.

Affamish. *v. a.* [Fr. *affamer*.] Starve. *Rare*.

With light thirst I do myself sustain,
And thereon feed my love-affamish'd heart.

Spenser, *Sonnets*, 88.

What can be more unjust than for a man to endeavour to raise himself by the affamishing of others? — *Bishop Hall, Case of Conscience*, i. 3.

I tell thee of the hard usages of the ancient cronical Christians; of their rigorous abstinences; their affamishing monks; their nightly watchings. — *Bishop Hall, Bala of Gildad*.

Affamishment. *s.* Starving. *Rare*.

Carried into the wilderness by the same power that unbanish him, for the opportunity of his tyranny, for the horror of the place, for the affamishment of his body, for the avoidance of all means of resistance. — *Bishop Hall, Contemplations*.

Affear. *v. a.* Frighten. *Obsolete*.

Each trembling leaf and whistling wind they hear,
As ghastly bug, does greatly them affear.

Spenser, *Faerie Queen*, ii. 3, 20.

Affect. *s.* [Lat. *affectus*.]

1. Affection; passion; sensation. *Obsolete*.

It seemeth that as the feet have a sympathy with the head, so the wrists have a sympathy with the heart; we see the affects and passions of the heart and spirits are notably disclosed by the pulse. — *Bacon, Natural History*, no. 37.

Thus milds their affects were set,
And could not their affects forget;
Love's arrows and their lusts were met,
And both their hearts did passion fret.

The *Amorous Contention of Phillis and Flora*.

2. Quality; circumstance.

I find it difficult to make out one single ulcer, as authors describe it, without other symptoms or affects joined to it. — *Wise man, Surgery*.

Affect. *v. a.*

1. Act upon; produce effects in any other thing.

The sun
Had first his precept so to move, so shine
As might affect the earth with cold and heat,
Scarcely tolerable. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 632.

The generality of men are wholly governed by nature, in matters of good and evil; so far as these qualities relate to, and affect, the actions of men. — *South, Sermons*.

Yet even those two particles do reciprocally affect each other with the same force and vigour, as they would do at the same distance in any other situation imaginable. — *Bentley, Sermons*.

2. Move the passions.

As a thinking man cannot but be very much affected with the idea of his appearing in the presence of that Being, whom none can see and live; he must be much more affected when he considers that this Being whom he appears before will examine the actions of his life, and reward or punish him accordingly. *Addison, Spectator*, no. 513.

3. Aim at; endeavour after.

Atrides broke
His silence next, but ponder'd ere he spoke;
Wise are thy words, and glad I would obey,
But this proud man affects imperial sway.

Virgil, Aeneid, i. 1.

The drops of every fluid affect a round figure, by the mutual attraction of their parts; as, the globe of the earth and sea affects a round figure, by the mutual attraction of its parts by gravity. — *Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

4. Be fond of; be pleased with; love; regard with fondness.

That little which some of the heathen did chance to hear, concerning such matter as the sacred Scriptures plentifully containeth, they did in wonderful sort affect. — *Hosker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, l.

There is your crown;
And He that wears the crown immortally
Looks guard it yours. If I affect it more
Than as your joint heir, and as your reversion,
Let me no more from this obedience rise.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4

Think not that wars we love, and strife affect;
Or that we hate sweet peace. *Fairfax*, ii. 1.

None but a woman could a man direct
To tell us women what we most affect.

Drayden, Wife of Bath's Tale.

There are few quills, because they more affect open
lands than enclosures. — *H. White, Natural History of Selbourne*, let. v.

5. Make a show of something; study the appearance of anything; pretend to.

Another nymph, amongst the many fair,
Before the rest affected still to stand,
And watch'd my eye preventing my command.

Prior.

These often carry the humour so far, till their affected coldness and indifference quite kills all the fondness of a lover. *Addison, Spectator*, no. 171.

Cognet and coy at once her air,
Both studied, though both seem neglected,
Careless she is with artful care,

Affecting to seem unaffected. *Congress*.

The conscious husband, whom like symptoms seize,
Charges on her the guilt of their disease;
Affecting fury, acts a madman's part,
He'll rip the fatal secret from her heart.

Gransville.

In such times, civility is so inconvenient to a man who affects it, and to all who are connected with him, that it ceases to be regarded as a virtue, and is considered as impracticable obstinacy and idle scrupulosity. *Macaulay's Essays, Sir William Temple*.

6. Imitate in an unnatural and constrained manner.

Spenser, in affecting the ancients, writ no language; yet I would have him read for his imitator, but as Virgil read Ennius. — *B. Jonson, Discoveries*.

7. In Love. Touch by charging with; to attain with guilt.

By the civil law, if a dowry with a wife be promised and not paid, the husband is not obliged to allow her dower. But if her parents shall become insolvent by some misfortune, she shall have alimony, unless you can affect them with fraud, in promising what they knew they were not able to perform. — *Ayliffe, Perpetual Juris Canonici*.

Affectate. *adj.* Affected. *Rare*

Accuratum dictum. An oration to amiche affectate; or, as we said, to farre set. — *Blot, Dictionary*: 1359.

Affectation. *s.*

1. Affection or liking.

There are even bonds of affection, bonds of mutual respect, and reciprocal duties between man and wife. *Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*.

2. Artificial show; elaborate appearance; false pretence.

It has been, from age to age, an affectation to love the pleasure of solitude, among those who cannot possibly be supposed qualified for passing life in that manner. *Spectator*, no. 243.

In times of their own nature indifferent, if either councils or particular men have at any time, with sound judgment, disliked conformity between the church of God and infidels, the cause thereof hath been somewhat else than any affectation of dissimilitude. — *Hosker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, iv. 7.

He blundered against grammar, and you relined against idiom. He, from a defect of taste, contaminated English by Gallicism; and you, from excess of affectation, sometimes discerned what would have risen to ornamental and dignified writing, by a profuse mixture of vulgar or antiquated phraseology. — *Dr. Parr, Letter to a Waterburyan*.

He is a numerist whose manner has become perfectly easy to him. His affectation is so habitual and so universal that it can hardly be called affectation. The affectation is the essence of the man. *Macaulay, Essays, Walpole's Letters*.

3. Act of desiring, or aiming or aspiring at, anything.

It was not any opposition to the law of Moses, and any danger threatened to the temple, but pretended devotion, and affectation of the crown objected, which moved Pilate to condemn him. — *Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. iv.

Affected. *part. adj.*

1. Moved; touched with affection; internally disposed or inclined; attached.

No marvel then if he were ill affected.

Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 1.

The model they seemed affected to in their directory was not like to any of the foreign reformed churches now in the world. *Lord Clarendon*.

The two servants specially affected to Lady Kew's person were the only people in attendance. — *Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ii. 124.

In all the desperate hours of his affected Horonides, *Chapman, Homer's Iliad*, viii. 318.

2. Studied with overmuch care, or with hypocritical appearance; full of affectation.

He is too picked, too spruce, too affected, too odd as it were. — *Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

Affectedly. *adv.*

1. In an affected manner; hypocritically with more appearance than reality.

Perhaps they are affectedly ignorant; they are so willing it should be true, that they have not attempted to examine it. — *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*, § 5.

Some indeed have been so affectedly vain as to counterfeit immortality, and have stolen their death in hopes to be esteemed immortal. — *Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errors*, vii. 10.

By talking so familiarly of one hundred and ten thousand pounds, by a tax upon a few commodities, it is plain, you are either naturally or affectedly ignorant of our condition. — *Swift*.

2. Studiously; with laboured intention.

Some misperceptions concerning the divine attributes, tend to the corrupting men's manners, as if they were designed and affectedly chosen for that purpose. — *Dr. H. More, Duty of Christian Piety*.

Nothing in beauty, in habit, in action, in motion, can please, that is affectedly laboured and over-adorned. — *Bishop Sprat, Sermons before the King*.

Affector. *s.* One who affects.

I behold your danger like a lover,
A just affecter of thy fault.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Bonduca, iii. 2.

These [expressions] weak persons are apt to mistake, artful disputants to pervert, and unlearned or unfair affecters of wit and free thought, to ridicule. — *Archbishop Secker, Sermons*, iv. 321.

In a former scene, Malvolio was said to be an affecter of puritanism. *Shewen, Edition of Shakespeare, On Twelfth Night*.

Affecting. *adj.* Moving the affections.

Consideration also presents the most important things in the most affecting way. — *Baxter, Saint's Rest*, ch. xiv.

Affectation. *s.*

1. State of being affected by any cause, or agent. *Rare*.

Some men there are have not a ending plig;
Some that are mad if they behold a cat;
And others, when the lark-pipe sings 't' the nose,
Cannot contain their urine, for affection.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

2. Passion of any kind.

Then gain the Father thus: most wretched man,
That to affection does the brittle tend;
In their becoming they are weak and wry,
But soon through sulliance grow to fearful end.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Impute it to my late solitary life, which is prone to affection. *Sir P. Sidney*.

Affections, as joy, grief, fear, and anger, with such like, being, as it were, the sundry fashions and forms of appetite, can neither rise at the conceit of a thing indifferent, nor yet choose but rise at the sight of some things. — *Hosker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, l.

To speak truth of Caesar,
I have not known when his affections sway'd
More than his reason.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, ii. 1.

Zeal ought to be composed of the highest degrees of pious affection; of which some are milder and gentler, some sharper and more vehement. — *Bishop Sprat, Sermons*.

I can present nothing beyond this to your affection to excite your love and desire. — *Archbishop Tillotson*.

These spirits of sense, in fantasy's high court,
Judge of the form of objects ill or well;
And so they send a good or evil report
Down to the heart where all affections dwell.

Sir J. Bacon, Immortality of the Soul, § 22.

3. Love; kindness; good-will to some persons; regard; ambition.

Nor at first sight, like most, admires the fall
For you he lives, and you alone shall share
His last affection, as his early care. *Pope*.

I have acquainted you
With the dear love I bear to fair Anne Page,
Who uniformly hath answer'd my affection.

Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 6.

Make his interest depend upon mutual affection and good correspondence with others. — *Collier, On General Kindness*.

With to

My king is tangled in affection to
A creature of the Queen's, lady Anne Bullen.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII, iii. 2.

I have reason to distrust mine own judgment, as that which may be overborne by my zeal and affection to this cause. — *Bacon*.

His integrity to the king was without blemish, and his affection to the church so notorious, that he never deserted it. — *Lord Clarendon*.

Let not the mind of a student be under the influence of warm affection to things of sense, when he comes to the search of truth. — *Watts, Improvement of the Mind*.

With towards.

What warmth is there in your affection towards any of these princely suitors? — *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

All the precepts of Christianity command us to moderate our passions, to temper our affections towards all things below. — *Sir W. Temple*.

With *for*.

Worthless men and women, to the very bottom of whose hearts he saw, and whom he knew to be destitute of *affection* for him and undeserving of his confidence, could easily wheedle him out of titles, places, dominions, state, wealth, and pardons. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i.

With *upon*.

Set your *affection* upon my words; desire them, and ye shall be instructed. — *Wisdom*, vi. 11.

4. State of the mind in general.

There grows, in my most ill-composed *affection*, such a stanchless aversion, that, were I king, I should cut off the nobles for their lands. — *Shakespeare, Muchbeth*, iv. 3.

The man that hath no music in himself, Nor is it mov'd with concord of sweet sounds, Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils; The motions of his spirit are dull as night, And his *affections* dark as Erebus: Let no such man be trusted. — *Id. Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

5. Quality; property.

The certainty and accuracy which is attributed to what mathematicians deliver, must be restrained to what they teach, concerning those purely mathematical disciplines, arithmetic and geometry, where the *affections* of quantity are abstractedly considered. — *Boyle*.

The mouth being necessary to conduct the voice, the shape of its cavity necessarily gives the voice some particular *affection* of sound in its passage before it comes to the lips. — *Holder, Elements of Speech*.

God may have joined immaterial souls to other kinds of bodies, and in other laws of union; and from those different laws of union, there will arise quite different *affections*, and natures, and species of the compound beings. — *Bentley, Sermons*.

6. State of the body as acted upon by any morbid cause.

Alters of the brain is very frequently met with as a consequence of purulent discharge from the ear. This *affection* of the ear, when it has not apparently proceeded from some throat, and the extension of the inflammation about the Eustachian tube, is very generally connected with subsequent inflammation of the dura or pia mater of the brain; and is thus frequently extended to the substance of the brain itself, terminating at last in abscess situation. — *Cupian, Medical Dictionary*, i. 2.

7. In *Painting*. Lively representation.

Affection is the lively representation of any passion whatsoever, as if the figures stood not upon a cloth or board, but as if they were acting upon a stage. — *Sir H. Walton, Architecture*.

Affectionate. *adj.*

1. Full of affection; strongly moved; strongly inclined; disposed.

In their love of God, and desire to please him, men can never be too *affectionate*; and it is as true, that in their hatred of sin, men may be sometimes too passionate. — *Bishop Sprat, Sermons*.

With *to*.

As for the parliament, it presently took fire, being *affectionate*, of old, to the war of France. — *Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

2. Kind; loving.

He found mesitating, beholding this picture, I know not how much *affectionate* countenance, but I am sure, with a most *affectionate* mind. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

Affectionate and undecaying love.

The most delicious morsel to their young. — *Thomson, Seasons, Spring*.

When we reflect on all this *affectionate* care of Providence for our happiness, with what wonder must we observe the little effect it has on men. — *Rogers, Sermons*.

He [Lord Russell] had sent to Kettlewell an *affectionate* message from the scaffold in Lincoln's Inn Fields. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

Affectionate. *v. a.* Incline to. *Rare*.

The chiefs commanders, *affectionated* unto the counts of Tripoli, and envying at the pre-empt of Guy, the new governor, were unwilling to fight. — *Kaeller, (Orel MS)*.

Be kindly *affectionated* one to another. — *New Testament*, Cambridge, 1683.

Affectionately. *adv.* In an affectionate manner; fondly; tenderly; benevolently; lovingly.

Being *affectionately* desirous of you. — *1 Theodosianus*, ii. 8.

He *affectionately* loved her. — *Hakroill, Apology*, p. 341.

To pray by the spirit signifies neither more nor less but to pray knowingly, heartily, and *affectionately*, for such things, and in such a manner, as the Holy Ghost in Scripture either commands or allows of. — *South, Sermons*, ii. 110.

What can be more perfective of the light of nature than to have those great motives of religion, the rewards and punishments of a future state, which nature only obscurely points at, described to us most plainly, *affectionately*, and lively? — *Clarke, Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion*.

Affectionateness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Affectionate; fondness; tenderness; good-will; benevolence.

They [the Letters of Cowper] unite the playfulness of a child, the *affectionateness* of a woman, and the strong sense of a man. — *Quarterly Review*, no. 59, p. 185.

Affected. *part. adj.*

1. Affected; concealed. *Obsolete*.

An *affected* ass that runs state without book, and utters it by great swaths. — *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

2. Inclined; mentally disposed.

Be kindly *affected* one to another. — *Romans*, xii. 10.

In your last, which might have been your best piece of service to the state, *affected* to follow that old rule, which giveth justice leaden heels and iron hands, you used too many delays, till the delinquent's hands were loosed and yours bound. — *Bacon to Coke, Cobdala*.

Affections. *adj.* Affectionate. *Rare*.

Therefore my dear, dear wife, and dearest sonnes, Let me impart you with my last embrace; And in your cheeks impress a kiss for a Kiss of true kindness and *affection* is love. — *I. New*, 1607.

Affective. *adj.* With a tendency to affect; (generally conveying a sense of pain).

He was a judicious and grave preacher, more instructive than *affective*. — *Bishop Burnet, History of his own Times*, 1680.

By *affective* meditations to view, as re-acted, the tragedy of this day [Good Friday]. — *Whitlock, Memoirs of the English*, p. 525.

Pain is so uneasy a sentiment, that very little of it is enough to corrupt every enjoyment; and the effect God intends this variety of unattractive and *affective* sentiments should have on us, is to reclaim our affections from this valley of tears. — *Rogers*.

Affector. *s.* Same as Affecter.

The people are valiant and reasonably civil, *affectors* of novelties. — *Sir P. Herbert, Travels*, p. 3. 3.

The Jesuits, *affector* of superiority, and disreputable of all that refuse to depend upon them. — *Sir R. Smolles, State of Religion*.

Affectuously. *adv.* Full of passion. *Rare*.

To look upon the gates of true knowledge from them that *affectuously* seeketh it to the glory of God, is a property belonging only to the hypocritical Pharisees and false lawyers. — *Leland, New Year's Gift*, sign. B. 2. b.

Afför. *v. n.* [Fr. *affurer* - appraise, value, determine market-price of anything.] Confirm; give a sanction to; establish. *Obsolete*.

Bless, bleed, poor country! Great tyranny, lay thou thy basis sure; For goodness darest not check thee! wear thou thy wrongs.

Thy title is *afför'd*. — *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

Affettoso. [Ital.: used by us adverbially.]

Term in music, denoting that the strain is to be sung or played tenderly.

Affetto, or *affetto*, prefixed to a movement, shows that it is to be performed in a smooth, tender, and *affettive* manner, and thence rather slow than fast. — *Encyclopedia Metropolitana, Music*.

Affiance. *s.*

1. Marriage-contract.

At last such grace I found, and means I wrought That I that lady to my spouse had woe; Accord of friends, consent of parents sought, *Affiance* made, my happiness begun. — *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, ii.

2. Relationship; connection; affinity.

Liberality and civility, the one a virtue, the other a vice, are not so contrary as the views of covetousness and prodigality; religion and superstition have more *affiance*; though the one be light to the other darkness, then superstition and prodigality, which are both vicious extremes. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, v. § 65. (Orel MS.)

3. Trust; confidence; secure reliance.

a. In general.

The duke is virtuous, mild, and too well given To dream on evil, or to work my downfall. — *Al!* what's more dangerous than this fond *affiance*!

Seems he a dove? his feathers are but borrowed. — *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II.* li. 1.

b. In the divine promises and protection.

Religion receives a man into a covenant of grace where there is pardon reached out to all truly penitent sinners, and assistance promised, and engaged, and bestowed upon every easy condition, viz. humility, prayer, and *affiance* in him. — *Hammond, On Fundamentals*.

There can be no surer way to success, than by disclaiming all confidence in ourselves, and referring the events of things to God with an implicit *affiance*. — *Bishop Atterbury, Sermons*.

Affiance. *v. a.*

1. Betroth; bind any one by promise to marriage.

To use, sad maid, or rather widow sad, He was *affianced* long time before, And sacred pledges he both gave and had; False, errant knight, infamous, and foresworn. — *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

Her should Angelo have married; was *affianced* to her by oath, and the nuptial appointed; between which time of the contract, and limit of the solemnity, her brother was wrecked, having in that vessel the dowry of his sister. — *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

2. Give confidence.

Stranger! who'er thou art, securely rest, *Affianc'd* in my faith, a friendly guest. — *Pope, Homer's Odyssey*.

Andévit. *s.* [in Low, or rather barbarous, Latin, past tense of *affido* = make oath.] Declaration upon oath.

You said, if I return'd next Morn'g in Lent, I should be in remembrance of your grace: In th' interim my letters should take place Of *affidavit*. — *Dryden*.

Count Reichenberg should have made *andévit*, that his servants had been *affianced*, and then Monsieur Messager would have done him justice. — *Spectator*, no. 381.

Affied. *part. adj.* Joined by contract; affianced. *Obsolete*.

We be *affied*, and such assurance taken, As shall with either part's agreement stand. — *Shakespeare, Twelfth of the Night*, iv. 4.

Affile. *v. a.* Polish. *Obsolete*.

He must polish and well *affile* his tongue. — *Chaucer, Prologue to Cooksbury Tales*, 714.

Affiliable. *adj.* Capable of being affiliated.

Generated as the larger ones are by the excess of heat which the ocean in tropical climates continually acquires from the sun; and generated as the smaller ones are by minor local differences in the quantities of solar heat absorbed; it follows that the distribution of sediment and other geological processes which these marine currents effect, are *affiliable* upon the force which the sun radiates. — *Herbert Spencer, First Principles*, vii. xvi.

Affiliate. *v. a.* Connect in the way of descent.

Still, it may be asked: How do these facts tend to *affiliate* the faculty of learning upon the horizontal vegetative processes? I reply: They tend to do so, so far as they suggest that the contraction produced by any somatic vibration permeating a zoophyte's body results from some modification of the vegetative process. — *Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, pt. iii. ch. vii.

Affiliation. *s.*

1. Charge of paternity upon anyone.

The 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 75, s. 33 repeals or supercedes all the prior legislative enactments respecting bastards born after the passing of that Act, and as questions can but rarely arise respecting the maintenance or *affiliation* of bastards born before the passing of that Act, it is considered not worth while to enumerate this work with any notice of them. — *Burn, Justice of the Peace and Parish Officer*, Barnard, § 1.

2. General connection in the way of descent.

Further, the relationship of the sense of smell to the fundamental organic actions is traceable, not only through its *affiliation* upon the sense of taste, but is traceable directly. — *Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, pt. iii. ch. xii.

In the following extract it is interchanged with *affiliation*.

The perceptions gained through the sensory organs and the actions performed by the motor organs, respectively become, under the most complex form, scientific generalizations and manufacturing operations. A comparison of the extremes does not very obviously display this; but, on looking at the transition, the *affiliation* becomes manifest. . . . These truths, the *affiliation* of the sciences and arts upon the lower forms of cognition and action, and this mutual dependence of the sciences and arts. . . .

throw back a strong light upon the primitive connection of the impracticable and activities. — *Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, pt. iii. ch. xii.

No analogies or *affiliations* with genuine sciences are discovered; the new comes continuous an alien, unincorporated with the established scientific system; 47

If new connexion is attempted to be proved, it is with another spurious science, as in the case of phrenology-mesmerism, where one delusion is supported by another.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. iii.

Affined, adj. Joined by affinity to another; related to another. *Rare*.

If partially a *maid*, or brought in office, Thou dost deliver more or less than truth, Thou art no soldier. *Shakespeare, Othello*, II. 3.
Whether I, in any just term, am *affined* To love the Moor. *Shakespeare, Othello*, I. 1.

Affines, s. [as no example is known of this word in the singular, the character of the plural form in the extract is doubtful: the author may have meant it for the plural of such an English word as *Affine*, or for the plural of the Latin *Affinis*.] Relations by affinity.

Affinity, denoting in honesty, is like fable seeds in a fairer skinne; such *affinis* being as much credit and comfort to their friends as dross to their clothes. *Rich Coburn furnished with Fortelle of Excellent Descriptions*, 1646.

Affinity, s.

1. Relation by marriage; (opposed to *consanguinity*, or relation by birth).

A breach was made with France itself, notwithstanding that an *affinity*, so lately accomplished; as if indeed (according to that pleasant maxim of state) kingdoms were never married. *Sir H. Wotton*.

With to.

They had left none alive, by the blindness of rage killing many guiltless persons, either for *affinity* to the tyrant, or enmity to the tyrant-killers.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

With with.

And Solomon made *affinity* with Pharaoh king of Egypt, and took Pharaoh's daughter. *1 Kings*, iii. 1.

2. Connection; relation; resemblance.

With with.

The art of painting hath wonderful *affinity* with that of poetry.—*Dryden, Preface to Translation of L'Alfani*.

With to.

Mun is more distinguished by devotion than by reason, as several late creatures discover something like reason, though they betray no any thing that bears the least *affinity* to devotion.—*Johnson, Spectator*, no 291.

In a few months it was announced that he was closely related by *affinity* to the royal house.—*Macaulay, History of England*, vi. 1.

With between.

There is a close *affinity* between imposture and credulity: a credulous man is generally a dupe, and believes the delusions with which he ensnares the faith of others.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. iii.

Affirm, v. n. [Lat. *affirmo*.] Declare; tell confidently: (opposed to *deny*).

Yet their own authors faithfully *affirm* That the land Salike lies in Germany, Between the floods of Sala and of Elbe. *Shakespeare, Henry V.* i. 2.

Affirm, v. a.

1. Declare positively.

Whom Paul *affirmed* to be alive. *Acts*, xxv. 19.

2. Ratify or approve a former law, or judgment: (opposed to *reverse* or *repeal*).

The house of peers hath a power of judicature in some cases, properly to examine, and then to *affirm*; or, if there be cause, to reverse the judgments which have been given in the court of King's bench. *Bacon, Advice to Sir George Villiers*.

Affirmable, adj. Capable of being affirmed. *Rare*.

Those attributes and conceptions that were applicable and *affirmable* of him when present, are now *affirmable* and applicable to him though past. —*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind*.

Affirmance, s. *Rare*.

1. Confirmation: (opposed to *repeal*).

This statute did but restore an ancient statute, which was itself also made but in *affirmance* of the common law.—*Bacon*.

2. Confirmation, simply; declaration.

And even when sober truth prevails throughout, They swear it, till *affirmance* breeds a doubt.

Coleridge, Conversation, 60.

This exactly estimates all fitness with what is before affirmed of that kind of music; 'twixt which (and all other by unthinkt *affirmance*) and the mind's affection there are certain imitations.—*Balden, On Drayton's Polyolbon*, vi.

Affirmation, s.

1. Act of affirming or declaring: (opposed to *negation* or *denial*).

This gentleman vouches, upon warrant of bloody *affirmation*, his to be more virtuous, and less attemptable, than any of our ladies.—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, I. 5.

2. Position affirmed.

That he shall receive no benefit from Christ, is the *affirmation* whereon his despair is founded; and one way of removing this dismal apprehension is, to convince him that Christ's death, if he perform the exaction required, shall certainly belong to him. —*Hammond, On Fundamentalists*.

3. Confirmation: (opposed to *repeal*).

The learned in the laws of our land observe, that our statutes sometimes are only the *affirmation*, or ratification, of that which by common law was held before.—*Hooker*.

Affirmative, s.

1. Affirmation: (opposed to *negation* or *denial*).

For the *affirmative*, we are now to answer such proofs of theirs as have been before alleged.—*Hooker*.

Whether there are such beings or not, 'tis sufficient for my purpose that many have believed the *affirmative*.—*Dryden*.

The *affirmatives* are indemonstrable.—*Bishop Stillingfleet, Christian Sacrifice*, li. 1.

This is such a bold *affirmative* of the church of Rome, that nothing can suffice to rescue us from an amazement in the consideration of it. *Jeremy Taylor, Dissuasive from Popery*, § 6.

2. In Grammar. Particle *yes* or *yea*: (opposed to *no* or *nay*).

The rule that two negatives make an *affirmative* is only partial. In Greek, the second strengthens the denial. *Sir J. Stoddard, Philosophy of Language*.

Affirmative, adj.

1. Conveying an affirmation.

As in algebra, where *affirmative* quantities vanish or cease, there negative ones begin; so in mechanics, where attraction ceases, there a repulsive virtue ought to succeed. *Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

2. Positive; dogmatical: (applied to *persons* who have the habit of affirming with vehemence).

Be not confident and *affirmative* in an uncertain matter, but report things modestly and temperately, according to the degree of that persuasion, which is, or ought to be, begotten by the efficacy of the authority, or the reason, inducing there. *Jeremy Taylor*.

3. In Logic. Positive: (opposed to *negative*).

The principle of *affirmative* syllogisms is, that things which coexist with the same thing exist with one another. *Richard Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, ch. I.

Affirmatively, adv. In an affirmative, or positive, manner.

The reason of man hath no such restraint: concluding not only *affirmatively*, but negatively; not only affirming there is no magnitude beyond the last heavens, but also denying there is any vacuity within them.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

I believe in God. First, in God *affirmatively*, I believe he is; against atheism. Secondly, in God *exclusively*, not in gods; against polytheism and idolatry.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. 1.

Affirmer, s. One who affirms.

The lastness of the proof in law resteth upon the *affirmer*.—*Bishop Bramhall, Schism guarded*, p. 285.

If by the word virtue, the *affirmer* intends our whole duty to God and men, and the denial, by the word virtue, means only courage, or at most, our duty towards our neighbour, without including in the idea of it, the duty which we owe to God.—*Watts, Logic*.

Affix, v. a. [Lat. *affixus*, part. of *affigere*.]

1. Unite to the end; subjoin.

Is that has settled in his mind determined ideas, with names *affixed* to them, will be able to discern their differences one from another. *Locke*.

If men constantly *affix* applause and disgrace where they ought, the principle of shame would have a very great influence on public conduct; though on secret villanies it lays no restraint.—*Rogers, Sermons*.

2. Connect consequentially.

The doctrine of irresistibility of grace, in working whatsoever it works, if it be acknowledged, there is nothing to be *affixed* to gratitude.—*Hammond, On Fundamentalists*.

3. Simply fasten or fix. *Obsolete*

They modest eye, ashamed to behold No many eyes as on her do stare, Upon the lowly ground *affixed* are. *Spenser*.

Affix, s. Appendage; addition. In Grammar: syllable or letter united to the end of a word (opposed to *prefix*).

The vulgar sort of Jews, neglecting their own maternal tongue, the Hebrew, began to speak the Chaldee; but not having the right accent of it, and fashioning that new learned language to their own invention of points, *affixes*, and conjunctions, out of that intermixture of Hebrew and Chaldee resulted a third language, called to this day the Syriack.—*Huvellet, Letters*, ii. 60.

Affixion, s. Act by which anything is affixed; state of being affixed. *Rare*.

Six several times do we find that Christ shed his blood; in his circumcision, in his agony, in his crowning, in his scourging, in his *affixion*, in his transfixion.—*Bishop Hall, Works*, li. 329.

Affixture, s. Addition.

These essays [Essays Moral and Literary], the well-known production of the Rev. Vicarissimus Knox, D.D., first appeared anonymously in the year 1777, in a small volume octavo, and, meeting with a favourable reception, were soon republished with the addition of a second volume and with the *affixture* of the author's name.—*Drake, Essays illustrative of Buckle*, ii. 365. (Orig. MS.).

Amatus, s. [Lat.: in respect to its etymology *on-blowing*; allied, by the meaning it suggests, to *inspiratio*—in-breathing.] Communication of power by inspiration.

The prophets and teachers, in those times, are reckoned as men who exercised those offices by a spiritual *affatus*, and were enabled to perform them by the munificent gifts of the Holy Spirit then vouchsafed to them. *W. Hilgig, Paraphrase and Commentary on the New Testament*, General preface.

The poet writing against his enemies will be like a prophet without his *affatus*.—*Spenser, On the Obsequy*.

Observe Herr Doctor Mesmer, in his magnetic Magnetie Hall, Long-stabed he walks; reversed, glancing upwards, as in rapt ecstacy; an antique Egyptian hieroglyph in this new age. Soft music flows; breaking fitfully the sacred stillness. Round their magnetic mystery, which to the eye is mere tins with water, sit breathless, red in hand, the circles of beauty and fashion, each circle a living circular passion-flower, exserting the magnetic *affatus*, and new-manufactured human-sensibility. *Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. I. li. ch. vi.

Afflict, v. a. [Lat. *afflictus*, part. of *affligere*—mild down.] Put to pain; grieve; torment; break; overthrow.

It teacheth us, how God thought fit to plague and *afflict* them; it doth not appear in what form and manner we ought to punish the sin of idolatry in others. *Hooker*, v. 17.

O coward conscience! how dost thou *afflict* me? The fields burn blue—how dost thou shed midnight? Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh.

Shakespeare, Richard III. v. 3.

A unbeknownen tear *afflicts* my eye. And my heart labours with a sudden sigh. *Prior*. There rest, if any rest you labour there; And, re-assembling our *afflicted* powers, Consult how we may leave forth most offend Our enemy. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 180.

With at. The mother was so *afflicted* at the loss of a fine boy, who was her only son, that she died for grief of it.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Afflictedness, s. Attribute suggested by Afflicted.

Thou art deceived if thou thinkest God delights in the *afflictedness* of his creature.—*Bishop Hall, Balm in Gilead*, (Rich.).

Affliction, s.

1. Cause of pain or sorrow; calamity.

To the flesh, as the Apostle himself granteth, all *affliction* is naturally grievous: therefore nature, which causes fear, teacheth to pray against all adversity. *Hooker*, v. 48.

We'll bring you one that has been covetous of money; I think to repay that money will be a biting affliction. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 3.

2. State of sorrowfulness; misery: (opposed to *joy*, *prosperity*).

Besides you know, Prosperity's the very hand of love, Whose fresh complexion and whose heart together *Affliction* alters. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3. Some virtues are only seen in *affliction*, and some in prosperity.—*Addison, Spectator*, no 267.

Afflictive, adj. Tendency to cause affliction; painful; tormenting. *Rare*.

Another is led, by the spirit of bondage, to slavish fears, and *afflictive* horrors.—*Bishop Hall, Balm in Gilead*, p. 148. They found martyrdom a duty, dressed up indeed with all that was terrible and *afflictive* to human nature, yet not at all the less a duty.—*South*.

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Nor can they find
Where to retire themselves, or where appease
The afflictive keen desire of food, exposed
To winds, and storms, and jaws of savage death.
A. Phillips.
Restless Proserpine . . .
... on the spacious land and liquid main,
Springs slow disease and darts afflictive pain.

Amictively, adv. Painfully, as in a state of affliction. *Rare.*

This the fallen angels understand; who, having acted their first part in heaven, are made sharply miserable by transition, and more afflictively feel the contrary state of hell.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Mucula, l. 2.*

Affluence, s. [Fr. *affluence*; Lat. *affluentia*.] 1. Act of flowing to any place; concurrence.

I shall not relate the affluence of young nobles from hence into Spain, after the voice of our prince being there had been raised.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Not only was the affluence of strangers and visitors to Athens continually augmenting, but wealthy men were easily found to incur the expense of training the chorus and actors.—*Grote, History of Greece, ch. lxvii.*

2. Exuberance of riches; stream of wealth; plenty; abundance.

Those degrees of fortune which give fulness and affluence to one station, may be want and penury in another. *Rogers.*

Let joy or ease, let affluence or content,
And the gay consciousness of a life well spent,
Calm every thought, inspire every action. *Pope.*

As money was scarce, as the market was glutted, as the title was insecure, and as the awe inspired by powerful bidders prevented free competition, the prices were often merely nominal. Thus many old and humiliated families disappeared and were replaced by a new one; and many new men rose rapidly to affluence.—*Maccubbin, History of England, ch. i.*

Affluency. Same as Affluence. *Rare.*

A friend of mine, who is an excellent anatomist, has promised me by the first opportunity to dissect a woman's tongue, and to examine whether there may not be in it certain juices which render it so wonderfully valuable or suppurative, or whether the fibres of it may not be made up of a fine or more pliant thread; or whether there are not in it some particular muscles which dart it up and down by such sudden glances and vibrations; or whether in the last place, there may be certain undiscovered channels running from the head to this little instrument of loquacity and conveying into it a perpetual affluency of animal spirits.—*Addison, Spectator, no. 217.*

Affluent, adj.

1. Flowing to any part.

These parts are no more than foundation-piles of the ensuing body, which are afterwards to be increased and raised to a greater bulk by the affluence of blood, that is transmitted out of the mother's body.—*Harey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

2. Abundant; exuberant; wealthy.

I see thee, Lord and end of my desire,
Loaded and laded with all the affluence at store,
Which human vows at smoking shrines implore. *Prior.*

Hogg first made himself known by a volume of poems published in 1801, from which date his irregular but affluence of genius continued to pour forth verse and prose as long as he lived.—*Craig, History of English Literature, ii. p. 513.*

Affluent, s. Smaller, or secondary, river, flowing into a larger, or primary, one.

The Doube receives two hundred affluents; the Nile, according to Pliny, none.—*Encyclopedia Metropolitana, Rivers.*

Afflux, s. Act of flowing; that which flows to a particular place.

The cause hereof cannot be a supply by prearrangement; ergo, it must be by new affluence to London out of the country.—*Grant.*

The infant grows bigger out of the womb by agglutinating one affluence of blood to another.—*Harey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

An animal that must lie still, receives the affluence of colder or warmer, clean or foul water, as it happens to come to it.—*Locke.*

Afflux, s. That which flows from one place to another; act of flowing.

An inflammation either simple, consisting of an hot and sanguineous afflux, or else denominated from other humours, according to the predominance of melancholy, phlegm, or choler. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Afford, v. n. [N.F. *affuerer* = value, appraise.] Be able to sell at a given price; have the pecuniary means, or money power, to do anything; have the power generally.

We are wont to say, when we would express a thing to the height, which is not fit, nor intended

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to be done by us; I could wish so and so; I could even afford to do this or that.—*Archbishop Tillotson, v. 131.*

They fill their magazines in times of the greatest plenty, that so they may afford cheaper, and increase the public revenue at a small expense of its members.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

The same errors run through all families, where there is wealth enough to afford that their sons may be good for nothing. *Serjt, On modern Education.*

Afford, v. a. Grant; confer; allow; supply. So soon as Marmion there arrived, the door To him did open, and afford way.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

This is the consolation of all good men, unto whom his ubiquity affords continual comfort and security; and this is the affliction of hell, to whom it affords the despair and weariless calamity.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

The introduction to Logic should afford answers to the following questions.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Lectures, l. 3.*

Affordment, s. Grant; donation. *Obsolete, rare.*

Your favours have a noble and free aspect to all dedications, &c., as appeared by your forward help and affordment to Mr. Pindarus in the production of his voluminous work.—*Lord, Discourse of the Sect of the Russians, Dedication: 1620.*

Afforest, v. a. Turn ground into forest.

It appears, by Charles de Foresta, that he afforested many woods and wastes, to the grievance of the subject, which by that law were disafforested.—*Sir John Davies, On Ireland.*

Afforestation, s. Turning of ground into forest; treating as a forest.

The charter de Foresta was to reform the encroachments made in the time of Richard I. and Henry II. who had made new afforestation, and much extended the rigour of the forest laws. *Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law of England.*

Affrap, v. a. [N.F. *affrapper*.] Strike; make a blow. *Obsolete, rare.*

They been ymet, both ready to affrap,
When suddenly that warrior ran amiss
His threatened spear. *Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 1, 23.*

Affrap, v. a. Strike down. *Obsolete, rare.*

I have been trained up in warlike stowre,
To tossen spear and shield, and to affrap
The warlike rider, &c. *Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 2, 6.*

Affray, v. a. [N.F. *effrayer*.] Affright; terrify; strike with fear. *Rare.*

The same to wight he never would disclose,
But when as monsters huge he would dismay,
Or daunt unequal armies of his foes,
Or when the flying heavens he would affray. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Affray, s. Affright; fear. *Rare.*

But yet I am in great affray
Lest thou should'st not be so as I am. *Romance of the Rose, v. 4307.*

Affray, s. Same as Fray.

Let the night be calm and quiet some,
Without tempestuous storms or sad affray. *Spenser.*

The unquiet thoughts of the heart arising from ambition, from malice and envy, and desire of revenge, are those which are guilty of the general affray and bloodsheds of the world.—*Bishop Hall, Romances, p. 57.*

When with the Scorpion proud Apollo plays,
The vines are trod and carried to their press,
The woods are felled against winter's sharp affrays:

When graver years my judgments did address,
I can repair my ruins and decays,
Exchanging will to wit and softness to fastness,
Claiming from time and age no good but this,
To see my sin, and sorrow for my misdeeds. *E. Greene, Poems.*

Affrayer, s. One who takes part in affrays. *Rare.*

As namely the statutes made for hue and cry after felons, and the statutes made against murderers, robbers, felons, night-walkers, affrayers, armor worn in torrence, riots, forcible entries, and all other force and violence; all which be directly against the peace.—*Dillon, Country Justice: 1620.*

Affrè, s. [?] Furious onset; immediate attack. *Obsolete.*

A trumpet blew; they both together met
With dreadful force and furious intent,
Careless of peril in their fierce affrè. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Affriction, s. [Lat. *affrictio*, -onis.] Act of rubbing one thing upon another.

I have divers times observed, in wearing silver-hilted words, that, if they rubbed upon my cloaths, if they were of a light-coloured cloth, the affriction

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would quickly blacken them; and, conversely hereto, I have found papp blackened almost all over, when I had awhile carried them about me in a silver case.—*Boyle.*

Every pitiful vice seeks the enlargement of itself by a contagious affriction of all capable subjects.—*Hallivell, Metamorphosis, p. 115.*

Affrict, v. n. Become reconciled; become friends. *Obsolete.*

When she saw that cruel war so ended,
And deadly foes so faithfully affricted,
In lovely wise she gave the haly greet. *Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 3, 63.*

Affright, v. a. [A.S. *affrighatan*.] Affect with a sudden impression of fear.

Thy name affrights me, in whose sound is death. *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 1.*

God-like his courage seem'd, whom nor delight
Could soften, nor the face of death affright. *Walker.*

He, when his country (threaten'd with alarm)
Requires his courage and his conqu'ring arm,
Shall, more than once, the Punic bands affright. *Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.*

Affright, v. a. [A.S. *affrighatan*.] Affect with a sudden impression of fear.

Thou shalt not be affrighted at them: for the Lord thy God is among you.—*Deuteronomy, vii. 21.*

Affright, s. As one affright. With hellish fends or furies mind upon, He then uprose. *Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 5.*

Affright, s. 1. Terror; fear.

As the moon, clothed with cloudy night,
Does shew to him that walks in fear and sad affright. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Wide was his parish, not contracted close
In streets, but here and there a straggling house;
Yet still he was at hand, without request,
To serve the sick, to succour the distressed:

Trampling, on foot alone, without affright,
The dangers of a dark tempestuous night. *Dryden, Fables.*

The quarrel, which was but the accidental cause, hastened on the discovery of it, in occasioning her affright.—*B. Johnson, Magnetic Lady.*

2. Cause of fear; terrible object; dreadful appearance.

I see the gods
Uphrind our sufferings, and would humble them,
By sending these affrights, while we are here,
That we might laugh at their ridiculous fear. *B. Johnson, Catiline.*

The war at hand appears with more affright,
And rises ev'ry monument to the sight. *Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.*

The manner how, as I say, is by rewards, promises, terrours, affrights, punishments.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 647.*

This affright and amazement of the Jews was foreseen by St. Peter and St. Paul. *Harris, On Isaiah, lili. p. 178.*

Oh the dismal affrights, which the darkness of the night presents to an impious adult'ry.—*Scottley, Honour of Chastity, p. 13.*

Affrightedly, adv. Under the impression of fear.

The thunder of their rage, and boist'rous struggling, make
The neighbouring forests round affrightedly to quake. *Dryden, Polydorus, 12.*

Affrighter, s. One who frightens.

The famous Don Quixote of the Mancha, the righter of wrongs, the redresser of injuries, the protector of damns, the affrighter of giants.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote, i. iv. 25.*

Affrightful, adj. Full of affright or terror; terrible; dreadful.

These colder climates are rarely infested with such affrightful accidents.—*Bishop Hall, Sermons, 33.*

There is an absence of all that is destructive or affrightful to human nature.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Affrightment, s. 1. Impression of fear; terror.

She awaked with the affrightment of a dream.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Passionate words or blows from the tutor, fill the child's mind with terror and affrightment; which immediately takes it wholly up, and leaves no room for other impressions.—*Locke.*

2. State of fearfulness.

Whether those that, under any anguish of mind, return to affrightments or doubts, have not been hypocrites.—*Hume, Moral.*

3. Act of terrifying.

But here was your cunning: it appears most plainly that you, thinking her to be one of the trade, thought to make a prey of her purse; but, since your affrightment could not make her open unto you, you thought to make her innocency smart for it.—*Brome, Northern Lute.*

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APPROX. v. a. [Fr. *approcher*.]

1. Meet face to face; encounter.

We have closely met for Hamlet's mother,
That he, as twins by accident, may meet
Approach Ophelia. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 1.
The scullions, the next day, *approached* the king,
forces at the entrance of a highway; whom when
they found both ready and resolute to fight, they
deserted unperceived. — *Sir J. Hayward*.
His holy robes and solemn fests profound,
And with their darkness *durst* *approach* his light.

Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 390.
Many of these persons are said to have been men
of dissipated character, and the occupations of their
earlier lives render this not altogether improbable;
but this furnishes by no means a sufficient reason
for doubting the earnestness of the feeling that at
this time induced them to *approach* all the perils of
an undertaking which, if not entirely hopeless, was
at least fraught with extreme and obvious danger. —
Kemble, State Papers and Letters, p. 404.

2. Offer an open insult; offend avowedly.

But hath proceeds not sin; only our foe,
Tempting, *approaches* us with his foul esteem
Of our integrity. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 327.
I would learn the cause, why Torrismond,
Within my palace walls, within my hearing,
Almost within my sight, *approaches* a prince,
Who shortly shall command him.

Dequien, Spanish Friar,
This beines to mind Fastidious fondness for the
gladiator, and is interpreted as satire. But how can
one imagine that the fathers would have dared to
approach the wife of Archelus? — *Johnson*.

APPROX. s. (the accent here is the same as
that of the verb, contrary to the rule which
separates a *survey* from to *survey*.)

1. Insult offered to the face; contemptuous
or rude treatment; contumely.

He would often maintain Plautianus, in doing
approaches to his son. — *Bacon, Essays*.
You're done enough; for you design'd my rhinoceros;
The grace is vanish'd, but th' *approach* remains.

Drayton, Aeneas,
He that is found reasonable in one thing, is con-
sidered to be so in all; and to think or say otherwise
is thought so unjust an *approach*, and so senseless a
course, that nobody ventures to do it. — *Talbot*.
There is nothing which we reserve with so much
reluctance as advice; we look upon the man who
gives it as offering an *approach* to our understand-
ing, and treating us like children or idiots. — *Addi-
son, Spectator*, no. 512.

2. Outrage; act of contempt; disgrace.

Off have they violated
The temple, off the law, with foul *approaches*,
About nations rather.

Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 160.
Antinous attacked the pirates of Crete, and, by
his too great presumption was defeated; upon the
sense of which *approach* he died with grief. — *Arbuth-
not, Tally of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

3. Encounter.

Fearless of danger, like a pretty girl
I walk'd about, alive, and full, and dead,
On hostile ground, none daring my *approach*.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 529.

APPROXIMATELY. adv. Provokingly. *Obsolete*.

His majesty hath observed, that ever since his
conduite to the crown, the popular sort of lawyers
have been the men that most *approach* in all parliam-
ents have trodden upon his prerogative. — *Bacon*,
v. 424.

APPROXIMATE. part. adj. With the quality of
approaching; contumelious.

Among words which signify the same principal
thing, some are clean and absent, others unclean;
some are kind, others are *approaching* and reproach-
ful, because of the secondary idea which custom has
added to them. — *Watts, Logic*.

APPROXIMATE. adj. Tendency to create affront.

How much more *approach* it is to despise mercy
ruling by the golden sceptre of pardon, than by the
iron rod of a penal law. — *South, Sermon on the Resur-
rection*.

APPROX. v. a. [Lat. *affusus*, part. of *affundo* =
pour on.]

I poured acid liquors, to try if they contained any
volatile salt or spirit, which would probably have
discovered itself, by making an ebullition with the
affused liquor. — *Boyle*.

APPROX. s. Act of pouring one thing upon
another.

Upon the *affusion* of a tincture of galls, it imme-
diately became as black as ink. — *Grew, Microsc.*
When the Jews baptized their children in order
to circumcise, it seems to have been indolgent
with them, whether it was done by immersion or
affusion. — *Wharton, Rational Illustration of the
Book of Exodus*, p. 362.

APPROX. v. a. [N. Fr. *affier* = confide, or trust to
anyone.] *Obsolete*.

Unto the daughter of a worthless king.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 1.

2. Bind; join.

I deprecate nothing from that Synod, [of Dort.]
nor any particular man in that Synod. For those
divines that were there, of our church, the principal
of them sometime was my worthy friend and ac-
quaintance; the major part of them were my ancient
acquaintance likewise, and one of them brought up
with me of a child; so that personal respects rather
seem to *affile* me unto that Synod. — *Montagu, Appeal
to Caesar*, p. 63.

AFFI. v. n. Put confidence in; put trust in;
confide. *Obsolete*.

Marcus Andronicus, so I do *affi*
In thy uprightness and integrity,
That I will here dismiss my loving friends.

Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, i. 1.

We *affi* in your loves and understandings.

R. Jonson, Sejanus.

Without which [the divine grace] if any man dis-
pose himself to realize, *affi* only in his own wit
and understanding, it will be the next way to frus-
trate and make void both all my pains and his. —
Fotherby, Atheism, p. 5.

AFFI. adv. [on field.]

1. To the field.

We drove *affi*, and both together heard
What time the angry winds her sultry horn,
Battering our flocks with the fresh dews of field.

Milton, Lycidas, 27.

Aff I went, amid the morning dew,
To milk my kine, for so should housewives do.

Gay.

2. In the field.

In peasant-things, when bound to horn
Gives ear till back be kill'd,
And little lads with pipes of corn

Sit keeping lads *affi*. *Old Ballads*, i. 332.

AFFI. adv. [on fire.] In a state of inflam-

mation.
Ha! treason! wo thee he!
That thou hast told the privy
Which all women most desire:
I would that thou wert *affi*!

Conrad, Confessio Amantis, i.

This Jason young, the more *affi* desire
To look on him; so was she set *affi*
With his beauty, and his sensuality.

Lydgate, Ball of Princes, ch. 3.

Powder is ready, and enough to work it,
The match is left *affi*.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Island Princess, ii. 1.

AFFI. adv. Level with the ground. *Rare*.

When you would have many new roots of mil-
lions, take a low tree, and bow it, and lay all his
branches *affi* upon the ground, and cast earth upon
them, and every twig will take root. — *Bacon, Nat-
ural History*.

AFFI. adv. In a flaunting manner.

He that of himself rich long, honest, and vain,
Hath ill neighbours about him to set him *affi*.

Walter, Dictionary, v. 219; col. 1049.

His hat all *affi*, and beflowered with all kinds
of coloured plumes. — *Copley, Wits, Fops, and Fancies*.

AFFI. adj. Terrified. *Obsolete*.

Julius took a special pleasure to see them so
affi. — *Sir T. More*. (Rich.)

AFFI. adv.

1. Covered with water.

The day after she left the ark found no rest for
the sole of her foot, in the wide world, being then
all *affi*. — *Outaker*, 15.

2. Floating; borne up in the water; not
sinking.

There are generally several hundred loads of tim-
ber *affi*, for they cut above twenty-five leagues up
the river; and other rivers bring in their contribu-
tions. — *Addison, Travels in Italy*.

During eleven long years after the pillage of
Rome, Osler continued *affi*, incessantly tem-
pered in devastation. — *Sir E. Palgrave, History of
England and of Normandy*, i. 428.

The tall masts quiver'd as they lay *affi*.
The temples and the people and the shore;
One drew a sharp knife thro' my tender throat

Slowly, and nothing more.

Traveller, A Dream of Fair Women, 29.

3. In a figurative sense. Within view; in
motion; not fainting or sinking.

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which taken at the flood leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.
On such a full sea we were *affi*.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iv. 3.
Take any passion of the soul of man, while it is
predominant and *affi*, and, just in the critical
height of it, nick it with some lucky or unlucky

word, and you may as certainly overrule it to your
own purpose, as a spark of fire, falling upon gun-
powder, will infallibly blow it up. — *South, Sermons*,
ii. 333.

My heart, I thank God, is still *affi*; my spirits
shall not sink with the ship, nor go an inch lower. —
Swift, Letters, iv. 39.

AFFI. adv. [on foot.]

1. On foot: (opposed to on horseback).

I have known when he would have walked ten
miles *affi* to see a good armour. — *Shakespeare, Much
Ado about Nothing*, ii. 3.

2. In motion.

Of Albany's and Cornwall's powers you heard not —
"Th' said they are *affi*."

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 3.

3. In action: (as, a design is *affi*).

I pray thee, when thou seest that act *affi*,
Ev'n with the very comment of thy soul
Observe mine uncle. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

4. Able to walk.

Sir Edward Coke is now *affi*, and according to
your commands, we proceed to Peacock's examina-
tion. — *Bacon*, vi. 240.

AFFI. adv.

1. In time foregone or past.

Whoever should make light of any thing *affi*
spoken or written, out of his own house a tree should
be taken, and he thereon be hanged. — *Endras*, vi. 22.

If he never drank wine *affi*, it will go near to
remove his fit. *Shakespeare, Tempest*, ii. 2.

2. First in the way.

Emilia, run you to the citadel,
And tell my lord and lady what hath hap'd;
Will you go on *affi*? *Shakespeare, Othello*, v. 2.

3. In front; in the fore-part.

Approaching rich, he covered his *affi*
His body monstrous, horrible and vast.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

4. Rather than.

Aff I'll
Endure the tyranny of such a tongue,
And such a pride—What will you do? —
Till truth. *R. Jonson, Magnetic Lady*.

AFFI. prep.

1. Sooner in time.

If your diligence be not speedy, I shall be there
affi you. — *Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 6.

2. Prior or superior to.

In this Trinity, none is *affi* or after another. —
Althamian Treat.

3. As in the presence of; under the notice
of.

Aff God, I speak simply. — *R. Jonson, Every
Man out of his Humour*, ii. 3.

Should he forswear't, make all the affidavits
Against it that he could, *affi* the bench
And twenty juries, he would be convinced.

R. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 1.

4. Noting the right of choice.

I commend your resolution, that (notwithstanding
all the dangers I laid *affi* you, in the voice of a
night-owl) would yet go on, and be yourself. *R.
Jonson, Epicoene*, iii. 5.

AFFI in composition.

For the doubtful nature of some of the
compounds see *Aff*.

AFFI. adv. Going before.

All other nouns ending in 'less' do follow the
general rule *affi*. — *Lily, Grammar*.

AFFI. adv.

1. By a previous provision.

Many of the particular subjects of discourse are
occasional, and such as cannot *affi* be reduced to
any certain account. — *Dr. H. More, Gov-
ernment of the Tongue*.

2. Provided; prepared; previously fitted.

For it will be said, that in the former times,
whereof we have spoken, Spain was not so mighty
as now it is; and England, on the other side, was
more *affi* in all matters of power. — *Bacon, Con-
siderations on War with Spain*.

AFFI. adv. Mentioned before.

Among the nine of parts, five are not in a con-
dition to give plus of relief to those *affi* mentioned;
being very near reduced themselves to the same
misericord condition. — *Addison*.

AFFI. adv. Named before.

Imitate something of circular form, in which, as
in all other *affi* proportions, you shall help
yourself by the diameter. — *Peacock, On Drawing*.

AFFI. adv. Said before.

It need not go for repetition, if we resume again
that which we said in the *affi* experiment. — *Bacon, Natural History*, no. 771.

AFFI. adv. In time past.

O thou that art waxen old in wickedness, now thy

ains which thou hast committed *afortime* are come to light.—*Samson*, 62.

Afraid. *adj.*

1. Struck with fear; terrified; fearful.

No persecute them with thy tempest, and make them *afraid* with thy storm.—*Psalm*, lxxiii. 15.

2. With of before the object of fear.

There, loathing life, and yet of death *afraid*,
In anguish of her spirit, thus she pray'd.

Dryden, Fables.

If, while this worried flesh draws fleeting breath,
Not satisfy'd with life, *afraid* of death,
It haply be thy will, that I should know
Glimpses of delight, or pause from anxious woe;
Frenn now, from instant now, great Sire, dispel
The clouds that press my soul.

Prior.

Afresh. *adv.* Anew; again, after intermission.

The Germans, serving upon great horses, and charged with heavy armour, received great hurt by light skirmishes; the Turks with their light horses, easily slumping their charge, and smiting at their pleasure, charging them *afresh*, when they saw the heavy horses almost weary.—*Knutley, History of the Turks.*

When once we have attained these ideas, they may be excited *afresh* by the use of words.—*Watts, Logic.*

Afront. *adv.*

1. In front; in direct opposition to the face.

These four came all *afront*, and mainly thrust at me.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part. I. ii. 4.*

2. Simply, in front.

We repud'd us on a green wood side,
Afront the which a silver stream did glide.
Myerour for Magistrates, p. 61.

Aft. *adv.* [root of after.] In Navigation.

Toward the stern; abaft; astern: (*fore* and *aft* = the length of the ship).

He [Nelson] returned a practical seaman, but with a hatred of the king's service, and a saying then common among the sailors 'Aft the most honour; forward the better man.'—*Southey, Life of Nelson*, i. 10.

After. *adv.* [A.S. *æfter*.] The termination *er* is

common to (1) certain pronouns, as *ci-th-er*, *ne-th-er*, *we-th-er*, *o-th-er*; (2) certain prepositions and adverbs, as *oe-er*, *und-er*, *af-t-er*; (3) adjectives of the comparative degree; as *wis-er*, *strong-er*, *bett-er*, &c.; (4) adjectives like *upp-er*, *und-er*, *inn-er*, *out-er*, *hind-er*. The idea at the bottom of all these forms is that of *duality*. In the comparative degree we have a relation between one object and *some* other object like it, or a relation between two single elements of comparison; as *A is wiser than B*. In the superlative degree we have a relation between one object and *all* others like it, or a relation between one *sin* and one complex element of comparison; *A is wiser than B, C, D, &c.* Over and above, however, the idea of simple comparison, there are those of (1) contrariety, as *inner*, *outer*, *under*, *upper*, *over*; and (2) choice in the way of an alternative, as *either*, *neither*, *other*, and *whether*. The *-er*, then, is no sign of the comparative degree, nor is *after* any comparative of *aft*;

on the contrary, it is a sign of contrariety or opposition, its correlative being *fore*.]

1. In succeeding time.

Far be it from me, to justify the cruelties which were at first used towards them, which had their reward soon *after*.—*Haydn.*

Those who, from the pit of hell
Roaming to seek their prey on earth, durst fix
Their seats long *after* next the seat of God.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 381.

2. Following another.

Let go thy hold, when a great wheel runs down a hill, lest it break thy neck with following it; but the great one that goes upward, let him draw thee *after*.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, ii. 4.

After. *prep.*

1. Following in place.

What says lord Warwick, shall we *after* them?—*After* them I may, before them, if we can.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. v. 3.

2. In pursuit of.

After whom is the king of Israel come out. *After*

whom dost thou pursue? *After* a dead dog, *after* a hen.—1 *Samuel*, xiv. 14.

3. Behind. *Rare.*

Sometimes I placed a third prism *after* a second, and sometimes also a fourth *after* a third, by all which the images might be often refracted sideways.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

4. Posterior in time.

Good *after* ill, and *after* pain delight;
Alternate, like the scenes of day and night.

Dryden, Fables.

We shall examine the ways of conveyance of the sovereignty of Adam to princes that were to reign *after* him. *Locke.*

5. According to.

He that thinketh Spain our over-match, is no I mintman, but takes greatness of kingdom, according to bulk and currency, and not *after* their intrinsic value.—*Bacon.*

6. In imitation of.

There are, among the old Roman statues, several of Venus, in different postures and habits; as there are many particular figures of her made *after* the same design.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

This allusion is *after* the oriental manner; thus in the Psalms, how frequently are persons compared to cedars.—*Pope, Odes to Homer's Odyssey.*

After all. When all has been taken into the view, and there remains nothing more to be added; at last; in fine; in conclusion; upon the whole; at the most.

They have given no good proof in asserting this extravagant principle: for which, *after all*, they have no ground or colour, but a passage or two of scripture, miserably perverted, in opposition to many express texts.—*Black, Aft. History, Sermons.*

But, *after all*, if they have any merit, it is to be attributed to some good old authors, whose works I study.—*Pope, On Pastoral Poetry.*

After in composition.

Most of the words which follow find a place in the present edition simply because they have been admitted into preceding ones; many of them being *two separate words in juxtaposition*, rather than true compounds.

The general principle upon which the difference between these two classes of words is determined has been sketched in the Preface. As the present work, however, stands at the head of a large class, it gives occasion to a further notice of some of the details.

The accent plays the chief part in the formation of a true compound; but the incidence of the accent itself may vary.

Time may change it. Under the combinations of the word *Black*, the compound *Black-guard* is treated by Johnson like *Black-pudding*, and placed between *Black-earth* and *Black-lead*. Nor is this apparent violation of the order unreasonable. The word was evidently treated as if sounded *black guard*. But most of us say *blackguard*, or rather *blaggard*. At any rate, it stands in the present work in the same class with *Blackbird*.

The change of accent, however, as exhibited in difference of practice between the speakers of one generation and those of another but a small part of our complications.

Poets use certain words according to the demands of the metre. Hence, whenever we find a word unusually accented in a verse, we should ask how the poet would have sounded it in prose. In the present work there are many words which the entry treats as true compounds, but for which some of the poetical examples give the accentuation of *two words*. In one page, for instance, the same writer, Byron, gives *blue-bottle* and *blue-stocking* in the extracts where the entry gives *bluebottle* and *bluestocking*. Does anyone, however, doubt how the writer pronounced these words in prose? Does any doubt how he sounded

blue-stenk? Yet in one passage he calls it *beifstensk*.

I like a *beifstensk*, too, as well as any.

Instances of this kind can easily be multiplied.

Hence, in the following entries, the accentuation (especially in cases where there are extracts in verse) must be taken as it is given in the entry itself, rather than as it may be suggested by certain quotations.

Afteract. *s.* Act subsequent to another; act caused by a prior act.

Afteracts of solvency.—*Lord Berkeley, Historical Applications*, p. 74.

His death is easy, now his guards are gone,
And I can sin but once to seize the throne;
All *afteracts* are sanctified by power.

Dryden, Don Sebastian.

Afterage. *s.* Posterity.

An afterage that shall be writ the man,
That with smooth air couldst humour best our tongue.

Milton, Sonnet to Lucas.

To take the world in a lower epocha, what *afterage* could exceed the lust of the Sodomites, the idleness and idleness of the Egyptians, the fickleness of the Athenians.—*Southey, Sermons*, vii. 294.

For all succeeding time and *afterage*.

Olthoff, Ode on Ben Jonson.

Not the whole land, which the times should, or might in future time, conquer; seeing in *afterage*, they became lords of many nations.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

Nor to philosophers is praise deny'd,
Whose wise instructions *after* rage a guide.

Sir J. Denham.

What an opinion will *afterage* entertain of their religion, who but fair for a goblet, to bring in a superstition which their forefathers perished in flames to keep out.—*Addison.*

Afterbirth. *s.* In Physiology. Placenta.

The placenta, or *afterbirth*, constitutes the medium of communication between the mother and the child.—*Dr. Comstock, Outlines of Medicine*, p. 55.

Afterclap. *s.* Unexpected event; (generally of an untoward and unexpected kind, happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end).

For the next morrow's mood they closely went,
For fear of *afterclaps* to prevent.

Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale.

Let that man, who can be so far taken and transported with the present pleasures of a temptation, as to overlook those dreadful *afterclaps* which usually bring up the rear of it; let him, I say, take heed, that vengeance does not begin with him in this life, and mark him in the far-land with some fearful unlooked-for disaster.—*Southey, Sermons*, vi. 227.

Aftercost. *s.* Latter charges; expense incurred after the original plan is executed.

You must take care to carry off the land-hoofs and streams, before your untimely draining; lest your *aftercost* and labour prove unsuccessful.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Aftercourse. *s.* Course as a sequel.

Who would imagine that Diogenes, who in his younger days was a follower of money, should in the *aftercourse* of his life be so great a counter-timer of metal?—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Hygiene*, vi. 2.

And if she should, which Heaven forbid,
Overthrow me, as the fiddler did;

What *aftercourse* have I to take
Against losing all I have at stake?

Butler, Hudibras, iii. 3.

Aftercrop. *s.* Second crop or harvest of the same year.

Aftercrops I think neither good for the land, nor yet the hay good for the cattle.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Afterdays. *s.* Days as a sequel; posterity.

But *afterdays*, my friend, must do thee right,
And set thy virtues in unweary'd light.

Congreve.

Astereye. *v. a.* Krep, or follow, in view.

Obsolete.

Thou shouldst have made him

As little as a crow, or less, ere left

To *astereye* him.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, i. 4.

Aftergame. *s.* Plan laid after the original design has miscarried.

This curl, like certain vegetables, did bud and open slowly; nature sometimes obliging to play an *aftergame* well as fortune, which had both their turns and tides in course.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

The fibres of the ax-handle and the wedge serve to prevent us, not to put ourselves needlessly upon an *aftergame*, but to which before-hand what we say and do.—*Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.*

Our first design, my friend, has proved abortive;
Still there remains an *aftergame* to play.

Addison, Cato.

Aftergrief. s. Grief as a sequel to the first burst.

There are *aftergriefs* which wound more deeply, which leave behind them scars never to be effaced, which bruise the spirit, and sometimes break the heart.—*Southey, Life of Nelson*, l. 8.

Afterhelp. s. Secondary, or late, help.

For other *afterhelps*, the want of intention in the priest may frustrate the mass of the precatory of virtue.—*Sir E. Smith, State of Religion*.

Afterhold. s. That part of the hold which lies behind the mainmast of a vessel.

The Glasgow was in flames, the steward having set fire to her while stealing rum out of the afterhold.—*Southey, Life of Nelson*, l. 28.

Afterhope. s. Hope as a sequel.

A splendid sun shall never set,
But here shine fixed, to alight
All *afterhopes* of following night.

B. Jonson, Entertainments.

Afterhours. s. Hours as a sequel to some act, event, or fixed time.

So smile the learners upon this holy act,
That *afterhours* with sorrow chide us not.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. a.

Afterings. s. Latter part of a series of events.

These are the *afterings* of Christ's sufferings.—*Bishop Hall, Passion Sermons*.

Afterking. s. Succeeding king.

The glory of Nineveh, and the increase of the empire, was the work of *afterkings*.—*Shuckford, Sacred and Profane History*, l. 192.

Afterlife. s.

1. Remainder of life.

Fairly, in full maturity of time,
And we two be reserv'd to *afterlife*,
Will you confer your whole soul on me?

Heywood, English Traveller.

When the kind creature was going away for good and all, the lady reproached herself bitterly for ever having used a rough expression to her—how she wept, as they stuck up with waters on the window a paper, notifying that the little rooms so long occupied were to let! They never would have such lodgers again, that was quite clear. *After-life* proved the truth of this melancholy prophecy.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*.

2. Future life.

Like the Tartars, give them wives
With settlements for *afterlives*.—*Bolton, Remains*.

Afterlove. s. Second or later love.

Intended, or committed was this fault?
If but the first, how heinous ere it be,
To win thy *after-love*, I pardon thee.
Shakespeare, Richard II., v. 3.

Aftermath. s. Latter-math; second crop of grass mown in autumn. See *Aftercrop*.

After one crop of corn is taken off the ground in harvest, before seed-time is come for winter-sowing, the grass will be so high-grown, that a man may cut it down, and have a plentiful *aftermath* for hay.—*Holland, Translation of Pliny*, l. 506.

Aftermost. adj. Hindmost.

The galleys held a man on the end of their *aftermost* oars to observe where their shot fell. (Printed off by mistake).—*Continuation of Knolles*, 1590, A.

I ordered the two foremost and two *aftermost* guns to be thrown overboard.—*Hackworth, Voyages*.

Afterness. s. Attribute suggested by After.

Where order is there is a formlessness and an *afterness*, and all change is a kind of moving.—*Travis of Christianity*, 98.

Afternoon. s. Time from the meridian to the evening.

A twenty-waning and distressed widow,
Even in the *afternoon* of her best days,
Made prize and purchase of his waning eye.
Shakespeare, Richard III., iii. 7.

However, keep the lively taste you hold
Of God; and love him now, not fear him more;
And, in your *afternoons*, think what you told
And promised him at morning-prayer before.

Donne.

Such, all the evening, to the pleadings run;
But when the business of the day is done,
On dyes, and drink, and drabs they spend the *afternoon*.
Dryden, Persius's Satires.

Afterpains. s. In *Physiology*. Pains after delivery.

If severe *afterpains* commence, it is useful to administer a draught.—*Dr. B. Lee, Lectures on Midwifery*, lect. xxi.

Afterpart. s. Latter part.

This flightiness of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable and safe; and, in the *afterpart*, reason and foresight begin a little to take place, and mind a man of his safety and improvement.—*Locke, Debate*, p. 32.

Afterpiece. s. Farce, or any subordinate entertainment after the play.

Eight and twenty nights it [the West Indian] went without the buttress of an *afterpiece*.—*Memoirs of Richard Cumberland*, l. 236.

Afterproof. s. Evidence posterior to the thing in question; facts known by subsequent experience.

All know that he likewise at first was much under the expectation of his *afterproof*: such a solar influence there is in the solar aspect.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

Afterspring. s. Spring, or origin, as a sequel.

Who is hee that will be moved for the *after* spring of his children that are long hence to come?—*Tractatus of Christianity*.

Afterstate. s. State as a sequel.

To give an account of the *afterstate* of the more degenerate and yet descending souls, some busy a very odd hypothesis.—*Glanville, Precedence of Souls*, ch. xiv.

Aftersting. s. Subsequent sting.

Mix'd are our joys, and transient are their date;
Nor can reflection bring them back again,
Yet brings an *aftersting* to every pain.
Lord Hervey, Epitaphs.

Afterstorm. s. Storm as a sequel.

Your calmness does not *afterstorms* provide,
Nor seeming patience mortal anger hide.
Dryden, Coriolanus of King Charles, 61.

Afterthought. s. Reflection after the act: (generally when it is too late; and, as such, different from *second-thought*).

Expense, and *afterthought*, and idle care,
And doubts of motley hue, and dark despair;
Suspicious, and fantastical surmise,
And jealousy sublim'd with jaundice in her eyes,
Disordering all she view'd in tawny dress'd,
Downlook'd, and with a cuckoo on her list.
Dryden, Fables.

Aftertime. s. Succeeding time.

His first schooling was at the Charter-house for two or three years, when his greatest recreation was in such sports as brought on fighting among the boys; in his *aftertime* a very great courage remained.—*Hill, Life of Barrow, prefixed to Barrow's Works*.
You promise'd once, a progeny divine
Of Romans, rising from the Trojan line,
In *after-times* should hold the world in awe,
And to the land and ocean give the law.
Dryden, Virgil's Eccl.

Afterward. adv. [from the *accusative* of the A.S. *weard*—direction.] In succeeding time.

Uses not thought upon before may *afterward* spring up and be reasonable causes of retaining that which former considerations did formerly procure to be instituted.—*Hooker*.

An anxious distrust of the divine goodness makes a man miserable beforehand, for fear of being so *afterward*.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

Afterwards. adv. [from the *genitive* of the A.S. *weard*.] Same as *Afterward*.

Dr. Ward, *afterwards* promoted to Salisbury.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Times*.

Afterwise. adj. Wise too late, wise after the event.

These are such as we may call the *afterwise*, who, when any project fails, foresee all the inconveniences that would arise from it, though they kept their thoughts to themselves.—*Addison*.

Afterwit. s. Contrivance of expedients after the occasion of using them is past.

There is no recollection of what's gone and past; so that *afterwit* comes too late when the mischief is done.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

Afterwitted. part. adj. Characterized by afterwit.

Our fashions of eating make us slothful and unjust to labour *afterwitted* (as we call it), inconsiderate, heady, rash.—*Tyndale, Exposition of St. Matthew*, vi.

Afterwrath. s. Anger when the provocation seems past.

I hear him mock
The luck of Caesar, which the gods give men
To excuse their *afterwrath*.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

Afteryards. s. In *Navigation*. Yards belonging to the mizen-mast.

They instantly breed up the *after-yards*, put the helm about, and stood after her again.—*Southey, Life of Nelson*, l. 120.

Aftermeal. s. Meal as a sequel to some previous one: (as dessert to a dinner). *Obsole.*

At *after-meals* who pay for the wine.—*Thynne, Debate*, p. 39.

Again. adv. [A.S. *ungrænes*.]

1. Second time; once more: (marking the repetition of the same thing).

The poor remnant of human seed, which remained in their mountains, peopled their country again slowly, by little and little.—*Bacon, New Atlantis*.

Should Nature's self invade the world again,
And e'er the centre spread the liquid main,
Thy power were safe.

Waller.

Go now, deluded man, and seek again
New toils, new dangers, on the dusty plain.
Dryden, Virgil's Eccl.

Some are already retired into foreign countries; and the rest, who possess lands, are determined never to hazard them again for the sake of establishing their superstition.—*Sieff*.

2. On the other hand: (marking some opposition or contrariety).

His wit increased upon the occasion; and so much the more, if the occasion were sharpened with danger. *Again*, whether it were the shortness of his foresight, or the strength of his will, certain it is, that the perpetual trouble of his fortunes could not have been without defects in his nature.—*Bacon*.

Those things that we know not what to do withal, if we had them, and those things, *again*, which another cannot part with but to his own loss and shame.—*Sir R. L. Estrange, Fables*.

Who art thou that answerest again?—*Romans*, ix. 20.

3. On another part: (marking a transition to something new).

Behold you heavy mountain's height,
Made higher with new mounts of snow;
Again, behold the winter's weight
Oppress the lab'ring woods below.
Dryden.

4. Back; in restitution; in answer.

When your head did bid me take,
I knyt my handkerchief about your brow;
The best I had, a pinness wrought it me,
And I did never ask it you *again*.

Shakespeare, King John, iv. 1.

That he hath given will he pay *again*.—*Proverbs*, xiv. 27.

Bring us word *again* which way we shall go.—*D. L. Young*, l. 25.

The third day he rose *again* from the dead.—*The Apostles' Creed*.

5. In order of rank or succession: (marking distribution).

Question was asked of Demosthenes, What was the chief part of an orator? He answered, Action. What next, Action. What next, *again*? Action.—*Bacon, Essays*.

The cause of the holding green, is the close and distance of their leaves, and the distance of them; and the cause of that *again* is either the touch and viscous juice of the plant, or the strength and heat thereof.—*Bacon, Natural History*.

6. Besides; in any other time or place.

They have the Wallaboos, who are tall soldiers, yet that is but a spot of ground. But on the other side, there is not in the world *again* such a spring and security of brave military people as in England, Scotland, and Ireland.—*Bacon*.

7. Twice as much: (marking the same quantity once repeated).

There are whom heaven hath best with store of wit,
Yet want as much *again* to manage it;
Fogwit and judgement ever are at strife,
Tho' meant each other's aid, like man and wife.

Pope.

I should not be sorry to see a chorus on a theatre, more than as large and as deep *again* as ours, built and adorned at a king's charges.—*Dryden, Translation of Despreaux's Art of Painting*.

Again and again. With frequent repetition; often.

This is not to be obtained by one or two lusty readings; it must be repeated *again and again*, with a close attention to the tenour of the discourse.—*Locke*.

Againbuy. v. a. [this, with the two following, forms two words, rather than a true compound, as do *Against* and some others; see *After*.] Redeem. *Obsole.*

We hoped that he should have *again-bought* Israel.—*Wycliffe, St. Luke*, xiv. 21. (Rich.)

Againrise. v. n. Effect a resurrection. *Obsole.*

And he was before ordained the Son of God in verity, by the Spirit of hallowing of the open-rising of dead men.—*Wycliffe, Romans*, l. 4. (Rich.)

Againsay. v. a. Same as *Gainsay*. *Obsole.* See *Against* and *Againststand*.

Against. prep.

1. In opposition to.
And he will be a wild man; his hand will be *against*

every man, and every man's hand against him.—*Genesis*, xvi. 12.

That authority of men should prevail with men either against or above reason is no part of our belief.—*Hobbes*.

He is melancholy without cause, and merry against the hair.—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, i. 2.

We might work any effect without aid against matter; and this not helped by the co-operation of angels or spirits, but only by the unity and harmony of nature.—*Bacon, Natural History*.

The preventing goodness of God does even wrest him from himself, and save him, as it were, against his will.—*South*.

The god, unweary till he slept again,
Resolved at once to rid himself of pain;
And, tho' against his custom, call'd aloud, *Dryden*.

Men often say a thing is against their conscience, when really it is not.—*Swift, Miscellanies*.

After all that can be said against a thing, this will still be true, that many things possibly are, which we know not of; and that many more things may be than are; and if so, after all our arguments against a thing, it will be uncertain whether it be or not.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

The church-clergy have written the best collection of tracts against popery that ever appeared in England.—*Swift*.

2. With contrary motion or tendency: (used of material action).

Boils and plagues
Plaster you o'er, that one infect another
Against the church a mile.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 4.
The kite being a bird of prey, and therefore bad, delighteth in the flesh air; and many times flieth against the wind, as trout and salmon swim against the stream.—*Bacon*.

3. Contrary to rule or law.

I taught against my life
Thy country sought of thee, it sought unjustly,
Against the law of nature, law of nations.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 889.
Against the public sanction of the power,
Against all omens of their ill success;
With fates adverse, the trait in arms resort
To force their monarch and insult the court.
Dryden.

4. Opposite to: (in place).

Against the Tiber's mouth, but far away. *Dryden*.

5. To the hurt of another: (see 3.)

And when thou think'st of her eternity,
Think not that death against her nature is;
Think it a birth; and when thou goest to die,
Sing like a swan, as if thou went'st to bliss.
Sir J. Davis, Immortality of the Soul.

6. In provision for; in expectation of; to meet.

Thence she them brought into a stately hall,
Wherein were many tables fair disposed,
And ready light with drapets festival,
Against the viands should be ministered.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.
The like charge was given them against the time
They should come to settle themselves in the land
promised unto their fathers. *Hobbes*.

Some say, that ever against that season comes
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated.
The bird of dawn singeth all night long;
And then, they say, no spirit walks abroad;
The nights are wholesome; then no planets strike,
No fairy takes, no witch hath power to charm;
So hallow'd and so gracious is the time.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 1.

To that purpose, he made haste to Bristol, that all things might be ready against the prince came thither.—*Lord Clarendon*.
Against the promise'd time provides with care,
And hastens in the wood the robes he was to wear.
Dryden.

All which I grant to be reasonably and truly said,
and only desire they may be remembered against
another day.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

7. With words meaning favour rather than opposition, e. g. partial. Rare.

If we may believe one who certainly was not partial against these sects, both presbyterians and independents had carried the principles of rigor in the point of conscience much higher, and had acted more implicitly upon it, than ever the 'church of England had done in its angriest fits.—*Lord Bolingbroke, Dissertation on Parties*, ii. 46.

Againststand, v. a. Resist. Obsolete.

For I shall give to you mouth and wisdom to which all your adversaries shall not move against you and against you.—*Wycliffe, St. Luke*, xxi. 16.

Againstward, adv. In an opposite direction. Obsolete.

And pray'd, as he was turned fro,
He would him turn againstward tho.
Gower, Confessio Amantis, i.

A-gámbo, adv. Same as, and, though rare, more correct than, A-kimbo.

To set the arms a-gambo and a-prank, and to rest the turned-in backs of the hands upon the side, is

an action of pride and ostentation.—*Bulwer, Chironomia*, p. 104: 1644.

Agamist, s. One who declares against marriage.

And, furthermore, to exhort in like manner those agamists and wilful rejecters of matrimony to take to themselves lawful wives, and not to resist God's holy ordination.—*Bar, Book of Martyrs*, (Rich.).

Agamist, adj. [Gr. ἀ- without, γάμος = marriage.] Term used by some naturalists for Cryptogamic.

The molluscan race are divided into two branches, the phanerogamous and the agamous, or cryptogamic.—*Johnston, Introduction to Conchology*.

Agape, adj. Staring with eagerness.

In himself was all his state;
More solemn than the tedious pomp that waits
On princes, when their rich retinue lags
Of horses led, and grooms leasur'd with gold,
Dazzles the crowd, and sets them all agape.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 353.

The whole crowd stood agape, and ready to take the doctor at his word. *Spectator*, no. 572.

With threats unslaked, with black lips baked,
Agape they heard me call.
Grammar, they for joy did grin,
And all at once their breath drew in,
As they were drinking all.

Cobridge, Ancient Mariner.

Agar, s. Same as Eagre. Rare.

He [Neptune] sendeth a monster called the agar,
against whose coming the waters roar, the fowls
fly away, and the cattle of the field, for terror, shun
the banks. —*Livy, Galathea*, i. 1.

Agaric, s. [Gr. ἀγρικός.] In Botany.

Name applied to the common mushroom,

and many other fungi edible and poisonous.
There are two exercises which grow upon
trees; both of them in the nature of mushrooms;
the one the Romans call boletus, which growth
upon the roots of oaks, and was one of the dainties
of their table; the other is medicinal, that is called
agarick, which growth upon the tops of oaks; though
it be allured by some that it growth also at the
roots.—*Bacon*.

And agarics and fungi, and mildew and mould,
Started like mist from the damp ground cold.
Shelley, The Sensitive Plant.

Agast, adj. Same as Agazed and Aghast.

My limbs do quake, my thought agast is.
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 451.

Agato, adv. [on gait.] On the way; a-going. Obsolete.

Is it his "motus trepidationis" that makes him
stammer? I pray you, Memory, set him agato again.
—*Brewer, Latins*, iii. 6.

Agato, s. [Lat. achates.] Stone so called.

Agates are only varieties of the flint kind; they
have a grey horny ground, clouded, lined, or
spotted with different colours, chiefly dusky, black,
brown, red, and sometimes blue. *Woodward*.

Agaty, adj. Partaking of the nature of agate. Obsolete.

An agaty flint was above two inches in diameter;
the whole covered over with a friable crystalline
crust.—*Woodward*.

Agaze, v. a. Strike with amazement; stupefy with sudden terror. Obsolete.

So as they travelled, so they amaze
An armed knight towards them milky fast,
That seemed from some feared foe to fly.
Or other grisly thing, that him agaze.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Here, there, and everywhere, courage'd he flew;
The French exclaimed 'the devil was in arms!
All the whole army stood agazed on him.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I., i. 1.

Age, s. [Fr. âge.]

1. Period of time; succession or generation of men; time in which they lived; long period.

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their entrances,
And one man in his time plays many parts,
His acts being seven ages.

Shakespeare, As you like it, ii. 7.
And Jacob lived in the land of Egypt seventeen
years; so the whole age of Jacob was an hundred,
forty and seven years. *Genesis*, xlvii. 24.

Hence, lastly, springs care of posterities,
For things their kind would everlasting unkn,
Hence is it, that old men do plant young trees,
The fruit whereof moths' rapt shall take.
Sir J. Davis, Immortality of the Soul.

Yet I doubt not thro' the ages one increasing
purpose runs.
And the thoughts of men are widen'd with the
process of the suns. *Tennyson, Locksley Hall*.

Mated with a squalid savage—what to me were
sun or climate?

I the heir of all the ages, in the foremost files of
time.

When the Etruscans laid the foundation of a city,
the births of the year, it was said, were carefully
registered, and with the decrease of the last survivor
the first age of the city was supposed to terminate.
In a similar way each subsequent age was calculated;
but this fanciful definition of the ævum seems to
have been lost in the more natural, and at the same
time, stricter notion of a fixed number of years.
Whether, however, the age or century of the early
Romans was a hundred or a hundred and ten of
their years, or whether it was computed with refer-
ence to periods of ten or twelve months, of ordinary
or intercalated years, remains a mystery. —*Macræus, History of the Romans under the Empire*, xxv,
p. 178.

By induction, we rise from the concrete to the
abstract; by deduction, we descend from the abstract
to the concrete. Accordingly this distinction,
there are certain qualities of mind, which, with ex-
tremely few exceptions, characterize the age, nation,
or individual, in which one of these methods is pre-
dominant. —*Buckle, History of Civilization in Eng-
land*, ch. vi.

2. Maturity; ripeness; years of discretion; full strength of life.

A solemn admission of proselytes that either,
before agage desire that admission for themselves, or
that, in infancy, they had others presented to that
clarity of the church. *Hiccup*.
We thought our sires, not with their own content,
And, ere we came to ag, our portion spent. *Dryden*.

3. Old age.

For in a wild unknown to public view,
From youth to age a reversion hermit grew.
Paradise, The Hermit.

4. In Law.

In a man, the age of fourteen years is the age of
discretion; and twenty-one years is the full age;
in a woman, at seven years of age, the lord her
father may distrain her tenants for and to marry
her; at the age of nine years, she is doable; at
twelve years, she is able finally to ratify and confirm
her former consent given to matrimony; at fourteen,
she is enabled to receive her land into her own
hands, and shall be out of ward at the death of her
necroster; at sixteen, she shall be out of ward, though,
at the death of her necroster, she was within the age
of fourteen years; at twenty-one, she is able to
alienate her lands and tenements. At the age of
fourteen, a strippling is enabled to choose his own
guardian; at the age of fourteen, a man may con-
sent to marriage. —*Coke*.

Aged, adj. Old; stricken in years.

a. Applied generally to animate beings.

If the comparison of stand between man and
man, the aged, for the most part, are best experi-
enced, least subject to rash and undisciplined passions.
—*Hobbes*.

Novelty is only in request; and it is a dangerous
to be aged in any kind of cause, as it is virtuous to
be constant in any undertaking.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

Kindness itself too weak a charm will prove,
To raise the feeble fires of aged love. *Prior*.

b. Applied to inanimate things, and commonly with some tendency to Prosopopœia.

The people did not more worship the images of
gold and ivory than they did the groves; and the
same Quintilian saith of the aged oaks.—*Bishop
Nottingham, Office of Discourse on Roman Idolatry*.

Agedness, s. Attribute suggested by Aged.

Nor, as his knowledge grew did a farm decay;
He still was strong and fresh, his brain was gay.
Such agedness might our young ladies move
To some new hand more than a Platonic love.
Cervantes, Poems, 1561.

Agen, adv. [used chiefly by the poets, in cases where the spelling with ai might lead to false pronunciation and spoil the rhyme.] Same as Again.

Rome far asunder by the tides of men,
Like adamant and steel they meet again.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite.
He [Polyphemus] weary sought agen
The cool retirement of his gloomy den.
Dryden, Polyphemus and Galatea.

Agency, s.

1. Action; operation.

A few advances there are in the following papers,
tending to assert the superintendence and agency
of Providence in the natural world. *Woodward, Essay on the Natural History of the Earth*.
It becomes evident that the agency of climate,
which gives him wealth by stimulating his labour, is
more favourable to his ultimate progress than the
agency of soil, which likewise gives him wealth.—
Buckle, History of Civilization in England, ch. i.

2. Office of an agent or factor for another; business performed by an agent.

Some of the purchasers themselves may be content to live cheap in a worse country, rather than be at the charge of exchange and agency. *Sieff.*

Founded at a time when all private credit was shaken by the failure of the great money houses, the B. B. had been established on the only sound principle of commercial prosperity—that of association.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, iii, 104.

Agend. s. [Lat. *agendum*.] Thing to be done.

It is the *agend* of the church he should have held him too.—*Bishop Andrews, Answer to Cardinal Perpon*, p. 1: 1629.

For the matter of our worship, our creeds, our *agend*, are all according to the rule.—*Wileck, English Protestant's Apology*, p. 34: 1612.

Agenda. s. [plural of Lat. *agendum*.] Things to be done.

For their *agenda*, matters of fact and discipline, their sacred and civil rites and ceremonies, we may have them authentically set down in such books as these.—*Bishop Barlow, Remains*.

What solemn lumbar this modern political economy is! What is there true of the little that is true in their dogmatic books which is not a simple deduction from the moral and religious *agenda* of any good man, and with which we were not at all previously acquainted, and upon which every man of common sense instinctively acted? I know none.—*Cadell, Table Talk*.

Agent. *adj.* Acting; (opposed to *patient*, or acted upon).

This success is oft truly ascribed unto the force of imagination upon the body *agent*; and then, by a secondary means, it may upon a diverse body; as, for example, if a man carry a ring, or some part of a beast, believing strongly that it will help him to obtain his love, it may make him more industrious, and gain more confidence and persistence than otherwise he would be.—*Bacon, Natural History*.

Agent. s.

1. One who acts; one who, or that which, possesses the faculty of action.

Where there is no doubt, deliberation is not excluded as impertinent unto the thing, but as needless in regard of the *agent*, which such already do to resolve upon.—*Hobbes*.

To whom our *agent*, from the instrument, Nor pow'r of working, from the work is known.

Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Heav'n made us *agents* free to good or ill, And forc'd it not, tho' he foresaw the will.

Freedom was first bestow'd on human race, And providence only held the second place.

A machine is a work revealing the power of any created *agent*, consequently being an effect of the divine omnipotence.—*South, Sermons*.

2. Substitute; deputy; factor; person employed to transact the business of another.

All hearts in love use their own tongues; Let every eye negotiate for itself, And trust in an *agent*.

Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, ii, 1. They had not thought to send to him, in any orderly fashion, *agents* or chosen men, to tempt them, and to treat with them.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Remember, Sir, your fury of a wife, Who, not content to be reveng'd on you, The *agents* of your passion will pursue.

Dejden, Ayrshire.

In the third year of the career the house of Holson, Brothers, of London, became the *agents* of the Brunelwood Company of India.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ii, 104.

3. That which has the power of operating, or producing effects upon another thing.

They produced wonderful effects, by the proper application of *agents* to patients.—*Sir H. W. Temple*.

Thus far as to the way in which the great civilizations exterior to Europe have been affected by the peculiarities of their food, climate, and soil. It now remains for me to examine the effect of these other physical *agents* to which I have even the collective mind of Aspects of Nature, and which will be found suggestive of some very wide and comprehensive inquiries into the influence exercised by the external world in predisposing men to certain habits of thought, and thus giving a particular tone to religion, arts, literature, and, in a word, to all the principal manifestations of the human mind.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, ch. i.

Agentship. s. Office of an agent.

So, good *agent*! And you think there is No punishment due for your *agentship*.—*Bonmouth and Fletcher, Lord's Progress*.

Agglutination. s. [Lat. *agglutatio*, -onis.] Concretion of ice. *Obsolete*.

It is round in hail and figured in its guttulous descent from the air, growing greater or lesser according to the accession or abscission *agglutination* about the fundamental atoms thereof.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Aggeneration. s. [Lat. *aggeneratio*, -onis.] Identification, or approximation, in *genus*, or kind. *Obsolete*.

To make a perfect nutrition, there is required a transmutation of nutriment; now where this conversion or *aggeneration* is made, there is also required, in the aliment, a similarity of matter.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Agger. s. [Lat.] In fortification. Earthwork.

Before the west gate, there is at a considerable distance an *agger*, or raised work, that was made for the defence of the city, when it was besieged on that side.—*Letters, Hearne's Journey to Reading*, ii, 188.

Aggeration. s. Heaping up; drift. *Obsolete*.

Seeing then by these various *aggenerations* of sand and silt the sea is daily cut short and driven back, and its basin or receptacle straitened, and the bottom thereof raised, it will necessarily come to pass in time that it will begin to overflow.—*Ray, On the Dissolution of the World*, ch. v, § 1. (Ord MS.)

Agglomerate. v. a. [Lat. *agglomeratus*, part. of *agglomerare*.] Gather up as thread into a ball.

Creations In one agglomerated cluster hung.

Great Vine! on Thee, Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

Agglomerate. v. n. Grow into a ball or mass.

Besides, the hard agglomerating salts, The spoil of ages, would impervious choke Their secret channels.—*Thomson, Seasons*.

Agglomeration. s. Heap.

An excessive *agglomeration* of turrets, with their fins, is one of the characteristic marks of the florid mode of architecture, which was now almost at its height.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii, 223.

Agglutinant. *adj.* Agglutinating.

I shall beg you to prescribe to me something strengthening and *agglutinant*.—*Grop, Letters*.

Agglutinate. v. n. [Lat. *agglutinalus*, part. of *agglutino* - glue together.] Unite as with glue; simply unite.

The body has got room enough to grow into its full dimensions, which is performed by the daily ingestion of food that is digested into blood; which being diffused through the body, is *agglutinated* to the formation parts of the womb.—*Marey, Discourse of Conceptions*.

Agglutination. s. Union; cohesion; act of agglutinating; state of being agglutinated.

To the nutrition of the body there are two essentials required, assimilation and retention; then there follow two more, coagulation and *agglutination*, or adhesion.—*Hovell, Letters*, i, 5.

The cessation of its not leading by *agglutination*, as the other did, was from the alteration the ichor had begun to make in the bottom of the wound.—*Wicam, Surgery*.

In the foregoing examples we have included two different cases, both coming under the head of *agglutination*, or coinciding actions: the one is where tension is maintained in the necessary action, as in walking with the foot turned outwards; the other supposes two trains of movements fused together.—*Bain, The Senses and the Intellect*, b, ii, ch. i.

Agglutinative. *adj.* Having the power to effect agglutination.

Roed up the member with the *agglutinative* roller.—*His own, Surgery*.

The *agglutination* of acts is very common amongst our mechanical inventors.—*Bain, The Senses and the Intellect*, b, ii, ch. i.

Aggrace. v. a. [see Grace.] Favour. *Obsolete*.

She granted; and that knight so much *aggrace*, [aggraced.]

That she him taught celestial discipline.—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*, i, 10, 18.

Aggrace. s. Kindness; favour. *Obsolete*.

So greatly purpose they together fond [found] Of kindness and of courteous *aggrace*.—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*, ii, 8, 66.

Aggrandisation. s. Exaltation; enlargement; magnifying.

There will be a pleasing and orderly circulation, no part of the body will consume by the *aggrandisation* of the other, but all motions will be orderly, and a just distribution be to all parts.—*Waterhouse, Commentary on Fortescue's De Laudibus Legum Anglie*.

Aggrandize. v. a. [Fr. *aggrandissant*, part. of *aggrandir*.]

1. Exalt; enlarge; improve in power, honour, or rank.

a. Applied to persons or personified objects.

If the king should use it no better than the pope!

did, only to *aggrandize* covetous churchmen, it cannot be called a jewel in his crown.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

She [the Church] accordingly magnified in fulsome phrase that prerogative which was constantly employed to defend and *aggrandize* her, and reproached, much at her ease, the depravity of those whom oppression, from which she was exempt, had gonad to rebellion.—*Maccuslay, History of England*, ch. v.

b. Applied to things.

These furnish us with glorious springs and mediums, to raise and *aggrandize* our conceptions, to warm our souls, to awaken the better passions, and to elevate them even to a divine pitch, and that for devotional purposes.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind*.

2. Increase.

The devil has infused prodigious idolatry into their hearts, enough to relish his pain and *aggrandize* their tortures, &c.—*Sir T. Herbert, Travels*, p. 7.

Aggrandize. v. n. Become greater. *Rare*.

Such sins as these are venial in youth, especially if expiated with timely alignment; for follies continued till old age do *aggrandize* and become horrid.—*John Hall, Preface to his Poems*.

This is *aggrandizing*.—*Bonwell, Tour to the Hebrides*, p. 133.

Aggrandizement. s. Increase; enlargement; exaltation.

We may date from the treaty of Munster, the decline of the House of Austria, the gradual power of the House of Bourbon, and the *aggrandizement* of the House of Brandenburg.—*Lord Chatterfield*.

In the midst of this chaos there were principles at work, which reduced things to a certain form, and gradually unfolded a system in which the chief movers and mainsprings were the papal and the imperial powers; the *aggrandizement* of the papal power, which have been the debt of almost all the politics, intrigues, and wars, which have employed and distracted Europe to this day.—*Burke, Abridgement of English History*, iii, 1.

Who can deny upon these premises the right of the English Church to put an end to an authority which, so far as it was just, was founded upon allowance, and which had perpetually sought and gained *aggrandizement* through usurpations so gross as to be only rendered palatable by equally gross ignorance?—*Glendon, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. vii.

Aggrate. v. a. [Lat. *gratus* - pleasant.] Please; treat with civilities. *Obsolete*.

And in the midst thereof, upon the floor, A lovely boy of fair ladies' state, Courtied of many a jolly paramour;

The which them did in modest wise amate, And each one sought his lady to *aggrate*.—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

Aggravable. *adj.* Capable of aggravating.

Rare. This idolatry is the more discernible and *aggravable* in the invention of saints and idols.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. ii.

Aggravate. v. a. [Lat. *aggravatus*, part. of *aggravo*.]

1. Make heavy; (in a metaphorical sense).

A grove hard by, sprung up with this their change, His will who reigns above to *aggravate* Their penance, laden with fruit, like that Which grew in Paradise, the bait of Eyes Usurp'd by the tempter.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, x, 549.

Amidst the flames in the press appears, And *aggravating* crimes augments their fears.—*Dejden, Virgils*.

The misery in which they were plunged has no doubt always been *aggravated* by the ignorance of their rulers, and by that scandalous misgovernment which, until very recently, formed one of the darkest blot on the glory of England.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, ch. i.

2. Make anything worse, by the addition of some particular circumstance, not essential.

This offence, in itself so heinous, was yet in him *aggravated* by the motive thereof, which was not malice or discontent, but an aspiring mind to the papacy.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

I have commission to assure your majesty, that their meaning is not to *aggravate* your charge, for he shall have yearly a competent provision allowed to maintain him in good fashion.—*Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie Wottonum*, p. 438.

Follows the lozen's *aggravated* roar, Enlarging, deepening, mingling, peal on peal Crush'd horrible, convulsing heaven and earth.—*Thomson, Seasons, Summer*.

In the following instance it may be thought a verb neuter, unless we either repeat it, or make *aggravate* govern *figures*, which is unlikely.

Had you heard him first Draw it to certain *figures*, then *aggravate*, Then use his vehement *figures*.—*B. Jonson, Volpone*, v, 2.

Aggravatingly, adv. In a manner that aggravates.

If I had worded this more *aggravatingly*, it had been only to infer that to see a conscientious person to pollute himself with those black foulnesses that made hell and made furies, is sure a sudden and a more unhappy spectacle.—*Allestree, Early Sermons*. (Ord. M.)

Aggravation, s.

1. Act of aggravating, or making heavy.

This was indeed very foul in itself, though but once done, even without the orator's rhetorical *aggravation*.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 398.

2. Exaggeration.

A painter added a pair of whiskers to the face, and by a little *aggravation* of the features changed it into the Barren's head.—*Addison*.

3. Extrinsic circumstances or accidents, which increase the guilt of a crime, or the misery of a calamity.

He, to the sin which he commits, hath the *aggravation* superadded of committing them against knowledge, against conscience, against sight of the contrary law.—*Hammond*.

If it be weigh'd
By itself, with *aggravations* and surcharg'd,
Or else with just allowance counterpois'd,
I may, if possible, thy pardon find
The easier towards me, or thy hatred less.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 769.

Aggregate, adj. [Lat. *aggregatus*.] Framed by the collection of any particular parts into one mass, body, or system.

The solid reason of one man with unprejudiced apprehensions, hegets as firm a belief as the authority or *aggregate* testimony of many hundreds.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

They had, for a long time together, produced many other joint combinations or *aggregate* forms of particular things, and unconsensual systems of the whole.—*Ray, On the Creation*.

Aggregate, s. Complex or collective result of the conjunction or accretion of many particulars.

The reason of the far greatest part of mankind is but an *aggregate* of mistaken phantasies, and, in things not sensible, a constant delusion.—*Glauville, Secunda Scientia*.

A great number of living and thinking particles could not possibly, by their mutual contact, and pressing, and striking, compose one greater individual animal, with one mind and understanding, and a vital consensus of the whole body; any more than a swarm of bees, or a crowd of men and women, can be conceived to make up one particular living creature, compounded and constituted of the *aggregate* of them all. *Bentley*.

Where the movement is very involved, and especially where it is that of some *aggregate* whose parts are partially independent, anything like a regular curve is no longer traceable; we see nothing more than a general oscillation.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, pt. I, ch. iii.

It cannot be denied that materials have been collected which, when looked at in the *aggregate*, have a rich and imposing appearance.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, ch. i.

With in and the.

There is one class of cases in particular, which may be referred to as illustrating our habit of entertaining opinions without any accurate memory of their grounds. This is the class of estimates which we form of the characters of persons either by private or public life; our judgment of a man's character is derived from observing a number of successive acts, forming in the *aggregate* his general course of conduct.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. ii.

Aggregate, v. a. Collect together; accumulate; heap many particulars into one mass.

And therefore a vengeance is not withheld by another vengeance, nor a wrong by another wrong, but evenh of him cureseth and *aggregate* other.—*Tale of Melibæus*.

The *aggregated* soil
Death with his mace petrified, cold, and dry,
As with a trident smote.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 231.

Now touching the offences themselves, they are so exorbitant and transcendent, and *aggregated* with so many bloody and fearful crimes, as they cannot be *aggravated* by any inference, argument, or circumstance whatsoever.—*Sir E. Coke, Proceedings against Garnet*, de. sign. D. 3.

Aggregately, adv. Collectively.

Many little things, though separately they seem too insignificant to mention, yet *aggregately* are too material for me to omit.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

Aggregation, s.

1. Collection; whole; aggregate.

Their individual imperfections being great, they

are moreover enlarged by their *aggregation*; and being erroneous in their single numbers, once huddled together, they will be error itself.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Thus must we conceive of the Catholic church, as of one entire body, made up by the collection and *aggregation* of all the faithful into the unity thereof.—*Archbishop Usher, Sermon before the King at Wandale*, p. 6.

A collective, styled also a whole of *aggregation*, is that which has its material parts separate and accidentally thrown together, as an army, a heap of stone, a pile of wheat, &c.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Lectures*, ii. 204.

And I will not contest the position, that the being of the Church depends upon certain gifts, and the conveyance of these gifts upon the ministerial succession; that, therefore, any *aggregation* of men cannot, of their own will, make and unmake a Christian Church; hence, that it is in vain for us to argue from that national identity, which survives political revolutions whether they be founded in right or in injustice, and proves that the abrogation of an old government and the substitution of a new one do not break the moral continuity of the collective life.—*Gladden, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. vii.

2. Act of attachment.

The latter part of the form was called the *aggregation*, or joining of one's self to the worship and service of the only true God, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.—*Bishop Hall, Works*, ii. p. 553.

Aggregative, adj. Taken together.

1. Disposing toward aggregation.

In the disjunctive, and not the *aggregative* sense.—*Spelman*.

2. Gregarious; social.

Seldom had man such a talent for borrowing. The idea, the faculty of another man, be it *Mimicry*, can make his; the man himself he can make his. "All wellex and echo!" wails old Mithras, who can see, but will not. "Crabbed old Friend of Men! it is his sociality, his *aggregative* nature; and will now be the quality of sympathy for him."—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. b. iv. ch. iv.

Aggregator, s. [Lat.] One who collects materials. *Rare*.

Asiodus de Dondis, the *aggregator*, repeats ambivalence, intimates, and all-wise unconsent the rest.—*Hutton, Anatomy of Mankind*, p. 372.

Aggress, s. Aggression. *Obsolete*.

Leagues offensive, and defensive, which oblige the princes not only to mutual defence, but also to be assisting to each other in their military *aggresses* upon others. *Sir M. Hale, Historia Plebisciti Corvici*, ch. xv.

Aggressing, part. adj. Aggressive. *Obsolete*.

The glorious pair advance
With mine'd steel and collected might,
To turn the war, and tell *aggressing* France
How Britain's sons and Britain's friends can fight.
Prior.

Aggression, s. [Lat. *aggressio*, -onis.] First act of injury; commencement of a quarrel by some act of offence.

The barbarians returned by complaints of the *aggression* of Roman officers on the frontier.—*Marinich, History of the Romans under the Empire*, ch. xxvii. Albany, backed by the Church, marched into his territories, in 1411, forced him to renounce the earldom, to make personal submission, and to give hostages for his future conduct. So vigorous a proceeding on the part of the executive was extremely unusual in Scotland; and it was the first of a series of *aggressions*, which ended in the Crown obtaining, for itself, not only Ross, but also the Western Isles.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, ch. iii.

Aggressive, adj. Predisposed to begin a quarrel.

Test which would be violent if *aggressive*, might be justified if defensive.—*Sir W. Scott, in Phillimore's Reports*, ii. 135.

Aggressor, s. One who commences an attack.

Fly in nature's face?
But how if nature fly in my face first?
Then nature's the *aggressor*: let her look to't.
Dryden.

It is a very unlucky circumstance to be obliged to retaliate the injuries of such authors, whose works are so soon forgotten, that we are in danger already of appearing the first *aggressors*.—*Pope and Swift*.

Aggravance, s. Injury; hardship inflicted; wrong endured. *Obsolete*.

By which notorious *aggravances* the sex of women, being so much wronged, were forced to repair to the clear fountain of true justice.—*Translation of Boecadius*, p. 201: 1620.

Deliver these *aggravances*, which lately

Your importunity possess our council
Were fit for auditors. *Boamont and Fletcher, Fair Maid of the Inn*, iii. 1.

Aggrève, v. a. [see Grieve.]

1. Give sorrow; cause grief; vex.

But while therein I took my chief delight,
I saw, alas! the quaking earth devour
The spring, the place, and all clear out of sight:
Which yet *aggrèves* my heart even to this hour.

Those pains that afflicted the body, which are afflictive just so long as they actually possess the part which they *aggrève*; but their influence lasts no longer than their presence.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 11.

2. Impose hardship; harass; hurt in one's right; (often with some allusion to the law).

Seward, archbishop of York, much *aggrèved* with some practices of the pope's collectors, took all patiently.—*Croft*.

The hooded man finds himself *aggrèved*, by the falling of his rents, and the strengthening of his fortune; whilst the monied man keeps up his mind, and the merchant thrives and grows rich by trade.—*Locke*.

The Norman nobles were compelled to make their election between the island and the continent. Shut up by the sea with the people whom they had hitherto oppressed and despised, they gradually came to regard England as their country, and the English as their countrymen. The two races, so long hostile, soon found that they had common interests and common enemies. Both were alike *aggrèved* by the tyranny of a bad king. Both were alike indignant at the favour shown by the court to the natives of Poitou and Aquitaine. *Morland, History of England*, ch. i.

Mathematicians have felt *aggrèved* because they do not hear those who are called "sensible men," "educated men," and the like, asserting that they do not doubt of "rains of blood," speaking in a tone which implies that the occurrence of such ills of success or adversity are occasioned by an unknown or mysterious cause.—*Sir F. Palgrave, History of England and Normandy*, i. 137.

Aggrève, v. a. Grieve. *Obsolete*.

My heart *aggrèved* that such a wretch should reign. *Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 112.

Aggròp, v. a. In Painting. Same as Group. *Obsolete*.

Bodies of divers natures, which are *aggròped* (or combined) together, are agreeable and pleasant to the sight. *Dryden, Translation of Desfontaines's Art of Painting*, p. 187.

Aghast, adj. [see Gaze.] Struck with horror.

She sighing sore, as if her heart in torments
Had given even, and all her heart-strives burst,
With dreary drooping eyes look'd up like one aghast.
Spenser.

The need earch aghast,
With terror of that blast,
Shall from the surface to the centre shake.
Milton, On the Morning of Christ's Nativity, 160.

Aghast he wak'd, and starting from his bed,
Cold sweat in clammy drops his limbs o'erspread.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.
I thought to think how your unshaken Otto
Will look aghast, a life unbroken destruction
Pours in upon him thus from every side.
Addison, Cato.

Agile, adj. [Fr. *agile*; Lat. *agilis*.] Nimble; quick.

'Tis he, friends! friends, part! and swifter than his tongue,
His *agile* arm beats down their fatal points,
And 'twixt them rushes.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 1.

The immediate and *agile* subservience of the spirits to the empire of the mind or soul.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind*.

To guide its actions with informing care,
In peace to judge, to conquer in the war,
Render it *agile*, witty, valiant, sage,
As fits the various course of human age. *Prior*.

Agility, s. Nimbleness; readiness to move; quickness.

A limb over-strained by lifting a weight above its power, may never recover its former *agility* and vigour.—*Watts*.

Agio, s. [Ital. *aggio*.]

1. Difference in value between one sort of money and another: (especially paper and metal).

If a merchant, who sells his merchandise, stipulated to be paid, either 100 livres bank money, or 105 cash or current money, in such case the *agio* is said to be 5 per cent.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*.

2. Stock-jobbing.

Foremost here are the Cordelier Trio: but Merlin from Thionville, hot Bazin, Atorviers both: Chabot, disrobed Capuchin, skilful in *agio*.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. v. ch. ii.

Agist, v. a. The meaning of this word is conveyed in the extract.

To take in and feed the cattle of strangers in the king's forest, and to gather the money. The officers that do this, are called Agistors, in English 'grust' or 'grist-takers.' Their function is termed Agistment; as, 'agistment upon the sea land.' This word *agist* is also used for the taking in of other men's cattle into any man's ground, at a certain rate per week.—*Blount*.

Agistment. *s.* [L. Lat. *aggestamentum* or *aggestamentum*—embankment. If this be the etymology, the sense of *feeding* must have grown out of that of the *feuce* by which the feeding-ground was defined. For another derivation see extract.] Feeding of cattle at a stipulated price.

If a man takes in a horse or other cattle to graze, and depasture his grounds, which the law calls *agistment*, he takes them upon an implied contract to return them safe to the owner.—*Sir W. Blackstone*. [*Agistment*. From *lat. jacerre*, to lie; the French *laid* given, to lie; whence *guide*, a lodging, place to lie down in; *guide d'un lieu*, the form of a bar. Hence, to give lodgings to, to take in cattle to feed; and the law term *agistment*, the profit of cattle pasturing in the land.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Agistor, or Agister. *s.* Officer of the king's forest so-called. See *Agist*.

A forest hath laws of her own, to take cognizance of all trespasses; she hath also her peculiar officers, as foresters, receivers, wardens, *agisters*, &c.; whereas a close or park hath only keepers and woodwards.—*Hovell, Letters*, iv. 16.

Agitate. *v. a.* [Lat. *agitatus*, part. of *agito*.]

1. Put in motion; actuate.

Where dwells this so'reign arbitrary soul,
Which does the human animal controul,
Inform each part, and agitate the whole?

Sir R. Blackmore.

2. Affect with perturbation; stir; ventilate.

Though this controversy he revived, and hotly agitated among the moderns; yet I doubt whether it be not, in a great part, a nominal dispute.—*Boyle, On Colours*.

3. Contrive; revolve; form after conflicting thoughts.

Familiarities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more studied and elaborated, than when publicists most agitate desperate designs.—*King Charles I.*

Agitation. *s.*

1. Act or state of agitation.

Purification asketh rest; for the subtle motion which purification requirith is disturbed by any agitation. *Bacon*.

2. Violent motion of the mind; perturbation; disturbance of the thoughts.

A great perturbation in nature! to receive at once the benefit of sleep, and do the effects of watching. In this slumbery agitation, besides her walking and other actual performances, what have you heard her say?—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, v. 1.

His mother could no longer bear the agitations of so many passions as thronged upon her.—*Teller, no. 55*.

3. Discussion; turbulent ventilation.

The project now in agitation for repealing of the test act, and yet leaving the name of an establishment to the present national church, is inconsistent.—*Sir J. Maclean*.

A kind of school question is started in this falde, upon reason and instinct: this deliberative proceeding of the crow was rather a logical agitation of the matter.—*Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables*.

The battle of Agincourt, the conquest and reconquest of France, called off the attention of the people; while the rise of the Lollards, and the intrusion of speculative questions, the agitation of which has ever been the chief aversion of English statesmen, contributed to change the current; and the reforming spirit must have lulled before the outbreak of the Wars of the Roses, or one of the two parties in so desperate a struggle would have scarcely failed to have availed themselves of it.—*Freule, History of England*, ch. ii.

Agitator. *s.* One who promotes a cause by creating or keeping up excitement.

He must be very ignorant of the state of every popular interest, who does not know that in all the corporations, all the open boroughs, indeed in every district in the kingdom, there is some leading man, some agitator, some wealthy merchant or considerable manufacturer, some active attorney, some popular preacher, some money-lender, &c. who is followed by the whole flock.—*Burke, Speech on the Duration of Parliaments*.

Yes, history will prove Shakespeare's aphorism that 'There's music in rhyme,' especially for the working of evil. The political agitators who give nicknames are guided by this aphorism.—*Agnes Strickland, Lives of the Queens of England, Henrietta Maria*.

With special reference to certain commissioners, or functionaries, in the Parliamentary army.

The fairest life is seldom without a cloud, for at this time some active and unvaliant persons of the army, disguised under the specious name of agitators, being too selected out of every regiment to meet and debate the concerns of the army, met frequently at Putney.—*Sir T. Herbert, Memoirs*.

Agist. *s.* [Fr. *aiguillette*—small needle.]

1. Tag.

He thereupon gave for the garler a chain worth 200*l.*, and his gown addressed with aglets, esteemed worth 25*l.*—*Sir J. Hayward*.

Why, give him gold enough, and marry him to a puppet, or an aglet baby, or an old lord, and never a tooth in her head.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth of the Shrove*, i. 2.

2. In Botany. Catkins of the Amentaceous and other trees.

The catkins or aglets (of the walnut tree) come forth in the nuts.—*Gerard, Herbal*, 1257. (Ord MS.)

Agail. *s.* [?] Corn of the foot; also whitlow. *Rare*.

'Lanus' is the Latin word, and some do name it 'pepale.' In English it is named cornua or agails in a man's knee or toes.—*Borde, Physick*, 1575.

Agnate. *adj.* [Lat. *agnatus*.] Relating to kindred by descent from the father. See Agnation.

Agnatio. *adj.* Same as Agnate. *Obsolete*.

This I take to be the true reason of the constant preference of the *agnatic* succession, or issue derived from the male-ancestors, through all the stages of collateral inheritance; as the ability for personal service was the reason for preferring the males at first in the direct lineal succession.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Law of Descents*.

Agnation. *s.* Descent from the same father, in a direct male line: (distinct from *cognation*, or consanguinity, which includes descendants from females).

By an attentive examination of the peculiarities in enunciation which each people have, in the one way or the other, by a fair requested analysis of the agnate words they respectively use, I think a much greater agnation may be found amongst all the languages in the northern hemisphere of our globe.—*Furnell, On the Study of Antiquities*, p. 168.

Agnition. *s.* [Lat. *agnitio*, -onis; from *gnosco*, part. of *gnosco*.] Acknowledgement. *Rare*.

It must needs be proper to begin the confession of our faith with the agnition of our God.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. i.

Agnize. *v. a.* Acknowledge; own; avow. *Obsolete*.

I do agnize

A natural and prompt alacrity

I find in hardness.—*Shakespeare, Othello*, i. 3.

An elite act of worship is an act which hath God for its immediate object, and solely is designed to do him honour, or to agnize some divine excellency or perfection.—*Whitby, On the New Testament*, p. 267.

Such who own

In evil times, undaunted, though alone
His glorious truth, such He will crown with praise,
And glad agnize before his Father's throne.

Edwards, Candid Critic, p. 291.

Agnominate. *v. a.* Name after a person, event, or object. *Rare*.

The flowing current's silver streams,
Which, in memorial of victory,
Shall be agnominated by our name.—*Loeving, iii. 2*.

Agnomination. *s.* [Lat. *agnominatio*, -onis.] Additional name; allusion of one word to another by resemblance of sound.

The British countess yet in Wales, and some villages of Cornwall, intermingled with provincial Latin, being very significant, capacious, and pleasantly running upon agnominations, although harsh in aspirations.—*Smollett*.

White is there unsport for her brow; her forehead; and then sleek, as the parallel to smooth, that word before. A kind of personification, or agnomination; do you conceive, Sir?—*R. Johnson, Poetaster*, iii. 1.

Our lords hold agnominations, and enforcing of common words or syllables one upon the other, to be the greatest elegance; as for example, in Welsh, 'Tewysis, todrys, ty'r deryn, jwilt,' &c. So have I seen divers old rhymes in Italian running so: 'Donne, o danno, che fello affronto affronta: In selva salvo a me: Più caro cuore,' &c.—*Hovell, Letters*, i. 1. 40.

Agnus. *s.* Image representing our Saviour in the figure of a lamb.

They will kiss a crucifix, salute a cross, carry most

devoutly a scapulary, an agnus, or a set of beads about them.—*Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor*, p. 331.

We all know how far it is easier for men and women of loose lives to amuse themselves with scapularies, beads, ropes, agnuses, and sprinkling their bodies with holy water, than to lift up pure hearts to God.—*Ibid.*, p. 322.

Ag6. *adv.* [O.E. *yyon*=past part. of *go*.] In past time.

The great supply,
Are wreck'd three nights ago on Goodwin Sands.

Shakespeare, King John, v. 3.

This hath by others and myself I know,
For I have serv'd their sovereign long ago;

Of have been caught within the winding train.

Dryden, Fables.

I shall set down an account of a discourse I chanced to have with one of them some time ago.—

Addison, Freeholder.

Ag6g. *adv.* [?] In a state of desire or activity; heated with a notion; longing; strongly excited.

As for the sense and reason of it, that has little or nothing to do here; only let it sound full and round, and chime right to the humour, which is at present agog (just as a big, long, rattling mace is said to command even adoration from a Spaniard), and, no doubt, with this powerful, senseless engine, the rattle-driver shall be able to carry all before him.—*South, Sermons*.

Six precious souls, and all agog

To dash through thick and thin.

Cowper, John Gilpin.

With *set*.

The gawdy gossip, when she's at agog,

In jewels drest, and at each ear a lud,

Thinks all she says or does is justify'd.

Dryden, Juvenal's Satires, vi.

This maggot has no sooner set him agog, but he gets him a ship, freighted her, builds castles in the air, and conceits both the Indies in his coffers.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

With *on*.

On which the saints are all agog,

And all this for a lew and dog.

Butler, Hudibras, ii.

With *for*.

Gypsies generally straggle into these parts, and set the heads of our servant-maids so agog for his lumps, that we do not expect to have any business done as it should be whilst they are in the country.—

Addison, Spectator.

[We believe that the Roalhurch phrase, *on gogs*, introduced by Mr. Brackets, points to the true origin, viz. *lechulie*, *gurgion*, on the watch or look out; from the neuter passive verb *gephiz*, to peep or pry.—*Garnet*, p. 30.]

Ag6ing. *adv.* In, or into, action: (with *set*).

After a time it gets worked into the nerves, and these find it able to sustain itself for a time when once set ag6ing.—*Bain, The Senses and the Intellect*, b. i. ch. i.

Let his clock be set ag6ing, and he shall tongue it as facetiously as the earnestest hero of the play.—

Dryden, Granada of Criticism.

Their first movement and impressed motions demanded the impulse of an Almighty hand to set them first ag6ing.—*Teller*.

This helps to support the soul under suffering . . . and is the very spirit that sets all the wheels ag6ing.—*Baxter, The Saint's Rest*, ch. xiv.

Agon. *s.* (accent doubtful.) [Gr. *áywv*.] Contest for a prize. *Rare*.

They must do their . . . as too—be agointed to the agon, and to the combat, as to champions of old.—*Archbishop Sancroft, Sermons*, p. 106.

Fit for combats and wrestlings, and so [they] came out to practise in these agones.—*Hammond, Sermons*.

Ag6ne. *adv.* Same as Ago. *Obsolete*.

Is he much a princely one.

As you speak him long agone!

R. Johnson, Fairy Prince.

If our death could be put off a little longer, what advantage can it be, in thy accounts of nature or felicity? They that three hundred years ago died unwillingly, and stopped death two days, or stayed it a week, where is their gain? Where is that week?—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living*, p. 110. (Ord MS.)

Agonistic. *adj.* Relating to contention for a prize.

The prophetic writings were not, saith St. Peter, *lites in averse* (I conceive in an agonistic sense), of our own starting, or incitation, as they were moved or prompted by themselves, but, as it follows, as they were carried by the Holy Ghost.—*Hammond, Sermons*, p. 589.

Agonistical. *adj.* Same as Agonistic.

Indeed as are all the expressions in the foregoing verse, so is this apparently agonistical, and alludes to the prize set before, propounded and offered to

them that run in a race, for their encouragement.—*Bishop Bull, Works*, ii. 606.

To my nothing of the beautiful metaphors and noble agonistical terms, which we find in the six first verses of the twelfth chapter to the Hebrews, &c.—*Blackwell, Sacred Classics*, i. 335.

Teleostosis in the agonistical notion we have formerly explained.—*Hammond, Paraphrase and Annotations on the New Testament*.

Industry is still'd exercise, agonistick and ascetick exercise.—*Burrow, Sermons*, iii. 233.

The practice of auditing being essential to their agonistick trials. *J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope*.

AGONIZE. *v. n.* Feel agony.

How then shall not our hearts agonize under God's displeasure.—*Dr. Hays, Sermons*, p. 223; 1654.

Or touch, if, tremblingly alive all o'er,
To smart and agonize at every pore?

Pope, Essay on Man.

I am no preacher, let this hint suffice—
The cross, once seen, is death to every vice;
Else he that hung there suffered all his pain,
Bled, groined, and agoniz'd, and died in vain.

Corpus, The Progress of Error, c. 24.

AGONIZE. *v. a.* Afflict with agony; pain.

He is an object of much pity that ever-affects any temporal things whatsoever. For it agonizes his mind perpetually, and throws him in a double-mischief.—*Pellham, Sermons on St. Luke*, xiv. 26.

Don't thou behold thy poor distracted heart,
Thus rent with agonizing love and rage,
And ask me what it means? Art thou not false?

Boon, Jane Shore.

AGONY. *s.* [Gr. *áγōn* = contest.]

1. Death-struggle.

Never was there more pity in saving any than in ending me, because therein my agony shall end.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Thou who for me didst feel such pain,
Whose precious blood the cross did stain,
Let not those agonies be vain. *Lord Roscommon*.

2. Violent or excessive pain of body or mind.

Between them both, they have me alone to dy,
Through wounds and strokes, and stubborn han-
dels.

Thine death were better than such agony,
As grief and fury unto me did bring.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Thou I have mis'd, and thought it long, depriv'd
Thy presence; agony of love till now
Not fell, nor shall be twice.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 878.

Particularly used of our Redeemer's sufferings in the garden.

To propose our desires, which cannot take such effect as we specify, shall, notwithstanding, otherwise procure us his heavenly grace, even as this very prayer of Christ obtained angels to be sent him as comforters in his agony. *Hooker*.

3. Violent contest or striving.

She sees such things as would how life confound,
Enrage with a tumultuous agony,
Burst this pent spirit for want of fit capacity.

Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, ii. iii. 2. 57.

Till he have thus dominated himself of all these enormities, he is utterly unqualified for these agonies.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Philosophy*, p. 408.

AGOOD. *adv.* Right well. *Rare*.

At that time I made her weep agood,
For I did play a lamentable part.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.

AGOUTI. *s.* See Aguti.

AGRARIAN. *adj.*

1. Relating to the Ager Publicus of the Roman history.

It appears that the juldee could not be intended for an agrarian law.—*Wren, Monarchy asserted*, p. 137.

2. Connected with landed property: (with the idea of spoliation under the name of division or redistribution).

His grace's landed possessions are irresistibly inviting to an agrarian experiment.—*Burns*.

3. Wild: (as growing in fields).

In speaking of the brassica family, we cannot help expressing our conviction of the justice of including slumps with brassica; for just as our experiment inclines us to the opinion that all our so-called species are, after all, only derivatives, so we believe that the clarklock is only an agrarian form of brassica.—*Professor Buckman, Report of British Association for the Advancement of Science*, 1861.

AGRE. *v. n.* [Fr. *agrée*.]

1. Be in concord; live without contention; not differ.

The more you agree together, the less hurt can your enemies do you.—*Broom, View of Epic Poetry*.

2. Grant; yield to; admit; consent: (with to).

And persuaded them to agree to all reasonable conditions.—*2 Maccabees*, xi. 11.

With on or upon.

We do not prove the origin of the earth from a chaos; seeing that it is agreed on by all that give it any origin. *T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

Strife and troubles would be endless, except they gave their common consent all to be ordered by some whom they should agree upon.—*Hooker*.

With with.

Agree with thine adversary quickly, whilst thou art in the way with him; lest at any time the adversary deliver thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be cast into prison. *Matthew*, v. 25.

3. Settle a price between buyer and seller: (with with).

Friend, I do thee no wrong: didst thou not agree with me for a penny?—*Matthew*, xx. 13.

4. Concur; cooperate.

Most the whole near, amazing thought! return
To the cold marble and contracted urn?
And never shall these particles agree,
That were in life this individual he? *Prior*.

5. Settle some point among many.

If men, skilled in chymical affairs, shall agree to write clearly, and keep men from being stunned by dark or empty words, they will be reduced either to write nothing, or books that may teach us something.—*Boyle*.

6. Be consistent; not to contradict.

For many false witness against him, but their witness agreed not together. *Mark*, xiv. 56.

With to.

They that stood by said again to Peter, Surely thou art one of them; for thou art a Galilean, and thy speech agreeth thereto. *Mark*, xiv. 70.

With with.

Which testimony I the less scruple to allege, because it agrees very well with what has been affirmed to me.—*Boyle*.

7. Suit with; be accommodated to: (with to).

Thou feedest thine own people with angels' food, and didst send them from heaven bread agreeing to every taste. *Wisdom*, xvi. 20.

With with.

His principles could not be made to agree with that constitution and order which God had settled in the world; and, therefore, must needs clash with common sense and experience.—*Locke*.

8. In Medicine. Cause no disturbance in the body: (with with).

I have often thought that our prescribing assafoetida in such small quantities is injudicious; for, undoubtedly, with such as it agrees with, it would perform much greater and quicker effects in greater quantities.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

AGRE. *v. a.* Reconcile; allay. See Agreed.

part. *adj.* *Rare* as a verb.

He saw from far, or seemed for to see,
Some traitorous whisper, or contentions fray,
Whereto he drew in haste it to agree.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii.

AGREABILITY. *s.* Easiness of disposition.

Rare.

All fortune is foolish to a man by the agreeability, or by the equality of him that suffereth it. *Chambers, Translation of Boethius*, 302.

AGREEABLE. *adj.*

1. Suitable; consistent; conformable: (with to).

Thy joy thereon
Conceiv'd, agreeable to a father's love.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1505.

This paucity of blood is agreeable to many other animals, as frogs, lizards, and fishes. *Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errors*.

That which is agreeable to the nature of one thing, is many times contrary to the nature of another. *Sir R. L. Estrophe*.

As the practice of all piety and virtue is agreeable to our reason, so is it likewise the interest both of private persons and of public societies.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

With with.

What you do, is not at all agreeable either with so good a christian, or so reasonable and so great a person.—*Sir W. Temple*.

2. Pleasing; suitable to the inclination, faculties, or temper.

And while the face of outward things we find
Pleasing and fair, agreeable and sweet,
Those things transparent, and carry out the mind,
That with herself the mind can never meet.

Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.
I recollect in my mind the discourses which have passed between us, and call to mind a thousand

agreeable remarks, which he has made on these occasions.—*Adrian, Mediator*, no. 241.

Her own style is very agreeable; nor are her letters at all the worse for some passages in which railery and tenderness are mixed in a very engaging familiarity.—*Marshall, Essays*, Sir W. Temple.

AGREEABLE. *adv.* Agreeably. *Obsolete*.

Agreeably hereto, perhaps it might not be amiss to make children, as soon as they are capable of it, often to tell a story.—*Locke, Thoughts concerning Education*.

AGREEABLENESS. *s.*

1. Consistency; suitableness: (with to).

Pleasant tastes depend not on the things themselves, but their agreeableness to this or that particular palate, wherein there is great variety.—*Locke*.

With with.

It is not the incompatibility or disagreeableness of the characters, or sentiments, with the probable in fact, but with propriety in design, that admits or excludes them from a place in any composition.—*Burke, On the Dramas*.

2. Attribute suggested by Agreeable; quality of pleasing.

It is very much an image of that author's writing, who has an agreeableness to that charms us, without correctness; like a mistress, whose faults we see, but love her with them all.—*Pope*.

3. Resemblance; likeness: (with between).

This relation is likewise seen in the agreeableness between man and the other parts of the universe.—*Gros, Cosmologia Sacra*.

AGREEABLY. *adv.*

1. Consistently with; in a manner suitable to: (with to).

They may look into the affairs of Judah and Jerusalem, agreeably to that which is in the law of the Lord.—*1 Esdras*, xviii. 12.

2. Pleasingly.

I did never imagine that so many excellent rules could be produced so advantageously and agreeably.—*Swift*.

3. Alike; in a corresponding manner.

So forth they rose together (God before)
Both clad in shepherd's weeds agreeably.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. vii. 11, 30.

Agreed. part. *adj.* [if we look chiefly to the means by which two subjects once at variance are reconciled, this word is the participle of an active verb; while, if we look rather at the state of concord which is the result, it is neuter or adjectival.] Settled by consent.

The lately rivals, whose destructive rage
Did the whole world in civil arms engage,
Are now agreed. *Lord Roscommon*.

In the following extract it means agreed on.

When they had not known and agreed names, to signify the intention of operations of their own minds, they were sufficiently furnished to make known by words all their ideas.—*Locke*.

AGREEINGLY. *adv.* In conformity. *Rare*.

Agreeingly to which, St. Austin, disputing against the Manichæans, contendeth most earnestly. *Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 2.

AGREEMENT. *s.*

1. Concord.

What agreement is there between the hyena and the doe? and what peace between the rich and the poor?—*Locke, Essays*, xiii. 18.

2. Resemblance of one thing to another.

The division and quavering which please so much in music, have an agreement with the glittering of light, as the moon-lumen playing upon a wave.—*Bacon*.

Expansion and duration have this further agreement, that though they are both considered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not separable one from another.—*Locke*.

3. Compact; bargain; conclusion of controversy; stipulation.

And your covenant with death shall be disannulled, and your agreement with hell shall not stand; when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, then ye shall be trodden down by it.—*Isaiah*, xlviii. 18.

4. In Logic.

The simplest and most obvious modes of singling out from among the circumstances which precede or follow a phenomenon, those with which it is really connected by an invariable law, are two in number. One is, by comparing together different instances in which the phenomenon occurs. The other is, by comparing instances in which the phenomenon does occur, with instances in which it does not. These two methods may be respectively denominated, the Method of

Agreement, and the Method of Difference.—*Mill, System of Logic*, b. iii, ch. viii, § 2.

Agrestial, *adj.* [Lat. *agrestis* = rustic.] After the manner of a countryman. *Rare*.

Others wild, uplandish, and *agrestial*.—*Swan, Spectator*, *Maudslayi*, ch. viii, § 2: 1653.

Agrestic, *adj.* Same as *Agrestial*. *Rare*.

He [Minotaur] was called a hunter, because he was so inclined; but not so only, but an oppressor too; his continual conversation with brute beasts changed his humane disposition into a barbarous and *agrestic* behaviour. *Griegory, Posthuma*, p. 222.

Agricolist, *s.* [Lat. *agricola* = husbandman.]

One who studies, or practises, agriculture. *Rare*.

The pasture and the food of plants
First let the young *agricolists* be taught.

Hodder, Collection of Poems, Agriculture.

Agricultural, *adj.* Relating to agriculture.

The *agricultural* systems of political economy will not require so long an explanation as that which I have thought it necessary to bestow upon the mercantile or commercial system.—*Smith, Wealth of Nations*, iv, 9.

The philosophic pathologist is as different from the physician, as a jurist is different from an advocate, or as an *agricultural* chemist is different from a farmer, or as a political economist is different from a statesman, or as an astronomer who generalizes the laws of the heavenly bodies, is different from a captain, who invades his ship by a practical application of those laws. *Huckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii, ch. v.

As years rolled on, the misgovernment of King Otho became more intolerable. The *agricultural* population remained in a stationary condition. They were plundered by brigands, pillaged by exchequers, and robbed by tax-collectors. They had to bear the whole burden of the consumption and pay heavy municipal taxes; yet their property was insecure and no roads were made.—*Finsky, History of the Greek Revolution*, b. v, ch. iv.

Agriculturalist, *s.* [for this form as compared with *agriculturist*, see Constitutionalists.] One whose pursuits are agricultural.

Of course and endurance they have shewn enough; but, if either the one or the other be a fair sample of the ordinary Kosak department, no amount of sentiment can make us regret that the strong hand of arbitrary power has reduced the men whom the foregoing sketches exhibit to the humble condition of ordinary *agriculturalists*.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, Nationalities of Europe*, vol. i, ch. xxvi.

Agriculture, *s.* [Lat. *agricultura*; Fr. *agriculture*.] Art of cultivating the ground; tillage; husbandry.

That there was tillage bestowed upon the antiquities around, Messos does indeed intimate in general; what sort of tillage that was is not expressed: I hope to show, that their *agriculture* was nothing near so laborious and troublesome, nor did it take up so much time as ours doth. *Woodcock, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth*.

The disposition of Ulysses inclined him to war, rather than the more lucrative, but more secure, method of life, by *agriculture* and husbandry.—*Brownie, Notes on Homer's Odyssey*.

Agriculturist, *s.* One employed in agriculture.

The effects upon the material prosperity of Spain may be stated in a few words. From nearly every part of the country, large bodies of industrious *agriculturalists* and expert artificers were suddenly withdrawn.—*Huckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii, ch. i.

They preferred the produce of their flocks to that of their lands, and were shepherds instead of *agriculturalists*, simply because by that means they would suffer less in case of an unfavourable issue. *Id. ib.*

The like may be said of persons conversant in the constructive arts, as architects and engineers, of the military and naval services, of *agriculturalists*, gardeners, manufacturers of different sorts, &c. In order that they may give sound advice with respect to any practical question belonging to their own department, it is necessary that they should combine actual experience with abstract knowledge.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. iii.

Agrimony, *s.* [Lat. *agrimonia*.] Agrimony Enparatory (a medicinal plant).

Quo so many not sleep well
Take *agrimony* a fyre del
And lay it under his head on nyth,
And it shall hym do slepe aryth,
For of his slepe shall he not waken
Tyll he be fro vnder his head taken.

A recipe 'for to slepe well,' from a MS. in Stockholm, quoted by Lady Wilkinson, in *Weeds and Wild Flowers*.

Agrise, *v. a.* *Obsolete*.

1. Affright; terrify.

And pouring forth their blood in british wine,
That any iron eyes, to see, it would *agrise*.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 10, 28.

To hide the terror of her uncouth how
From mortall eyes that should be sure *agrise*.

Ibid. vii. 7, 6.

2. Disfigure; make frightful.

The waves thereof so slow and sluggish were,
Engrost with mud, which did them fowle *agrise*,
That every weighty thing they did upbore.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 6, 46.

Yet not the colour of the troubled deep,
Those spots supposed, nor the fogs that rise
From the dull earth, me any whit *agrise*.

Drayton, Man in the Moon.

Agronomical, *adj.* [Gr. *agronóō* = field, *nomos* = law, principle, system.] Appertaining to the management of farms.

The experience of British agriculture has shown that the French *agronomical* division of the soil is infinitely less profitable for all the purposes of food and subsistence than that prevailing in this country (i.e. England).—*Edinburgh Review*, Jan. 1856, p. 94, 95.

Agronomist, *s.* One who studies the management of farms.

An impartial foreign *agronomist*.—*Edinburgh Review*.

Aground, *adv.* Stranded; hindered by the ground from passing farther.

With our great ships we durst not approach the coast,
We having been all of us *aground*.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Escape*.

Say what you seek, and whither were you bound?
Were you by stress of weather cast *aground*!

Drayton, Virgil's Eclogues.

The vessels being *aground* close to the rocks, which covered the Albanian riflemen, could not be heard, but they were destroyed with shells.—*Finsky, History of the Greek Revolution*, b. v, ch. iv.

Águe, *s.* [A.S. *ege* = horror, shivering.] Disease incorrectly termed Intermittent Fever.

Our castle's strength
Will laugh a scold to scorn. Here let them lie,
Till famine and the *ague* catch them up.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 5.

He feels the heats of youth, and coils of age,
Yet neither temper nor corrects the other;
As if there were an *ague* in his nature,
That still inclines to one extreme.

Sir J. Denham, Sophy.

Águe, *v. a.* Strike us with an *ague*.

Name a danger,
Whose very face would fright all womanhood,
And manhood put in trance; my, whose aspect
Would *ague* such as should not leave it cold.

Hayward, Chalk up for Beauty.

Águe-fit, *s.* Paroxysm of the *ague*.

The *aguefit* of fear is overblown.

Shakespeare, Richard II. iii. 2.

Águe-proof, *adj.* Proof against *agues*.

When the rain came to wet me once, and the wind
to make me chatter; when the thunder would not
peace at my bidding; there I found 'em, there I
sweat 'em out. They told me I was everything; 'tis
a lie; I am not *ague-proof*. *Shakespeare, King Lear*,
iv. 6.

Águe-spell, *s.* Charm for the *ague*.

The mount-bank now trends the stage, and sells
His pills, his balsams, and his *ague-spells*.

Gay, Pastoral, vi.

Águe-struck, *adj.* Stricken as with an *ague*.

As the sickness of heaven, and the earthquake, he
was *ague-struck* with fear. *Hicet, Sermons*, p. 72.

Águed, *adj.* Struck with an *ague*; shivering; chill; cold. *Rare*.

All hurt behind, backs red, and faces pale,
With slight and *aguéd* fear.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 4.

Aguerry, *v. a.* [Fr. *aguerir*.] Inure to war.

Rare.

An army the best *aguerryed* of any troops in Europe
that have never seen an enemy.—*Lord Lyttelton*.

Aguise, *v. a.* Dress; adorn. *Obsolete*.

As her fantastic wit did most delight,
Sometimes her head she fondly would *aguise*
With gaudy garlands, or fresh flowers dight
About her neck, or rugs of rushe plight.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Aguise, *s.* Dress; ornament. *Obsolete*.

The glory of the court, their fashions,
And brave *aguise*, with all their princely state.

Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, p. 7.

Águish, *adj.*

1. With the qualities of an *ague*.

This Alastor hath left nothing unsearched or un-
assailed by his insatiable and heinous lying in his
aguish writings, for he was in his cold quaking it all
the while.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries*.

So calm and so serene but now;
What means this change on Myra's brow?
Her *aguish* love now glows and burns,
Then chills and shakes, and the cold it returns.

Graville.

2. Liable to *ague*.

His jokes were sermons, and his sermons jokes;
What means this change on Myra's brow?
For wit hath no great friend in *aguish* folks.
No longer ready ears and short-hand pens
Imbued the gay bon mot, or happy hoax;
The poor priest was reduced to common sense,
Or to coarse efforts very loud and long.
To hammer a hoarse laugh from the thick throng.

Byron, Don Juan, xvi. 83.

3. Productive of *ague*.

Spiders or cobwebs given on brown sugar are still
given in some *aguish* localities in Ireland.—*Lady
Dunmore, Memoirs and Correspondence of Mrs.
Delany*, ii. 274.

Águti, *s.* [South American.] Rodent animal so called.

Agouty or *Aguti*, the Cavin Aguti of Linnaeus, an
animal of the Antilles, of the size of a rabbit, with
bristly red hair, and a little tail without hair.—*Oberlin, Encyclopædia*, sub voce.

Ab. interjection. Noting—

a. Dislike and censure.

Ab! sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a
seed of evil doers, children that are corrupters! they
have forsaken the Lord. *Isaiah*, i. 4.

b. Contempt and exultation.

Let them not say in their hearts, Ab! so we
would have it: let them not say, we have swallowed
him up. *Psalm*, xxxv. 25.

c. Compassion and complaint.

In youth above, unhappy mortals live;
But ab! the mighty bliss is fugitive.

Drayton, Virgil's Georgics.

Ab me! the blooming pride of May,
And that of beauty, are but one;
At morn both flourish bright and gay,
Both fade at evening, pale, and gone.

Prior.

d. Vehement desire: (with *that*).

In goodness, as in greatness, they excel:
Ab! that we lov'd ourselves but half so well.

Drayton, Juvenal's Satires.

Abá, abá! *interj.* Intimating triumph and

contempt. They opened their mouth wide against me, and
said, Abá, abá! our eye hath seen it.—*Psalm*,
xxxv. 21.

Abád, adv. In advance.

And now the mighty Centaur seems to lead,
And now the speedy Dolphin gets ahead.

Drayton, Virgil's Eclogues.

It is mightily the fault of parents, envious
tutors, and governors, that so many men misery.
They suffer them at first to run ahead, and, when
perverse inclinations are advanced into habits, there
is no dealing with them. *Sir R. C. Estcourt, Fables*.

Aheight, adv. On high; aloft. *Rare*.

But have I fall'n or no?
From the dread summit of this clinky bourn!
Look up *ahight*, the shrill-gorg'd hawk so far
Cannot be seen or heard.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 6.

Ahigh, adv. On high. *Rare*.

One heard *ahigh* to be hur'd down below.
Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 4.

Abóy, interj. In *Navigation*. Exclamation of much the same import as *holla*.

Abóy! you Bunboat, bring yourself this way.—*Chambers, The Wallow*.

Abúrgy, adj. Hungry. *Obsolete*.

I am not *abúrgy*, I thank you, forecath.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

Aid, *v. a.* [Fr. *aider*; Lat. *adjuvare*.] Help; support; succour.

Into the lake he leapt, his lord to aid,
And of him catching hold, him strongly staid
From drowning.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Neither shall they give any thing unto them that
make war upon them, or aid them with victuals,
weapons, money, or ships.—*1 Maccabees*, viii. 26.

Aid, *s.*

1. Help; support.

The memory of useful things may receive con-
siderable aid if they are thrown into verse.—*Watts,
Improvement of the Mind*.

Your patrimonial stores in peace possess;
Undoubt'd all your filial claims confess:
Your private right should impious power invade,
The peers of Ithaca would arm in aid.

Pope, Homer's Odyssey.

2. Person that gives help or support; helper; auxiliary.

Thou hast said, it is not good that man should be
alone; let us make unto him an *aid*, like unto him-
self.—*Tobit*, viii. 6.

Great *aids* came in to him partly upon missives and partly volunteers from many parts.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

3. In Law.

The actions of war,—which her majesty, either in her own defence, or in just and honourable *aids* hath undertaken.—*Bacon, Observations upon a Libel.*

Aid-forces. *s.* [Two words rather than a compound.] Auxiliary troops.

The enemies having this advantage that they knew the coast of the country, and traversed a cross crooked way behind Caesar's back, and charged upon two legions as they were gathering their armour together, they had put them all well unto to the sword, but that a sudden outcry made caused the *aid-forces* of our associates to assemble themselves.—*Holland, Translation of Ammianus Marcellinus.* (Nares. W. and H.)

Aid-soldiers. *s.* Soldiers constituting Aid-forces.

But when certain of them secretly suggested that Silvanus, late colonel of the footmen, passed venturously, though hardly, with eight thousand *aid-soldiers* by more compendious and shorter ways.—*Holland, Translation of Ammianus Marcellinus.* 10293.

Aidance. *s.* Help; support. *Rare.*

Off I have seen a timely parted ghost,
Of ashy semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless,
Being all descended to the lurking heart,
Who, in the conflict that it holds with death,
Attracts the same for *aidance* 'gainst the enemy.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

Aidant. *adj.* Helping; helpful. *Rare.*

All you unpublished virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears, be *aidant* and remediate
In the good man's distress.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 4.

Aide-de-camp. *s.* [Fr.] Staff-officer so-called; camp adjutant.

He had been *aide-de-camp* (among other rare accidents and fortunes) to a Persian Prince, and at one blow had stricken off the head of the King of Carmania on horseback.—*Leadb, Essays of Elia, The Old Margate Inn.*

Shortly after daylight on the morning of the 17th, Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington's *aide-de-camp*, Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon, with two squadrons of hussars, drove in the enemy's videttes upon the ground of the Prussian entrenchment, on the afternoon of the 16th June. *Chauvigny's Narrative, in Young's Life of Wellington, i. 666.*

Plural aide-de-camps.

Lady C. in the tower, the daughter in a flatter, *aide-de-camps* and secretaries in a fuss, and all waiting to perform the Ky Tow simultaneously to the great man.—*Private Diary of Richard Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.*

Plural aides-de-camp.

Even in his own bed, while he himself rested that night on a heap of straw, covered with his military cloak, by one of his most trusted *aide-de-camp*, painfully breathing forth his life.—*Young, Life of Wellington, i. 661.*

Aider. *s.* One who brings aid; helper.

All along as he went, were punished the adherents and *aider* of the rebel. *Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Had he more *aider* then?—*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

Aidful. *adj.* Giving aid.

It is quarrel enough against any person or community, not to have been *aidful* to the distresses of God's people.—*Bishop Hall, Human Disrespect.*

Aidless. *adj.* Destitute of aid.

Alone he entered
The mortal gate of the city, which he painted
With sinless destiny; *aidless* came off,
And, with a sinless re-enforcement, struck
Coffin, like a planet. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, ii. 2.*

He had met,
Already, ere my best speed could prevent,
The *aidless* innocent lady, his wish'd prey.
Milton, Comus, 678.

Aiglet. *s.* Same as Aglet = tag. *Obsolete.*

It all above besprinkled was throughout
With golden *aiglets*, that glistered bright,
Like twinkling stars, and all the skirt about
Was hemm'd with golden fringes.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Ail. *v. n.* [A.S. *ail* = sickness.] Suffer.

a. In the following passage the construction is, In what way does Heraclitus suffer?

Love smil'd, and thus said, Want join'd to desire is unhappy; but if he thought do desire, what can Heraclitus *ail*?—*Sir P. Sidney.*

b. In the following passages *me* is not an accusative governed by *ail* as a transitive verb (in which case it would mean *hurt*); but a dative, as in *meccens* = seems to me, mihi videtur.

What *ails* me, that I cannot lose thy thought!
Commend the empress hither to be brought;
I in her death shall some diversion find,
And rid my thoughts at once of woman-kind.
Dryden, Tyrannic Love.

Wouldst not what *ails* me if I now complain.—
Baxter, The Saint's Rest, ch. xiv.

Ail. *s.* Same as Ailment. *Rare.*
Or head, O Nares, thy observer *ail*.
Pope.

Aile. *s.* [Fr. *aile*; Lat. *ala* = wing.] Latteral divisions of a church, or any part of it.

The Latin Church call them 'aile' wings; thence the French, 'les ailes'; and we more corruptly, *ais*; from their resemblance of the church to a dove.—*Sir G. Wheeler, Description of ancient Churches, p. 82.*

There are also 'aile ecclesiastica,' which we meet with in church-writers; as we corruptly call them the *ais* of churches, &c.—*Archbishop Sancroft, Sermons, p. 152.*

The aisle is by no means so magnificent as one would expect from its endowments. The church is one huge net, with a double *aisle* to it; and, at each end, is a large quire. *Johnson.*

In Gothic, as well as many modern churches, the breadth is divided into three or five parts, by two or by four rows of pillars running parallel to the sides; and, as the one or other is the case, the church is said to be a three-aisled or five-aisled fabric. The middle *aisle* is called the nave or chief *aisle*, and the side-aisles which join to each side of the main structure containing the *aisles* are called a wing.—*Groff, Encyclopedia of Architecture, p. 888.*

Ailment. *s.* Pain; disease.

I am never ill but I think of your *ailments*, and rejoice that they mutually hinder our being together.
Swift, Letters.

Fifty years ago, and when the present writer, being an interesting little boy, was ordered out of the room with the ladies after dinner, I remember quite well that their talk was chiefly about their *ailments*; and putting this question directly to two or three since, I have always got from them the acknowledgment that times are not changed.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair, ch. xli.*

Aim. *v. n.* Try to strike with a missile weapon; point the view, or direct the steps, towards anything; tend towards; try to reach or obtain; (with *at*).

Aim'd them at princes, all amuz'd they said,
The last of games? *Pope, Homer's Odyssey.*

Another kind there is, which although we desire for itself, as health, and virtue, and knowledge, nevertheless they are not the last mark whereto we *aim*, but have their further end whereto they are referred. *Hobbes.*

Sworn with applause, and *aiming* still at more,
He now provokes the sea gods from the shore.
Dryden, Virgil's Eclog.

Religion tends to the ease and pleasure, the peace and tranquillity of our minds, which all the wisdom of the world did always *aim* at, as the utmost felicity of this life.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

With to.

Lo, here the world is bliss; so here the end
To which all men do *aim*, rich to be made.

Such grace now to be happy is before thee laid.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Aim. *v. t.* [N.Fr. *esmer*; estimate, calculate.] Direct a missile weapon by the eye, before its dismission from the hand.

And proud fleins, Prim's clarionet,
Who smokes his empty reins, and *aims* his airy spear,
Dryden, Virgil's Eclog.

He then gave evidence intended to show that his life had been endangered by the machinations of the Lord Privy Seal; but that evidence missed the mark at which it was *aimed*, and recoiled on him from whom it proceeded.—*Maccarty, History of England, ch. xv.*

Aim. *s.*

1. Direction, or object, of a missile weapon.

Ascanius, young and eager of his game,
Soon bent his bow, uncertain of his aim;
But the dire fiend the fatal arrow guides,
Which pierc'd his bowels through his panting sides.
Dryden, Virgil's Eclog, vii. 601.

Arrows fled not swiftlier towards their aim,
Than did our soldiers, aiming at their safety,
Fly from the field.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.

In Archery to *cry aim* is to encourage the archers, when about to shoot, by crying out *aim*; applaud; encourage.

It ill becomes this presence to *cry aim*
To these ill-tuned repetitions.
Shakespeare, King John, ii. 1.

To it, and we'll *cry aim*. *Johnson and Fletcher, The False One.*

Now to be patient were to play the pander
To the victory's base embraces, and *cry aim*,
Whilst he by force or flattery, &c. *Manservant, The Benefactor, l. 1.* (Nares. W. and H.)

2. Purpose; scheme; intention; design.

He trusted to have equal'd the Most High,
If he oppos'd; and, with ambitious *aim*,
Against the throne and majesty of God
Rais'd impious war. *Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 41.*

But see, how oft ambitious *aims* are cross'd,
And chiefs contend till all the prize is lost. *Pope.*

3. Object of a design; thing after which any

one endeavours.

The safest way is to suppose that the epistle has but one *aim*, till, by a frequent perusal of it, you are forced to see there are distinct independent parts.—*Lucke, Essay on St. Paul's Epistles.*

4. Conjecture; guess; approximation.

It is impossible, by *aim*, to tell it; and for exactness and knowledge thereof, I do not think that there was ever any of the particulars thereof.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

There is a history in all men's lives,
Figuring the nature of the times decav'd;
The which observ'd, a man may prophesy,
With a near *aim*, of the main chance of things
As yet not come to life, which, in their seeds
And weak beginnings, lie intreasur'd.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iii. 1.

Aim-crier. *s.* Looker-on who bucks, encourages, or shouts, by crying *aim*; simply, stander-by, or looker-on. *Obsolete.*

Thou smiting *aim-crier* at princes' fall.—*English Aristotle.* (Nares. W. and H.)

While her own creatures, like *aim-criers*, beheld
Her miscellany with nothing but lip-pity.—*Ibid.* (Nares. W. and H.)

Aimer. *s.* One who aims.

Leaving the character of one always troubled with a beating and contriving brain, of an aim of great and high spirits; while he was always poor, and consequently unable to accomplish his desire.—*A. Wood, Athene Genesiorum.*

Aimless. *adj.* Without aim.

In his blind *aimless* hand a pile he shook,
And threw it not in vain.
Mary, Translation of Lucan, iii.

The Turks, half asleep, run about in *aimless* confusion.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

A dumb generation; these voice only an inarticulate cry; spokesman, in the king's council, in the world's forum, they leave room that *aimless* evidence. At rare intervals (as now, in 1773), they will fling down their hoes and hammers; and, to the astonishment of thinking mankind, flock hither and thither, dangerous, *aimless*; get the length even of Versailles.—*Carlyle, French Revolution, pt. i. b. ii. ch. ii.*

Air. *s.* [from Lat. *ær*.]

1. Atmosphere.

If I were to tell what I mean by the word *air*, I may say, it is that fine matter which we breathe in and breathe out continually; or it is that thin fluid body, in which the birds fly, a little above the earth; or it is that invisible matter, which fills all places near the earth, or which immediately encompasses the globe of earth and water.—*Halls, Logic.*

The garden was enclosed within the square,
Where young Emilia took the morning air.
Dryden, Fables.

There be many good and healthful *airs*, that do appear by habitation and other proofs, that differ not in smell from other *airs*. *Bacon, Natural History, no. 204.*

Fresh gales and gentle *airs*,
Whisper'd to the woods, and from their wings
Flung rose, flung odours from the spicy shrub,
Dispersing! *Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 618.*

But sweet repose, without an *air* of breath,
Dwells here, and a dumb quiet next to death.
Dryden.

Let verbal *airs* through trembling osiers play,
And Allium's cliffs resound the rural lay.
Pope, Pastorals.

2. Scent; vapour. *Rare.*

Stinks which the nostrils straight abhor are not the most pernicious, but such *airs* as leave some similitude with man's body; and so insinuate themselves and betray the spirits.—*Bacon.*

All the stor'd vengeance of heaven fall
On her ingrateful top! strike her young bones,
You taking *airs*, with luncheon.
Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 4.

3. Anything light, uncertain, or unstable as a foundation.

O momentary grace of mortal men,
Which we more hunt for than the grace of God!
Who builds his hope in *air* of your fair looks,
Lives like a drunken sailor on a mast,
Ready with every nod to tumble down.
Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 4.

4. Vent; utterance; publication; suggestion.

Obsolete.

I would have ask'd you, if I durst for shame,
If still you lov'd? you gave it *air* before me.
But ah! why were we not both of a sex?
For then we might have lov'd without a crime.
Dryden.

I am sorry to find it has taken *air*, that I have some hand in these papers.—*Pope, Letters.*

It grew from the *airs*, which the princes and states abroad received from their ambassadors and agents here.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

5. Music; tune.

This music crept by me upon the waters,
Allying both their fury, and my passion,
With its sweet *air*.—*Shakespeare, Tempest, l. 2.*
Call in some music; I have heard, soft *airs*
Can charm our senses, and expel our cares.

Sir J. Denham, Sophy.
The same *airs*, which some entertain with most
delightful transports, to others are importune.—
Glaucoth, Scyllas Scyllifera.

Since we have such a treasury of words, so proper
for the *airs* of music, I wonder that persons should
give so little attention.—*Johnson, Spectator, no. 300.*
Borne on the swelling notes, our souls aspire,
While solemn *airs* improve this sacred fire;
And mirths leap from heaven to hear!

Pope, Epistle for St. Cecilia's Day.
When the soul is sunk with cares,
Exalts her in cullevining *airs*.—*Id. ibid.*

6. Poetry; song.

The repented *air*
Of sad Electra's poet, had the power
To save the Athenian walls from ruin here.
Milton, Sonnets, viii. 12.

7. Mien; manner; look; gesture; deportment.

Her graceful innocence, her every *air*,
Of gesture, or least action, overaw'd
His malice. —*Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 330.*
But, having the life before us, beside the experience
of all they knew, it is no wonder to hit some
airs and features, which they have misad. —*Dryden, On Dramatick Poetry.*

Yet should the times all thy figures place,
And breathe an *air* divine on every face.
Whom Apollon follows, with a flowing *air*;
But vain wisdom, and proudly popular.

Dryden, Virgil's Eclog. vi.
There are of these sort of levities, which last but
for a moment; as, the different *airs* of an assembly,
upon the sight of an unexpected and uncommon
object, some particularity of a violent passion, some
graceful action, a smile, a glance of an eye, a dis-
dainful look, a look of envy, and a thousand other
such like things. —*Dryden, Translation of Infessura's Art of Painting.*

Kalergy, with a deferential *air*, observed to the
King, 'The troops expect your Majesty's orders
through me.' &c.—*Faulstich, History of the Greek Re-
volution, l. v. ch. iv.*

8. Affectation.

Their whole lives were employed in intricacies
of state, and they naturally gave themselves *airs* of
kings and princes, of which the ministers of other
nations are only the representatives.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

He assumes and affects an entire set of very dif-
ferent *airs*; he conceives himself a being of a superi-
our nature. —*Swift.*

Show your poverty of spirit,
And in dress show all your merit;
Give yourself ten thousand *airs*,
That with me shall break no squares. —*Swift.*

The particulars of Becky's costume were in the
newspapers—feathers, lappets, superb diamonds,
and all the rest. Mrs. Cardenbury read the para-
graph in bitterness of spirit, and discoursed to her
followers about the *airs* which that woman was
wearing herself. —*Thackeray, Vanity Fair, ch. xlviii.*

9. Appearance.

As it was communicated with the *air* of a secret,
it soon found its way into the world.—*Pope, Dedic-
tion to Rape of the Lock.*

Air. v. a.

1. Expose to the air; open to the air.

The others make it a matter of small commenda-
tion in itself, if they, who wear it, do nothing else
but *air* the robes, which their place requireth.—
Hawker, v. 29.

Please build principally of straw or mats, where
there hath been a little moisture, or the chamber
and bed-room kept close, not to *air* it.—*Bacon, Nat-
ural History, no. 626.*

We have had, in our time, experience twice or
thrice, when both the judges that sat upon the jail,
and numbers of those that attended the business,
or were present, sickened upon it, and died. There-
fore, it were good wisdom, that, in such cases, the
jail were *aired* before they were brought forth.—
Ibid. no. 314.

As the ants were *airing* their provisions one win-
ter, up comes a hungry grasshopper to them, and
begs a charity. —*Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.*
Or wicker-baskets weave, or *air* the corn.
Dryden, Virgil's Georgics.

2 Refresh, or gratify, by enjoying the open air; (with self).

Nay, stay a little
Were you but riding forth to *air* yourself,
Such parting were too petty.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, l. 2.

I ascended the highest hills of Bagdat, in order to
pass the rest of the day in meditation and prayers.
As I was here *airing* myself on the tops of the moun-
tains, I fell into a profound contemplation on the
vanity of human life.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Air. v. n. [from egg; see Kyrie.] Devel- op in a nest. Obsolete, rare.

You may add their busy, dangerous, discourteous,
yet, and sometimes despicable dealing, one from
another, of the eggs and young ones, who, if they
were allowed to *air* naturally and quietly, there
would be store sufficient, to kill not only the par-
tridges, but even all the good housewives' chickens
in a country.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Air-bladder. s.

1. Vesicle filled with air.

The pulmonary artery and vein pass along the
surfaces of these *air-bladders*, in an infinite number
of ramifications.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and
Choice of Aliments.*

2. Bladder in fishes, by the contraction and dilatation of which they vary the propor- tions of their weight to their bulk, and thus rise or fall.

Though the *air-bladder* in fishes seems necessary
for swimming, yet some are so formed as to swim
without it.—*Cuvier, &c.*

The proper walls of the *air-bladder* of ordinary
osseous fishes consist of a shining silvery fibrous
tunic, the fibres being arranged for the most part
transversely or circularly, and in two layers: they
are contractile and elastic, but the wall of the ante-
rior compartment of the *air-bladder* of Cyprinoids
is much more elastic than those of the posterior
one. The *air-bladder* is lined by a delicate mucous
membrane; it is more or less covered by the perito-
neum. Its cavity is commonly simple; in the
Squat-fish it is divided by a vertical longitudinal
septum along three-fourths of its posterior part.
The lateral compartments are subdivided by trans-
verse septa in many other Silurids; the large *air-
bladder* of some species of Erythrinus is partially
subdivided into smaller cells. The cellular subdivi-
sion is such in the *air-bladder* of the Amina, that
Cuvier compared it to the lung of a reptile; and the
transition from the air or swim-bladder to the lung
is completed in the Protoperus or Leptoperus an-
nuleus.—*Owen, Lectures on the Comparative Ana-
tomy, &c., of Vertebrate Animals, pt. i. lect. xi.*

Air-bone. s. Bone with the cavity filled with air.

Thus, in the long bones, the cavities analogous to
those called medullary in beasts are more capacious,
and their walls are much thinner: a large aperture
called the pneumatic foramen, near one end of the
bone, communicates with its interior; and an air-
cell, or prolongation of the lung, is continued into
and lines the cavity of the bone, which is thus filled
with rarefied air instead of marrow. The extren-
ities of such *air-bones* present a light open network,
slender columns shooting across in different direc-
tions from wall to wall, and these little columns are
likewise hollow.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates,*
ch. i. § 12.

Air-born. adj. Born of the air.

And see the *air-born* meers start,
Impudent of the rein.

Congreve, To Lord Godolphin.

Air-breathing. part. adj. Breathing air.

In *air-breathing* creatures there is a temble di-
vision between the two; the one taking cognizance
of matters suspended in air; and the other of mat-
ters suspended in water. —*Michael Spencer, First
Principles, § 105.*

At the first introduction into the animal kingdom
of a true lung, or *air-breathing organ* communi-
cating with pharynx or oesophagus, much variety of
form and structure, much inconsistency even as to
existence, might be expected, especially in that class
in which the normal function of the new organ could
be suspended in any degree exercised, and in which,
therefore, different accessory or subordinate offices
predominate in such rudimentary representative of
the pulmonary organ. —*Owen, Lectures on the Com-
parative Anatomy, &c., of Vertebrate Animals, pt. i.
lect. xi.*

Air-built. adj. Built in the air, without any solid foundation.

Hence the fool's paradise, the statesman's scheme,
The *air-built* castle, and the golden dream,
The maid's romantic wish, the chymist's flame,
And poet's vision of eternal fame.

Pope, Dunciad, iii.

Air-cell. s. In Physiology. Cell for air.

The bones of birds, especially those of flight, pre-
sent the opposite extreme of lightness. Thus, in the
long-bones, the cavities, analogous to the medullary
in mammals, are more extensive, and the solid walls
of the bone much thinner; a large aperture called
the foramen pneumaticum, near one or both ends of
the bone, communicates with its interior, and an
air-cell or prolongation of the lung is continued into
and lines the cavity of the bone, which is thus filled
with rarefied air instead of marrow. The vastly
expanded beak, with its hornlike process, in the

Hornbill forms one great *air-cell*, with thin bony
parietes; and in this bird, in the Swifts, and the
Humming-birds, every bone of the skeleton, down
to the phalanges of the claws, is pneumatic.—*Owen,
Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy, &c., of Ver-
tebrate Animals, pt. i. lect. ii.*

The most remarkable development of *air-cells* in
the mammalian class is, however, presented by the
Elephant; the intellectual physiognomy of this great
 pachyderm being caused, as in the Owl, not by actual
cavity of the brain-case, but by the enormous ex-
tent of the pneumatic cellular diplos between the
two tables of the skull.—*Ibid.*

Of those, the most important are, the true nature
of the circulation in crustacea and insects; the or-
gan of hearing in cephalopoda; the power possessed
by mollusks of absorbing their shells; the fact that
bees do not collect wax, but secrete it; the semicir-
cular canals of the cuticula; the lymphatics of birds;
and the *air-cells* in the bones of birds.—*Buckle,
History of Civilization in England, vol. ii. ch. v.*

Air-chamber. s. Cavity for air; large air-cell.

The outer table of the entire epicranium is simi-
larly raised above the inner one by intervening large
air-cells, and their sinuous septa, in the Giraffe, the
short horns are solid, but are sustained by the
vaulted roof of the skull; and, as the animal can
deal heavy blows with these simple weapons, the
concussion is diminished by the interposition of
these *air-chambers* between the outer table and the
immediate covering of the brain.—*Owen, Lectures
on the Comparative Anatomy, &c., of Vertebrate
Animals, pt. i. lect. ii.*

Air-drawn. adj. Drawn or painted in air.

This is the very painting of your fear,
This is the *air-drawn* dagger, which, you said,
Led you to Duncannon. —*Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 4.*

Air-gun. s. Gun charged with air instead of powder.

The small birds, or those under the size of a
thrush, are best brought down by an *air-gun*; by
the use of which you may preserve their plumage in
its full perfection.—*Tacchard, &c.*

Air-poise. s. Instrument to measure the weight of the air.

Mr. Hooke had read in the minutes of the last
meeting, that he had contrived a barometer, by
which an infinite number of small mutations of the
air might be discovered, which would be wholly in-
visible and undimensible by the more common *air-
poises*. —*Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society, iii. 361.*

Air-pump. s. Machine for effecting a va- cuum by pumping out the air.

The air that, in exhausted receivers of *air-pumps*,
is excluded from minerals and flesh, and fluids, and
liquors, is as true and genuine as to elasticity and
density, or rarefaction, as that we breathe in; and
yet this fictitious air is so far from being fit to be
breathed in, that it kills animals in a moment, even
swifter than the absence of air, or a vacuum itself.—
Bentley.

Pascal and Boyle brought into clear view the fun-
damental laws of fluid equilibrium; Boyle and Mari-
otte determined the law of the compression of air
as regulated by its elasticity. Otto Guericke in-
vented the *air-pump*, and by his 'Magdeburg Ex-
periments' on a vacuum, illustrated still further
the effects of the air. Guericke pursued what Gilbert
had begun, the observation of electrical phenomena;
and these two physicists made an important step
by detecting repulsion as well as attraction in these
phenomena. —*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas,*
h. v. ch. i.

Air-shaft. s. Passage for the air into the mines and subterraneous places.

By the sinking of an *air-shaft*, the air hath liberty
to circulate, and carry out the steams both of the
miners breath and the dumps, which would other-
wise stagnate there.—*Rap.*

Air-stirring. adj. Putting the air in motion.

This plague was staid at last
By blasts of strong *air-stirring* northern wind.
Mary, Translation of Lucretia's Pharsalia, vi.

Air-able. adj. Capable of being set to an air or tune. Rare.

They (the verses) are of the same cadence as yours,
and *air-able*. —*Booth, i. § 6, 4. (Ord MN.)*

Airily. adv. In an airy manner, either lightly or affectedly, or with a mixture of the two.

Fanny had her father good night, and whisked
off *airily*. —*Dickens, Little Dorrit.*

Airiness. s. Lightness; gaiety; levity.

The French have indeed taken worthy pains to
make classic learning speak their language; if they
have not succeeded, it must be imputed to a cer-
tain talkativeness and *airiness* represented in their
tongue, which will never agree with the solemnity of
the Romans, or the solemnity of the Greeks.—*Fellon.*

Air-ing. s. Short journey or ramble to enjoy the free air.

This little fleet serves only to fetch them wine and

corn, and to give their ladies an *airing* in the summer season.—*Addison*.

Airless, *adj.* Wanting communication with the free air.

Nor stony tower, nor walls of beaten brass,
Nor *airless* dungeon, nor strong links of iron,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit.

You cannot get them to take it in, that the open
sewer and the *airless* home of the working man are
such a very serious matter.—*Reveries of a Country
Parson*, v. 11.

Airing, *s.* Young, light, thoughtless, gay person. *Obsolete*, *rare*.

Some more there be, slight *airings*, will be won
With dogs, and horses, and perhaps a whore.
—*B. Jonson, Catiline*, l. 3.

Airy, *adj.*

1. Relating to, or composed of, air; open to the free air.

The first is the transmission, or emission of the
thinner and more *airy* parts of bodies; as, in odours
and infections; and this is, of all the rest, the most
corrupt.—*Bacon*.

There are fishes that have wings, that are no
strangers to the *airy* region. — *Boyle*.

Whole rivers here forsake the fields below,
And, wondering at their height, through *airy* chan-
nels flow.

Joy'd to range abroad in fresh attire
Through the wide compass of the *airy* coast.

Speak, if there be a priest, a man of God,
Among you there, and let him presently
Approach, and lend a ladder on the shaft,
And climbing up into my *airy* home,
Deliver me the blessed sacrament;
For by the warning of the Holy Ghost,
I prophesy that I shall die to-night,
A quarter before twelve.

2. Light as air; thin; unsubstantial; with-
out solidity.

I hold imitation of so *airy* and light a quality,
That it is but a shadow's shadow. — *Shakespeare*,
Hamlet, II.

Still may the dog the wandering troops constrain
Of *airy* ghosts, and yet the guilty train. — *Dryden*.

Of *airy* threats to awe whom yet with deeds
That cannot slay. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 282.

Nor (to avoid such meanness) scaring light,
With empty sound, and *airy* notions, fly.

I have found a complaint concerning the security
of money, which occasioned many *airy* propositions
for the remedy of it. — *Sir W. Temple, Miscellaneous*.

3. Fluttering; loose (as if to catch the air);
light (like air).

The painters draw their nymphs in thin and *airy*
habits; but the weight of gold and of emeralds
is reserved for queens and goddesses. — *Dryden*.

By this name of ladies, he means all young per-
sons, slender, finely shaped, *airy*, and delicate: such
as are nymphs and Naisades. — *Id.*

4. Gay; sprightly; full of mirth; vivacious;
lively; spirited; light of heart.

He that is merry and *airy* at shore, when he sees
a sad tempest on the sea, or dances when God
thunders from heaven, remarks not when God speaks
to all the world. — *Jermy Taylor*.

Airy, fairy Liliann. — *Tennyson, Liliann*.

Ait, *s.* Small island in a river. See Eyot.

They (the swallows) roosted every night in the
only beds of the *ait* of that river (the Thames). —
White, Natural History of Selbourne, let. xii.

Aitch, *s.* Name of the letter *h*. [It is a
good instance of the difference between the
sound of a letter and the name of a letter;
for it does not even begin with the sound
for the sign of which it is the name.]

Aitchbone, *s.* See Edgebone.

Ajár, *adv.* [A.S. on *cyrr* = on the turn.] So
as to be free to turn on its hinges: (applied
to doors).

Take care on such occasions to leave the door
ajár. — *Swift, Advice to Servants*.

Ake, *v. n.* [see Ache, of which, in the way
of spelling, the present word is the better
form. Whether the word came from the
Greek *áyē* or not, in respect to its ulti-
mate origin, it is so old that it must be
treated as Anglo-Saxon, to which lan-
guage the combination *ch* was a stranger.
Added to this, the practice of sounding it
aitch, which cannot be shown ever to have

been general, is now absolutely extinct,
except in such declamation as affects an
archaic character. Finally, let it be ob-
served that the *authorities* for the *k* are
Locke, Prior, Addison, and South.]

Feel a lasting pain: (generally of the internal
parts; distinguished from *smart*, which is
commonly used of uneasiness in the ex-
ternal parts).

Were the pleasure of drinking accompanied, the
very moment, with that sick stomach and aking
head which, in some men, are sure to follow, I
think nobody would ever let wine touch his lips. —
Locke.

His limbs must *ake*, with daily toils oppress,
Ere long-wish'd night brings necessary rest.

Here shame dissuades him, there his fear prevails,
And each, by turns, his *aking* heart assails.

However men may put the best face upon things,
yet certainly there is no such pain as an *aking* weary
conscience under a merry aspect. — *South, Sermons*,
viii. 178.

Akin, *adj.* [on kin.]

1. Related to; allied by blood: (used of per-
sons).

I do not envy thee, Pamela; only I wish, that
being thy sister in nature, I were not so far off *akin*
in fortune. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

2. Allied to by nature; partaking of the
same properties: (used of things).

The enkindled passion of envy is nothing *akin* to
the silly envy of the ass. — *Sir R. L. Estcourt, Fables*.

Alabaster, *s.* [Lat.] Fine variety of the
sulphate of lime.

Yet I'll not shed her blood,
Nor scar that whiter skin of hers than snow,
And smooth as monumental alabaster.

Alabaster, *adj.* Made of alabaster.

I cannot forbear mentioning part of an *alabaster*
column, found in the ruins of Livia's portico. It is
of the colour of fire, and may be seen over the high
altar of St. Maria in Campidoglio; for they have cut
it into two pieces and fixed it, in the shape of a
cross, in a hole of the wall so that the light passing
through it makes it look, to those in the church,
like a huge transparent cross of amber. — *Addison*,
Travels in Italy.

The landlord and landlady of the house led the
worthy Major into the Sedgley's room (whereof he
remembered every single article of furniture, from
the old brass-ornamented piano, once a matty lit-
tle instrument, Stothard-maker, to the screens and
the *alabaster* miniature-counstaine, in the midst of
which ticked Mr. Sedgley's gold watch), and there
he sat down in the lodger's vacant arm-chair. —
Thackeray, Vanity Fair.

Alack, *interj.* *Alas*: (expression of sor-
row, regret, or disappointment).

Alack! when once our griefs are leave forgot,
Nothing goes right; we would, and we would not.

At thunder now no more I start,
Than at the rumbling of a cart;

Nay, what's incredible, *alack!*
I hardly hear a woman's crack.

Alacriously, *adv.* Cheerfully; without de-
jection. *Obsolete*.

Epaminondus *alacriously* expired, in confidence
that he left behind him a perpetual memory of the
victories he had achieved for his country. — *Dr. H.*
Mace, Government of the Tongue.

Alacrioness, *s.* Briskness; liveliness.

Obsolete.

To infuse some life, some *alacrioness* into you,
for that purpose, I shall descend to the more sensi-
tive, quickening, enlivening part of the text. — *Ham-
mond, Sermons*, p. 353.

Alacrity, *s.* [Fr. *alacrité*; Lat. *alacritas*.]

Ready cheerfulness; cheerful willingness.

These orders were, on all sides, yielded unto with
no less *alacrity* of mind, than cities, unable to hold
out any longer, are wont to show when they take
conditions, such as it liketh him to offer them,
which hath them in the narrow straits of advantage.

— *Hooker*.

Give me a bowl of wine;
I have not that *alacrity* of spirit,
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have.

— *Shakespeare, Richard III.* v. 3.

He, glad that now his sea should find a shore,
With fresh *alacrity* and force renew'd,
Springs upward. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 1011.

Never did men more joyfully obey:
Or sooner understood the sign to fly:
With such *alacrity* they bare away.

As if, to praise them, all the statues stood by.

— *Dryden*.

After a faint struggle, he yielded, and passed with
a show of *alacrity* a series of odious acts against the
separatists. — *Murray, History of England*, ch. i.

Alamiré, *s.* Lowest note but one in Guido
Arete's scale of music.

She ran through all the keys from *a-la-mi-ra* to
double gammut. — *Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*,
p. 83.

Alamode, *adj.* [Fr.] According to the
fashion.

The principal branch of the *alamode* [style] is the
pompant, a style greatly advanced and honoured of
late by the practice of persons of the first quality. —
Archibald and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus, esp.
fabula.

The *alamode* style is fine by being new, and has
this happiness attending it, that it is durable and
extensive as the practice itself. — *Id.*

The final style consists of the most curious,
affected, mimicking metaphors, and partakes of the
alamode, as the following:

Oh, whose extended arms the winds defy,
The tempest sees their strength, and sighs and
passes by. — *Id.*

Alamode, *s.* Part of the dress of females in
the seventeenth century.

Her *alamode* are suitable shapings of her mind
to all changes of occurrences or condition; when
waxed, and spiritless; when woe, and imperious;
various; in abundance, moderate; in strictness,
content or patient. — *Whitlock, Manners of the
English*, p. 354.

Alamort, *adj.* [Fr.] In a depressed or
dis-*away* condition.

'Tis wrong to bring into a mixed *alamort*.
What makes some sick and others *alamort*.

— *Corpus, Concentration*, 292.

Aland, *adv.* [on land.] Lauded; on the dry
ground. *Obsolete*.

He only, with the prince his cousin, were cast
aland, far off from the place whither their desires
would have guided them. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

Three more, fierce Eurus, in his angry mood,
Based on the shallows of the morning sand,
And, in mid ocean, left them wear'd *aland*.

— *Dryden*.

Alarge, *v. n.* Enlarge. *Rare*.

A che Cerynth, our mouth is open to you, our
heart is *alarge*; ye hen not ungrateful in us, but
ye ben ungrateful in your gloom ywardness, and
I say as to some, ye that han the same reward ye
ben *alarge*. — *Wycliffe, 2 Corinthians*, vi. 11. (Rich.)

O ye Cerynthians, our mouth is open unto you, our
heart is made large, ye are in no strait in us, but
are in a strait in your own bowels, I promise
unto ye like reward as unto children. Set your-
selves at large. — *Bible*: 1573. (Rich.)

Alarm, *s.* [N.F. *alarma*.]

1. Cry by which men are summoned to
arms: (as at the approach of an enemy).

When the congregation is tele gathered together,
you shall blow, but you shall not sound an *alarm*. —
Numbes, s. 7.

God himself is with us for our captain, and his
priests with sounding trumpets, to cry *alarms*
against you. — *2 Chronicles*, xii. 12.

The trumpet's loud clangour
Excites us to arms,
With shrill notes of anger,

And mortal *alarms*. — *Dryden*.

Taught by this stroke, renounce the war's *alarms*,
And learn to tremble at the name of arms.

— *Pope, Homer's Iliad*.

2. Tumult; disturbance; panic.

Crowds of rivals for thy mother's charms,
Thy palace fill with insults and *alarms*.

— *Pope, Homer's Odyssey*.

The *alarm* proved false: the Duke's army de-
parted unmolested; but the highway along which
he retired presented a piteous and hideous spec-
tacle. — *Murray, History of England*, ch. xiv.

3. Fear.

Lady, dost thou not fear to stray,
So lone and lovely, through this bleak way?
Are Eric's sons so good or so cold,
As not to be tempted by woman or gold?

Sir Knight, I feel not the least *alarm*,
No son of Erin will offer me harm:
For though they love woman and golden store,
Sir Knight, they love honour and virtue more.

— *Moore, Irish Melodies*.

4. Mechanical contrivance for rousing atten-
tion by ringing a bell.

If a stranger open it, it setteth an *alarm* a-going,
which the stranger cannot stop from running out. —
Marquess of Worcester, Century of Inventions, 72.

5. Horological contrivance for ringing at
any prearranged hour.

The *alarm* in the watch will awaken men to a
reflection upon the art of its contriver. — *Spencer*,
Discourse concerning Prodiges, p. 124.

Alarm. v. a.

1. Call to arms; disturb (as with the approach of an enemy).

The *vassal* the *hive* *alarms*

With louder hums, and with unequal arms.

2. Surprise with the apprehension of any danger.

When race misguides me, or when fear *alarms*,
When pain distresses, or when pleasure charms.

3. Disturb in general.

His son, Capavo, brush'd the briny flood;
Upon his stern a lewamy Centaur stood,
Who heav'd a rock, and threaten'd still to throw,
With lifted hands *alarm'd* the seas below. *Dryden*.

Alarimbell. s. Bell that is rung at the approach of an enemy.

On the gates *alarimbells*, or watchbells, twenty pound weight of metal.—*Milton, History of Muscovy*, ch. iii.

The *alarimbell* rings from our Allambra walls,
And, from the streets, sound drums and taboules.

Alarming. part. adj. Terrifying; awakening.

So much *alarmed*, that she is quite *alarming*.

The state of Greece was assuming an *alarming* aspect.—*Philag, History of the Greek Revolution*, b. v. ch. iv.

Alarmingly. adv. In an alarming manner. This mode of travelling, which by Englishmen of the present day would be regarded as insufficiently slow, seemed to our ancestors wonderfully and indeed *alarmingly* rapid.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

Alarmist. s. One who excites an alarm.

But of all the *alarmists*, as they were popularly named, none excited more seriously the disapprobation of Dr. Parr, and that of every right-minded man in the nation, than Mr. Burke, who in some well-known debates in Parliament, and in an unrelenting and insulting manner, not only renounced the party, but also assailed the friendship of Mr. Fox; and, from time to time, not content with condemning their politics, he went the length of aspersing their characters, sometimes by artful insinuations, and sometimes, too, by open and calumnious charges.—*Field, Life of Dr. Parr*, l. 317.

As soon as the revolutionary spirit really began to stir in Europe, as soon as the hatred of kings became something more than a notorious phrase, he was frightened into a faintest royalist, and became one of the most extravagant *alarmists* of those wretched times.—*Macaulay, Essays, Walpole's Letters*.

Alarmwatch. s. Watch that strikes at a prearranged time by regulated movement.

You shall have a gold *alarmwatch*, which, as there may be cause, shall awake you.—*Sir T. Herbert, Memoirs*.

This relation is in prosecution of what is formerly mentioned, concerning the clock or *alarmwatch* his majesty intended to dispose of.—*Ibid.*

Alarm. See Alarm, s.

Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths,
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments,
Our stern *alarms* changed to merry meetings.

His Majesty did most worthily and prudently ring out the *alarm* bell, to awaken all other princes.—*Bacon, Charge in the Star-Chamber*.

That Alarice might better hear,
She sets a drum at either ear;
And loud or gentle, harsh or sweet,
Are but th' *alarms* which they beat.

Alarm. c. a. Rouse; awake; disturb with the apprehension of danger.

Withered murder
(*Alarm'd*) by his sentinel the wolf
(Whose howl's his watch) thus with his stealthy pace
Moves like a ghost. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, ii. l.

Alary. adj. [Lat. *ala* = wing.] Relating to the wings of birds and insects.

Although the result of a more stimulating sun may be often neutralized by that of isolation (which, as we shall hereafter see, is a resistless agent, amongst a host of species, in weakening, and frequently rousing, dormant, the powers of flight); yet here, when freed from counter-influences, may be traced in its permanent effects on the *alary* system of insects, no less than when temporarily applied.—*T. V. Wollaston, Variation of Species*, p. 45.

Alas. interj. Expression of lamentation, pity, or concern.

But yet, *alas*! O but yet, *alas*! our days be but hard laps.—*Sir T. Sidney*.

Alas! poor Proteus, thou hast entertained

A fox to be the shepherd of thy lambs.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.

Thus with the Lord God, smite with thine hand,

and stamp with thy foot, and say *Alas*! for all the evil abominations of the house of Israel.—*Ezekiel*, vi. 11.

Alas! both for the deed and for the cause!

Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 461.

Alas! for pity of this bloody field;
Piteous indeed must be, when I, a spirit,
Can have so soft a sense of human woe. *Dryden*.

With the day or a day.

Alas the day! I never gave him cause.

Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 4.

Alas a day! you have ruined my poor mistress:
you have made a gap in her reputation; and can you blame her if she make it up with her husband?

—*Congreve*.

With the while = time.

All as the sheep, such was the shepherd's look;
For pale and wan he was, (*alas* the while!)
May seem he lov'd, or else some care he took.

Spenser.

Alate. adv. Late; no long time ago. *Obs.*

I saw standing the goodly portress,
Whiche axed me, from whence I came *alate*.

Hawes, Tower of Doctrines, ch. iv.

They all lock themselves up *alate*;

Or talk in character. *Il. Jonson, Sejanus*, ii.

Where chilling frost *alate* did nip,

There flasheth now a fire;

Where deep disdain bred noisome hate,
There kindleth now desire.

Greene, Dittie of Dorcalica.

Alate. adj. Winged. *Obsolete*.

Nainby, Lincolnshire—from an *alate* temple there; as the name testifies: *gennaph*, Heb. *alatus*.—*Stukely, Paleographia Sacra*, p. 73: 1753.

Alated. part. adj. [accent doubtful.] Same as *Alate*.

Power, like all things *alated*, seldom rests long in any continued line.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, de. p. 56: 1653.

Alaternus. s. [Lat.] Evergreen buckthorn.

The *alaternus*, which we have lately received from the hottest part of Langueiro, thrives with us in England, as if it were an indigenous. *Ectyn*.

Alb. s. [Lat. *albus* = white.] Same as *Aube*.

They (the bishops) shall have upon them in time of their ministrations, besides their rochet, a surplice or *alb*, and a cope or vestment.—*Rubric of King Edward VI.*

Each priest don'd was in a surplice white;

The bishops don'd their *albs* and copes of state.

Becket, Translation of Tasso, ii. 4.

Their clients, and shams, and fingerings, and lies,

Their conjurings, crossings, censings, sprinklings,

Their conjurings, and spells, and exorcisms,

Their molley habits, maniples, and stoles,

Albs, ammits, robes, chimers, hoods, and cowls.

Oldham, Satire against the Jesuits.

The whole assembly rose, seized the struggling Desiderius, hurried him into the Church of Saint Lucia, and proclaimed him Pope, under the name of Victor III. Desiderius, to show his unyielding reluctance, though arrayed in the scarlet cope, refused to put on the *alb*.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. vii. ch. iv.

But if a glad heart—kind, and therefore glad—be any part of sanctity, then might the robe of Motley, with which he invested himself with so much humility after his deprivation, and which he wore so long with so much blameless satisfaction to himself and to the public, be accepted for a surplice—his white stole, and *alb*.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, Old Actors*.

Albatross. s. [?] Diomedea exulans: (a large Natatorial bird met with in the Southern Ocean).

We saw a great number of sea-birds, particularly

albatrosses.—*Harknessworth, Voyages*.

At length did cross an *albatross*,

Through the fog it came;

As though it were a Christian soul

We hailed it in God's name.

And a good south wind sprang up behind,

And the *albatross* did follow;

And my day for food or sleep

Came to the mariner's heels.

Coleridge, The Ancient Mariner.

Albé. adv. Same as *Albeit*. *Obsolete*.

No woud't he suffer sleep once thitherward

Approach, *albé* his drowsy den was next. *Spenser*.

Albeit. adv. [all, be, it.] Although; notwithstanding.

One whose eyes,

Albeit unmed to the melting mood,

Drop tears, as fast as the Arabian tears,

Their medicinal gun. *Shakespeare, Othello*, v. 2.

He, who has a probable belief that he shall meet

with thieves in such a road, thinks himself to have

reason enough to decline it, *albeit* he is sure to sustain some loss, though yet considerable, inconvenience by his so doing.—*South, Sermons*.

Here, then, we have a combination which many readers will still consider with favour, and which, as the time it occurred, excited the admiration, *albeit* the error of Europe.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*.

When hither to inhabit first we came,
Those mountains, *albeit* that they were obscure,
As you perceive, yet without fear or blame
They seem'd to promise an asylum sure.

Byron, Margate Maggiore, 23.

Albicores. s. [?] *Thynnus Pelamis*: (a sea-fish of the Tunny kind).

The *albicores*, that followeth night and day

The flying-fish, and takes them for his prey.

Davies, Secrets of Angling, ii.

Albification. s. Process making anything

white.

Our lumps brenning bothe the night and day,

To bring about our craze if that we may;

Our fourneis eke of calcination,

And of waters *albification*.

Chaucer, Canterbury Tales, Yeoman's Tale.

Albinism. s. Condition of an albino.

Everyone must have heard of cases of *albinism*, prickly skin, hairy bodies, &c. appearing in several members of the same family.—*Darwin, Origin of Species*, ch. i. p. 13.

Albino. s. [Portuguese.] Man, woman, or

lower animal, with a deficiency of the natural pigment of the eye and hair.

The Chinese vary in colour from light brown to black; the prevalent hue of their hair and eyes is black, but hazel eyes and brown hair not uncommon; grey eyes and red hair are occasionally seen, though rarely; and sometimes the light blue or red eye, and light flaxen hair of the *albino*.—*Dr. Hays On Ceylon*.

The buffalo, like the elk, is sometimes found in Ceylon as an *albino*, with purely white hair and pink iris.—*Sir J. E. Tennant, Ceylon*, pt. ii. ch. i.

Albugineous. adj. Resembling the white of

an egg.

Eggs will freeze in the *albugineous* part thereof.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

I opened it by incision, giving vent first to an *albugineous*, then to white ropent matter; upon which the tumour sunk. *Wissenand, Surgery*.

Album. s. [Lat. *album*, neut. of *albus* = white.] Blank book for autographs, drawings, and manuscript compositions.

Mr. Gray went out of his way to make a second visit to the Grand Chateau in Dauphiny, where he enriched the *album* of the fathers with an *Alcaic* worthy of the Augustan age, and marked with all the finest touches of his melancholy muse.—*Life of Gray*. (Ord MS.)

Album græcum. s. [Lat.] Dung of the dog, hyacin, and other animals feeding largely on bones, which is of a white or grey colour.

Album Græcum, once used as medicine in phtisie and catarrh, as a remedy for the lungs and throat, is now confined to the curriers, who use it for softening leather.—*Pontopidan*, in voce.

This conjecture is rendered almost certain by the discovery I made of many small lumps of the solid calcareous excrement of an animal that had fed on bones, resembling the substance known in the old Materia Medica by the name of *album græcum*.—*Buckland, Reliquiæ Italicæ*.

Albūmen. s. [Lat.] White of egg; one of the primary organic principles.

How, we may next ask, are the inorganic earthy particles diffused through the animal basis, and whence are they obtained? Bones are not a primitive formation, but the result of a transmutation of pre-existing tissues. The inorganic salts defined in the foregoing tables pre-exist in the *albūmen* of the egg, in the milk which nourishes the new-born mammal, in the plasma or 'liquor sanguinis' of the circulating fluids.—*Owen, Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrate Animals*, pt. i. lect. ii.

Albūminous. adj. Partaking of the nature of albumen.

The *albūminous* substances are more highly or perfectly organic, i. e. are more different from inorganic bodies than any of the substances yet considered, or, perhaps, any in the body. The principal among them are albumen, fibrine, and caseine. The last is found almost exclusively in milk. Principles essentially similar to them all are found also in vegetables, especially in the sap and fruits. Albumen exists in some of the tissues of the body. Its most characteristic property, both in solution and in that of half-solid condition in which it exists in white of egg, is that it is coagulable by heat, and, in thus becoming solid, becomes insoluble in water.—*Kirk, Handbook of Physiology*, ch. ii.

Alcaic. adj. Appertaining to the metre named after *Alcaeus*.

There is the smaller *Alcaic* verse with a molossus

interposed in that noble place in the Revelation, which consists of strong and harmonious measures. — *Blackwell, Sacred Classics*, ii. 100.
Leave things so prostitute,
And take the *Alcaick* lute,
Or thine own Horace, or Anacreon's lyre,
B. Jonson to himself.

Alcaic. *s.* Greek metre, adopted by the Latins; named after its inventor Alcaeus. He has a copy of *Alcaicks* extant in an Oxford collection on the death of Camden. — *T. Warton, Notes to Milton's Smaller Poems*, p. 429.

Alcaid. *s.* [This, being the first of a list of words which not only begin with the combination *al* followed by the sound of the *c* in *cat*, but of words wherein that combination has arisen out of the Arabic article *al* followed by a noun, serves as a text for some remarks upon the orthography suggested by it. Should the third letter in such words be *c* or *k*? i. e. should words like *al-ali* be spelt with the former of these letters or the latter?

The first rule is one which applies to the word in question, and decides in favour of *c*. *Alcaid* is scarcely an English word; and, even if it be one, is not a word derived directly from the Arabic, but one derived indirectly from it through the Spanish. In short, as far as its immediate derivation goes, it is a Spanish word. As *k* is a letter which is not only strange to the Spanish alphabet, but one which (on the strength of its being treated as foreign to the Latin) is most especially avoided in Spain, the orthography here is clear; and the word stands *Al-c-aid*.

The second rule, which is as decisive as the first, applies to words wherein the fourth letter is one of the slender vowels, *e*, *i*, or *y*; in other words a letter which, if preceded by *c*, would raise a chance of the *c* being sounded as *s*; just as *city* is pronounced *sity*. In this case the decision is in favour of *k*.

For cases, however, where the word is, at one and the same time, *direct* from the Arabic, and has *a*, *o*, or *u* for its fourth letter, there is no decided rule, and, to no great extent, any decided practice. The same author, in some cases, writes *Koran*, in others *Alcoran*.

The nearest approach to a general principle on this point lies in our habit of never using *k* in words of Latin origin. Unless we ignore the etymological principle to an extent which few do, this is a sound rule within its proper limits; i. e. the sphere of the Latin language and the languages derived from it.

To extent this rule may be plausibly extended to words of Anglo-Saxon origin; inasmuch as, in the classical Anglo-Saxon, *k* was a rare letter. Like the Latins, the Anglo-Saxons eschewed it, and used *c* instead; but only to a certain extent. Before the Norman conquest *k* had become partially naturalized. This arose, partly, out of the influence of the other German alphabets, and, partly, out of the risk run of *c* in certain combinations being sounded as *s*. The A.S. for *king* was *cyning*; German, *könig*; Swedish, *könung*; Danish, *kong*; and in the charters attributed to Edward the Confessor, the use of the latter letter is almost as common as that of *c*. This has been ascribed to Danish influences.

Taking the two principles together, viz. that of the Anglo-Saxons and that of the Latins as exhibited in this disparagement of *k*, the practice in the existing English

may be said to be this; viz. never to use *c* where *c* would not run the chance of being sounded as *s*.

So wide has been the extension of this principle that it is applied to words of Greek origin; words wherein the Latin *c* was impossible. More than this; the rule seems to be that whenever *c* is *not* followed by *a*, *o*, or *u*, it is sounded as *s*. This, at least, is the only principle upon which the fact of *c*, in certain words never standing at the end of a word is intelligible; since *c* followed by nothing is treated as *c* followed by *e*, *i*, or *y*; a fact which gives us such words as *kick*, *analytick*, and the like, wherein the function *k* is to prevent *c* from being final.

I submit that this rule should be interpreted strictly, rather than liberally; and that it requires limitation rather than extension, for it is clear that it only leads to a complicated system of orthographic expedients.

Practically speaking, then, we transliterate the Greek *κ* by *c*; i. e. we treat words of Greek origin in which it occurs as if they came through the Latin. The effect of this is that *ascetic* and *septric* are pronounced *assetic* and *septre*; and that *septicism* is in a fair way of becoming *septicism*. Again, the Greek *χ* is rendered by *ch*, which is an impossible combination in Greek.

We may now apply these principles to the Arabic. Like the Greek, with its *c* and *ch* represented by *c* and *ch*, the Arabi has two sounds of *k*, viz. that of *kuf* and that of *khcf*. No one, however, has insisted upon this being the basis of any distinction. Hence, the choice lies between *k* and *c* only. Are all Arabic words to be considered as having reached us through the Latin? If we answer this in the negative, we are as free to use *k* as *c*. Meanwhile, practice is divided. Few, at present, write *aleali*; fewer still *alkohol*; but, on the contrary, *alcohol* and *alkali*.

With this inconsistency before me, I suggest that, if uniformity be demanded, the form in *k* should be the standard; and, as uniformity is actually obtained by the alteration of a very few words, I submit that it should be demanded.]

Spanish magistrate; governor of a castle, or judge of a city, in Spain.

Th' *alcald*
Shuns me, and, with a grim civility,
Bows, and declines my walks.

Dryden.

Alchemical. *adj.* Relating to alchemy; produced by alchemy.

The rose-noble, then, current for six shillings and eight-pence, the alchemists do affirm as an unwritten verity, was made by projection or multiplication alchemically of Raymond, tally, in the tower of London. Camden, Remains.

Alchemically. *adv.* In the manner of an alchemist; by means of alchemy.

Raymond Lully would prove it alchemically. — Camden, Remains.

Alchemist. *s.* [see Chemist.] One who pursues or professes alchemy.

To solemnize this day, the glorious sun
Stays in his course, and plays the alchemist,
Turning with splendour of his precious eye,
The meagre cloddy earth to glittering gold.

Shakespeare, King John, iii. 1.
Every alchemist knows, that gold will endure a vehement fire for a long time without any change; and after it has been divided by corrosive liquors into visible parts, yet may presently be precipitated so as to appear in its own form. — Greve.
Chemistry undoubtedly took its rise out of the labours of the alchemists. Some very rational philosophers have maintained, on sound principles, the possibility of a change of properties, when so closely allied as those which distinguish metals. But al-

chemy was essentially mystical. — Baden Powell, Order of Nature.

Alchemist. *s.* Same as Alchemist, unless it superadd a notion of disparagement. Obsolete.

And when this alchemist saw his time,
'Rise up, Sir Priest,' quoth he, 'and stande by me.'
Chaucer, Canon Yeoman's Tale.

Alchemical. *adj.* Acting like an alchemist; practising alchemy.

The alchemical cabalists, or cabalistical alchemists, have extracted the name, or number, whether you will, out of the word Jehovah, after a strange manner. Lightfoot, Maecenas, p. 6.

As the first sort of legislators attended to the different kinds of citizens, and combined them into one commonwealth, the others, the metaphysical and alchemical legislators, have taken the direct contrary course. — Locke.

Alchemize. *v. a.* Transmute.

Not that you feared the discolouring cold
Might alchemize their silver into gold.

Locke, Lucania, p. 7.

Alchmy. *s.* [both *alchemy* and *chemistry* are spelt with an *e* rather than *y*; the reason being this. The proper etymological use of *y*, as a vowel, when not at the end of a word, is to represent the Greek *upsilon* in words which have reached us through the medium of the Latin. Practically, this means *all* words containing that sound; just as it did in the case of *e* and *c*. (See *E* and *Alcaid*.) Now the principle herein involved should be limited rather than extended; and as both *chemistry* and *alchemy* are words of doubtful origin, the practice which prefers *e* is adopted. A consistent spelling, however, is impossible. The *al* is Arabic; but, whatever may be the origin of *ch-m*, the *ist* in *chemist* and *alchemist* is Greek. This justifies us in the use of the *ch - y*.]

Supposed art of transmuting metals, especially the less into the more noble.

There is nothing more dangerous than this delusive art, which bluntheth the meaning of words, an alchmy doth, or would do, the substance of metals, maketh of anything what it listeth, and bringeth, in the end, all truth to nothing. — Hooker.

Oh, he sits high in all the people's hearts;
And that which would appear offence in us,
His countenance, like richest alchmy,
Will change to virtue and to worthiness.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, i. 3.

Compared to this,

All honour's mimic, all wealth alchmy is. Donne.
Mixed metal, used for spoons and kitchen utensils.

White alchmy is made of pan-brass one pound, and arsenicum three ounces; or alchmy is made of copper and auripigmentum. Bacon, Physiological and Medical Remains.

They bid cry,
With trumpets' regal sound, the great result:
Tow'rs the four winds, four speedy cherubim
Put to their mouths the sounding alchmy,
By herald's voice explained.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 514.

Alcove. *s.* [Span. *alcoba*.] Recess. In gardens or pleasure-grounds.

The warriest champion built in soft alcoves,
The noblest beast of thy romantic groves,
Oh, if the muse presage, shall he be seen
By Rosamunda fleet'ing o'er the green,
In dreams be hail'd by heroes' mighty shades,
And hear old Clancie warble through the glades.

Tickell.

b. In apartments.

Of these, eighteen were let into the beichamber; but they stood at the furthest end of the room. The ladies stood within the alcove. — Bishop Barret, History of his own Time, 1688.

Alder. *s.* [A.S. *alr*.] *Alnus glutinosa*; (a well-known native tree thriving best near water).

Without the grove, a various sylvan scene
Appar'd around, and groves of living green;
Poplars and alders ever quivering play'd,
And nodding cypress form'd a fringed shade.

Pope, Homer's Odyssey.

I therefore suppose that they were parts of a willow or alder, or some such aquatic tree. — White, Natural History of Selborne, letter vi.

But here will sigh thine alder tree,
And here thine aspen shiver;
And here by thee will hum the bee,
For ever and over.

Tennyson, A Forecell.

Alderbest. *adj. superl.* [for form in *d* see Alderliest.] There is a long list of words of this kind; they are not, however, true compounds, and are now obsolete.] Best of all.

That all the best archers of the north
Should come upon a day,
And they that shudeth *alderbest*
The same shall be away. *Ballad of Robin Hood.*

Alderfirst. First of all.

The Soudan forthwith *alderfirst*
On the Christen smote wel fast. *Guy of Warwick.*
Piercio came and eke his frendes sounne;
And *alderfirst* he badde her all a boune.
Chaucer, The Merchant's Tale.

Alderforemost. Foremost of all.

William and the emperor went *alderforemost*.
William and the Werewolf.
For though they make semblant firstest,
They will beguile you *alderforemost*.
The Seven Wise Masters.

Alderrighest. Highest of all.

And *aldrighest* took astronomie, *Lydgate.*

Alderlast. Last of all.

And *alderlast* how he in his cite
Was by the same slaine of Tholomee, *Bochas.*
Mine *alderlast* first lord and brother deare.
Chaucer, Troilus and Criseyde.

Alderlest. Least of all.

Love, against the which who so defendeth
Himselfest most, him *alderlest* availeth.
Chaucer, Troilus and Criseyde.

Alderliest. [the A.S. form for this would be *alra leafeste*; in which *ra* would be the sign of the possessive plural, the *d* being an insertion upon the principle which gives *ἀνδρῶν* for *ἀνδρῶν* in Greek.] Most loved, or dearest, of all.

The mutual conference that my mind hath had,
In courtly company, or at my beads,
With you, mine *alderliest* sovereign;
Makes me the leader.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. i. 1.

Aldermost. Most of all.

But *aldrmost* in honor out of doubt
They had a relike hichte Palladius.
Chaucer, Troilus and Criseyde.

Aldertuost. Tuost of all.

I humbly do request
That by your means our princes may unite
Their love unto mine *aldrtuost* love.
Greene, Works.

Aldewisest. Wisest of all.

And truliche it sith well to be so,
For *aldrwisest* have therewith been pleased.
Chaucer, Troilus and Criseyde.

Alderworst. Worst of all.

Ye than us *alderworst* to spee
When that we have most need. *Guy of Warwick.*

Alderman. *s.* [A.S. *aldorman*]; though in a somewhat different sense, inasmuch as it meant an officer of a *shire* rather than of a borough.] Civic dignitary next in rank to the mayor.

The councillors elect *aldermen*, whose number is one third of their own, . . . Half the *aldermen* go out every year, but may be re-elected.—*A. Fontenay, jun., How we are governed*, let. ix.
Tell him, myself, the mayor, and *aldermen*,
Are come to have some conference with his grace.
Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 7.

Though my own *aldermen* confer'd my lays,
To me committeth their eternal praise;
Their full-fed horses, their pacifick may's,
Their smould trophies, and their monthly wars.
Pope, Dunciad.

Aldermanic. *adj.* Same as Aldermanlike.

A complete volume of pound-lore would not only be a bulky book much heavier than the *aldermanic* tomes which it is the fashion to call manuals, but its composition would overlook all the philosophers of our day.—*Stick, Marcell of Pond Life, Introduction.*

Aldermanity. *s.*

1. Behaviour and manners of an alderman.
He has rich ingredients in him, I warrant you, if they were extracted; a true receipt to make an alderman, as he were wrought well upon according to art.—I would fain see an alderman in chimia! that is, a treatise of *aldermanity*, truly written.—*R. Jonson, Staple of News*, iii.

2. Society of aldermen.

Thou [London] canst draw forth thy forces, and
Be dry
The battles of thy *aldermanity*;
Without the hazard of a drop of blood,
More than the surflets in thee that any stood.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, Speech according to Horace

Aldermanlike. *adj.* In the manner of an alderman: (who is conventionally supposed to be more bulky, ponderous, and dignified than other men).

Last of all came the curate and barber upon their mighty noses, and with their faces covered, all in a grave posture, and with an *aldermanlike* gait, travelling no faster than the slow steps of the heavy oxen permitted them.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, i. iv. 20.

Aldermanly. *adv.* Like an alderman; belonging to an alderman.

These, and many more, suffered death, in envy to their virtues and superior genius, which emboldened them, in exigencies (wanting an *aldermanly* discretion) to attempt service out of the common forms.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

Aldern. *adj.* Made of alder.

Then *aldern* boats first plow'd the ocean.
Mary, Translation of Virgil's Georgics.

Ale. *s.* [A.S. *eala*.]

1. Liquor made by infusing malt in hot water, fermenting the infusion, and adding hops.
You must be wine-drinkers. Do you look for *ale* and rakes here, you rude rascals!—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII. v. 3.*
The fertility of the soil in grain, and its being not proper for vines, put the Egyptians upon drinking *ale*, of which they were the inventors.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Merry meeting customary in country places.

That *ale* is 'festival,' appears from its sense in parodies; as, among others, in the words *Leet-ale*, *Lamb-ale*, *Whitson-ale*, *Clerk-ale*, and *Church-ale*.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 128, 9.

And the neighbourhood from old records
Of *ale* feasts drawn from Whitson lords,
And their authorities at wakes and *ales*,
With country precedents, and old wives' tales,
We bring you now. *B. Jonson.*

Thou hast not so much clarity in thee, as to go to the *ale* with a Christian. Wilt thou go? *Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 5.

The mind—and thereby haues a tale—
For such a maid use Whitson *ale*
Could ever yet produce. *Sir J. Sackling, The Wedding.*

Aleavement. *s.* Aleivation. *Obsolete.*

Yet this is some *aleavement* to my sorrow.
Salmon and Pereda. (Ord. MS.)

Alebench. *s.* Bench in, or before, an ale-house.

Too many there be, which, upon the *ale-bechen* or other places, delight to set forth certain questions, not so much pertaining to edification as to vanity and shewing forth of their cunning; and so unsobriety to reason and dispute, that when neither part will give place to either, they fall to chiding and contention, and sometimes from hot words to further inconvenience. *Homilies, Against Contentions*, h. i.

The vulgar sort
Sit on their *ale-bench* with their cups and mugs.
Sir John Oldcastle, i. 1.

Aleberry. *s.* [?] Beverage made by boiling ale with spice, sugar, and sops of bread.

Their *aleberries*, candles, possess, each one,
Syllabubs made at the milking pail,
That what are compos'd of a pot of good ale.
Beaumont.

Ale-brewer. *s.* One who brews ale.

The summer-made malt brews ill, and is disliked by most of our *ale-brewers*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Ale-conner. *s.* [ale-kenner.] Officer appointed at a court-leet for the assize of ale and ale measures.

Head-boroughs, tithingmen, *ale-conners*, and sidemen are appointed, in the cathies incident to their offices, to be likewise charged to present the offences [of drunkenness].—*Act of Parliament*, 21 Jac. 1. c. 7.

Ale-fed. *adj.* Fed with ale.

The milk-sop issue of this high-sounding sire you shall perhaps find in his bel, clad in steel bodies [bodice] to hinder the growth of his *ale-fed* corps.
Stoddard, Kinder, ii. 62.

Alegar. *s.* [catachrestic from *ale*, after the analogy of *vinegar*.] Vinegar from ale or beer; sour beer.

For not after consideration can you ascertain what liquor it is you are imbibing; whether Boswell's such wine which you began with, or Pionzi's finger beer, or Hawkins's entire, or, perhaps, some other great brewer's penny stripes, or even *alegar*, which has been surreptitiously substituted instead thereof.—*Carlyle, Miscellanies, Review of Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

A man unfit for Revolutions? Whose small soul, transparent wholesome-looking as small-ale, could by no chance ferment into virulent *alegar*,—the mother of ever new *alegar*; till all France were grown acetous virulent? We shall see.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. b. iv. ch. iv.

Aleger. *adj.* [accent doubtful.] Gay; cheerful; sprightly. *Rare.*

Coffee, the root and leaf betio, and leaf tobacco, of which the Turks are great takers, do all condense the spirits, and make them strong and *aleger*.—*Bacon, Natural History.*

Alégre. *v. a.* Allay. *Rare.*

The joyous time now nighteth fast,
That shall *alégre* this bitter blast,
And slake the winter sorrow.
Spenser, Pastorals, March.

Alehoof. *s.* [?] *Glechoma hedgeracea*: (called also *ground-ivy*).

Alehoof, or ground-ivy, is, in my opinion, of the most excellent and most general use and virtue, of any plants we have among us.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Aléhouse. *s.* House where ale is publicly sold: (distinguished from a *tavern*, where they sell wine).

Oh give me, kind Bacchus, thou God of the vine,
Not a pipe, nor a tun, but an ocean of wine,
And a ship that is manned by those jolly good-fellows,
Who never forsook tavern for portly *aléhouse*.
Nod Ward.

Thou, most beauteous inn,
Why shouldst hard-favoured grief be lodg'd in thee,
When triumph is become an *aléhouse* guest?
Shakespeare, Richard II. v. 1.

These are old fond paradoxes, to make fools laugh if the *aléhouse*.—*Shakespeare, Titus*, ii. 1.

Having therefore abundantly thanked the gentleman for his kind invitation, and bid Joseph and Fanny follow him, he entered the *aléhouse*, where a large land and chow and a pitcher of beer, which truly answered the character given of it, being set before them, the three travellers fell to eating with appetites infinitely more voracious than are to be found at the most exquisite eating-houses in the parish of St. James's. *Faulding, Joseph Andrews.*

As there were then no barracks, and as, by the Petition of Right, it had been declared unlawful for quarter soldiers on private families, the recruits filled all the *aléhouses* of Westminster and the Strand.—*Mauclay, History of England*, ch. iii.

Aléknicht. *s.* Pot-companion; champion of *aléhouse*; heroic drinker. *Obsolete.*

The old *aléknights* of England were well depicted by Hanyie, in the *aléhouse* colours of that time.
Carlyle.

Alémbic. *s.* [Arab. *al* = the, *anbik* = cucurbit.] Cap of a still.

Though water may be rarified into invisible vapours, yet it is not changed into air, but only scattered into minute parts; which meeting in the *alémbic*, or in the receiver, do presently return into such water as they constituted before.—*Boyle.*

Alépot. *s.* Pot for ale.

A clean cloth was spread before him, with knife, fork, and spoon, salt-cellar, pepper-box, glass, and pewter *ale-pot*.—*Dickens, Little Dorrit.*

Alert. *adj.* [Ital. *erta* = steep ascent, hence *stare alerta* = stand on one's guard.]

1. On guard; vigilant; ready at a call.

In this place the priore, finding his rapiers *alért*, (as the Italians say,) with advice of his valiant brother, he sent his trumpets to the Duke of Alba, &c. *Sir Roger Williams, Account of the Love Countries*, 1018.

He was always *alert* and attentive to the claims of friendship and benevolence.—*Græce, Recollections of Shakespeare.*

2. Brisk; smart.

I saw an *alert* young fellow, that cocked his hat upon a friend of his, and addressed him: Well, Jack, the old jock is dead at last. *Addison, Spectator.*
Why, how now, Doll Diamond, you're very *alert*! Is it your French breeding has made you so pert?
Swift.

Alertness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Alert*; readiness; sprightliness.

That *alertness* and unconcern for matters of common life, a contagion and two would infallibly have given him.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Aléstake. *s.* Stake set up for an *aléhouse*, by way of sign.

A gerund had he sette upon his hede,
As great as [if] it were for an *alé-stake*.
Chaucer, Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.

Aléthiology. *s.* [Gr. *ἀλήθεια* = true, *λόγος* = word, doctrine, principle.] Doctrine or principle of truth.

Modified logic falls naturally into three parts. The first part treats of the nature of truth and error, and of the highest laws for their discrimination, *Alchology*.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Lectures*, v. 6.

Alow, *s.* [perhaps same as halloo; perhaps suggested by *ἀλω*, used for a lament.] Halloo. *Obsolete*.

Yet did she not lament with loud *alows*,
As women wont, but with deep sighs and singless
Sobs. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, v. 6, 13.

Alwashed, *adj.* Steeped, drenched, or soaked in ale.

What a beard of the general's cut, and a horrid
suit of the camp, will do among foaming battles and
alwashed wits, is wonderful to be thought on.
Shakespeare, Henry V., iii. 2.

Alwifo, *s.* Woman who keeps an alehouse. Perhaps he will swaggar and bestow, and threaten to beat and lather an *alwifo*, or take the goods by force, and throw them the half-pence. *Swift, Drapier's Letters*.

At last I spied his eyes; and methought he had
made two holes in the *alwifo's* new petticoat, and
peeped through. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.*, li. 2.

Alexandered, *part. adj.* Praised as another Alexander the Great.

Ye princes rais'd by poets to the gods,
And *Alexander* d'up in lying odes,
Believe not every flatterer's knee's report.
Dryden, Fables, Cook and Puer, (Ord MS.)

Alexanders, *s.* Same as Alexander.

Our English name was perhaps introduced from Germany, where, as well as in Italy, they say, the plant is called *Herma Alexandrina*. Were it not for this information, we might suspect *Alexandria* to be a corruption of *alexandru*.—*Rea, Cyclopaedia*.

Alexandrine, *s.* [named from the romance of Alexander, so composed.] Verse of twelve syllables and six accents.

Our numbers should, for the most part, be lyrical.
For variety, or rather where the majesty of thought
requires it, they may be stretched in the English
heroic of five feet, and to the French *Alexandrine*
of six.—*Dryden*.

A needless *Alexandrine* ends the song,
That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length
along. *Pope, Essay on Criticism*.

Alexandrine, *adj.* Relating to the verse so called.

The harmony of his [Boileau's] numbers, as far as
Alexandrine lines will admit. *J. Warburton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope*, i. 369.

Alexipharmaceutical, *adj.* With the properties of an antidote.

A prosperous condition hath such a secret poison
in it, as against which no medicine hath been sufficiently
alexipharmaceutical.—*Isaac Pierce, Sermons*, 20th May, 1661, p. 12.

Alexipharmic, *adj.* Driving away poison;

Some antidotal quality it may have, since not only
the horn in the heart, but the horn of a deer, is
alexipharmic.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Alga, *s.* [Lat.] Sea-weed.

Oceanus was embayed with *alga*, or sea-grass;
and in his land a trident. — *R. Jonson, Masques at Court*.

With *alga*, who the sacred altar strows?
Dryden, Astraea Redux, 120.

Plural alga.

The ciliated spores of the *alga*; the simplest of the ciliated animals; the most regular of the compound ciliated organisms, as the Volvox globator; together with the sponges and their allies, may be instanced as displaying this order of life. — *Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, pt. iii, ch. vi.

Algates, *ade*. [A.S. *algates*.] All ways; or any terms; at any rate. *Obsolete*.

Nor had the lugger ever risen more,
But that Rinaldo's horse e'en then down fell,
And with the fall his leg oppress'd so sore
That, for a space, there could be *algates* dwell.
Raisford.

Algebra, *s.* [Arabic] Science of numbers in the abstract.

It would surely require no very profound skill in
algebra, to reduce the difference of ninepence in
thirty shillings.—*Swift*.

Collect at evening what the day brought forth,
Compress the weight into its solid worth,
And if it weigh the importance of a fly
The scales are false or *algebra* a lie.
Cropper, Conversation.

Algebraic, *adj.* Relating to algebra.

A fourth of these associated cultivators of science
in the North of England was William Mollinore,
who is stated to have made his way by himself to
certain of the *algebraic* discoveries first published in
Vol. I.

Married's work.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, ii. 131.

Algebraical, *adj.* Same as Algebraic.

The velocities of movement or moment quantities
are supposed to be expressed, both by finite lines of
a determinate magnitude, and by *algebraical* notes
or signs. *Bishop Berkeley, Analyst*, § 36.

There is nothing on cubic equations, nor does he
(Ricardo) appear to have known anything of the
Italian algebraists. Ricardo was one of the few
who had a distinct perception of the difference be-
tween an *algebraical* operation and its un-
derstanding, to the extent of seeing that the one
is independent of the other. — *Companion to the
Almanack*, 1837.

Algebraist, *s.* One who understands or practises the science of algebra.

When any dead body is found in England, an
algebraist or unclerical can use more subtle sup-
positions to find the de-mur-tration or epi-log, than
every unconverted person doth to find the mur-
derers. *Greene, Bills of Mortality*.

Confining themselves to the synthetical and ana-
lytical methods of geometry and *algebraists*,
they have too much narrowed the rules of method,
as though every thing were to be treated in mathe-
matical forms. *Watts, Logic*.

Algorism, *s.* Same as Algorithm.

Let this poor figure of *algorism* trouble no divine
no wise man. — *Martin, On the Marriage of Priests*,
sign. G. ii. li.

Algorithm, *s.* [Arabic; from Gr. *ἀλγόριθμος* -
number.] Algebra. *Obsolete*.

He [Gerbert] certainly was the first who brought
the *algorism* from the Saracens, and who illustrated
it with such rules as the most studious in that
science cannot explain. — *T. Warburton, History of
English Poetry*, iii. 16.

Alguazil, *s.* [Spanish, from Arabic.] Of-
ficer of justice in Spain; constable.

The corregidor, in consequence of my information,
has sent this *alguazil* to apprehend you. *Smollett,
Translation of Gil Blas*.

Alias, *ade*. [Lat.] Otherwise; under an-
other name.

What nation formerly knew not the acts of Eng-
lishmen better than themselves? otherwise Polydore
Virgil had not undertook, to our shame and pre-
judice, the English chronology; nor Verstegan, *alias*
Rowley, the confidence to render well-nigh all the
considerable gentry of this land, from the etymo-
logy of their names, Teutonicus. — *Sir T. Herbert,
Travels*, i. 336.

Alias, *s.*

1. False name.

An author who was determined to print, and could
not obtain a license, must employ the services of
newly and desperate cut-throats, who, limited by the
peace officers, and forced to assume every week new
aliases and new disguises, hid their paper and their
types in these dens of vice which are the pest
and the shame of great capitals. — *Maccubly, History of
England*, ch. xvi.

2. In Law. Writ of *capias*, issued a second
time.

If the sheriff cannot find the defendant upon the
first writ of *capias*, there issues out an *alias* writ. —
Sir W. Blackstone.

Alibi, *adv*. [Lat.] In Law. Elsewhere.

The prisoner had little to say in his defence; he
endeavoured to prove himself *alibi*, so that the trial
turned upon this single question, whether the said
Timothy, Trim, and Jack were the same person. —
Archbold, History of John Bull, ch. ii. (Ord MS.)

Alibi, *s.* In Law. Plea consisting of the
statement that the person charged was *alibi*.

So, on a charge of highway robbery, the prose-
cutor was allowed to rebut an *alibi*, by proving that
shortly before the attack was made upon him, and
near the same spot, the prisoner had robbed another
person. — *J. P. Taylor, Treatise on the Law of Evi-
dence*, vol. i. pt. i. ch. ii. § 311.

For some of the prisoners an *alibi* was set up. —
Maccubly, History of England, ch. xz.

Alien, *adj.*

1. Foreign; not of the same family or land.

The mother plant adorns the leaves unknown
Of *alien* trees, and apples not her own. *Dryden*.

Torn from the tender embrace
Of his young guileless progeny, he seeks
Injurious shelter in an *alien* land. *A. Philips*.

Bitter-spirited malcontents untried that, since
there was no honourable service which could not
be well performed by the natives of the realm as
by *alien* mercenaries, it might be suspected that the
king wanted his *alien* mercenaries for some service
not honourable. — *Maccubly, History of England*,
ch. v.

2. Estranged; adverse: (with from).

To declare my mind to the disciples of the fire, by
a similitude not *alien* from their profession. — *Boyle*.
The sentiment that arises, is a conviction of the

deplorable state of nature to which sin is due; us;
a weak, ignorant creature, *alien* from God and good-
ness, and a prey to the great destroyer. — *Rogers,
Sermons*.

They encouraged persons and principles, *alien*
from our religion and government, in order to
strengthen their faction. *Steele, Miscellanies*.

Alien, *s.* Foreigner; not denizen; man of
another country or family; one not allied;
stranger.

In whomsoever these things are, the church doth
acknowledge them for her children; then only she
hatheth them, *alien* and strangers, in whom these
things are not found. *Hooker*.

If it be proved against an *alien*,
he seeks the life of any citizen.
The party 'gainst the which he doth contrive,
Shall serve on half his goods.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

The It were not only accounted *alien*,
but enemies, so as it was no capital offence to kill
them. *Sir John B. On Ireland*.

But the situation of James was widely different
from that of Elizabeth. Far inferior to her in abili-
ties and in popularity, regarded by the English as an
alien, and excluded from the throne by the testa-
ment of Henry the Eighth, the King of Scots was
yet the undoubted heir of William the Conqueror and
of Edward. — *Maccubly, History of England*, ch. i.

With to.

Thy place in counsel thou hast rudely lost,
Which by thy young brother is supplied;
And not almost an *alien* to the heart.
Of all the count and princes of my blood.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I., iii. 2.

The lawyer condemned the persons who sat
idle in dividers' dance. ornament, as
alien to the community, and the to be cut off
from it. *Addison, Fables*.

Alien, *v. a.* *Obsolete*.

1. Make anything the property of another.

If the son *alien* lands, and then he surrenders them
again in fee, the rules of descent are to be observed,
if he is a rightful purchaser. — *Sir M. Hale,
History of the Common Law of England*.

2. Estrange; turn the mind or affection;
make adverse.

Whether this disease may not *alien* and remove
my friends, I cannot tell. *Bohac, De medicina*, p. 104.

He that is not ashamed of my hands, not daunted
with my checks, not *alien* with my disgrace, is a
friend for me. — *Bishop Hall, Occasional Meditations*,
xxxii.

With from.

The king was disgusted, when he found that the
prince was totally *alien* from all thoughts of, or
inclination to, the marriage. *Lord Clarendon*.

Alienable, *s.* Capability of being alienated
or transferred.

Whoever seriously considers the excellent argu-
ment of Lord Somers in the *habeas corpus* case, will see he
hath

And of his power, grounds of doctrine
for *alien* of the domain in England con-
trary to the maxim of the law in France, lays in
institutional policy of the future; a permanent
to public service; of the reward
of families; and the foundation of wealth
of honours. — *Blackstone*, (Ord MS.)

Alienable, *adj.* Capable of being alienated.

Land is *alienable*, and treasure is transitory, and
both must pass from him by his own voluntary act,
or by the violence of others, or at least by fate. —
Dean Swift, Letters.

Alienate, *v. a.*

1. Transfer the property of anything to an-
other.

The countries of the Turks were once Christian
and members of the church, and where the golden
antesticks did stand, though now they be utterly
ruined, and no Christians left. *Bacon*.

While, on the one hand, the clergy extorted from
the lying pen or cold grant,
immediacy, or possession, the despoiled their world
scruple at no means of resuming his alienated rights
or property. *Milman, History of Latin Chris-
tiansity*, v. vii. ch. i.

2. Withdraw the heart or affections.

The manner of men's writing must not *alienate*
our hearts from the truth. *Hooker*.

Be it never so true which we teach the world to
believe, yet if once their affections begin to be *alien-
ated*, a small thing persuadeth them to change their
opinions. — *Hooker*.

His eyes survey'd the dark idolatries
Of *alienated* Judah. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 452.

Anything that is apt to disturb the world, and to
alienate the affections of men from one another,
such as cross and distasteful humours, is either
expressly, or by clear consequence and deduction,
forbidden in the New Testament. — *Archbishop Tu-
lston*.

Her mind was quite *alienated* from the honest

Castellan, whom she was taught to look upon as a formal idol-follower. — *Addison*.

It might well be apprehended that, under the influence of this evil counselling, the people might alienate as many hearts by trying to make England a military country, as the pope had alienated by trying to make her a Roman Catholic country. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. v.

Alienate, *part. adj.* Withdrawn from; stranger to.

The Whigs are damnably wicked; impatient for the death of the queen; ready to gratify their ambition and revenge by all desperate methods; wholly alienated from truth, law, religion, mercy, conscience, or honour. — *Swift, Miscellaneous*.

Alienato, *part. s.* Stranger; alien.

Whoever catch the hands within this house, he is an alienato. — *Shelton, Fortresse of the Faith*, fol. 118.

Aliénation, *s.*

1. Act of transferring property.

This ordinance was for the maintenance of their lands in their posterity, and for excluding all innovation alienation of the lands of the crown. — *Spenser, Fair of the Shew of Ireland*.

God put it into the heart of one of our princes, to give a check to sacrilege. Her successors passed a law, which prevented all future alienations of the church revenues. — *Bishop Atterbury*.

Great changes and alienations of property have created new and great depopulations. — *Swift, On Athenian Rome*.

According to the strict law, the clergy could receive every thing, alienate nothing. But the frequent and bitter complaints of the violent usurpation, or the fraudulent alienation by the clergy themselves, of what had been church property, show that neither party respected this sanctity when it was the interest of both to violate it. — *Milton, History of Latin Christianity*, b. vii. ch. i.

2. State of being alienated: (as, the estate was wasted during its alienation).

That darkness which our sin causeth, in the alienation and absence of the light of God's countenance, is, without his great mercy, the beginning of an utter extinction from the beatific face of God. — *Bishop Hall, Ruminations*, p. 12.

3. Change of affection.

It is left but in dark memory, what was the ground of his defection, and the alienation of his heart from the king. — *Bacon*.

4. Disorder of the faculties: (applied to the mind).

Some times are done by man, though not through outward force and impulse, though not against, yet without their wills; as in alienation of mind, or any like inevitable absence of wit and judgment. — *Hobbes*.

Alienator, *s.* One who transfers or alienates anything.

Some of the parish bishops were no less alienators of their episcopal emoluments, than many other bishops of the protestant church proved afterwards, in the reigns of Edward the Sixth and Elizabeth. — *T. Walton, Life of Sir T. Pope*, p. 46.

Aliéno, *c. a.* Same as Alienate. *Rare*.

The words in my book which Mr. Bayle excepts against are 'recommendations, repudiation, alienation, verumtamen, nihil, neque, nihil, and 'billion': every one of which were in print before I used them, and most of them before I was born. Why may we not say 'neque' from nequam, as well as 'conquer' from conquerum, and 'jargon' from jargon? Has not the French nation been befuddled with us in expounding it? and have not we 'negotiate' and 'negotiation', words which grow near the same root, in the compound use? — *Baillet, a Preface to the Dissolution upon Phalaris*, quoted by Dean Trench in *Defence of our English Bishops*.

Alitimon, *s.* Condition of an alien.

Precedents were not wanting for their general warrants, even of a very late date, but they were generally issued on some plea of war or alienation, that seemed to take the cases out of the pale of common law right and ordinary proceeding. — *Blackstone, On the English Constitution*, ii. 370.

Alife, *adv.* [two words rather than a compound.] Vulgarism for 'on (my) life.'

I have a ballad in print, *a-life*; for then we are sure they are true. — *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3. Then lo'st, *a-life*.

Their perfunctory judgment. — *R. Johnson*.

Alight, *c. n.* [A.S. *alhtan*.]

1. Come down, and stop: (with the idea of descending): as, of a bird from the wing; a traveller from his horse or carriage).

There ancient Night arriving, did alight From her high weary wain. — *Sponsor, Faerie Queen*.

Slackness breeds worms; but the sure traveller, Though he alights sometimes, still goeth on. — *G. Herbert*.

When marching with his foot, he walks till night; When with his horse, he never will alight. — *Sir J. Denham*.

When Delatius, to fly the Cretan shore, His heavy limbs on jointed pilions bore; To the Cumean coast at length he came, And here alighting built this costly frame. — *Dryden, Virgil's Æneid*.

When he was admonished by his subject to descend, he came down gently and circling in the air, and singing, to the ground. Like a lark, inclining in her mounting, and continuing her song till she alights; still preparing for a higher flight at her next sally. — *Dryden*.

When this bird was the flight, The victors from their lusty steeds alight; Like them dismounted all the warlike train. — *Dryden*.

Should a spirit of superior rank, a stranger to human nature, alight upon the earth, what would his notions of us be? — *Addison, Spectator*.

2. Used also of anything thrown or falling. — But storms of stones from the proud temple's height Pour down, and scatter better'd helms alight. — *Dryden*.

Alife, *adv.* Equally.

With thee conversing, I forged all time; All seasons, and their change, all phrase alike. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 630.

Riches cannot rescue from the grave, While claims alike the monarch and the slave. — *Depledge*.

Let us unite at least in an equal zeal for those capital doctrines, which we all equally embrace, and are alike concerned to maintain. — *Bishop Atterbury*.

He succeeds alike at those who are anxious to preserve and those who are eager to reform. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ii.

Alife, *adv.* Like; equal; same.

With him is Guelpho, as his noble mate, In birth, in acts, in arms, alike the rest. — *Bysshe, Translation of Tasso*.

Two handmaids wait the throne: *alike* in place, But differing far in figure and in face. — *Pope*. The darkness hid it not from thee; but the night shines as the day: the darkness and the light are both *alike* to thee. — *Psalms*, xxxviii. 12.

Alife-minded, *adv.* [two words rather than a compound.] Having like minds.

I would to God, and you only that hear me this lay, but all our brethren of this land were *alife-minded*. — *Bishop Hall, Ruminations*, p. 82.

Aliment, *s.* [Lat. *alimentum*, from *alo* = nourish.] That which nourishes; food.

New parts are added to our substance; and as we die, we are born daily: nor can we give account how the *aliment* is prepared for nutrition, or by what mechanism it is distributed. — *Glucelle, Societas Scholastica*.

All bodies which, by the animal faculties, can be cleaned into the fluids and solids of our bodies, are called *alimenta*. In the largest sense, by *aliment*, I understand every thing which a human creature takes in common diet; as, meat, drink; and seasoning, as, salt, spice, vinegar. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Alimental, *adv.* Having the quality of aliment; nourishing; feeding.

The sun, that field imparts to all, receives From all his *alimental* recompense, In humid exhalations. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 423.

Except they were watered from higher regions, these weeds must lose their *alimental* sap, and wither. — *Sir T. Browne*.

The industrious, when the sun in Leo rides, Forge not, at the foot of every plant, To sink a circling trench, and daily pour A just supply of *alimental* streams. — *J. Phillips*.

Alimentally, *adv.* So as to serve for nourishment.

The substance of food is converted by the power of heat, and that not only *alimentally* in a substantial mutation, but also mechanically in its compound conversion. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Alimentary, *adv.*

1. Belonging, or relating, to aliment.

The solution of the aliment by mastication is necessary; without it, the aliment could not be disposed for the changes which it receives as it passeth through the *alimental* duct. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

2. Having the quality of aliment, or the power of nourishing.

I do not think that water supplies animals, or even plants, with nourishment, but serves for a

vehicle to the *alimental* particles, to convey and distribute them to the several parts of the body. — *Ray, On the Creation*.

Of *alimental* roots, some are pulpy and very nutritious; as, turnips and carrots. These have a fattening quality. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

3. In *Anatomy*. Connected with the introduction, digestion, and excretion of aliment.

The nostrils are simply divergent branches of the *alimental* canal, from which, in the embryo, they are not separate. — *Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, p. 400.

Alimentation, *s.* Nutrition from aliment by assimilation of matter.

Plants do nourish; inanimate bodies do not; they have no secretion, but no *alimentation*. — *Bacon, Natural History*.

Aliméntious, *adv.* With a tendency to act as aliment. *Rare*.

The plethoric renders us lean, by suppressing our spirits, whereby they are incapacitated of digesting the *aliméntious* humours into flesh. — *Harvey, Dissection*.

Alimony, *s.* [Lat. *alimonia*.] In *Law*. Allowance for maintenance.

If a father refuses to give *alimony* to his son, who cannot be otherwise provided for, the aid of the prince or any superior that can rightly give us remedy may be implored. — *Jeremy Taylor, Doctor Dabidant*, 2. 376. (Ord 318). Before they settled hands and hearts, Till *alimony* or death them parts. — *Butler, Hudibras*.

Alination, *s.* [Lat. *alination*, *ensis*.] In *Astronomy*. Determination of the position of distant points by a line drawn through an intermediate one.

In order to determine this fundamental question, Hipparchus undertook to construct a Map of the heavens; for, though the result of his survey was expressed in words, we may give a Catalogue of the positions of the most conspicuous of the stars. The positions are described by means of *alination*; that is, three or more such stars are selected as can be touched by an apparent straight line drawn in the heavens. — *Wheeler, History of the Inductive Sciences*, i. ch. iv. § 1.

A method of determining the positions of the stars, susceptible of little more exactness than the former, is the use of *alination*, already noticed in speaking of Hipparchus's catalogue. Thus a straight line passing through two stars of the Great Bear passes also through the pole-star; this is, indeed, even now, a method usually employed to enable us readily to fix on the pole star; and the two stars *a* and *b* of Ursa major are hence often called 'the pointers.' — *Flam. de Astr.*, ch. iii. § 3.

Aliquot, *adv.* [Lat. *aliquot*.] In *Arithmetic*. Parts of any number or quantity, which will exactly measure it without any remainder, are said to be *aliquot*: as 3 is an aliquot part of 12, because, being taken four times, it will just measure it.

It is supposing finite quantities to be *aliquot* or constituent parts of infinite; when indeed they are not so. — *Chico, Democritus of the Being and Attributes of God*, p. 36.

Alisander, *s.* [? corruption of *alutstrum*: see *Alexanders*.] *Smyrnium Olusatrum*: (a celery-flavoured potherb formerly much used).

Alisander herb or stammarche. — *Præceptorum Periphrasis*.

The *Alisander* is a biennial plant which grows naturally near the sea in several places, and may often be observed naturalised near old buildings. — *London, Encyclopædia of Gardening*.

Alish, *adv.* Resembling ale; having qualities of ale. *Rare*.

Stirring it and beating down the yeast, gives it the sweet *alish* taste. — *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Alive, *adv.* [from *alive*.]

1. In the state of life; not dead.

Nor well *alive*, nor wholly dead they were, But some faint signs of feeble life appear. — *Dryden*.

Not youthful kings in battle world alive, Nor scornful virgins who their charms survive. — *Pope*.

2. Unextinguished, undestroyed; active; in full force.

Those good and learned men had reason to wish that their proceedings might be favoured, and the great affection of such as inclined toward them kept *alive*. — *Hooker*.

3. Cheerful; sprightly; full of alacrity.

She was not so much *alive* the whole day, if she slept more than six hours. — *Richardson, Cl*.

4. In existence.

And to those brethren said, Rise, rise by-live,
And unto battle thyself;—*Shakespeare*.
For yonder count the prowess knight *alier*,
Prince Arthur, flower of grace and noblesse.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.
The earl of Northumberland, who was the proudest
man alive, could not look upon the destruction of
monarchy with any pleasure. — *Lord Clarendon*.

Alkahest. s. [Arabic.] Universal solvent of the alchemists.

The properties of the *alkahest*, according to Van Helmont, are the following: It is a fluid of perfect simplicity and purity, is never found native, but always prepared by art; is capable of dissolving all substances into a liquor which rises wholly in distillation, leaving no dross behind; at the same time that the *alkahest* itself spontaneously separates from the body on which it has produced such a remarkable change. . . . We now hear no more of the *alkahest* than of the elixir of metals, and the universal medicine. — *Rees, Cyclopedia*.

Alkaléscent. adj. With a tendency to the properties of an alkali.

All animal diet is *alkaléscent* or anti-acid. — *Archibald, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Alkali. s. [Arabic.] In Chemistry. Opposite to an acid.

In chemistry, Davy, who had published his account of the effects produced by the respiration of nitrous oxide (the laughing gas) in 1800, in 1807 extracted metallic bases from the fixed alkalis, in 1808 demonstrated the similar decomposability of the metallic earths, in 1811 detected the true nature of chlorine (oxymuratic acid), and in 1815 invented his safety-lamp. In 1804 Leslie published his Experimental Inquiry into the Nature and Properties of Heat. In 1808 the atomic theory was announced by Dalton; and in 1813 its development and illustration were completed by Wollaston, to whom both chemical science and optics are also indebted for various other valuable services. — *Craik, History of English Literature*, ii. 519.

Alkaline. adj. With the qualities of alkali.

Any watery liquor will keep an animal from starving very long, by diluting the fluids, and consequently keeping them from an *alkaline* state. People have lived twenty-four days upon nothing but water. — *Archibald, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

For example, let the antecedent A be the product of an *alkaline* substance, and an oil. This combination being tried under several varieties of circumstances, resembling each other in nothing else, the results were in the production of a greasy and viscous or sapaceous substance: it is therefore concluded that the combination of an oil and an alkali causes the production of a soap. — *Mill, System of Logic*, ch. viii.

Alkalious. adj. Abounding in alkali; alkaline. *Obsolete*.

Each of them may partake of an acid and *alkalious* nature. — *Dr. Keiser, Essay on the Nerve*, p. 131; 1739.

Alkalizate. v. a. Reduce to the condition of an alkali. *Rare*.

Mercury *alkalizes*, or kill'd with any calcin'd body, given often, and in small doses, is a safe general medicine. — *Bohag, Philosophical Discourses*, 3. (Orel 318.)

Alkalizate. adj. Having the qualities of alkali; impregnated with alkali. *Rare*.

The colour of the fixed nitre is very benighted; but that which it discovers, being dissolved in hot water, is different, being of kin to that of other *alkalizable* salts. — *Boyle*.

The colour of violets in their syrup, by acid liquors, turns red, and, by viscidous and *alkalizable*, turns green. — *Sir I. Newton*.

Alkanet. s. [Arabic.] *Achusa tinctoria* (one of the Boraginaceous class of plants).

A small quantity of *alkanet* root is imported from the Levant and the South of France, and is used to colour gun-stocks, furniture, &c., of a deep red mahogany and rosewood colour. — *P. L. Simonides, Commercial Products of the Vegetable Kingdom*.

Alhanna. s. [see Henna.] Root and leaves of the Henna plant (*Lawsania inermis*), used in the East as a cosmetic and dyestuff.

The root of *alhanna*, though green, will give a red stain. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Alkermes. s. [see Kermes.] Confection, in which kermes was an ingredient.

Christophorus Avverus professes bezoar stone, and the confection of *alkermes*, before other cordials; and amber in some cases: *Alkermes* comforts the inward parts, and bezoar stone hath an especial virtue against all melancholy affections. — *Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 307.

Alkohol. s. [Arabic, *al*=the, *kohl*=impalp-

pable powder; hence anything brought to extreme tenuity.] Pure spirit.

If the same salt shall be reduced into *alekhol*, as the chymists speak, or an impalpable powder, the particles and intercepted spaces will be extremely lessened. — *Boyle*.

The strongest *alekhol* which can be procured is termed absolute *alekhol*, to denote its entire freedom from water. — *Hobbs*.

Alkoholíc. adj. Pertaining to alkohol.

The strength of *alekholíc* liquids may, in general, be determined by the following process. — *Paricio, Elements of Materia Medica*.

Alkoran. s. [see Koran.] Dryden furnishes an example of the present accentuation of this word, but in our elder poetry the accent is on the first or second syllable indifferently.] Book of the Mahometan precepts and credenda.

And he allow'd to be the better man,
In virtue of his *alcoran*. — *Decker, Had and Panther*, v. 708.

For by thy holy *alcoran* I swear.
— *Tragedy of Solomon and Persol*.
ursel Saliman, preface *alcoran*.
The next religion that hath the most success and votes on its side is the Mahometan religion, so called from our Mahomet, an Arabian, who, about a thousand years ago, by the assistance of our Serenus, a Nestorian monk, compiled a book in the Arabian tongue, which he called *Alcoran*, and which he made the rule of his followers' faith and manners, pretending that it was sent from heaven by the hand of the angel Gabriel. — *Bishop Hervey, Private Thoughts*.

Alkoranish. adj. Relating to the Alkoran or Mahometanism.

What they want in architecture, they supply in reliques venerably accounted of for containing the carcasses of some *alcoranish* doctors. — *Sir T. Herbert, Travels*, p. 129.

All. adj. [A.S. *call*.]

1. Being the whole number; every one.

Brutus is an honourable man;
So are they *all*, *all* honourable men.
— *Shakspeare, Julius Cæsar*, iii. 2.
The great encouragement of *all*, is the assurance of a future reward. — *Archbishop Tillotson*.

2. Being the whole quantity; every part.

Six days thou shalt labour, and do *all* thy work. — *Job, chapter*, v. 13.
Political justice, I take to be a right of making laws with penalties, and of employing the force of the community in the execution of such laws, and in the defence of the commonwealth; and *all* this only for the public good. — *Locke*.

I say the being of *all* beings; because whatsoever excellency or perfection is in any other thing is eminently, yea, infinitely comprehended in Him; so that He is not only the creature's perfection in the concrete, but in the abstract too; He is not only *all-wise, all-good, all-mighty, &c.*, but He is *all-wisdom, all-goodness, all-might, all-glory, all-mercy, all-justice, &c.* And as He is the abyss and ocean of *all* these perfections in Himself; so is He the fountain of them *all* to us. — *Bishop Hervey, Private Thoughts*.

Applied to time.

On those pastures cheerful spring
All the year doth sit and sing;
And, rejoicing, smiles to see
Their green backs wear his livery. — *Crashaw*.

Applied to place.

Gratiano speaks an infinite deal of nothing, more than any man in *all* Venice. — *Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

All. adv.

1. Quite; completely.

How is my love *all* ready forth to come. — *Spenser*.
Know, Rome, that *all* alone Marcius did fight.
Within Curio's gates. — *Shakspeare, Coriolanus*, ii. 1.
That, *all* amazed, the priest let fall the book.
— *Id., Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

The Saxons could call a comet a fixed star, which is *all* one with *stella crinita*, or cometa. — *Camden, Rerum*.

For a large conscience is *all* one,
And signifies the same with none.

Balm, from a silver box, distill'd around,
Shall *all* bedew the roots, and scent the sacred ground.

If e'er the miser durst his farthings spare,
He thinly spreads them through the publick square,
Where, *all* beside the rail, mung'd beggars cry,
And from each other catch the doleful cry. — *Gay*.

All along. Continually; regularly.

I do not remember he any where mentions expressly the title of the first-born, but *all along* keeps

himself under the shelter of the indubitable term *heir*. — *Locke*.

All over. Generally.

Justice may be furnished out of fire, as far as her sword goes; and common may be *all over* a continued blaze. — *Addison*.

All that. Collection of similar things or occurrences; et cetera.

Snuff, or the fin, supply early pause of chat,
With singing, laughing, eating, and *all* that.
— *Pope, Rape of the Lock*, iii.

2. Altogether; wholly; without any other consideration.

I am of the temper of most kings, who love to be
I debt, are *all* for present money, no matter how
they pay it after. — *Id., Degenerate*.
As for the life-set, or an-looking unnumbered multitude, it is unfortunately *all* too dim. — *Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. b. iv. ch. iv.

3. Only; without admission of anything else.

When I shall weel,
That lord, whose hand must take my plight, shall
carry
Half my love with him, half my care and duty.
Sure I shall never marry, like my sisters,
To love my father *all*. — *Shakspeare, King Lear*, i. 1.

4. Although. *Obsolete*.

Do you not think the accomplishment of it
Sufficient work for our man's simple hand,
All were it as the rest but simply writ? — *Spenser*.

5. Sometimes a word of emphasis; nearly the same with just.

A shepherd's swain, say, did thee bring,
All as his straying flock he led;
And when his honour hath the reed,
Craw pardon for thy hardly lead. — *Spenser, Pastoral*.

In the following extracts it is little more than an expletive:

He thought them six-pence *all* too dear.
— *Shakspeare, Song in Othello*.
Till as what occasion of import
Hath *all* so long detained you from your wife.
— *Id., Taming the Shrew*, iii. 2.

All. s.

1. Whole; entirely: (opposed to something or nothing).

And will she yet delouse her eyes on me;
On me, whose *all* not equals Edward's moiety?
— *Shakspeare, Richard III.*, i. 2.

2. Everything in any one's possession.

Nought's *all*, *all* is spent,
Is not without content.
— *Shakspeare, Macbeth*, iii. 2.
The youth shall study, and no more enquire
Their flat crime wishes for uncertain age;
No more with fruitless care, and chaste strife,
Grieve the living pleasure through the maze of life;
Finding the way closed off they love can have,
But present food, and but a future grave. — *Prior*.
Our *all* is at stake, and irretrievably lost, if we fail
of success. — *Addison*.

I think that in some cases, especially in such phrases as *lose one's all*, this sense may be a Latinism, catchrestic for *navium* — passage-money, as in 'firur est post omnia perdere navium.'

3. All things; everything.

They that do not keep up this indifference for *all*
but truth, put coloured spectacles before their eyes,
and look through false glasses. — *Locke*.

All's one. It is just the same; it makes no difference.

Up with my tent, here will I lie to-night;
But where to-morrow? — Well, *all's one* for that.
— *Shakspeare, Richard III.*, v. 3.

All in all. Everything.

Scripture and power, thy giving, I assume;
And gladder shall resign, when in the end
Thou shalt be *all in all*, and I in thee.
For ever; and in me all whom thou lovest.

Then did my response clearer fall:
'No compound of this earthly ball
Is like mother, *all in all*.'

— *Trinnyon, The Two Voices*.

All for. For the power of the, which means 'by this,' or 'by so,' see The.

'Then shall we be new-creations.' — *All the better*;
we shall be the more remarkable. — *Shakspeare, As you like it*, i. 2.

All the fitter. Lentitude: our coming

Is not for salutation; we have his eyes.

And not. Entirely.

'They all fell to work at the roots of the tree, and left it so little foothold, that the first blast of wind

ALL-ABANDONED } ALL-

Laid it flint upon the ground, nest, eagles, and all.—
Sir R. L'Estreng.

ALL-ABANDONED. *part. pref.* Deserted by all.
The cause were of no small moment, which have thus benighted your singular tenacity under so unworthy array, and conducted you to this *all-abandoned* desert.—*Shelton, Foundation of Don Quixote*, l. 1, l.

ALL-ABHORRED. *part. pref.* Detested by all.
Will you admit unkind
This charlish kind of *all-abhorred* war?
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. v. 1.

ALL-ABSORBING. *part. pref.* Wholly absorbing.

It was their only means of presenting some part of their property from the *all-absorbing* cupidty of those who made it their duty to secure, in theory for trial and for points uses, but too often for other ends, very large proportions of the land throughout Latin Christendom. *Milman, History of Latin Christendom*, vii. ch. i.

ALL-ADMIRING. *part. pref.* Wholly admiring.
Dear him but reason in divinity,
And, *all-admiring*, with an inward wish,
You would desire the king were made a private.
Shakespeare, Henry V. i. 1.

ALL-ADVISED. *part. pref.* Advised by all.
What you divine of the new edition of the *Paradise Lost*, just now upon the point of appearing may perhaps prove too true. I agree with you, the editor proceeded wholly in his favour by his speediness. He was *all-advised* to give such a one.—*Warburton, Letters*, p. 13.

ALL-AMOROUS. *adj.* Wholly in love.
Low at leave-taking, with his brandished plume
Bringing his instep, bowed the *all-amorous* Earl,
And the stout Prince bade him a loud good night.
Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Edd.

ALL-APPROVED. *part. pref.* Approved by all.
Why may it not be free for me to break out into an higher strain, and under it the philosophy of Plato to touch upon some points of Christianity; as well as *all-approved* Spenser sings of Christ under the name of Paul?—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, preface.*

ALL-ARMED. *part. pref.* Armed at all points; in paucity.
So, pass I hostel, hall, and grange;
By bridge and ford, by park and pale,
All-armed I ride, whate'er befalls,
Until I find the lady Gail.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad, 7.

ALL-ATONING. *part. pref.* Atoning for all.
Assu'd a patriot's *all-atoning* name.
Depden, Absalom and Achitophel.
The effects of inequality, shown by the popular, in all the great members of the commonwealth, are to be covered by the *all-atoning* name of liberty.—*Burke.*

ALL-BEARING. *part. pref.* Bearing everything; (generally with the sense of the Latin *patiens*, rather than *gerens*).

O thou *all-bearing* earth,
Which men do gaze for till thou crannest their mouths
And choke'st their throats with dust; open thy breast,
And let me sink into thee!
Morston, Antonia and Mellida.
Whatever earth, *all-bearing* mother, yields
In Italy. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 228.
Thus while he spoke, the sovereign plant he drew,
Where on the *all-bearing* earth unmark'd it grew.
Pope.

ALL-BEAUTEOUS. *adj.* Completely beautiful.
My fancies formed thee of angelic kind,
Some emanation of the *all-beautiful* mind.
Pope, Eloisa to Abbeard, 62.

ALL-BEHOLDING. *part. pref.* Beholding all things.
So many sumptuous bowers, within so little space,
The *all-beholding* sun scarce sees in all his race.
Brayton, Polydorian, xvii.

ALL-BLASTING. *part. pref.* Blasting all things.
Let his *all-blasting* tongue great errors find
In Philus' house. *Morston, Satires, iv.*

ALL-CHANGING. *part. pref.* Perpetually changing.
This bawd, this broker, this *all-changing* word,
Shakespeare, King John, ii. 2.

ALL-CHEERING. *part. pref.* Giving guity and cheerfulness to all.
Soon as the *all-cheering* sun
Should in the farthest east begin to draw
The shady curtains from Aurora's bed.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.

ALL-COMMANDING. *part. pref.* Having the sovereignty over all.
He now sets before them the high and shining

ALL-

Idol of glory, the *all-commanding* image of bright gold.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

ALL-COMPLYING. *part. pref.* Yielding or complying in every respect.

All bodies be of air compos'd,
Great Nature's *all-complying* Mercury,
Unto ten thousand shapes and forms dispos'd.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, App. st. 23.

ALL-COMPOSING. *part. pref.* Quieting, or composing, all things.

The sweet peace of *all-composing* night,
Crashaw, Poems, p. 53.

Wrept in emulous'rine shades, Ulysses lies,
His woes forgot! but *all-composing* rest, *Pope.*

ALL-CONCEALING. *part. pref.* Concealing all things.

They stole away, and took their hasty flight,
Carried in cloudes of *all-concealing* night.
Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale, ver. 340.

ALL-CONQUERING. *part. pref.* Subduing everything.

Sordid of Satan sprung, *all-conquering* Death!
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 301.

ALL-CONSTRAINING. *part. pref.* Coercing, or subjugating, all things.

Nature, by her *all-constraining* law,
Each bird to her own kind this season that I invite,
Brayton, Polydorian, viii.

ALL-CONSUMING. *part. pref.* Consuming everything.

By sea unbroken but *all-consuming* care
Destroys perhaps the strength that time would spare.
Pope.

ALL-DARING. *part. pref.* Daring to attempt anything.

If I would fly to the *all-daring* power of poetry,
Where could I not take sanctuary?—*R. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

ALL-DESTROYING. *part. pref.* Destroying all things.

Thy *all-destroying* arrows and thy bow
Thou hast play'd swell about these woods, that now
Thou art gone out thy art-master.
Sir R. Fanshawe, Translation of Guarini's Pastor Fido, p. 116.

ALL-DEVASTATING. *part. pref.* Devastating all things.

From wounds her carrels suck the pecking blood,
And *all-devasting* war provides her food.
G. Sandys, Job, p. 68.

ALL-DEVOURING. *part. pref.* Eating up everything.

Scourge from flames, from envy's fiercer rage,
Destructive war, and *all-devouring* age.
Pope.

ALL-DIMMING. *part. pref.* Obscuring all things.

He close his eyes with thy *all-dimming* hand.
Morston, Address to Obedience, at the end of his *Satires*.

ALL-DISGRACED. *part. pref.* Completely disgraced.

Of audience, nor desire, shall fail; so she
From Egypt drive her *all-disgraced* friend.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 10.

ALL-DISPENSING. *part. pref.*

1. Dispensing all things.
As frankly bestowed on them by the *all-dispensing* bounty as rain and sunshine.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, ii.

2. Affording any dispensation or permission.
That little space you safely may allow;
Your *all-dispensing* power protects you now.
Depden, Hind and Panther.

ALL-DIVINE. *adj.* Wholly divine.

Could I charat the queen of love,
To lend a quill of her white dove—
Then would I write the *all-divine* Perfections of my valentine. *Horrell, Letters*, i. 5, 21.

ALL-DIVINING. *part. pref.* Foretelling, or conjecturing, all things.

But is there aught in hidden fate can shun
Thy *all-divining* spirit?
Sir R. Fanshawe, Translation of Guarini's Pastor Fido, p. 181.

ALL-DREADED. *part. pref.* Dreaded by all; wholly dreaded.

The *all-dreaded* thunder-stone.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iv. 2, song.

ALL-DROWSY. *adj.* Wholly drowsy.

All-drowsy night; who, in a car of jet,
By steeds of iron-gray (which mainly sweat
Moist drops on all the world) drawn through the sky,
The helps of darkness waited orderly.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

ALL-

ALL-ELOQUENT. *adj.* Wholly eloquent.

O death *all-eloquent*, you only prove,
What dust we doat on, when 'tis man we love.
Pope, Eloisa to Abbeard, 333.

ALL-EMBRACING. *part. pref.* Embracing all things.

Cheer thee, my heart!
For thou hast thy part
And place in the great throng
Of this unbounded *all-embracing* song.
Crashaw, Poems, p. 148.

ALL-ENDING. *part. pref.* Ending, or closing, all things.

• Methinks the truth should live from age to age,
As 'twere retail'd to all posterity,
Even to the general *all-ending* day.
Shakespeare, Richard III., iii. 1.

ALL-ENRAGED. *part. pref.* Wholly enraged.

How shall I stand when that thou shalt be hurl'd
On clouds, in robes of fire, to judge the world,
I shal'd with golden legions, in thine eye
Carrying an *all-enraged* majesty.
John Hall, Poems, p. 77.

ALL-ESSENTIAL. *part. pref.* Altogether essential.

In either case, we believe one thing rather than some other thing. And the *all-essential* question arising alike in these cases, and in every case, is—why?—*A Datum wanted*, pt. i. ch. i. § 5.

ALL-FLAMING. *part. pref.* Wholly flaming.

She could not curb her fear, but 'gan to start
At that *all-flaming* dread the monster spit.
Beaumont, Pygme, viii. 82.

ALL-FOOLS'-DAY. *s.* [according to the test of accent, as suggested under *After*, we have here three separate words, rather than a compound; just as *all-fairs* and *all-hail* (see below) are, respectively, *pairs* of words. Hence, it is chiefly in compliance with the practice of previous editions that they are here retained.] First of April.
The first of April, some do say,
Is set apart for *All-fools'-day*.
Four Rudin's Almanack, 1700.

The French too have their *All-fools'-day*, and call the person imposed upon 'an April fish, poisson d'Avril,' when we term an April fool. *Brand, Popular Antiquities.*

All-fools'-day. The compliments of the season to my worthy masters, and a merry first of April to us all! *Lamb, Essays of Elia, All-fools'-day.*

ALL-FORGIVING. *part. pref.* Forgiving all; wholly forgiving.

That *all-forgiving* king,
The type of Him above.
Depden, Threnodia Augustalis, v. 257.

ALL-FOURS. *s.* Game at cards so-called.

The doctor's friend was in the positive degree of hoarseness, puffiness, coldness, *all-fours*, to have dirt, and brandy; the doctor in the comparative, hoarseness, puffiness, more red-faced, more all-fours, tobacco, dirtier, and blemisher.—*Dickens, Little Dorrit*, ch. vi.

ALL-GIVER. *s.* Giver of all things.

If all the world
Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulse,
Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but frize,
The *all-giver* would be unthank'd, would he unprais'd.
Milton, Comus, 72.

ALL-GOOD. *s.* Being of unlimited goodness.

To the *All-good* his lifted hands he folds,
And thanks him low on his reverend ground.
Depden, Anna Mirabilis, 1137.

ALL-GUIDING. *part. pref.* Guiding all things.

Now give me leave to answer thee, and those,
Who God's *all-guiding* providence oppose.
G. Sandys, Job, p. 61.

ALL-HAIL! *interj.* [two words rather than a compound.] Welcome!

And as they went to tell his disciples, behold, Jesus met them, saying, *All-hail*.—*Matthew*, xxviii. 9.

All-hail, ye fields, where constant peace attends!
All-hail, ye sacred, solitary groves!
All-hail, ye books, my true, my real friends! *Walsh.*

ALL-HAIL. *v. a.* Salute; greet with welcome.

While I stood mpt in the wonder of it, came missives from the king, who *all-hailed* me, Thane of Cawdor. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, i. 5.

ALL-HEALING. *part. pref.* Healing all things.

The David's invention was to use *all-healing* or *all-saving* power.—*Selden, On Drayton's Polydorian*, ix.

Thy *all-healing* grace and spirit
Revive again what law and letter kill.
Doane, Divine Poems, xvi.

ALL-HELPING. *part. pref.* Assisting all things.

of a mixture. Of the following extracts, the first seems to give a derivative of *alleviare*, the others one of *ad legem*.]

1. That which lighteneth.

Friendship is the *alloy* of our sorrow, the cure of our passions, the discharge of our oppression, the sanctuary to our calamities, the counsellor of our doubts, the clarity of our minds, the emissary of our thoughts, the exercise and improvement of what we meditate.—*J. Gray Taylor*. (Ord MS.)

2. Alloy.

For fools are stubborn in their way,
As coins are hardened by the *alloy*.
Butler, Hudibras.

3. Dilution; mixture.

Sir Diaphanous is a recusant
In sack: He only takes it in French wine,
With an *alloy* of water.
R. Johnson, Magnificent Tally, iii. 1.

Allyer. s. Person or thing which has the power to alloy.

Phlegm and pure blood are reputed *allyers* of acrimony; and given countermands letting blood in choleric bodies; because he extends the blood a *franco tibia*, or a bridge of gall, obtaining its acrimony and fierceness.—*Barry*.

Allying, part. adj. Tempering, diluting.

When flowing cups run swiftly round
With no *allying* Thames,
Our carols heads with roses bound,
Our hearts with loyal flames.
Lowrance.

Allyment. s. That which has the power to alloy or abate the force of another.

If I could temperize with my affection,
Or brew it to a weak and colder palate,
The like *allyment* could I give my grief.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 4.

Allective. s. Allurement. *Rare*.

What better *allective* could Lucifer devise to allure and bribe men pleasantly into damnable servitude, than to purpose to them in form of a play (deceitful) his principal treasury, wherein the more part of sin is contained, and all goodness and virtue confounded. —*Sir Thomas Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 70, b.

Many strong *allectives* to evil in the lower carnal part of the man, as well as invitations and obligations to good in the upper and spiritual. —*Hammond, Sermons*.

That new course of life . . . had nothing to recommend it to his taste but its unpleasantness, the best *allective* unto him.—*Bishop Felt, Life of Hammond*, § 3.

Allective, adj. [Lat. *allicio* = allure.] Alluring. *Rare*.

Woman yfured with fraude and disceipt,
To thy confusion most *allective* trait.
Chaucer, Testament of Love, ver. 14.

Allegatión. s. Affirmation; declaration; excuse; plea.

Hath he not twit our sovereign lady here
With incensations words, though darkly couched?
As if she had sworn some to swear
False *allegations* to overthrow his state.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II, iii. 1.

I omitted no means to be informed of my errors; and I expected not to be excused in any negligence on account of youth, want of leisure, or any other idle *allegations*.—*Pope*.

Such allusions ought to impose on no one without a careful comparison of facts; and most assuredly that comparison will not bear out the *allegation* of increased corruption and degeneracy between the age of Milton and the end of the Peloponnesian war. —*Goetz, History of Greece*, pt. ii. ch. lxvii.

Allege. v. a. [Lat. *allego*.] Affirm; declare; maintain; plead as an excuse, or produce as an argument.

Scarcely the present form of church government is such, as no law of God, or reason of man hath hitherto been *alleged*, or force sufficient to prove they do ill, who, to the utmost of their power, withstand the alteration thereof. —*Hooker*.

There are three ways of *alleging* a goodly cannot *allege* any colour of ignorance, or want of instruction; we cannot say we have not learned them or we could not.—*Bishop Sprat*.

Now this *alleged* simultaneity in our consciousness of subject and object, on which Sir William Hamilton relies for his proof of realism, will not only be disputed by many as not being uniformly confirmed by their experience, but there would be no sufficient warrant for his conclusion. —*A. A. Hall, Southey*, pt. i. ch. i. § 3.

[To *allege*—Lat. *legare*, to intrust or assign unto; *allegare*, to denote or commission one, to send a message to solicit by messenger. 'Veni me Rabinus, et amicus allegat.' Rabbinus asks of me, and sends friends (to support his petition). Hence it came to signify to adduce reasons or witnesses in

support of an argument. Here [in a passage from Chaucer, and another from Piers Plowman] we find *alleged* from Lat. *allegare* spell and pronounced in the same manner as *allege* (the modern *alloy*) from A.S. *aleagan*, and there is so little difference in meaning between lying down and bringing forward reasons, that the Latin and Saxon derivations were sometimes confounded. —*Walden, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Allegable, adj. Capable of being alleged.

Upon this interpretation all may be solved, that is *allegable* against it.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Is there so much as the least shadow of excuse *allegable* for parents not bringing their children to the bishop to be confirmed by him.—*South, Sermons*, v. 37.

Allegation. s. Same with Allegation.

To Rannh they come to Saul, with many complaints and *allegations* in their mouths.—*Bishop Sanderson, Sermons*, p. 636.

Alleger. s. One who alleges.

The narrative, if we believe it as confidently as the famous *alleger* of it, Pamphilus appears to do, would argue that there is no other principle requisite, than what may result from the lucky mixture of several bodies. —*Boyle*.

Allegation. s. Duty of subjects to the government.

I did pluck *allegiance* from men's hearts,
Loud shouts and salutations from their mouths,
Even in the presence of the crowned king.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I, iii. 2.

We charge you on *allegiance* to ourselves.
To hold your slaughter ring hands, and keep the peace.
Id., Henry IV. Part I, iii. 1.

The house of commons, to whom every day petitions directed by the several counties of England, professing all *allegiance* to them, govern absolutely; the lords . . . abdicating to what is proposed. —*Lord Clarendon*.

Allegant, adj. Loyal; conformable to the duty of allegiance. *Obsolete*.

For your great graces
Heap'd upon me, poor underserver, I
Can nothing render but *allegant* thanks,
My prayers to heav'n for you.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII, iii. 2.

Allegoric, adj. Same as Allegorical.

A kingdom they portend thee; but what kingdom,
Real or *allegoric*, I discern not.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 340.

Those other *allegoric* precepts of beneficence, fetched out of the closet of nature.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divinity*.

The frequent and in of *allegoric* perfections in the public payments, I mean the general use of them, greatly contributed to form the school of Spenser.—*T. Warburton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 262.

Allegorical, adj. After the fashion of an allegory.

When our Saviour said, in an *allegorical* and mystical sense, 'Eat ye at the flesh of the Son of Man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you; the hearers understood him literally and grossly.' —*Beaumont*.

The epithet of Apollo for shooting is capable of two applications; one literal, in respect of the darts and bow, the emblems of that god; the other *allegorical*, in regard to the rays of the sun.—*Pope*.

Allegorically, adv. After an allegorical manner.

Virel often makes Iris the messenger of Juno, *allegorically* taken for the air.—*Peacham*.

The place is to be understood *allegorically*; and what is thus spoken by a Phenician with wisdom, is, by the Poet, applied to the goddess of it.—*Pope*.

Allegorist. s. One who teaches or describes in an allegorical manner.

Philo, and Origen, and the like *allegorists*.—*Whiston, Memoirs*, p. 253.

The pencil of Spenser is as powerful as that of Rubens, his brother *allegorist*. —*Dr. Warburton, Essay on Pope*, ii. 96.

Allegorize. v. a. Turn into allegory.

He hath very wittily *allegorized* this tree, allowing his supposition of the tree itself to be true.
Sir W. Raleigh.

As some would *allegorize* these signs, so others would confine them to the destruction of Jerusalem. —*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

An *allegorist* shall reduce divinity to the maxims of his laboratory, explain morality by sal sulphur, and mercury; and *allegorize* the scripture itself, and the sacred mysteries thereof, into the philosopher's stone. —*Locke*.

Allegorize. v. n. Treat after the manner of an allegorist.

After his manner, he *allegorizeth* upon the sacrifices of the law.—*Folke, Against Allen*, p. 223.

Origen knew not the Pope's purgatory, though he *allegorize* of a certain purgatory.—*Ibid.*, p. 417.

Allegorizer. s. Allegorist.

The Stoic philosophers, as we learn from Cicero, were great *allegorizers* in their theology. —*Cicero, Philonem*, col. v. 5.

Allegory. s. [Gr. *ἀλληγορία*.] Metaphor expanded into a narrative; comparison of an allegorical kind.

Neither must we draw out our *allegory* too long, lest either we make ourselves obscure, or fall into affectation, which is childish.—*J. Jonson*.

This word *allegory* meant nothing else but, by *allegory*, the vegetative humour or moisture that quickeneth and giveth life to trees and flowers, whereby they grow.—*Peacham*.

Alleluiah. s. [Hebr. *halleluiah*; hence it is more correctly written with an *h*. As spelt in the text it is the only word in the English language in which *j* (as in Germany and elsewhere) is sounded as *y*.] Word of spiritual exultation used in hymns.

He will set his tongue to those pious divine strains, which may be a proper prelude to those *alleluiahs* he hopes eternally to sing.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Alleviate. v. a. [Lat. *alleviare*, part. of *allevio* = lighten.] Make light; ease; soften; extenuate.

The pains taken in the speculative will much *alleviate* me in describing the practice part.—*Barry*.

Most of the distempers are the effects of abused plenty and luxury, and must not be charged upon our Maker; who, notwithstanding, hath provided excellent medicines, to *alleviate* those evils which we bring upon ourselves. —*Beaumont*.

Alleviation. s. Lightening of a burden; extenuation; ease.

All apologies for, and *alleviations* of faults, though they are the heights of humanity, yet they are not the favours, but the duties of friendship. —*South*.

He is far ever plotting how to do some good to himself; studying little stratagems and artificial *alleviations*.—*Laub, Last Essays of Elia, The Convalescent*.

This loss of one fifth of their income will sit heavy on them, who shall feel it, without the *alleviation* of any profit.—*Locke*.

Alleviative. s. Palliative; mitigating.

Some cheering *alleviative* to bids kept to sixteen or seventeen years of age in pure slavery to a few Greek and Latin words. —*Corinth's Doom*, p. 126; 1672.

Alley. s. [Fr. *allée*.]

1. Walk in a garden.

And all within were walks and *alleys* wide,
With footing worn, and ending inward far.
Spenser.

Where *alleys* are close gravelled, the earl hath both forth the first year knoggers, and after spingrass. —*Bacon, Natural History*.

Yonder *alleys* green,
Our walk at noon, with larches overgrown.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 628.

Come, my fair love, our morning's task we bear;
Some labour even the easiest life would choose:
Ours is not great, the dangle hangs to creep,
Whose too inconstant growth, our *alleys* stop.
Dryden.

The thriving plants, ignoble brownsticks made,
Now sweep those *alleys* they were born to shade.
Pope.

2. Passage in towns narrower than a street.

A back-friend, a shoulder-clapper, one that commands
The passages of *alleys*, creeks and narrow lands.
Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, iv. 2.

All-hallowtide. s. Time about All-hallows (All-Saints, or the First of November).

Cut off the bough about *All-hallowtide*, in the bare place, and set it in the ground, and it will grow to be a fair tree in one year.—*Bacon, Natural History*.

Altheal. s. Name popularly applied to Valerian officinalis and several other plants, from their real or supposed snative qualities.

This was the most respectable festival of our druids, called yule-tide; when mistle, which they called *all-hail*, was carried in their hands and laid on their altars, as an emblem of the salutiferous advent of Messiah.—*Stukely, Meddall's History of Christianity*, ii.

Althous. s. Wholeness; totality. *Rare*.

P. has therefore the *all* or *all-head* of it, and consequently all the use of it.—*Wollaston, Lectures*, 6, 12. (Ord MS.)

Alliaceous, adj. [Lat. *allium* = garlic.]

Like garlic.

Many wild bees are distinguished by their pungent *alliaceous* smell.—*Kirby and Spence, Introduction to Entomology*, ii. 243. (Ord MS.)

tended to vent my thoughts with negligence.—*Bayle*.

Reputation becomes a simul and a very peculiar blessing to man; and their pursuit of it is not only allowable, but laudable.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons*.

Allowableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Allowable; lawfulness; exemption from prohibition.

Laws, as to their nature, use, and allowableness, in matters of reputation, are indeed impugned by some, though better defended by others.—*South, Sermons*.

Allowably. *adv.* With allowance.

These are much more frequently, and more allowably, used in poetry than in prose.—*Locke*.

Allowance. *s.* [from the compounds of *allow*; see *Allow*, last extract.]

1. Admission; sanction; license; authority. That which wisdom did first begin, and hath been with good men long continued, challengeth allowance of men that succeed, although it plead for itself nothing.—*Hooker*.

Without the reason and allowance of spirits, our philosophy will be lame and defective in one main part of it.—*Locke*.

You send a large commission to conclude, Without the king's will, or the state's allowance, A league between his highness and Ferrara.—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII.* iii. 2.

2. Abatement, margin.

The whole poem, though written in heroic verse, is of the Pindaric nature, as well in the thought as the expression; and, as such, requires the same genius of allowance for it.—*Dryden*.

Parents never give allowance for an innocent passion.—*Swift*.

Thus, (with a small margin of allowance for the operation of those causes which we are compelled to group together under the name of chance,) we can predetermine the growth of a plant; being able, from a knowledge of its limits, to suit our management to its nature.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Voluntary in Matters of Opinion*, ch. v.

In the different countries for which we have returns, we find year by year the same proportion of persons putting an end to their own existence; so that, after making allowance for the impossibility of collecting complete returns, we are able to predict, within a very small limit of error, the number of voluntary deaths for each ensuing period; supposing, of course, that the social circumstances do not undergo any marked change.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. i.

3. Admitted character.

His bark is stoutly timber'd, and his pilot Of very expert and approved allowance.—*Shakespeare, Othello*, ii. 1.

Allowance. *s.* [from the compounds of *allow*; see *Allow*, last extract.] Settled rate, or appointment, for any use.

The victual in plantations ought to be expended almost as in a besieged town; that is, with certain allowance.—*Bacon*.

And his allowance was a continual allowance given him of the king a daily rate for every day all his life.—*2 Kings*, xiv. 20.

The apoplexies which were justly due to his conduct at Walcourt could not altogether drown the voices of those who muttered that, whenever a French piece was to be saved or got, this hero was a mere Eucaris, a mere Harpagon; that, though he drew a large allowance under pretence of keeping a public table, he never asked an officer to dinner; that his master rolls were fraudulently made up; that he pocketed pay in the names of men who had long been dead, of men who had been killed in his own sight four years before at Solingen; that there were twenty such names in one troop; that there were thirty-six in another.—*Maccarty, History of England*, ch. xiv.

I can give the boy a handsome allowance, you see, resumes Thomas Newcome. You can make him a handsome allowance now, and leave him a good fortune when you die, says the nephew.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ii. 125.

Allowed. *part. adj.* Privileged; universally permitted.

There is no slander in an allowed food.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

Allowedly. *adv.* In a manner which must be allowed or admitted.

Lord Lyttleton is allowedly the author of these Dialogues.—*Abraham, let*, 102. (Ord MS.)

They [the vulgar] are at all times met with judges of the beauty of an effect, a part of knowledge in most respects allowedly more gentle than that of the operator.—*Jeremy Taylor, Works*, ii. 8. (Ord MS.)

Allowers. *s.* One who approves or authorizes.

This unruly handful of ministers that mangle the fashion of keeping this pretended assembly, toge-

ther with their associates and allowers, do much labour of the equity of their cause.—*The King's Declaration, in a Declaration of His Majesty's Proceedings against those attainted of High Treason*, 1606, p. 1.

Alloy. *s.* [Fr. *à loi*—according to law; see *extract*.]

1. Base metal mixed with nobler.

That precise weight and fineness, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the standard. Fine silver is silver without the mixture of any base metal. Alloy is base metal mixed with it.—*Locke*.

2. Abatement; diminution.

The pleasures of sense are probably relished by brats in a more exquisite degree than they are by men; for they taste them sincere and pure, without mixture or alloy.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

We are jealous. Who's not? Then hast no such alloy, For the more who enjoy thee, the more we enjoy.—*Eggon*.

[*Alloy*—The proportion of base metal mixed with gold or silver in coinage. From Lat. *al*, the rule or law by which the composition of money is governed. Ital. *lega*; Fr. *loi*, *aloi*. 'Unusquisque denarius conditor et flat of *legon* modern denarium.' Lucan. From signifying the proportion of base metal in the coin, the term *alloy* was applied to the base metal itself. *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Allspice. *s.* Pimento.

The pimenta trees or all spice grow spontaneously, and in great abundance, in many parts of Jamaica.—*Guthrie, Geography*.

Pimenta, from its mixt flavour of several aromatics, has obtained the name of allspice.—*Hill, Materia Medica*.

Allude. *v. n.* [Lat. *alludo*.] Make reference to; hint; suggest.

These speeches of Jeron and Chrysostom do seem to allude into such ministerial garments as were then in use.—*Hooker*.

True it is, that many things of this nature be alluded into, yet many things declared.—*Id.*

Then just proportions were taken, and every thing placed by weight and measure; and this I could not was that artificial structure here alluded to.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

Allurance. *s.* Allurement. *Rare.*

What will you say if the scriptures have in their bowties more statefulness, in their simplicity more profoundness, in their plainness more allurance, and in their grossness more lively force and sharpness, than are to be found any where else?—*Præsumption of Christian Religion*, 173. (Ord MS.)

Allure. *v. a.* [see *Lure*.] Entice.

Unto laws that men make for the benefit of men, it hath seemed always needful to add rewards, which may more allure into good, than any hardness deterreth from it, and punishments, which may more deter from evil, than any sweetness thereto allureth.—*Hooker*.

The golden sun, in splendour likest her'n, Allured his eye.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 572.

Allure. *s.* Something set up to entice birds, or other animals, to it; lure.

The rather to train them to his allure, he told them both often, and with a vehement voice, how they were over-taken and trodden down by gentlemen.—*Sir J. Heywood*.

Allurement. *s.* That which allures, or has the force of alluring; enticement; temptation of pleasure.

Against allurement, custom, and a world Offended; fearless of reproach and scorn, Or violence.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 810.

Adam by his wife's allurement fell.—*Id., Paradise Regained*, ii. 134.

To shun the allurement is not hard To minds ready, forward, and well prepar'd; But wondrous difficult, when once beset, To struggle through the straits and break the invioling net.—*Dryden*.

The remembrance of the first repast is an easy allurement to the second.—*South, Sermons*, li. 324. To this patty but effectual artifice he added the allurement of a style which is fitted to tickle the ear, though it never or rarely settles a severe and masculine taste.—*Austria, Province of Jurisprudence defined*.

Allurer. *s.* One who allures; enticer; inveigler.

Our wealth decreases, and our changes rise; Money, the sweet allurer of our hopes, Ebb'd out in oceans, and comes in by drops.—*Dryden, Prologue to the Prophets*.

Alluring. *verbal abs.* Power to allure; allurance, allurement.

I stand, Thus heavy, thus regardless, thus despairing, Thus, and thy best alluring.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Woman's Prize*, i. 3.

Alluring. *part. adj.* Enticing.

Each dall'ring hope, and each alluring joy.—*Lord Lyttleton*.

Allusion. *s.* [Lat. *allusio*, *sonus*.] Hint; implication.

Here are manifest allusions and footsteps of the dissolution of the earth, as it was in the deluge, and will be in its last run.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

This last allusion call'd the Panther more, Because indeed it rub'd it upon the score.—*Dryden*.

With *to*.

Expressions now out of use, allusions to customs lost to us, and various particularisms must needs continue several passages in the dark.—*Locke*.

Allusive. *adj.* Hinting at something not fully expressed.

The foundation of all parables is some analogy or similitude between the tropical or allusive part of the parable, and the thing enfolded under it and intended by it.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 276.

Where the expression in one place is plain, and the sense alluded to it agreeable to the proper force of the words, and no negative objection requires us to depart from it, and the expression, in the other, is figurative or allusive, and the doctrine, deduced from it, liable to great objections; it is reasonable, in this latter place, to restrain the extent of the figure and allusion to a consistency with the former.—*Rogers, Sermons*.

The subjects falling within the scope of the Professorship of Ancient and Modern History are so various and so vast, that an attempt of mine to treat them or any large portion of them comprehensively, in such a course of lectures as the same body of students could possibly attend, would only develop itself in the production of mere skeleton outlines, of disjointed and unequal fragments, or, at best, of an unsatisfactory series of hasty and allusive sketches.—*Sir E. Craig, Introductory Lecture on the Study of History*.

Allusively. *adv.* In an allusive manner; by implication; by insinuation.

The Jewish nation, that rejected and crucified him, within the compass of one generation, were, according to his prediction, destroyed by the Romans, and preyed upon by those enemies (Matt. xxiv. 28) by which, allusively, are noted the Roman armies, whose march was the eagle.—*Hammond*.

Allusiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Allusive.

There may, according to the multifarious allusiveness of the prophetic style, and other notable meanings be also intimated.—*Dr H. More, Sermon, A Church*, ch. ix.

Allusory. *adj.* Allusive; insinuating; implying.

This was an unhappy allusory omen of his after-actions.—*Booth, Flagellum*, p. 13: 1732.

Upon pretence that the Scripture expressions of Christ's sufferings were only figurative and allusory.—*Bishop Warburton, Sermons*, ii. 101. (Ord MS.)

Alluvial. *adj.* Of the nature of alluvium.

These recent formations present themselves in a still more striking form in the north of the island, the greater portion of which may be regarded as the elegant production of the coral polyp, and the currents, which for the greater portion of the year, set impetuously towards the south. Coasting laden with alluvial matter collected along the coast of Caramanide, and meeting with obstacles south of Point Calumere, they have deposited their matters on the coral reefs round Point Pedro: and these gradually raised above the sea level, and covered deeply by sand drifts, have formed the peninsula of Jallua and the deltas that trend westward till they unite with the narrow causeway of Adam's Bridge.—*Sir J. E. Traquair, Ceylon*, pt. i. ch. i.

In Asia, civilization has always been confined to that vast tract where a rich and alluvial soil has secured to man that wealth without some share of which no intellectual progress can begin.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. i.

Alluvion. *s.* Same as Alluvium; (a legal, rather than a geological, term).

The civil law gives the owner of land a right to that increase which arises from alluvion, which is defined an insensible increment, brought by the water.—*Cowell*.

Languages are like laws or coins, which commonly receive some change at every shift of princes: or as show rivers, by insensible alluvions, take in and let out the waters that feed them, yet are they said to have the same banks.—*Bowdler, Letters*, iv. 10.

Alluvium. *s.* [Lat.] Deposit of matter brought from a higher to a lower level, by water: (a geological, rather than a legal, term; for the difference between which and Diluvium and Drift see those words).

The belt of low lands known as the Maritime Province, consist of a great extent of soil from the disintegration of the gneiss, detritus from the hills,

alluvium carried down the rivers, and marine deposits gradually collected on the shore.—*Sir J. E. Tennant, Craydon*, pt. i. ch. i.

Where the mud in the lagoons and estuaries is more or less mingled with the *alluvium* brought down by the rivers, there are plants of another class which are equally characteristic.—*Ibid.*

all'y, v. a. [Fr. *allier*.] Connect by kindred, friendship, or confederacy.

Wants, frailties, passions closer still ally
The common interest under the eye. Pope.

To the sun ally
From him they draw the unobscuring fire. Thomson, *Scammon*.

all'y, s. One connected by friendship; confederate.

He in court stood on his own feet; for the most of his *allies* rather leaned upon him than the other.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

We could hinder the accession of Holland to France, either as subjects, with great immunities for the encouragement of trade, or as an inferior and dependent ally under their protection.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Almacantar, s. [Arabic.] In *Astronomy*. Circledrawn parallel to the horizon: (generally used in the plural, and meaning a series of parallel circles drawn through the several degrees of the meridian).

Before quitting the subject, we may observe that *Astronomy* brought back from her sojourn among the Arabs a few terms which may still be perceived in her phraseology. Such are the zenith, and the opposite imaginary point the nadir—the circles of the sphere termed *almacantars* and azimuth circles. The alidade of an instrument is its index, which possesses an angular motion. Some of the stars still retain their Arabic names: Aldebaran, Regel, Pomegranate. Many others were known by such appellations a little while ago. Perhaps the word *almacantar* is the most familiar vestige of the Arabic period of astronomy.—*Whewell, History of the Inductive Sciences*, b. iii. ch. iv. § 230.

Almagest, s. [Arabic and Gr.] Title of a work of Ptolemy.

I speak of Ptolemy, whose work, the 'Mathematical Construction' (of the heavens), contains a complete exposition of the state of astronomy in his time,—the reigns of Adrian and Antonine. The work is familiarly known to us by a term which contains the record of our having received our first knowledge of it from the Arabic writers. The 'Megiste Syntaxis,' or great construction, gave rise among them to the title *Al Migeste*, or *Almagest*, by which the work is commonly described.—*Whewell, History of the Inductive Sciences*, b. iii. ch. iv. § 230.

Almanack, s. [? Arabic.] Calendar; book in which the revolution of the seasons, with the return of fasts and fasts, &c., is noted for the year.

It will be said, this is an *almunack* for the old year; all hath been willed it; Spain hath not assailed this kingdom. Bacon.

This astrologer made his *almunack* give a tolerable account of the weather, by a direct inversion of the common prognosticators.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

And the place (Birmingham) whence two generations later, the magnificent editions of Baskerville went forth to adorn all the libraries of Europe, did not contain a single regular shop where a Bible or an *almunack* could be bought.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

In this catalogue of books which are no books—biblia a-biblia I reckon chart calendars, directories, pocket books, draught boards bound and lettered on the back, scientific treatises, *almunacks*, statutes at large: the works of Hume, Gibbon, Robertson, Bentley, Somers, Dryden, and generally all those volumes which 'no gentleman's library should be without'—the histories of Flavius Josephus (that learned Jew), and Paley's Moral Philosophy.—*Lamb, Last Days of Elia, Detached Thoughts on Books and Reading*.

[The etymology of this word has been differently given. Some have derived it from the Arabic particle *al*, and *munack*, to count; others from *al* and *manac*, the course of the months. Gollius is of another opinion; he says that, throughout the East, it is the custom for subjects, at the beginning of the year, to make presents to their princes: and, among the rest, the astronomers presented him with the ephemerides for the ensuing year, whence these ephemerides were called *almunack*; viz. handbills or now-year's gifts. Others, again, as Verstegan, write the word *almanak*, making it of German origin. Our ancestors, the author observes, were in the practice of carving the course of the moon for the year upon a square piece of wood which they called *al-moon-heed*, signifying, in Old English or Saxon, *al-moon-heed*. Whether any one of these may be considered as a direct derivation of the word *almanack*, it is very difficult to decide: with respect to the notion of Gollius, we have had an opportunity of consulting Meers Jansz, a gentleman belonging

to the court of the Prince of Persia, and a native of that country, of great intelligence and veracity; he assures us that, though the custom be as Gollius describes, neither the Persians nor the Arabians have any such word as *almunack*.—*Encyclopædia Metropolitana*.]

Almandine, s. [see last extract.] Red transparent variety of the garnet.

Almandine may be distinguished from *Corundum* or *Spinel* by its duller colour. *Bristow, Glossary of Mineralogy*.

They would pelt me with starry spangles and shells,
Laughing and clapping their hands between,
All night, merrily, merrily.
But I would throw to them back in mine
Turkis and agate and *almandine*.

Tennyson, The Mermaid.
Almandia, or *Alabandia*, a precious stone, somewhat after than the Oriental ruby. It is ranked among the richest of stones, and takes its name from *Alabanda*, a city of Caria, whence Pliny says it was brought.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*.

Almighty, adj. Almighty. *Obsolete*.

At this imperial and almighty voice of Jesus commanding him to depart, the evil spirit, when he had thrown down the many, the year, and him, he departed from him.—*Udal, St. Luke* (Rich.).

Almightiness, s. Attribute suggested by Almighty unlimited power; omnipotence.

It serveth to the world for a witness of his almightiness, whom we outwardly honour with the chiefest of outward things. Hooker.

In creating an I making vastest the stoutest mortal, by the almighty act of his own will, he showed his power almightiness.—*St. Walle Raleigh*.

In the wilderness, the bitter and the star unburn and the elk, live upon his provision reverse his power, and feel the force of his almightiness.—*J. J. Taylor*.

Almighty, adj. Of unlimited power; potent.

The Lord appeared unto Abraham, and said unto him, I am the Almighty God; walk before me and be perfect.—*Genesis*, xvi. 1.

He wills you in the name of God Almighty, That you direct your self, and lay apart The borrow'd glow,—that, by gift of heaven, By law of nature, and of man, be To him and to his heirs. *Shakespeare, Henry V.* l. 4.

Almighty, s. Omnipotent: (usually applied to the Deity).

By the Almighty, who shall bless thee.—*Genesis*, xlix. 25.

So spake the Almighty, and to what he spake His Word, the Filial Godhead, gave effect. Milton, *Paradise Lost*, vii. 174.

Almond, s. [Lat. *amygdalum*.]

1. Kernel of the drupe of the almond tree

tree itself.

Pound an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered into a dirty one, and the sweet taste into an oily one.—*Locke*.

Mark well the flowing almonds in the wood; If odorous blooms the bearing branches load, The globe will answer to the sky him reign; Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain.

The dream of a future happier hour,
That alights on misery's brow;
Springs out of the silver almond flower
That blossoms on a leafless bough.

Moore, Lalla Rookh, Light of the Harem.

Popular name for the external glands of the neck near the ear, and for the tonsils: (as, 'almonds of the ear,' 'almonds of the throat').

The tonsils, or almonds of the ears, are also frequently swelled in the king's evil; which tumour may be very well reckoned a species of it.—*Wicman, Surgery*.

Almoner, or Almsman, s. Officer employed in the distribution of alms.

The second was an almsman of the place; His office was the hungry to be fed, And thirsty give to drink; a work of grace. He served not of himself to be in need.

[This was] a man that had been long in office under divers of the *kynges almshouses*, to whom the goods of such men as kill themselves be appointed by the laws, and his offices deadlands, to be given in alms.—*Sir T. More*.

The bishops entreated Becket either to withdraw or to change the offensive word. At first he declared that if an angel from heaven should counsel such weakness, he would hold him answered. At length, however, he yielded, as the report of Becket asserts, out of love for the king, by another account at the persuasion of the Pope's almoner, said to have been bribed by English gold. He went to Oxford and

made the concession.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. viii.

Almonry, or Almsry, s. Place where the almoner resides, or where the alms are distributed.

If I love my brother and he have need of me and be in poverty, love will make me put my hand into my purse or *almsry*, and to give him somewhat to refresh him.—*Tyndale*.
She would never limit any from laying proper objects for her charity in her way; nor confine that the ministers of the *almsry*.—*Bishop Burnet, Essay of Queen Mary*, p. 130.

He was educated in grammar and singing, as a boy of the *almsry*, or chorister in the Benedictine convent, now the dean and chapter of Durham.—*T. Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope*, p. 384.

Alms, adv. Nearly; well-nigh.

Who is there *alms*, whose mind, at some time or other, love or mercy, fear or grief, has not so fastened to some clod, that it could not turn itself to any other object. Locke.

There can be no other thing or notion, as an *alms* infinite; there can be nothing next or second to an omnipotent God.—*Bentley, Sermons*.
Alms becomes unequal to his freight,
And *alms* faints beneath the glowing weight.

Addison.

Alms, s. [S. *almesse*, from Gr. *Alen-paon*.]—the *s* being part of the original word and no sign, we should guard against treating it as such; i. e. its article should be *an*, and its verb in the singular number.] Anything given in charity.

Of holy church the largesse,
Yof than and did great *almesse*,
To power men that hidden needs.

Gower, Confessio Amantis, p. 10.
My arm'd knee
That hath receiv'd an *alm*.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, ii. 2.

The poor beggar hath a just demand of an *alm* from the rich man; who is guilty of fraud, injustice, and oppression, if he does not afford relief according to his abilities.—*Steff*.

A Jewish Jewess whispers in your ear,
And begs an *alm*. Dryden, *Jurval's Satires*, vi.
Every morsel he eats, and every drop that he drinks, is an *alm*, and a largesse, and a request, that he has no claim to.—*North, Sermons*, vii. 216.

Alms-basket, s. Basket in which provisions are put to be given away.

There, sweedies do as well,
As the best order'd maid;
For who the riches of these guests will fit,
Needs set them into the *alm*-basket of wit.

H. Jonson.
We'll stand up for our properties, was the beggar's song that lived upon the *alm*-basket.—*Sir R. L. Estrange, Fables*.

Alms-deed, s. Act of charity; charitable gift.

This woman was full of good works and *alms-deeds* which she did.—*Acts*, ix. 36.

Hard-favoured Richard, where art thou?
Thou art not here; murder is thy *alm*-deed;
Petitioner for blood thou'rt not put'st back.

Shakespeare, Henry V., Part III. v. 5.

Alms-fee, s. Fee paid by the giving of alms. The earliest legislation which we can discover bearing unquestionably upon this point, is that of Edmund, toward the middle of the tenth century; he strictly commands payment of tithes, cyrcesend, and *alms-fee*, and declares that he who will not do it shall be excommunicated.—*Kemble, The Sazons in England*, b. ii. ch. x.

Alms-folk, s. Persons connected with alms.

a. As givers.
This knight and his lady had the character of very good *alms-folk*, in respect of their great liberality to the poor.—*Strype, Annals of the Reformation*, i. 233.

b. As receivers.

We might hope to see some of the primitive charity revive, when women of the highest rank converted their ornaments and witty deckings into clothing for the poor, and thought no reversion so desirable, so honourable, as a train of *alms-folk*.—*Dr. H. More, Lady's Calling*. (Ord MS.).

Alms-giver, s. One who gives alms.

He endowed many religious foundations, and yet was he a great *alms-giver* in secret, which showed that his works in public were dedicated rather to God's glory than his own.—*Bacon*.

Alms-giving, verbal abs. Giving of alms.

1. Mercifulness and *alms-giving* purgeth from all sin and delivereth from death.—*Homilies*, ii. Of *Alms-deeds*.

Declining the practice of the Jews down to us Christians, and so give you in a manner the history of *alms-giving*.—*Hammond, Sermons*.

The poor of each parish might call at houses within the boundaries for broken meats; but this was the limit of personal *almshouse*, and the money which men might be disposed to offer was to be collected by the churchwardens on Sundays and holidays in the churches.—*Fraude, History of England*, ch. 1.

Alms-house. s. House for administering alms; of reception, or relief.

The way of providing for the clergy by tithes, the device of *almshouses* for the poor, and the sorting out of the people into parishes, are manifest.—*Dooker*.

And to relief of lazars and weak age,

Of indigent faint souls, past corporal toil,

A hundred *almshouses* right well supplied.

Many penitents, after the riddling of temples, and other rapine, build an hospital, or *almshouse*, out of the ruins of the church and the spoils of widows and orphans. —*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Behold your *almshouse*, neat, but void of state,

Where we and want sit smiling at the gate. —*Pope*.

Almsman. s.

1. One who receives alms.

I'll give my jewels for a set of beads;

My gorgeous palace for a hermitage;

My gay apparel for an *almshouse*'s gown.

—*Shakespeare, Richard II.* iii. 3.

2. One who gives alms.

You see how well-beloved and dear unto God they were, whom the Scriptures report unto us to have been good *almshouses*. —*Hamelin*, ii. *Of Almshouses*.

Alms-people. s. Members of an alms-house.

They be bound to pay four shillings the week to the six *almshouses*. —*Wiczer, Funeral Monitions*.

Almog-tree. s. [Hebr. *almog*; original of

Lat. *amygdalum* almond.] The exact tree meant in the following passage is uncertain; perhaps sandal wood. *Obsolete*,

rare (or rather never in use; being a mere transliteration, given in ignorance of the meaning).

And the navy also of Hiram, that brought gold from Ophir, brought in from Ophir great plenty of *almog-trees*, and precious stones. —*1 Kings*, x. 11.

Almage, Almage. s. [Fr. *almage*—cll.] See extract.

Almage or *almage*, a public officer of the king, sworn to measure cloths by the ell, to fix their assize throughout the kingdom, and put his seal on them in token of his approval. The *almage* duty was a tax on cloth collected by him. —*Encyclopædia Metropolitana*.

Almight. s. Rare. See extract.

A service which they call *almight*, is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midst; whereby it cometh to pass, that the wick scetheth the nourishment further off. —*Bacon*.

Aloes. s. [Lat. *aloe*; Gr. *ἀλόη*.] Inspissated juice of the Aloe spicata and other species of the same genus.

The terms Scodrine, hepatic, and callabine have been used to indicate rather quality and purity, than the origin, of *aloes*. Jussieu states that he saw all three varieties prepared at Morvedro, in Spain, from the Aloe vulgaris. . . . A solution of *aloes* reduces litmus, and darkens ferruginous solutions but does not precipitate gelatin. Hence Transsult assumed the presence of gallic acid. . . . *Aloes* is almost completely soluble in boiling water. When the decoction of *aloes* cools, the substance called resin is deposited. . . . *Aloes* is the ordinary purgative for Solipedes (the horse, the ass, the zebra, &c.), as it is both safe and sure. —*Pereira, Materia Medica*.

Aloetic. adj. Consisting chiefly of aloes; of the nature of aloes.

Aloetic medicines are forbidden during pregnancy, lest they should do mischief by their supposed deconstructing qualities; but they are cheap, and conveniently given in the form of pills, and I have not observed any bad effects from them. —*Dennant, Introduction to the Practice of Midwifery*.

Aloetical. adj. Same as Aloetic.

It may be excited by *aloe*, semine, or acrimonious medicines. —*Winn, Surgery*.

Alon. adv. [A.S. *on lyfte*—in the lift, or air.]

1. On high; above; in the air.

The name of the Lord is a strong tower, the righteous runneth into it, and is set *alof*. —*Psalm*, xlviii. 10.

Now is all Israel *alof*, [which is interpreted in the margin of the Apocrypha, *exalted*.] —*1 Esdras*, viii. 22.

Simon also build a monument upon the sepulchre of his father and his brethren, and raised it *alof* to the night, with hewn stone behind and before. —*1 Maccabees*, xiii. 27.

He that loves God will soar *alof*, and take him wings, and leaving the earth fly up to heaven. —*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 630.

A third court—enclosed with tarrases, leaved *alof*, and fairly garnished on the three sides. —*Becon, Essays*, 55.

To have more breath they used to sleep upon their tarraes, to which end they spread carpets *alof* for their better accommodation. —*Sir T. Herbert, Travels*, p. 112.

For I have read in stories oft,

That love has wings, and soars *alof*. —*Sir J. Surling*.

Upright he stood, and bore *alof* his shield,

Conspicuous from afar, and overlook'd the field. —*Dryden*.

2. In Navigation. In the upper rigging.

Come *alof*, boys, *alof*! —*Restumont and Fletcher, Knight of the Burning Plume*.

Along. s. [Gr. *ἀλόν*.] Unreasonableness; paralogism; absurdity. *Obsolete*.

The error and *along* in this opinion is worse than in the last. —*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, p. 108. (Ord MS.)

Alone. adv. Only.

Man shall not live by bread *alone*, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God. —*Matthew*, iv. 4.

Since I had my offer,

I've kept you next my heart: have not *alone* Employ'd you where high profits might come home,

But paid my present havings, to bestow My bounties on you. —*Shakespeare, Henry VIII.* iii. 2.

We do not trust your uncle; he would keep you A inchelot still, by keeping of your portion;

And keep you not *alone* without a husband, But in a sickness. —*B. Jonson, Magnetic Lad*.

With *let*.

a. Sometimes it implies an *ironical prohibition*: (forbidding to help a man who is able to manage the affair himself).

Let us *alone* to guard Coriolk,

If they set down before's; 'fore they remove, Bring up your army. —*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, i. 2.

Let you *alone*, cunning artifice;

See how his forget peers above his gown, To tell the people in what danger he was. —*B. Jonson*.

b. Sometimes it implies *forbearance*: (leaving undone, or unsaid).

His client stole it, but he had better have let it *alone*; for he lost his cause by his jest. —*Johnson*.

Along. adj. [The exact details of the form of this word are obscure; and they belong to minute philology, rather than to lexicography. The *al-*, in the first instance, looks like *all*. In *lone*, however, we have it without the *a*: a syllable which, viewed merely with respect to its form, may represent the initial of *all*, the French *a*, or Anglo-Saxon *on*.

The second element, however, is *one*; the construction of which is peculiar. Just as the construction of *self* is sometimes that of a substantive preceded by a possessive pronoun (like *myself*, *mea*, or *mei*, *individualitas*), and sometimes that of an adjective (as in *himself* = *cum individualium*); so is *one*, though generally more of an adjective than a substantive, not unfrequently treated as a substantive; as may be seen in the following examples supplied by Dr. Guest (*Transactions of the Philological Society*, no. 22):

'In this world wote I no knight,

Who durst his *one* with hym fight.' —*Spenser*, 1609.

'bath his *hire* are were

Ayein so kero keisers and al his kinerliche.' —*St. Catherine*, 90.

'Though she *alone* were

Against so ferre a kaiser, and all his kingdom.'

In many instances the construction is doubtful, i.e. *adjectival* or *adverbial*.

1. Without another.

The quarrel toucheth none but us *alone*;

Belwixt ourselves let us decide it then. —*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I.* iv. 1.

Eagles we see fly *alone*, and they are but sheep which always herd together. —*Sir P. Sidney*.

Alone, for other creature in this place,

Living, or lifeless, to be found was none. —*Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 442.

I never durst in darkness be *alone*. —*Dryden*.

Alone, alone, all, all alone,

Alone on the wide wild sea;

And never a saint took pity on

My soul in agony. —*Coleridge, Ancient Mariner*.

2. Not to be matched; without an equal.

All I can, is nothing

To her, whose worth makes other worthies nothing;

She is *alone*. —*Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 4.

Alonely. adv. Merely; singly. *Rare*.

The sorrow, daughter, which I make,

Is not all *onely* for your sake. —*Shakespeare, Confessio Amantis*, l.

For the will *alonely* is a deadly sinne. —*Institution of a Christian Man*, p. 111.

Not *alonely* the Germans, but also the Italians themselves, that counte, as the Greeks did full arrogantly, all other nations to be barbarous and uncivilized. —*Leland, New Year's Gift*, E. 3.

Alonely. adj. Only. *Rare*.

By the same grace of God, by *alonely* God.

—*Bishop Montagu, Appeal to Caesar*, p. 202.

Aloneness. s. Attribute suggested by alone.

God being sibi solus, *alooness*, *alooness*, from everlasting, alone himself, and being himself nothing, the first thing he did, or possibly and conceivably could do, was to determine to communicate himself, and did so accordingly, prima, prima, communicato himself out of *Aloneness* everlasting into somewhat else. —*Bishop Montagu, Appeal to Caesar*, p. 61.

Along. adv. [from A.S. *andlang*.]

1. At length; lengthwise.

Some rowl a mighty stone; some laid *along*.

And, would with burning wires, on spokes of wheels are hung. —*Dryden*.

2. Through any space measured lengthwise.

A firebrand carried *along* lengthwise a train of light behind it. —*Bacon, Natural History*.

Where 'Ufens slides along the lovely lands,

Or the black water of Pemptus stands. —*Dryden*.

3. Throughout; in the whole; (with all).

Solomon, *all-along* in his Proverbs, gives the title of fool to a wicked man. —*Archbishop Tillotson*.

They are *all-along* a cross, untoward sort of people. —*South*.

4. In company; joined.

Command thy slaves; my free-born soul disdains

A tyrant's curb, and still resists the reins. —*Ten* *this along*; and no dispute shall rise.

(Though mine the woman) for my rival's prize. —*Dryden*.

With *with*.

I your commission will forthwith despatch,

And he to England shall *along* with you. —*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 3.

Hence then! and Reil go with thee *along*,

Thy offspring, to the place of evil, Hell. —*Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 275.

Religious zeal is subject to an excess, and in a defect, when something is mingled with it, which it should not have; or when it wants something that ought to go *along* with it. —*Bishop Sprat*.

5. Forward; onward.

Come then, my friend, my genius, come *along*,

Thou master of the poet and the song. —*Pope*.

Along. prep. [from A.S. *gelang*.] Owing to; in consequence of.

I cannot tell wherein it was *along*,

But well I wot great strife is my annie. —*Chaucer, Trovan's Tale*.

It's all *along* on you: I could not get my part a night or two before, that I might sleep on it. —*Return from Parnassus*.

Who is this 'long of? —*Stubbs, Anatomy of Abuse*, ii.

[We must distinguish *along*, through the length of, from *along*, in the sense of causation, when some consequence is said to be *along of* or *long of* a certain agent or efficient principle. In the former sense *long* is originally an adjective agreeing with the object now governed by the preposition *along*. In the latter it is the O.S. and A.S. *gelang*, owing to, in consequence of, from *gelang*, to happen, to succeed. 'Hil wolden on hwarum þat *gelang* were?' they inquired *along of* whom that was, whose fault it was, from whom it happened that it was. —*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Along. prep. [from adverb.] Parallel with; by the side of.

Slow sinks, more lovely, ere his race be run,

Along Murea's hills, the setting sun. —*Byron, The Corsair*.

Alongst. adv. Along. *Obsolete*.

Hard by grew the true lover's priuouse, whose kind savour wisheth men to be faithful and women courteous. —*Alongst*, in a border, grew maidenhair.

—*Gower, Quip for an upstart Courtier*, p. 6.

The Turks did keep straight watch and ward in all their ports *alongst* the sea-coast. —*Knox, History of the Turks*.

Alolf. adv. [A.S. *on lyfte* = windward; see Aloft.]

1. At a moderate distance, such as is within view or observation

Then looke the knight this lady yete aloof,
And to an hill herself withdraw aside,
From whence she might behold the battle's proof,
And also be safe from danger far descried.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.
As next in worth,

Came singly where he stood, on the bare strand,
While the promiscuous crowd stood yet aloof.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 378.

With from.

How then is the sinner aloof from God? From the holiness of God, from the grace and mercy of God; from the glory of God; from the holiness of God; he is no less distant than evil is from good, which is no less than infinitely.—*Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 85.*

He is aloof from grace, as the way; so from glory, as the end; here is indeed a great gulf, and unmeasurable, betwixt the sinner and heaven.—*Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 88.*

2. Applied to persons, it often insinuates caution and circumspection.

Turn on the bloody wounds with heads of steel,
And make the crows stand aloof at bay.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 2.

Going northwards aloof, as long as they had any doubt of being pursued, at last when they were out of reach, they turned and crossed the ocean to Spain.—*Baron.*

The king would not, by any means, enter the city until he had aloof seen the cross set up upon the greater tower of Granada, whereby it became Christian ground.—*Baron.*

Two pots stood by a river, one of brass, the other of clay. The water carried them away; the earthen vessel kept aloof from the other.—*Sir R. L. Estrange, Fables.*

The strong may fight aloof; Ancients try'd
His force too near, and by presuming dy'd.

Dryden, Fables.

3. In a figurative sense, it is used to import art or cunning in conversation, by which a man holds the principal question at a distance.

Nor do we find him forward to be sound;
But with a crafty madness keeps aloof,
When we would bring him on to some confession
Of his true state.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 1.

4. Used metaphorically of persons that will not be seen in a design.

It is necessary the queen join; for, if she stand aloof, there will be still suspicions; it being a received opinion, that she hath a great interest in the king's favour and power.—*Sir J. Suckling.*

5. Applied to things not properly belonging to each other.

Love's not love,
When it is mingled with regards that stand
Aloof from the entire point.

Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 1.

- Alcofness.** *s.* Attribute suggested by Aloof; act or state of keeping or being aloof.

[God] stings him by unthankfulness of such as owe most love; by unfaithfulness and *alcofness* of such as have been greatest friends.—*Rogers, Naaman the Syrian, p. 95. (Tr.)*

- Aloose.** *s.* [Lat. *alosa*.—*Allis* is a better form than *allie*. I have heard the name (I believe always) pronounced distinctly *alose* by fishmongers.] Species of shad: (*Alausa vulgaris* of Valenciennes, *Alosa communis* of Cuvier, *Clupea Alosa* of Jenyns).

Peunant, in noticing the second British species of shad taken out of the Thames and Severn, which is without teeth, or the row of lateral spots, called it an *allie*, a name preferable to *alosa*. The old name for the shads was Lachin, and hence are derived *Hallicha*, *Alchias*, *Alosa*, *alose*, *allie* or *allie*. *Ausonia*, who wrote A.D. 340, in his poem on the Moselle, calls the fish *alosa*; and we follow M. Valenciennes in using this name as more euphonious than *alosa*. I venture to propose the names *twite-shad* and *allie-shad* for our two species, the better in future to distinguish them; thus combining the generic name *shad* with a trivial name by which these two fishes have been hitherto, to some extent at least, locally known.—*Zarrell, British Fishes.*

- Aloof.** *adv.* Loudly; with a strong voice; with a great noise.

Strangled he lies I yet seems to cry aloof,
To warn the mighty, and instruct the proud;
That of the great, neglecting to be just,
Heaven in a moment makes an heap of dust.

Waller.

Then heaven's high monarch thund'ring thro' his
aloof,
And thrice he shook aloft a golden cloud.

Dryden

- Aloof.** *adv.* In a low place; not aloft.

And now *alone*, and now aloft they fly,
As borne through air, and seem to touch the sky.

Dryden.

- Alp.** *s.* Mountain like one of the Alps.

O'er many a frozen, many a fiery alp.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 620.

If the body lying but in a complaint of frigidity, by that cold application only, this adjectival *alp* of wellock has leave to dissolve.—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

- Alp.** *s.* Bullfinch (*Loxia Pyrrhula*).

Alpe, a bird, . . . *Fieschula*, a woad-eater, or an *alpe*. . . In Norfolk the bullfinch is called *blod-alp*, and the green grass-bank green-alp. *Ray* gives *alp* as generally signifying the bullfinch.—*Promptorium Pyrrhulorum*, and note ad voc.

- Alpaca.** *s.* [Quechua.] See extract.

The *alpaca*, which is a variety of the llama, has given its name to a cloth manufactured from the hair; and this has become so valuable that attempts have been made to naturalize the animal in Europe.—*Ere, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art, voc. Llama.*

- Alpen-stock.** *s.* [German.] Staff used for ascending the Alps.

Here is your *alpen-stock*, and you can carry it home with you as an ancient father his fabled branch from the Holy Land.—*Recreations of a Country Parson, ch. vi.*

- Alpha.** *s.* First letter in the Greek alphabet; used to signify the First.

I am *alpha* and *omega*, the beginning and the ending, with the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty.—*Revelation, i. 8.*

Now God the truth and first of causes is;
God is the last good end which lasteth still;
Being *Alpha* and *Omega* named for this,
Alpha to wit, *Omega* to the will.

Sir J. Dacier, Immortality of the Soul, § 30.

- Alphabet.** *s.* [from *αλφα*, and *βητα*, the first two letters of the Greeks.] Order of the letters, or elements of speech.

Thou shalt not sigh,
Nor wink, nor nod, nor kneel, nor make a sign,
But I of these will wreat an *alphabet*.
And by still practice learn to know thy meaning.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iii. 2.
Taught by their nurses, little children get
This saying sooner than their *alphabet*.

Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.
That a commoner cannot be tried for high treason by the Lords at the suit of the Crown, is part of the very *alphabet* of law.—*Macaulay's Essays, Hallam's Constitution History.*

- Alphabetarian.** *s.* ABC scholar; beginner.

Every *alphabetarian* knowing well that the Latin of a city is *urbis* or *civitas*.—*Archbishop Sauerbrey, Sermons, p. 20.*

- Alphabetic.** *adj.* In the order of the alphabet; according to the series of letters.

In reading, he must munch, in a fair *alphabetic* paper-book, the notablest occurrences.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel, p. 38.*
The author formerly had his eye upon *alphabetic* writing in his own time.—*Comarby, Philemon, conv. 4.*

- Alphabetical.** *adj.* Same as Alphabetic.

I have digested in an *alphabetical* order, all the counties, corporations, and boroughs in Great Britain, with their respective tempers.—*Swift.*

There were fools in that age who opposed the introduction of what was called the new light as strenuously as fools in our age have opposed the introduction of vaccination and railroads, as strenuously as the fools of an age anterior to the dawn of history doubtless opposed the introduction of the plough and of *alphabetic* writing.—*Murdoch, History of England, ch. iii.*

- Alphabetically.** *adv.* In an alphabetical manner; according to the order of the letters.

I had once in my thoughts to contrive a grammar, more than I can now comprise in short hints; and a dictionary, *alphabetically* containing the words of the language, which the deaf person is to learn.—*Holler, Elements of Speech.*

- Alpine.** *adj.*

1. Relating to the Alps.

Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughter'd saints, whose bones
Lie scatter'd on the *Alpine* mountains cold.

Milton, Sonnets, xviii.

Do they sleep in winter like *Swiss*'s *Alpine* mice?
—*Hutton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 233.*

The lifeless summits proud
Of *Alpine* cliffs, where to the gull's eye
Snows pile'd on snows in wintry torpor lie.

Thomson, Castle of Indulgence, c. 2.

2. High; in a general sense.
Palmey shades and aromatick woods,

L 2

That grace the plains, invest the peopled hills,
And up the more than *alpine* mountains wave.

Thomson, Summer.

The sense of this words is strained; when, 'he views the ranges from *alpine* heights'; that is, from mountains like the Alps.—*Johnson, Life of Akenside.*

Some vague emotion of delight

In gazing up an *Alpine* height,
Some yearning toward the lamps of night.

Tennyson, The Two Voices.

3. Denoting a peculiar kind of strawberry.
The *alpine* everlasting or prolick strawberry.—*Mawe.*

Already. *adv.* At this present time, or at some time past: (opposed to *futurity*: as, 'Will he come soon? He is here *already*.' 'Will it be done? It has been done *already*').

Touching our uniformity, that which hath been *already* answered may serve for answer.—*Hooker.*

You would not stifle of loving two;
Can I love him, *already* loving you?

Dryden, Indian Emperor.

See, the guards, from you far eastern hill
Already move, no longer stay aloof;
Hush in the air they wave the flaming sword,
Your signal to depart.

Id., State of Innocence.
Methods for the advancement of piety are in the power of a prince limited like ours, by a strict execution of the laws *already* in force.—*Swift.*

Methods *already* I your tears survey,
Already hear the horrid things they say,
Already see you a degraded beast,
And all your honour in a whisper lost!

Pope.

- Als.** *adv.* [A.S. *alles*, gen. sing. of *cull*—all.] Also; likewise. *Obsolete.*

Sad remembrance now the prince moves
With fresh desire his voyage to pursue;
Als *Um* cur'd her travel to renew.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

- Also.** *adv.* [A.S. *alles swa* = all so.]

1. In the same manner; likewise.

In these two, no doubt, are contained the causes of the great deluge, as according to Moses, so *also* according to necessity; for our world affords no treasures of water.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

2. Sometimes nearly the same with *in addition*.

God do so to me, and more *also*: for thou shalt surely die.—*1 Samuel, xiv. 45.*

- Altar.** *s.* [Lat. *altare*.]

1. Place where offerings to heaven are laid.
I Goddess hms, with Goddess ward,
O right half I put *altis*

Ornament, l. 19; ed. White.

The goddess of the nuptial bed,
Tir'd with her vain devotions for the dead,
Resolv'd the tainted land should be repell'd,
Which incense offer'd, and her *altar* held.

Dryden.

2. Table in Christian churches where the communion is administered.

Her grace rose, and with modest mien,
Came to the *altar*, where she kneel'd and, saintlike,
Cast her fair eyes to heav'n, and pray'd devoutly.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII, v. 1.

3. Species of metrical composition, in which the length and position of the verses were made to correspond with the appearance of an altar.

Leave a writing plays, and choose for thy command
Some peaceful province in acrostic land;
There thou may'st wings display, and *altars* raise,
And torture one poor word ten thousand ways.

Dryden, Mac Flecknoe, ver. 207.

- Altarage.** *s.* See extract.

Altarage, in English Ecclesiastical Law, includes the offering made upon the altar, and the tithes derived to the priest by reason of his administering at the altar. There has been much dispute since the Reformation with regard to vicar's claim upon tithes as *altarage*; and it is now generally understood that the extent of the *altarage* depends entirely upon the usage and manner of endowment.—*Encyclopædia Metropolitana.*

- Altar-cloth.** *s.* Cloth thrown over the altar in churches.

I should set down the wealth, books, hangings, and *altar-cloths*, which our kings gave this abbey.—*Præchan, On Drawing.*

Their *altar-cloths* must not be touched but with a brush appropriated to that service.—*Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 257.*

Fair gleams the snowy *altar-cloth*,
The silver vessels sparkle clean,
The shrill bell rings, the censor swinks,
And solemn chants resound between.

Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

- Altar-piece.** *s.* Painting placed over the altar.

With what enthusiasm must a popish painter work for an altar-piece! — *Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope*, l. 182.

Altar-pix. *s.* Vessel in which the consecrated host is kept.

You altar-pix of gold is the abode
And safe repository of their god.
A cross is fixed upon it the deus to scare,
And flies which would the deity bespurn.
Oldham, Satire against the Jesuits.

Altarwise. *adv.* Placed or fashioned in the manner of an altar.

Some years before, I was told he [the Duke de la Valette] was at Paris, and Richelieu came to visit him: he having notice of it, Richelieu found him in a Cardinal's cap, kneeling at a table altar-wise, with his book and beads in his hand, and candles burning before him. — *Huvellet, Letters*, l. vi. 46.

It is plain, in the last injunction of the queen, [Elizabeth], that the holy table ought to stand at the upper end of the quire, north and south, or altarwise. — *Archbishop Laud, Speech in the Star Chamber*.

Alter. *v. a.* [Fr. *alterer*.] Effect a change; modify.

Acts appropriated to the worship of God by his own appointment, must continue so, till himself hath otherwise declared: for who dares alter what God hath appointed? — *Bishop Stillingfleet*.

Alter. *v. n.* Undergo a change; suffer modification.

Now, O king, establish the decree, and sign the writing, that it be not changed, according to the law of the Medes and Persians, which al^{ter}eth not. — *Daniel*, vi. 8.

Alterable. *adj.* Capable of being altered or changed by something else; distinct from changeable, or what changes, or may change itself.

That alterable respects are realities in nature, will never be admitted by a considerate discernor. — *Glanville, Six years Scientific*.

Our condition in this world is mutable and uncertain, al^{ter}able by a thousand accidents, which we can neither foresee nor prevent. — *Rogers*.

I wish they had been more clear in their directions upon that mighty point, Whether the settlement of the succession in the House of Hanover be alterable or no? — *Swift*.

Alterago. *s.* [Lat. *alo*.] Breeding, nourishing, or fostering of a child. *Rare*.

In Ireland they put their children to fosterers: the rich sell, the meaner sort buying the *alterago* of their children; and the reason is, because in the opinion of the people, fostering has always been a stronger alliance than blood. — *Sir John Davis, On Ireland*.

Alterant. *part. adj.* Having the power of producing changes in anything. *Obsolete*.

And whether the body be al^{ter}ant or al^{ter}ed, evermore a perception precedeth operation; for else all bodies would be alike one to another. *Bacon*.

Alterate. *part. adj.* Changeable. *Obsolete*.

Under smiling she was dissimulate,
Provocative with lilulikes mienous,
And solemnly changed and al^{ter}ate,
Angry as any serpent venomous,
Right punitive with words so callous,
Thus variant she was, who list take heed,
With one eye laugh, and with the other weep.
Chaucer, Treatise of Criseyde.

Alteration. *s.* Act by which a change is effected; change effected.

Alteration, though it be from worse to better, hath in it inconveniences, and these weighty. — *Hooker*.

So he, with difficulty and labour hard,
Mord on . . .
But he once past, soon after, when man fell,
Strange al^{ter}ation! Sin and death man fell
Following his track (such was the will of heav'n)
Fell after him a broad and beaten way.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 1021.

No other al^{ter}ation will satisfy; nor this neither, very long, without an utter annihilation of all order. — *South*.

Appius Claudius admitted to the senate the sons of those who had been slaves: by which, and succeeding al^{ter}ations, that council degenerated into a most corrupt body. — *Swift*.

The noble church of St. Paul, without the walls, built by Theodosius the Great, stood as it were the one majestic representative of the Imperial Christian Basilica till our own days. The ground plan of the Basilica must be sought in the humble church of St. Clemente, which alone retains it in its integrity: St. Maria Maggiore, St. Lorenzo, and one or two others, have been so overlaid with al^{ter}ations as only to reveal to the most patient study distinct signs of their original structure. — *Altman, History of Latin Christianity*, h. xiv. ch. viii.

Alterative. *adj.* Modifying: (chiefly used

in medicine: an alterative medicine being one which effects changes, but at the same time effects them gradually; opposed to a medicine which brings about a sudden change).

When there is an eruption of humour in any part, it is not cured merely by outward applications, but by such alterative medicines as purify the blood. — *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Alterative. *s.* Alterative medicine.

Like an apoth^{ec}ary's shop, wherein are remedies for all infirmities. . . of mind, purgatives, cordials, al^{ter}atives. — *Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 270.

A complete cure by al^{ter}atives operating on the small capillaries, and by insensible discharges, must require length of time. — *Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, p. 94.

Altercate. *v. n.* [Lat. *altercatus*, part. of *altercor* (*alter*) = quarrel, with the notion of alternation or reciprocity.] Wrangle; contend with.

They have gone on al^{ter}cating about the meaning of words rather than about the reality of things. — *Bacon, Sermons*.

Altercation. *s.* Debate; wrangle; controversy.

By this hot pursuit of lower controversies amongst men professing religion, and serving in the principal foundations thereof, they conceive hope, that, about the higher principles themselves, time will cause al^{ter}ation to grow. — *Hooker*.

Their whole life was little less than a perpetual wrangling and al^{ter}cation; and that, many times, rather for victory and ostentation of wit, than a sober and serious search of truth. — *Halewell, Apology*.

The king called a third Parliament, and soon perceived that the opposition was stronger and fiercer than ever. He now determined on a change of tactics. Instead of opposing an indivisible resistance to the demands of the Commons, he, after much al^{ter}cation and many evasions, agreed to a compromise which, if he had faithfully adhered to it, would have averted a long series of calamities. — *Maccubbin, History of England*, ch. i.

Altered. *part. adj.* Changed.

Do you note
How much her grace is al^{ter}ed on the sudden?
How long her face is drawn? how pale she looks,
And of an earthly cold. — *Shakespeare, Henry VIII*, iv. 2.

For the ways of writing plays in verse, I find it troublesome and slow; but I am no way al^{ter}ed from my opinion of it, at least with any reasons which have opposed it. — *Dryden*.

Altern. *adj.* Acting by turns, in succession, each to the other. *Rare*.

And God made two great lights, great for their use
To man: the greater to have rule by day,
The less by night, al^{ter}n.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 340.

Alternally. *adv.* By turns. *Rare*.

Affianus and Petrus did command
Those coqs with equal power, but counsel made
Their government more firm: their men obeyed
Al^{ter}nally both general's commands.
Mary, Translation of Lucan's Pharsalia, iv.

Alternate. *adj.* By turns; one after another; reciprocal.

Friendship consists properly in mutual offices, and a generous strife in al^{ter}nate acts of kindness. — *South*.

Hear how Timeothes' various lays surprise,
And bid al^{ter}nate passions fall and rise!
While, at such change, the son of Libyan Jove
Now burns with glory, and then melts with love.
Pope.

Alternately. *s.* That which happens alternately; vicissitude.

And raised in pleasure, or reposed in ease,
Gratified al^{ter}nately of substantial peace,
They bless the long continued influence shed
On the crown'd golden, and the genial bed. — *Prior*.

Alternate. *v. a.*

1. Perform, or appear, alternately.

Those who, in their course,
Melations hymns about the sov^{er}ign throne
Alternate all night long.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 655.

Their liturgy is much intermingled with singing performed in a tune, neither artificial nor altogether neglected, but grave, al^{ter}nated, and branched with divers parts. — *Sir E. Saunders, State of Religion*.

2. Change one thing for another reciprocally.

The most high God, in all things appertaining unto this life, for sundry wise ends al^{ter}nates the disposition of good and evil. — *Grew*.

Alternately. *v. n.* Succeed or take place by turns.

Rage, shame, and grief, al^{ter}nate in his breast.
J. Phillips, Blenheim, 359.

Alternately. *adv.* In alternation.

The Princess Meleinda, bath'd in tears,
And towe'd al^{ter}nately with hopes and fears,
Would learn from you the fortunes of her lord.
Dryden.

Unhappy man, whom sorrow thus and rage
To different life al^{ter}nately engages.
The rays of light are by some cause or other,
Al^{ter}nately (tho'posed to be reflected or refracted for many vicissitudes) — *Sir J. Newton*.

Alternation. *s.*

1. Reciprocal succession of things.

THE one would be oppressed with constant heat, the other with insufferable cold; and so the defect of al^{ter}nation would utterly impugn the generation of all things. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

2. Answer of the congregation speaking al^{ter}nately with the minister.

Such al^{ter}nations as are there [in the English liturgy] used, must be by several persons. — *Milton, Apology for Smectymnua*.

3. Alternate performance: (in the choral sense).

Antiphones I know they had; but this came to no more than our al^{ter}nation at the most ordinary singing of the psalms, by way of response, but all in the same time and time, and without any descent at all. — *Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 52.

There are authors to be found amongst them, where every syllable has its just length; each part of a sentence is proper pause; where the words are not confused by perplexing al^{ter}nations, or rendered tedious by unnecessary repetitions. — *Mason, Essay on Church Music*, p. 139.

Alternative. *s.* Choice given of two things; so that if one be rejected, the other must be taken: (often used laxly of more than two).

A strange al^{ter}native . . .

Must ladies have a doctor, or a dance? — *Young*.
It is utterly vain to argue that the threat of civil consequences, which was held over the Convention of 1531 as the al^{ter}native to follow upon their resistance to the claim of the Crown, could destroy the validity of their formal act. — *Glanville, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. vii.

He [Wolsey] was too wise to be deceived with outward prosperity; he knew well that there lay before him [the Church], in Henry's arms at home, the al^{ter}native of ruin or ennoblement, and therefore he familiarized Henry with the sense that a reformation was inevitable. — *Froude, History of England*, ch. ii.

Alternative. *adj.* Following by turns.

The manners, the wits, the health, the war, the strength, and stature of men daily vary, but so as by a vicissitude and revolution they return again to the former points from which they declined, and again decline, and again return, by al^{ter}nate and inter-changeable course. — *Halewell, Apology*, p. 41.

Alternatively. *adv.* In an alternate manner; by turns; reciprocally.

An appeal al^{ter}natively made may be tolerated by the civil law as valid. — *Ayliffe, Parergon in Juris Civili*.

The pestles are and lifted up altogether, but al^{ter}natively, to make the powder turn the better in the working. — *History of Gunpowder*, in *Bishop Sprat's History of the Royal Society*, p. 290.

Alternity. *s.* Reciprocal succession; vicissitude; the taking in turns. *Rare*.

They imagine that an animal of the vastest dimensions, and longest duration, should live in a continual medium, without the al^{ter}nity and vicissitude of rest, whereby all other animals continue. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Although. *conj.* Same as Though.

We all know, that many things are believed, although they be intricate, obscure, and dark; al^{tho}ugh they exceed the reach, and capacity of our wits; yea, although in this world they be no way possible to be understood. — *Hooker*.

Me the gold of France did not seduce,
Although I did admit it as a motive
The sooner to effect what I intended.
Shakespeare, Henry V, ii. 2.

The stress must be laid upon a majority; without which the laws would be of little weight, although they be good additional securities. — *Swift*.

Altisonant. *adj.* [Lat. *altisonans*, -antis.] High-sounding; lofty in sound.

Speculative and positive doctrines, and al^{ti}sonant phrases. — *Keelgus, Preface*.

Altitude. *s.* [Lat. *altitudo*.]

1. Height of a place; space measured upward.

Ten made at each make not the altitude
Which thou hast perpendicularly fell.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 6.
Some define the perpendicular altitude of the highest mountains to be four miles; others but fifteen furlongs.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*
She shines above, we know, but in what place,
How near the throne, and how nigh's imperial face,
By our weak optics is but vainly known'd;
Distance and altitude conceal the rest.

On either bank of the simple Seine the cultivated and populous country was dotted with flourishing bourgeois and splendid structures: the present remains of the Palais-des-Thermes attest the ancient strength of the edifice then towering in Babylonian altitude.—*Sir F. Polgrave, History of England and of Normandy, I. 435.*

2. Elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon.

Even into the latitude of fifty-two, the efficacy thereof is not much considerable, whether we consider its ascent, meridian, altitude, or shade above the horizon.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Has not a poet more virtues and woes within his circle, cannot he observe them and their influences in their oppositions and conjunctions, in their attitudes and depressions.—*Eymer.*

3. Situation with regard to lower things.

These members, which are pairs, stand by one another in equal altitude, and answer on each side one to another.—*Rag.*

4. Height of excellence; superiority.

Your altitude offends the eyes
Of those who want the power to rise. *Swift.*

5. Height of degree; highest point.

He did it to please his mother, and to be partly proud; which he is, even to the altitude of his virtue.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus, I. 1.*

ALTOGETHER. adv. [see Together.]

1. Completely; without restriction; without exception.

It is in vain to speak of planting laws and plotting policy till the people be altogether subdued.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

We had not in the world any people that hath lived altogether without religion.—*Hooker.*

If death and danger are things that really cannot be endured, no man could ever be obliged to suffer for his conscience, or to die for his religion: it being altogether as absurd to imagine a man obliged to suffer, as to do impossibilities.—*South.*

I do not altogether disapprove of the manner of interweaving texts of scripture through the style of your sermon.—*Swift.*

2. Conjointly; in company: (this is rather all together).

Cousin of Somerset, join you with me,
And all together, with the Duke of Suffolk,
We'll quickly hoist Duke Humphrey from his seat.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. I. 1.

ALTO-RILIEVO. s. [Ital. = high relief.] Sculpture on a flat surface, in which the figures are very prominent without being wholly detached, and are raised at least one half.

It is a back in alto-relievo that bears all the ridicule; though one would think a prominent belly a more reasonable object of it: since the last is generally the effect of intemperance, and of a man's own creation.—*Hay, Essay on Deformity.*

ALUDEL. s. [P.] See extract. Obsolete.

Aludel, in Chemistry, an earthen pot, or cucurbit, formerly used for containing substances for distillations. It was open at both ends, that a series might be readily joined together.—*Encyclopædia Metropolitana.*

ALUM. s. [Lat. *alumen*.] Sulphate of alumina and potassa.

Although the term *alum* (*alumen* of the Romans, *σουλφια* of the Greeks) occurs in the writings of Herodotus [sic], Hippocrates, Pliny, Dioscorides, and other ancient writers, yet it is not satisfactorily proved that our *alum* was the substance referred to. On the contrary, the learned Bechmann has asserted that the *alumen* of the Greeks and Romans was sulphate of iron, and that the invention of our *alum* was certainly later than the twelfth century. But Geber, who is supposed to have lived in the eighth century, was acquainted with *alum*, and describes the method of burning it; and it is not, I think, improbable that even Pliny was acquainted with it, though he did not distinguish it from sulphate of iron.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica.*

ALUM-STONE. s. Stone or calx used in surgery: (perhaps alum calcined, which then becomes corrosive).

She gargled with oxyrate, and was in few days cured, by touching it with the vitriol and alum-stones.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

ALUMINA. s. Oxide of Aluminium.

That *alumina* is an oxidized body was proved by Davy. The propriety of this inference has been

demonstrated by Wöhler, who has procured aluminium in a pure state.—*Turner, Chemistry.*

ALUMINOUS. adj. Relating to alum or consisting of alum.

Nor do we reasonably conclude, because, by a cold and *aluminous* moisture, it is able a while to resist the fire, that from a peculiarity of nature it subsisteth and liveth in it. *Sir T. Browne.*

ALUMINUM. s. See ALUMINA.

Aluminium, aluminium, or aluminum, is the metallic base of the earth *alumina*.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica.*

ALUMISH. adj. Having the nature of alum.

Rare.

Upon discoursing concerning Irish slate, Sir William Petty remarked that there were two sorts in Ireland: the one more strong or slaty, found at Slane in the county of Meath; the other an earth or bole, being blacker and less slaty than the former, tasting something *alumish*, and being found near some places which afford *alum*.—*History of the Royal Society, iv. 194.*

ALVEARY. s. [Lat. *alvearium* = beehive.] Book serving as a repertorium or thesaurus. Obsolete.

Within a year or two, they had gathered together a great volume, which (for the apt similitude between the good scholars and diligent bees in gathering their wax and hoarding into their hive) I called them their *alveary*: both for a memorial by whom it was made, and also by this name to encourage other to the like diligence, for that they should not see their worthy praise for the same unworthily drowned in oblivion.—*Barret, To the Reader.*

ALWAY, or ALWAYS. adv. [A.S. *al* = all, *way* = way.]

1. Perpetually; throughout all time: (opposed to *sometime*, or to *never*).

That, which sometime is expedient, doth not always continue.—*Hooker.*

Man never is, but *always* to be blest. *Pope.*
I both it; I would not live *alway*; let me alone;
for my days are empty.—*Job, vii. 16.*

2. Constantly; without variation: (opposed to *sometimes*, or to *now and then*).

He is *always* great, when some great occasion is presented to him.—*Dryden.*

Leave us not, we beseech thee, destitute of thy manifold gifts, nor yet of grace to use them *alway* to thy honour and glory.—*Collect for St. Barnabas' Day.*

AM. copula of present time, in the first person singular.

[The principle upon which we separate neuter from active verbs, when, as far as the mere sound is concerned, the words are the same, if consistently acted on, leads us to separate *am* as the simple copula from *am* the verb. *Am* the verb will be found under the next head.

The second point which requires notice is the meaning of the word *copula*, and the reason why it is used here as the name of a part of speech. Whatever *am* in the ordinary sense of the word may be, it is not a verb. The essence of a verb lies in the fact of its being able to form the predicate of a proposition. It does something more. It forms the copula as well; inasmuch as, since a proposition falls into three parts, the subject, the predicate, and the copula, the verb delivers the predicate and the copula together. If it give the predicate only it is a participle; as, *I am speaking*. If it give both it is a verb; as, *I speak*. Every verb then contains two elements, the copula and the predicative; the latter being, when we consider it as a part of speech, participial. It is clear that *am*, in such an expression as the one just given, is neither verb nor participle. All that can be said of it is that it forms an element in the notion conveyed by the word. This is the reason for avoiding the ordinary name, *verb substantive*; for so the word *am* (to which we may add *be* and *was*) is generally named. It is as little a substantive as a substantive, and as little a substantive as a verb. It is a part of speech *per se*.

What it does is this: it shows that the

subject and predicate stand in a relation to one another. When it stands alone, it shows that they agree. When it is followed by *not*, it shows that they differ, i.e. that the attribute conveyed or suggested by the predicate is not common to it and the subject. It is a sign of equality or non-equality rather than might else; and in this abstract form it should be considered.

There are several facts supplied by Comparative Philology which lead us to believe that it was not used affirmatively until after a negation had been current. In more than one language it is wholly absent, so that *fire hot*—*fire is hot*. In such cases *fire not hot* preceded *fire is hot*.

The pure and simple copula enters into the expression of agreement or disagreement between the subject and predicate, and nothing more. It takes no cognizance of the manner in which they disagree or agree. In most languages, however, it conveys the superadded notion of Time as well. For this reason *am* is called the *copula of present time*; *was* being that of past; and *be* that of indefinite time.

Such are the reasons for the innovation upon the ordinary phraseology conveyed in the words *copula of present time*.

The analysis of the word in respect to its form is another matter. In respect to its form, *am* is a copula and something more. It is a copula and a subject; and, so far as it is this, it may be called a verb substantive; but this is not the sense in which the term has been used.

The final *-m* is no part of the original word; but, on the contrary, it is the sign of the first person singular: in other words, it is the *m* in the Latin word *sum*, and the Greek word *εἰμι*. This means that it is the English equivalent to what the Greek grammarians call the verbs in *-μι*. The fragmentary nature of this form is measured by the fact that, even in the Latin no words retain it but *sum* and *inquam*. In the Lithuanian and Slavonic it is nearly as fragmentary, the forms being fuller; as, *dimi*—*dimam*—*do*—*I give*. In Old High-German the first person present of the verb meaning *stand* is *sta-m*: so that it is in the O.H.G. division that the form under notice is just a little less fragmentary than elsewhere.

In the languages derived from Latin the *m* is either changed into *n* as in the Italian *so-no*—*am*, or wholly lost, as in the French *suis* or the Spanish *soy*. In the Scandinavian languages, also, the *m* is lost.

In A.S. the form was *com*, the *c* being sounded as *g*:

'I am a man
More sinned against than sinning.'
Shakespeare, King Lear, III. 2.

Art.—This is the copula in the second person: the *-t* being (like the *-m* in *am*) no part of the original word but a personal sign. Its origin, however, is obscure; inasmuch as the ordinary ending in the singular number was *-st*, as in *call-st*, and in the older stages of the language, *-s*, as *sok-eis*, seek-est in Maso-Gothic, and in Old Saxon. *Art*, then, was probably in its origin plural. The only other second persons singular which end in *-t* are *wilt* and *shalt*; of which it is only the first that is truly in the present tense; *shall* being, originally, a perfect. See *Shall*.

With *t* taken away as the personal ending, on the one side, and *m*, on the other, the parts that stand over for comparison are *a*, (from *a-m*) and *ar* (from *ar-t*); a fact which leads us to ask whether the two words are the same; in other words, whether the *r* be radical, and (if radical) why it is wanting in *am*. The facts which bear upon this will come in the sequel.

The A.S. form was *cart* :

'And Nathan said to David, Thou *art* the man.'—2 *Samuel*, xii. 7.

'As the husband is, the wife is: thou *art* mated with a clown.

And the grossness of his nature will have weight to drag thee down.'

Tennyson, *Locksley Hall*.

Is.—The copula in the *third* person singular. The fuller and older form was *iset*; word for word the *ist* of the modern German, the *est* of the Latin, the *esti* of the Greek, the *asti* of the Sanskrit. The A.S. form was *is* :

'All flesh *is* grass.' *e*

Are.—The copula in plural number for all persons; *we are*, *ye are*, *they are*. Here the personal ending is wanting; the *-r* being the *r* in *ar-t*.

In A.S. the equivalents to *are* were of two kinds.

In the dialect of Wessex, or the West Saxon, the so-called verb substantive ran :

Io ðam—I am,	Wi sydon=we are,
þu eart=thou art,	Gi sydon=ye are,
He is=he is,	Hi sydon=they are,

In the northern, or Northumbrian dialect, however, the plural was *wi*, *gi*, *hi aron*; the form *sydon*, or *synd*, (the German *seyn*.) being either rare or out of use.

From this it has been inferred that it is from the Northumbrian rather than the West-Saxon that the literary English is derived.

Again, as the West-Saxon and German forms are generally forms of *s-n*, whilst that root is rare in the Scandinavian languages, the form *are* is one of the words to which a Danish origin has been assigned, and that with a show of plausibility; the Scandinavian form being (in Danish)

Jag, du, han er=I am, thou art, he is,
Vi, I, de ere=We, ye, they are,

to the exclusion of any of the English or other variations.

The evidence that *am*, *art*, and *is* are the same word lies in the following table:—

Greek	. . .	ειμι,	εἰμι,	εἰμι,
Latin	. . .	sum,	es,	est.
Sanskrit	. . .	asmi,	asi,	asti.
Zend	. . .	ahmi,	ahi,	ahiti.
Tatianeic	. . .	esmi,	esi,	esti.
Old Slavonic	. . .	gomy,	ymi,	gomy.
Russian	. . .	sm,	si,	est.
Servian	. . .	ysom,	ysi,	ysat.
Mosses-Gothic	. . .	im,	ia,	inf.
Icelandic	. . .	em,	ert,	er.
English	. . .	am,	art,	is.

The derivation of what we must call the root of the forms *am*, *art*, and *is*, is a point upon which there are only hypotheses. All that the preceding instances have shown is that the root in question is *-a*, with some second sound attached to it. To this we may add that the sound is the basis of one of the Demonstrative Pronouns, of which, in the modern English, *she* is the only representative. See *She*. Can the so-called verb substantive have been, in its origin, a demonstrative pronoun; so that *I am* is an abstraction from *I here*, or some allied notion? Mr. Garnet has given many cogent reasons in favour of this view, and I refer to his paper on the

subject for the clue to this very obscure etymon.]

v. n. Exist.

For knowing that I *am*, I know thou art; Since that must needs exist, which can impart.

Præf.

For the proposition 'I *am*' no one who utters it can find any proof but the invariable existence of his belief in it.—Herbert Spencer, *Principles of Psychology*, b. iii. ch. ii.

Amability. *s.* [Fr. *amabilité*; from Lat. *amabilitas*.] Same as *Amiability*. *Obsolete*.

In all the course of virtuous meditation, the soul is like a virgin invited to a matrimonial contract; it inquires into the condition of the person, his estate and disposition, and other circumstances of *amability* and desire.—Jeremy Taylor, *Great Exemplar*, p. 60.

No rules can make *amability*; our minds and apprehensions make that; and so is our felicity.—Jeremy Taylor.

Amadou. *s.* [?] German tinder.

The substance sold in the shops as *amadon*, or German tinder, is prepared from this as well as the preceding species [*Polyporus fomentarius* and *Polyporus ignarius*] by cutting the fungus in slices, beating it, and then soaking it in a solution of nitre, and afterwards drying it. When impregnated with gunpowder, it is called *black amadou*. *Amadou*, or German tinder, has been recommended by Mr. Weatherfield as an elastic medium for applying support and pressure, and as a defence to tender and delicate parts. It does not lose its elasticity like lint.—Pereira, *Elements of Materia Medica*.

Amain. *adv.* [A.S. *on mægne* = on main, might, or strength.] With energy.

Great lords, from Ireland am I come *amain*,

To signify that rebels there are up.

Shakespeare, *Henry VI. Part II.* iii. 1.

The hills, to their supply,

Vapour and exhalation dusk and moist,

Sent up *amain*. Milton, *Paradise Lost*, xi. 740.

From hence the bear was roused, and sprang *amain*.

Like light ning sudden, on the warrior train,

Heats down the trees before him, shakes the ground,

The forest echoes to the crackling sound. Dryden.

Amalgam. *s.* [Gr. *μίγμαμα* = anything emollient or softening, poultice.] Same as *Amalgama*, of which word it is the current form.

The induration of the *amalgam* appears to proceed from the new texture resulting from the coalition of the mingled ingredients, that make up the *amalgam*.—Boyle.

Amalgama. *s.* Alloy in which one of the metals is mercury. *Obsolete*.

The retort broke

And what was said was put into the Pellicane,

And sicut with Hercules' seal;—I think 'twas so.

We should have a new *amalgama*.—*Boyle*.

They have attempted to confound all sorts of citizens, as well as they could, into one homogeneous mass; and then they have divided this their *amalgama* into a number of incoherent republics. Burke.

Amalgamate. *v. n.* Unite by amalgamation.

Ingratitude is indeed their four cardinal virtues compacted and *amalgamated* into one.—Burke.

Amalgamation. *s.* Mixture by means of an amalgamation; close union.

Amalgamation is the mixing of mercury with any of the metals. The manner is thus in gold, the rest are unworkable: Take six parts of mercury, mix them hot in a crucible, and pour them to one part of gold made red hot in another crucible; stir these well that they may incorporate; then cast the mass into cold water, and wash it.—Bacon.

The peculiarity in his case was the unusual defect of *amalgamation* and subordination: the highest lay side by side with the lowest: not morally combined with it and spiritually transfiguring it, but tumbling in half-mechanical juxtaposition with it, and, from time to time, as the mad alternation changed, irradiating or eclipsed by it.—Carlyle, *Miscellaneous Review of Boswell's Life of Johnson*. But, in fact, the two hostile elements of which it consists have never been known to form a perfect *amalgamation*; and at length, in our own time, they have been completely and professedly separated.—Macaulay, *Essays*, *Hatfield's Constitutional History*.

Amalgame. *v. a.* Mix metals by amalgamation. *Amalgamate*. *Rare*.

What is some three ounces of fresh materials?—Is't no more?—No more, Sir, of gold, to *amalgame*, with some six of mercury.—B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, l. 3.

Amalgaming. *verbal abs.* *Amalgamation* *Rare*.

The caro and wo,

That we had in our maters subliming,
And in *amalgaming*, and calcining
Of quicksilver.

Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales*, *Yeoman's Tale*.

Amantulus. *s.* [Lat.] Person who writes what another dictates; or copies what has been written by another.

I had not that happy leisure; no *amantulus*, no assistants.—Burton, *Anatomy of Melancholy*, To the Reader, 12.

In so many copies as have been made of the gospel, before printing was known; and considering the many translations of it into several languages, where the idioms are different, and the phrases may be mistaken; together with the natural slips of *amantulus*; it is much more wonderful that there are no more various lections, than that there are so many.—Leslie, *Truth of Christianity*, 52.

The principal design of Bentley's notes is to prove that Milton's native text was vitiated by an infinite variety of licentious interpolations, and factitious readings, which, as he pretends, proceeded from the artifice, the ignorance, or the misapprehension, of an *amantulus*, to whom Milton, being blind, had been compelled to dictate his verses.—T. Warburton, *Preface to Milton's Smaller Poems*.

Dr. Parr, on his return to Hinton, summoned to his aid the present writer, as *amantulus*.—Field, *Life of Dr. Parr*, l. 375.

Amaraous. *s.* Plant so called. See *Shamrock*.

And at their feet the crocus brake like fire,

Violet, *amarous*, and asphodel,

Lotos and lilies. Tennyson, *Enone*.

Amaranth. *s.* [Lat. *amaranthus*; from (?)

Gr. *ἀμαράνθω* = wither.] In *Poetry*

Imaginary flower, supposed never to fade.

Immortal *amaranth*! a flower which once

In paradise, fast by the tree of life,

Began to bloom; but soon, for man's offence,

To heav'n remov'd, where first it grew, there grows,

And flowers aloft, shading the fount of life.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iii. 373.

Amaranthine. *adj.* Relating to amaranth;

consisting of amaranth.

By the streams that ever flow,

By the fragrant winds that blow

Over the Elysian flowers,

By those happy souls that dwell

In yellow meads of Asphodel,

Or *amaranthine* bowers. Pope.

Adieu to ravishing delights,

Heed ruptures and romantic flights;

To Goddesses so heavenly sent,

Expiring shepherds at their feet;

To silver meads and shady bowers,

Dressed up with *amaranthine* flowers. Swift.

Amaritude. *s.* [Lat. *amarus* = bitter.] Bitterness. *Rare*.

What *amaritude* or acrimony is depreended in cholera, it acquires from a commixture of melancholy, or external malign bodies.—Harvey, *Discourses of Consumption*.

Amass. *v. a.*

1. Collect together in one heap or mass.

The rich man is not blamed, as having made use of any unlawful means to *amass* riches, as having thriven by fraud and injustice.—Bishop Atterbury, *Sermons*.

When we would think of infinite space, or duration, we, at first *step*, usually make some very large idea, as perhaps millions of years, or miles, which possibly we double and multiply several times. All that we thus *amass* together in our thought is positive, and the assemblage of a great number of positive ideas of space or duration.—Locke.

2. Add one thing to another: (generally with some share of *reproach*, either of eagerness or indiscrimination).

Such as *amass* all relations, must err in some, and be unbeliever in many.—Sir T. Browne, *Vulgar Errors*.

Do not content yourselves with mere words, lest your improvements only *amass* a heap of unintelligible phrases.—Watts, *Improvement of the Mind*.

The life of Homer has been written, by *amassing* of all the traditions and hints the writers could meet with, in order to tell a story of him to the world.—Pope.

Amass. *s.* Assemblage; accumulation. *Obsolete*.

This pillar is but a medley or *amass* of all the preceding ornaments, making a new kind by stealth.—Sir H. Wotton.

Amassment. *s.* Heap; accumulation; collection. *Rare*.

What is now, is but an *amassment* of imaginary

conceptions, prejudices, ungrounded opinions, and insinuating impostures.—*Glanville, Neoplatonist*.

Amate. *v. a.* [from *mute*.] Accompany; entertain as a companion. *Obsolete.*

A lovely bevy of fair ladies sat,
Court'd of many a jolly paramour,
The which did them in modest view amate,
And each one sought his lady to upgrate.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Amate. *v. a.* [from N.Fr. *amater* = weaken, depress.] Terrify; perplex; discourage; puzzle. *Obsolete.*

But in the porch, that did them sore amate,
A flaming fire ymixt with smould'ring smoke
And stinking sulphure, that with grisly hate
And dreadful horror did all entrance choke,
Enforced them their forward footing to revoke.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

When we are so easily dur'd and amated with every suiphur, it is a certain argument of great defect of inward furniture and worth.—*Malra, Golden Remains*, 13.

Ye bene right hard amated, gracious lord,
And of your ignorance great mervell make,
Whiles cause not well conceived ye mistake.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Amateur. *s.* [Fr.] One who follows a pursuit from his love of it, rather than for the emolument which it brings: (opposed to *professional*).

It must always be, to those who are the greatest amateurs or even professors of revolutions, a matter very hard to prove, that the late French government was so bad, that nothing worse, in the infinite devices of men, could come in its place.—*Burke*.

He had been a very indifferent musical amateur in his better days; and when he fell with his brother, resorted for support to playing a clarionet as dirty as himself in a small Theatre Orchestra.—*Dickens, Little Dorrit*, ch. vi.

This was no had mistake, as it occur'd,
The supplicator being an amateur.

Byron, Don Juan, xvi. 89.

Used adjectivally.

Lord Stuyve was a good scholar and amateur conist. *Thackeray, Vanity Fair*.

Amativeness. *s.* In *Phrenology*. Feeling which determines towards sexual intercourse.

The faculties falling under this genus do not form ideas or procure knowledge; their sole function is to produce a propensity of a certain kind. These faculties are common to the lower animals. Dr. Caldwell has given a summary of the principal reasons for considering the cerebellum to be the organ of *amativeness*.—*Chubb, System of Phrenology*.

Amatorial. *adj.* Relating to love. *Rare.*

Behind mentions eight books of his epigrams, amatorial verses, and poems on philosophical subjects. *T. Warton, History of English Poetry*.

Amatious. *adj.* Relating to love. *Rare.*

This is no mere amatorial novel; but this is a deep and serious verity.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, i. 4.

Amatory. *adj.* Relating to love; causing love.

Though somewhat large, exuberant, and transcendent
When wroth; while pleased, she was as fine a creature
As those who like thines rosy, ripe, and succulent.

Would wish to look on, while they are in a vigour,
She could repay each amatory look you lent.

With interest, and in turn was wait with rigour
To exact of Cupid's balls the full amount.

At sight. *Byron, Don Juan*, ix. 62

Amaurosis. *s.* [Gr.] Unsusceptibility to light from loss of nervous power in the retina.

But light may be freely admitted, and yet no vision ensue. . . The fault is in the nervous matter that should receive and transmit the impression. . . Now persons in this condition are said to have *amaurosis*. The term is from the Greek word *skopos*, which signifies obscure or dark. It expresses various degrees of imperfect vision, from defective nervous function. *Dr. Watson, On the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. xx.

Amaurotic. *adj.* Pertaining to Amaurosis.

Mr. Lawrence's doctrine, that fulness and congestion of the vessels originally lead to the amaurotic affection, may be more correct than the theory which refers the blindnesses simply to weakness.—*Cooper, Surgical Dictionary*, voo, Amaurosis.

Amaze. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *emaler*.]

1. Confound with terror or wonder; perplex.
Yes, I will make many people amazed at thee, and
their kings shall be horribly afraid for thee.—*Becket, xxii. 10.*

2. Confuse with wonder.
That cannot choose but amaze him. If he be not

amazed, he will be mocked; if he be amazed, he will every way be mocked.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 3.

Amaze. *s.* Astonishment; confusion: (either from *fear* or *wonder*). *Obsolete.*

Fairfax, whose name in arms through Europa rings,
And fills all mouths with envy or with praise,

And all her jealous monarchs with amaze.
Milton, Sonnets, 91. 1.

Meantime the Trojan cuts his watery way,
First on his voyage through the curling sea.
Then casting back his eyes with dire amaze,
Sees on the Panick shore the mountain blaze.

Dryden.

Amazedly. *adv.* Confusedly; with amazement; with confusion.

I speak amazedly, and it becomes
My marvel, and my message.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, v. 1.

Come, sisters, cheer we up his spirits.

Id., Macbeth, iv. 1.

Amazedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Amazed; state of being amazed; astonishment; wonder; confusion.

I was by at the opening of the arched, heard the
old shepherd deliver the manner how he found it;
whereupon, after a little amazement, we were all
commanded out of the chamber.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

Amazement. *s.*

1. Such a confused apprehension as does not leave reason its full force; extreme fear; horror.

He answer'd naught at all; but addid new
Fear to his first amazement, staring wide,
With stony eyes, and heartless hollow hue,
Astonish'd stood, as one that had espy'd
Infernal furies, with their chains nut'd.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

But look! amazement on thy mother sits;
O step between her and her fighting soul!
Conceit in weakest ladies strongest works,
Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 4.

With such amazement as weak mothers use,
And frantic gesture, he receives the news.

Waller.

2. Extreme dejection.

He ended, and his words impression left
Of much amazement to the infernal crew,
Distracted and surpris'd with deep dismay
At these sad tidings. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 104.

3. Height of admiration.

Had you, some ages past, this race of glory
Run, with amazement we should read your story;
But living virtue, all achievements past,
Meets envy still to grapple with at last.

Waller.

4. Astonishment; wonder at an unexpected event.

They knew that it was he which sat for ahus at
the beautiful gate of the temple, and they were filled
with wonder and amazement at that which had im-
posed on him. *Id., ib.*

The miracles of our Lord are peculiarly eminent
above the lying wonders of demons, in that they
were not made out of vain ostentation of power, and
to raise unprofitable amazement; but for the real
benefit and advantage of men by feeding the hun-
gry, healing all sorts of diseases, ejecting of devils,
and reviving the dead. *Bulfinch, Sermons*.

Amazing. *part. adj.* Wonderful; astonishing.

It is an amazing thing to see the present desola-
tion of Italy, when one considers what incredible
multitudes it abounded with during the reigns of
the Roman emperors. *Addison*.

The amazing news of Charles at once was spread,
At once the general voice declared
Our gracious prince was dead. *Dryden*.

The success which crowned his machinations was
amazing. *J. H. Jesse, Memoirs of King Richard III.*

Amazingly. *adv.* To a degree that may excite astonishment; wonderfully.

If we arise to the world of spirits, our knowledge
of them must be amazingly imperfect, when there
is not the least grain of sand but has too many dif-
ficulties belonging to it for the wisest philosopher to
answer. *Watts, Logic*.

Amazon. *s.* [Lat. *Amāzon*; Gr. *Ἀμαζόν*.]

Warlike woman; virago.

Stay, stay thy hands, thou art an amazon,

And fightest with the sword. *Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part I*, i. 2.

Far, behold, the Judiths can find no mayor or
municipal, scarcely, in the tomiest belfry, can they
find poor Abbe LeGere the powder distributor.
Him, for want of a better, they suspend there: in
the pale morning light: over the top of all Paris,
which swims in one's falling eyes: a horrible end!
Nay, the rope broke, as French ropes often did; or
else an amazon cut it.—*Curlye, French Revolution*, pt. i. b. vii. ch. v.

Amazon-like. *adj.* [two words, rather than a compound; also a compound in which the first element is a *proper*, rather than a *common*, name; also one which retains the original accent *Amāzon*.] Resembling an Amazon.

His hair, French-like, stares on his frighted head,
One lock, Amazon-like, dishevelled.

Bishop Hall, Satires, iii. 7.

To sit more sure, with either leg astride.

Drammond, Simueta.

Amazónian. *adj.*

1. Warlike: (usually applied to a *virago*).

Mahomet, by right of primogeniture, claimed but
could not have the crown, so strong a faction was
raised by his virago sister, Perin-Onemina, in the
behalf of Ismael the second brother: command was
given to Salamis-Mirza, general of the horse, to re-
taliator his Mahomet's amazónian sister; and ac-
cordingly her head with her long curled hair danc-
ing down was, upon a spear's point, presented to
Mahomet.—*Sir T. Herbert, Travels*, p. 279.

I did not less willingly own my weakness than my
sex, being far from any such amazónian bold-
ness as affects to contend with so many learned
and godly men. *Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Hand*
manuscript, p. 79.

How ill-beseeching is it in thy sex,
To triumph like an amazónian trait!

Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part III, i. 4.

2. Relating to the Amazons.

Those leaves
They gathered broad as a *Amazónian* target.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1110.

Amabages. *s.* [Lat.] Circumlocutory form

of speech. *Rare.*

Calculus led us with amabages,

That is to saime, with double worldis sje,

Such as men clepen a word with two visages.

Chaucer, Troilus and Criseyde, v. 897.

Evident will those secret misdeeds be unto him,
which are privily hid unto others under darké am-
bages and paraboles. *Bale, On the Revolution*, pre-
face, A. vii.

There is a babbling way of speaking, when by many
tedious amabages and long impertinencies men pour
out a sea of words, and scarce one drop of sense or
matter.—*Bishop Hopkins, Exposition of the Lord's*
Prayer, p. 4.

The other cost me so many strains, and traps, and
ambages, to introduce, that I at length resolved to
give it over. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*.

They gave these complex ideas names, that they
might the more easily record and discourse of things
they were daily conversant in, without long am-
bages and circumlocutions; and that the things
they were continually in give and receive informa-
tion about, might be the easier and quicker under-
stood. *Locke*.

It is more probable, that by that knowledge the
nature of ambition, the nature of insatiation, of
nourishment to the thing nourished, the means of
increase and clearing of spirits, the manners of the
depravations which spirits make upon the humours
and solid parts, shall, by amabages of diets, bathings,
mountains, medicines, nations, and the like, prolong
life, or restore some degree of youth or vivacity, than
that it can be done with the use of a few drops or
scruples of a liquor or receipt.—*Bacon*, i. 110.

Ambassade. *s.* Embassy; character or bu-
siness of an ambassador. *Obsolete.*

When you discerned me in my ambassade,

Then I degraded you from being king.

Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part III, iv. 3.

Ambassador. *s.* [Fr. *ambassadeur*; Span.
embaxador.] Representative of a sovereign
power at the court of another.

Give first admittance to the ambassadors.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Off have their black ambassadors appear'd
 Laden with gifts, and fill'd the courts of Zama.

Addison.

Our only diplomatic agent who had the title of
ambassador resided at Constantinople, and was
partly supported by the Turkey Company.—*Muc-
nahy, History of England*, ch. iii. p. 210.

Ambassadress. *s.* Female ambassador.

Well, my ambassadress . . .

Come you to menace war, and lead defiance?

Or does the peaceful olive grace your brow? *Rome*.

Ambassage. *s.* Embassy; business of an
ambassador. *Obsolete.*

He sent ambassage, he'd do more than life.

Milford, for Maudslayi, p. 61.

Maximilian entertained them with dilatory an-
swers; so as the ground part of their ambassage
might well warrant their further stay. *Bayon*.

Ambassy. *s.* Embassy. *Obsolete.*

To menace us with their proud ambassy.

Milford, for Maudslayi, p. 673.

A thousand marks were sent to the Pope as ambassador.

benevolence, which sealed up the drift and purpose of this *ambassy*.—*Proceedings against Garnet*, sign. G. g. iv. h.

Ámber, s. [Fr. *ambre*; Ital. *ambra*; Span. *ambar*; Arab. *ambur*.]

1. Fossil gum-resin.

No interwoven reeds a garland made,
To hide his brows within the vulgar shade;
But popular wreaths around his temples spread,
And tears of *amber* trickled down his head.

Addison.

The spoils of elephants the rosin lay,
And studded *amber* darts a golden ray.

Pope.

2. Ambrasin.

Then grew a wrinkle on fair Venus's brow;
The *amber* sweet of love is turned to gall;
Gloomy was heaven; bright Phœbus did woe,
He could be gay, and would not love at all,
Swearing, no greater mischance could be wrought
Than love united to a jealous thought.

Greene, Poems.

Ámber, adj.

1. Consisting of amber.

With scarfs and fans, and double charge of lavender,
With *amber* lincolets, beads, and all this knavery.
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.
What time the *amber* morn
Forth rushes from beneath a low-lying cloud.

Teague, Ode to Memory.

2. Colour of amber.

You came in a bright dress of shot silk, *amber* and blue.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ii. 83.

Ámber, v. a. Scent with amber.

The wines he ludy, high, and full of spirit,
And *amber'd* all.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Custom of the Country, iii. 1.

Of *ambering* or perfuming in infusion.—*History of the Royal Society*, iv. 100.

Ámber-coloured, adj. Colour of amber.

Sabina Poppin, Nero's wife, wore *amber-coloured* hair; so did all the Roman ladies in an instant; her fashion was theirs.—*Burlin, Anatomy of Melancholy*, To the Reader, p. 37.

His *amber-colour'd* locks in ringlets run.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, 1318.

Ámber-drink, s. Drink of the colour of amber, or resembling amber in colour and transparency.

All your clear *amber-drink* is flat.

Bacon.

Ámber-dropping, part. adj. Dropping amber.

Sah'r, in fair,
Listen where thou art sitting
Under the greenest eave, translucent wave,
In twisted braids of lilac knitting
The loose train of thy *amber-dropping* hair.

Milton, Comus, 362.

Ámber-weeping, part. adj. Having tears like amber.

Not the soft gold, which
Steals from the *amber-weeping* tree,
Makes sorrow half so rich,
As the drops distill'd from thee.

Crashaw, Poems, p. 2.

Ámbergris, s. [?] Kind of adipocere.

Bermudas wall'd with rocks, who does not know
That happy island, where huge lemons grow,
Where shining pearl, coral, and many a pound,
On the rich shore, of *ámbergris* is found.

Waller.

Ámbidexter, s. [Lat.]

1. One who has the equal use of both his hands.

Rodigious, undertaking to give a reason of *ambidexters*, and left-handed men, deliver'd a third opinion.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

2. One equally ready to act on either side in party disputes. Ludicrous.

Thy poor client's gold
Makes thee to be an *ambidexter* bold.
Gamage, Epigrams, Epigram to a Lawyer, E. 71.
The rest are hypocrites, *ambidexters*, outsiders.—*Burlin, Anatomy of Melancholy*, To the Reader, p. 36.
How does Melody like this? I think I have vent her;
Little did she know I was *ambidexter*.

Sheridan, To Swift.

Ámbidextrous, adj. [Lat. root of *ambo* = both, *dexter* (manus) right (hand).]

1. Naturally right-handed; but able to use the left as well as the right hand. See Ambilevous.

Others, not considering *ambidextrous* and left-handed men, do totally submit unto the efficacy of the liver.—*Sir T. Browne*.

2. Double-dealing; practising on both sides. Upon condemn'd he double practices of trimmers, and all else shuffling, and *ambidextrous* dealings.—*Sir E. Hall*.

Ámbient, part. adj. [Lat. *ambiens*, -entis,

'part. of *ambio* = go about, surround.] Surrounding; encompassing; investing.

This which yields or fills

All space, the *ambient* air wide interfu'd.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 88.

The thickness of a plate requisite to produce any colour depends only on the density of the plate, and not on that of the *ambient* medium.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

Around him dance the rosy hours,
And dawning the ground with flow'rs,
With *ambient* sweets perfume the morn.

Keaton, To J. Gower.

Illustrious virtues, who by turns have rose,
With happy lives her empire to sustain,
And with full pow'r assert her *ambient* main.

Prior.

The *ambient* æther is too liquid and empty to impel horizontally with that prodigious celerity.—*Bentley*.

Ámbigu, s. [Fr. *ambigu* = doubtful.] Entertainment consisting, not of regular courses, but of a medley of dishes set on together.

When station'd in your time and servants few,
You'd richly then compose an *ambigu*;
Where first and second course, and your desert,
All in one single table have their part.

King, Art of Cookery.

Ambiguity, s. Doubtfulness of meaning; doubtfulness.

With *ambiguities* they often entangle themselves, not marking what does agree to the word of God in itself, and what in regard of outward accidents.—*Hooker*.

We can clear these *ambiguities*

And know their spring, their head, their true descent.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.

The words are of single signification, without any *ambiguity*; and therefore I shall not trouble you, by striving for an interpretation, where there is no difficulty; or distinction, where there is no difference.—*South*.

Ambiguous, adj. Doubtful; having two meanings.

Applied to statements.

But what have been thy answers, what but dark,
Ambiguous, and with doubtful sense debating.

Milton, Paradise Regain'd, i. 434.

Some expressions in the covenant were *ambiguous*, and were left so, because the persons who framed them were not all of one mind.—*Lord Clarendon*.

Our choice between these meanings must depend on that which is to be assigned to the first name, which is unfortunately both variously written, and, according to each way of writing it, *ambiguous* in sense; and the difference amounts to nothing less than the whole interval between the summit and the base of the social scale.—*Bishop Thirlwall, Civil History of Africa*.

Applied to persons.

Th' *ambiguous* god, who rul'd her lab'ring breast,
In these mysterious words his mind express'd.

Dryden.

Silence at length the gay Antinous broke.
Constrain'd a smile, and thus *ambiguous* spoke.

Pope.

Ambiguously, adv. In an ambiguous manner.

His true meaning, therefore, however darkly and *ambiguously* he sanctifies speaks, must be this.—*Clark, Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God*, p. 27.

Ambilevous, adj. [Lat. root of *ambo* = both, *læva* (manus) = left (hand).]

Naturally left-handed; but able to use the right hand as well as the left. See Ambidextrous. *Obsolete*.

Some are as Galen hath expressed; that is, *ambilevous*, or left-handed on both sides; such as with utility and vigour have not the use of either, who are not gymnastically composed, nor actively use these parts; nor in these there is no right hand; of this constitution are many women and some men.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, p. 180.

Ámbit, s. Compass or circuit of anything; line that encompasses anything.

The task of a wild hair winds about almost into a perfect ring or hoop; only it is a little writhen. In measuring by the *ambit*, it is long or round about a foot and two inches; its basis an inch over.—*Gray, Museum*.

Nevertheless the battle-trial was exceedingly perverted within *ambit* of the ancient kingdom of Burgundy.—*Sir F. Palgrave, History of Normandy and of England*, i. 21.

Ambition, s. [Lat. *ambitio*, -onis; from *ambio* = go about, canvass.]

1. Desire of something higher than the present condition.

Who would think, without having such a mind as

Antiphilus, that so great goodness could not have bound gratefulness? and so high advancement not have satisfied his *ambition*?—*Sir P. Sidney*.

The quick'ning power would lay, and so would rest;

The sense would not be only, but be well:
But wit's *ambition* lengthen to the best,
For it desires in endless bliss to dwell.

Sir J. Davies.

Urge them while their souls
Are capable of this *ambition*;
Lest zeal, now melted by the windy breath
Of soft petitions, pity and remorse,
Cool and congeal again to what it was.

Shakespeare, King John, ii. 2.

2. Pretence, show, affectation: (with off).

There was an *ambition* of wit, and an affectation of gaiety.—*Pope, Preface to his Letters*.

3. Going about with studiousness to obtain praise.

I on the other side
U'd no *ambition* to commend my deeds;
The deists themselves, though mute, spoke loud the deed.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 247.

4. Aim: (in the plural).

There's no motion
That tends to vice in man, but I affirm
It is the woman's part: He it lying, note it,
The woman's; flattering, here's deceiving, here's;
Ambitions, covetings, change of prices, disdain,
Nice longings, standers, mutability,
All faults that may be nam'd.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, ii. 5.

Ambition, v. a. Seek ambitiously. Rare.

They wrought their fates by nobler ends, by *ambition* higher honours.—*Moral State of England*, p. 16; 1670.

He *ambitioned* to be a minister of state, and because he had some talents which no men in the administration possessed, he thought himself capable of filling the first employments in the government.—*Dr. King, Anecdotes*, p. 88. (Orl MS.)

This nobleman [Lord Chesterfield] however, failed to attain that place among the most eminent statesmen of his country, which he *ambitioned*, rather from the force of adverse circumstances, and from important results arising from errors and omissions, in themselves trivial, than from any inferiority of talent.—*Wingrove Cooke, History of Parli*, ii. 160.

Ambitious, adj.

1. Seized or touched with ambition; desirous.

We seen *ambitious* God's whole work t' undo.

Dorne.

The neighbouring monarchs by thy beauty led,
Content in crowds, *ambitious* of thy bed;
The world is at thy choice, except but one,
Except but him thou canst not choose alone.

Dryden.

You have been pleased not to suffer an old man to be discontented out of the world, for want of that protection, of which he had been so long *ambitious*.

Id.

Trajan, a prince *ambitious* of glory, descended to the mountains of the Tigris and Euphrates, and went upon the ocean, where, seeing a vessel trailing to the Indies, he had thoughts of outdoing Alexander.—*Archeoloe, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

2. Aspiring.

I have seen
Th' *ambitious* ocean swell and rage, and foam,
To be exalted with the threatening clouds.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, i. 3.

Ambitiously, adv. In an ambitious manner.

With such glad hearts did our despairing men
Salute th' appearance of the prince's fleet;
And each *ambitiously* would claim the ken,
That with first eyes did distant safely met.

Dryden.

Here Flecknoe, as a place to fame well known,
Ambitiously design'd his Sh—'s throne.

Id.

Ámbulo, v. n. [Fr. *ambler*; Lat. *ambulo* = walk.]

1. Move upon an amble.

It is good, on some occasions, to enjoy as much of the present, as will not endanger our futurity; and to provide ourselves of the virtuous's saddle, which will be sure to *amble* when the world is upon the hardest trot.—*Dryden*.

Who *ambles* time withal?—A rich man that hath not the gout; for he lives merrily, because he feels no pain; knowing no burthen of heavy tedious penury: him time *ambles* withal.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, iii. 2.

2. Move with submission, and by direction: (as a horse that *ambles*, uses a gait not natural).

A laughing, toying, wheedling, whimpering abe,
Shall make him *amble* on a groom's message,
And take the distaff with a hand so patient,
As ere did Hercules.

Burns, Jane Shore.

Amble. s. Pace or movement in which the horse moves both the legs of one side at the same time.

His stride was all dapple grey,
It goth an amble in the way.

Chaucer, Rime of Sir Topas.
Such as have translated leaping out of the old hackney-pace to a fine easy amble.—*H. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.*

Amble. s. Horse that has been taught to amble.

A trotting horse is fit for a coach, but not for a lady's saddle; and an amble is proper for a lady's saddle, but not for a coach.—*Hawth, Letters, l. v. 37.*

Ambling, part. adj. Moving in the way suggested by Amble; exhibiting affectation in movement.

Sometimes a troop of damselfs glad,
An amble on an ambling pad,

Sometimes a curst shrewd-lad,
Or long-lim'd jester in crimson clad,

Goes by to lower'd Camelot.

Tennyson, The Lady of Shalott.
I am rudely stamp'd, and want love's majesty,
To strut before a wanton ambling nymph.

Shakespeare, Richard III., l. i. 1.

Ambo. s. [Lat.] Reading-desk, or pulpit.

Rare.

Between the *ambristories* and the faithful stout
The ambo or reading-desk.—*Sir G. Wheeler, Account of the Churches of the primitive Christians, p. 70.*

The principal use of this ambo was, to read the scriptures to the people, especially the epistles and gospels. They read the gospel there yet, and not at the altar.—*Ibid., p. 78.*

Clement preached in the ambo or pulpit.—*Ibid., p. 97.*

Plural ambonas.

The admirers of antiquity have been beating their brains about their ambonas.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England, l. i.*

Ambrose. s. Same as Ambrosia. *Rare.*

At first ambrose it self was not sweeter,
At last black hellbore was not so bitter.

Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy, iii. 2.

Ambrosia. s. [Gr. *ἄμβροσις*.] Imaginary food of the heathen gods.

His dewy labours
Distill'd ambrosia.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 57.*

It is no flaming lustre made of light,
No sweet consent, or well-tim'd harmony;

Ambrosia for to feast the appetite,
Or flowery odour mix'd with spicery.

G. Fletcher, Christian Tragedy, ii. 41.

Ambrosiac. adj. Same as Ambrosial.

Here is beauty for the eye;
For the ear sweet melody;

Ambrosiac odours for the smell.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, l. i.

Ambrosial. adj. Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia.

This while God speaks, ambrosial fragrance fill'd
All heaven, and in the blessed spirits elect
Sense of new joy ineffable diffus'd.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 135.

Thou too (O heavens!) mayest become a Political
Power; and with the shakings of thy hoar hair war
shake principalities and dynasties, like a very dove
with his ambrosial curls.—*Carlyle, French Revolution, pt. i. l. iii. ch. i.*

And one good action in the midst of crimes
Is 'quite refreshing' in the affected phrase

Of those ambrosial Pharsaic times.

With all their pretty milk-and-water ways.
Byron, Don Juan, viii. 90.

Where Claribel low-lieth
The laces pause and die,
Letting the rose-leaves fall:
But the solemn oak-tree sibieth,
Thick-leaved, ambrosial,
With an ancient melody
Of an inward agony.

Where Claribel low-lieth.
Tennyson, Claribel.

Ambrosially. adv. In an ambrosial manner.

He smiled, and opening out his milk-white palm
Disclosed a fruit of pure Hesperian gold,
That smelt ambrosially.

Tennyson, Ruine.

Ambrosian. adj. Same as Ambrosial.

Your looks, your smiles, and thoughts that meet
Ambrosian hands and silver feet,
Do promise you will do't.

B. Jonson, Masques, Chorus of Sea-gods.

I'll lay my breast upon a silver stream,
And swim unto Elysium's holy lake;
There in ambrosian tears I'll write a theme
Of all the woeful sighs my sorrow yields.

Song in the Seven Charapions of Christendom.

Ambrosie. s. Real or metaphorical term for the milk of the coco-nut. *Rare.*

The coco, another excellent fruit,—wherein we find better than the outside promised; yielding a

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quart of ambrosie, coloured like new white whey, but far more aromatick tasted.—*Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 23.*

Ambry. s. See Aumbry.

Ambro-ace. s. See Ames-ace.

Ambulancie. s. and adj. [Fr.]

1. Place for walking; used as a place for walking.

Halls for the reading of laws, innage rooms, residences for the priesthood, ambulaunce halls and rest houses when on their journis, were built in every district, and rocks were hollowed into temples; one of which, at Polhaurum, remains to the present day with its images of Buddha; 'one in a sitting and another in a lying posture,' almost as described in the Mahawansa.—*Sir J. E. Tennant, Ceylon, pt. iii. l. x.*

2. Carriage for conveying the sick and wounded.

Should he like to lie down, he has a long and comfortable couch, comfortable in so far as the pace of a mule is easier than the jolt of an ambulance, and he is not crowded with others like hens in a coop.—These mules can travel where ambulances cannot stir.—*W. H. Russell, The Crimean War, Jan. 11.*

Ambulant. adj. [Lat. *ambulan-, antis*, part. of *ambulo* = walk.] *Rare.*

1. Ambling.

On fair ambulante horse they sit.
Gower, Confessio Amantis, iv.

2. Travelling about; walking.

A knight dormant, ambulant, combatant!—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, iv. 8.*

Ambulation. s. Act of walking. *Rare.*

From the occult and invisible motion of the muscles in station, proceed more offensive hostilities than from ambulation.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Ambulative. adj. With a tendency to walk; with a habit of, or aptitude for, walking. *Rare.*

Lupinus boiled in that strong leich which leathers do use, and some wormwood, cutorie, and laie salt added thereto, staith the running and spreading of emserene, and those parts that are deprived of their nourishment and begin to mortifie, and staith the ambulatorie nature of running and spreading ulcers, being applied thereto very hot with stripes of cloth or tow.—*Ch. Card, Herbal. (Ord MS.)*

Ambulatory. adj.

1. Endowed with the power or faculty of walking.

The gradient, or ambulatory, are such as require some leasis, or bottom, to uphold them in their motions: such were those self-moving statues, which, unless violently detained, would of themselves run away.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

2. Happening during a passage or walk. *Rare.*

He was sent to conduct hither the princess of whom his majesty had an ambulatory view in his travels.—*Sir H. Walton.*

He answered that he would consult with him of it, in confession, walking; and so accordingly, in an ambulatory confession, he at large discours'd with him of the whole plot of the powerful treason.—*Proceedings against Garnet, &c. sign. 8. 2.*

3. Movable: (as an ambulatory court; a court which removes from place to place for the exercise of its jurisdiction).

His council of state went ambulatory always with him.—*Hornell, Letters, l. 2. 2.*

All the inhabitants of Arabia the desert are in continual fear of being buried in huge heaps of sand, and therefore dwell in tents and ambulatory houses.—*J. Henry Taylor, Rule and Records of Holy Dying, iv. 1.*

Religion was established, and the cleaving ambulatory terminals fixed into a standing temple.—*South, Sermons, vii. 28.*

Ambulatory. s. Place in fortifications, temples, &c. for walking; gallery.

Parvis is mentioned as a court or portico before the church of Notre Dame at Paris, in John de Meun's part of the Roman de la Rose. The word is supposed to be contracted from Paradise. This perhaps signified an ambulatory. Many of our old religious houses had a place called Paradise.—*T. Warburton, History of English Poetry, l. 433.*

The greater length of the building, with its successive aisles and ambulatories and chapels, as so admirably adapted for processional services, would greatly promote their introduction and use.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity, l. xiv. ch. ii.*

Ambuscade. s. [Fr. *ambuscade*.] Ambush.

When I behold a fashionable table set out, I fancy that poats, fevers, and lethargies, with innumerable distempers, lie in ambush among the dishes.—*Addison.*

Ambuscado. s. [Span.] Same as Ambuscade. *Rhetorical.*

Sometimes she driveth o'er a soldier's neck,
And then he dreams of cutting foreign throats,
Of branches, ambuscades, Spanish blades,
Of healths five fathom deep.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, l. 4.

Ambuscadoed. adj. Posted in ambush.

By the way, at Rudege Mahal, he was with such fury assaulted by Elrahimien (by this time encouraged and here ambuscado'd with six thousand horse), that little wanted of putting him to the rout.—*Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 85.*

Ambush. s.

1. Post where soldiers or assassins are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy.

The residue retired deceitfully towards the place of their ambush, whence issued more. Then the Earl maintained the fight. But the enemy, intending to draw the English further into their ambush, turned away at an easy pace.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

2. Act of surprising another by lying in wait, or lodging in a secret post.

Now shall we need,
With dangerous expedition, to invade
Heav'n's, whose high walls fear no assault or siege,
Or ambush from the deep.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 341.

3. Snares.

For you, my noble lord of Lancaster,
Once did I lay an ambush for your life.

Shakespeare, Richard II. l. i.

Ambush. v. a. [N.Fr. *embuscher* = betake oneself to a wood, in order to lie in wait for anything.] Place in ambush. *Rare.*

This success persuaded them to hunt the enemy in the woods; where, whilst they were too carelessly running, suspecting little danger, the sultan Turk having ambushed a thousand horse in those mountain passages, charged the Persians.—*Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 231.*

Ambushed. part. adj. In ambush.

Thick as the shades, there issue swarming bands
Of ambushed men, whom by their arms and dress,
To be Thasallian enemies I guess.

Dryden, Indian Emperor.

This singular creature contrives to execute a cruel nithal, and here every ant, which curiosity tempts to descend, is ruthlessly seized and devoured by its ambushed inhabitant.—*Sir J. E. Tennant, Ceylon, pt. ii. ch. vi.*

Ambushment. s. Ambush. *Obsolete.*

Like us a wily fox, that having spied
Where on a sunny bank the lambs do play,
Full closely creeping by the hinder side,
Lies in ambushment of his lupid prey.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Jerodan caused an ambushment to come about behind them.—*2 Chronicles, xiii. 13.*

The Lord set ambushments against the children of Ammon, Moab, and Seir, which were come against Judah; and they were smitten.—*Ibid., xx. 22.*

Some danger of ambushments in that thick wood, being seventy miles broad.—*Sir T. Herbert, Travels, l. 77.*

All the ambushments of false promises, and ensnaring allurement, are against the law of these men. Bishop Hopper, Works, p. 670.

Amel. s. [Fr. *email*.] Enamel. *Rare, obsolete.*

The materials of glass melted with calcined tin, compose an undimaphuous body. This white *amel* is the basis of all these fine concretes that goldsmiths and artificers employ in the curious art of enamelling.—*Boyle, On Colours.*

Ameliorate. v. a. [L. Lat. *amelioratus* = made better; from *melior* = better.] Improve.

His humanity must exult at the probability of their lot being so much ameliorated.—*Steinburne, Travels through Spain, let. 30.*

In every experimental science there is a tendency towards perfection. In every human being there is a wish to ameliorate his own condition. These two principles have often sufficed, even when counteracted by great public calamities and by bad institutions, to carry civilisation rapidly forward.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. iii.*

Amelioration. s. Improvement.

The class of proprietors contributes to the annual produce by the expense which they may occasionally lay out upon the improvement of the land, upon the buildings, drains, enclosures, and other ameliorations; which they may either make or maintain upon it.—*A. Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 9.*

The October politician is so full of charity and good-nature, that he supposes, that these very robbers and murderers are themselves in course of amelioration; on what ground I cannot conceive, except on the long practice of the crime, and by its complete success.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

Amén. (for part of speech, see A y, No, Yes, Yea.) [Hebr.] So be it.

One cried, God bless us! and, *Amen!* the other,
As they had seen me with these hangman's hands,
Listening their fear. I could not say *Amen*,
When they did say God bless us.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 2.

Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, from ever-
lasting and to everlasting, *Amen*, and *Amen!*—
Psalm, xli. 13.

Justin Martyr is the first of the fathers who speaks
of the use of this response. In speaking of the
sacrament, he says that, at the close of the bene-
diction and prayer, all the assembly respond *Amen*.
Book, Church Dictionary, in voce.

Amén. s. Truth; a title of Christ.

These things saith the *Amen*, the faithful and true
witness, the beginning of the creation of God.—*Re-
velation, iii. 14.*

Amenable. adj. [Fr. *amenable*=capable of
being managed or regulated.] Respon-
sible; subject to, or liable to, account.

Again, because the inferior sort were less and
poor, and not *amenable* to the law, he provided, by
another act, that five of the best and eldest persons
of every sept should bring in all the idle persons of
their surname, to be justified by the law. *Sir J.
Davies, On Ireland.*

As the law stood, neither bishops nor the religious
houses were *amenable* to a royal visitation; they re-
sisted no authority over them, except that of the
Pope; and, only by receiving from the Pope a lea-
tening commission had he enabled himself to commence
his preliminary inquiries. *Froude, History of En-
gland, ii. 2.*

Us too, consecrated of God, *amenable* to no judge
but God, who can be deposed for no crime but abso-
lute apostasy, than him ventured to assail, despising
the words of that true pope St. Peter, 'Fear God!
honour the king!'—*Milman, History of Latin
Christianity, li. vii. ch. iv.*

Ámenage. v. a. Manage. *Obsolete, rare.*

With her whose will razing Furor tames
Must first begin, and well her *amenage*.
Spenser, Enrie Queen, ii. 3. 11.

Ámenance. s. Conduct; behaviour; mien.
Obsolete.

For he is fit to use in all essays,
Whether for arms and warlike *amenance*,
Or else for wise and civil governance. *Spenser.*

Will lend him so far space,
Th' encounter, by his arms and *amenance*,
When under him he saw his Libyan steed to prance.
Id.

Aménd. v. a. [Fr. *amender*.] Correct;
change anything that is wrong to some-
thing better; chastise.

Look, what is done cannot be now *amended*.
Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 3.

If any thing had been done or attempted against
them, it should be redressed and *amended*.—*Bishop
Leath, Life of William of Wykeham.*

a. In Morals. Reform the conduct, or leave
wickedness.

Amend your ways and your doings, and I will
cause you to dwell in this place. *Jeremiah, vii. 3.*

b. In Criticism. Improve reading of a text.

Much more was to be done before Shakespeare
could be restored to himself; such as *amending*
the corrupted text, &c.—*Bishop Warburton, Preface to
Shakespeare.*

Aménd. v. n. Grow better; (improve,
suggests that the thing was *well* before;)
amend, that it was originally *faulty*).

As my fortune either *amends* or impairs, I may
declare it unto you. *Sir P. Sidney.*

At his touch,
Such sanctity hath heaven given his hand,
They presently *amend*. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.*

Aménde. s. [Fr.] Correction; apology.

She was condemned to make the *amende* hono-
rable, that is, to confess her delinquency, at the end
of a public religious procession, with a lighted ta-
per in her hand, and to be imprisoned during the
pleasure of the King of France.—*Anna Strickland,
Lives of the Queens of England, Henrietta Maria.*

Améndful. adj. Full of improvement. *Rare.*

Fairly such rigorous your *améndful* hand!
Donnart and Fletcher, Bloody Brother, iii. 1.
When your ears are free to take in
Your most *améndful* and unmatched fortunes,
I'll make you drown a hundred helpless deans
In *am* of one life poured into your bosom. *Id.*

Aménding. verbal abs. Act of correcting.

All ingenious conceivings or *améndings* of what is
originally or casually amiss.—*Jeremy Taylor, Arti-
ficial Happiness, p. 163.*

The *aménding* and *amendment* comforted me.—
*Thy. Andromeda, p. 22. Preface to Wycliffe's Bible,
Oxford, 1850.*

Améndment. s.

1. Change for the better.

Before it was presented on the stage, some things
in it have passed your approbation and *améndment*.
—*Dryden.*

Man is always mending and altering his works;
but nature observes the same tenour, because her
works are so perfect, that there is no place for
améndments; nothing that can be reprehended.—
*Rog. Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the
Creation.*

There are many natural defects in the understand-
ing, capable of *améndment*, which are overlooked
and wholly neglected. *Locke.*

2. Reformation of life.

Our Lord and Saviour was of opinion, that they
which would not be drawn to *améndment* of life, by
the testimony which Moses and the prophets have
given, concerning the miseries that follow sinners
after death, were not likely to be persuaded by other
means, although God from the dead should have
raised them up preachers. *Hooker.*

Behold! famine and plague, tribulation and an-
guish, are sent as scourges for *améndment*. *2 Esdras,
xvi. 10.*

Though a serious purpose of *améndment*, and true
acts of contrition, before the habit, may be accepted
by God; yet there is no sure judgment whether
this purpose be serious, or these acts true acts of
contrition.—*Hannunt, Practical Calvinism.*

3. Recovery of health.

Your honour's players, hearing your *amendment*,
Are come to play a pleasant comedy.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, induct. 2.

4. Repair.

The *Aménants*' ship was the same when it returned
home as it was when it went out, though in that
long voyage it had successive *améndments*, and
several come back with only its former materials.—
*Sir Matthew Hale, History of the Common Law of
England, p. 50.*

5. Modification of a bill in Parliament.

The House resolved itself into a Committee. The
great question was instantly raised: What provision
should be made for the defence of the realm? It
was naturally expected that the confidential advisers
of the crown would propose something. As they re-
mained silent, Harley took the lead which properly
belonged to them, and moved that the army should
not exceed seven thousand men. Sir Charles Sedley
suggested ten thousand. Vernon, who was present,
was of opinion that this number would have been
carried if it had been proposed by one who was
known to speak on behalf of the King. But few
members cared to support an *amendment* which was
certain to be less pleasing to their constituents, and
did not appear to be more pleasing to the Court than
the original motion. Harley's resolution . . .
Committee. On the motion it was reported and
approved. The House also resolved that all the ser-
vants of the crown who were to be retained should be
natural born English subjects. Other votes were
carried without a single division either in the Com-
mittee or when the matter was on the table.—*Mac-
cubbin, History of England, ch. xiv.*

Aménds. s. [this is a true plural in form,
whatever it may be in meaning, the s being
no part of the root: see *Amende*.] Re-
compense; compensation; atonement.

Of the *aménds* recovered, little or nothing returns
to those that had suffered the wrong, but commonly
all runs into the prince's coffers.—*Sir W. Raleigh,
Essays.*

There I prisoner clink'd, scarce freely draw
The air inspir'd; also, close and damp.
I twolose some draught; but here I feel *aménds*.
The breath of heav'n fresh bloweth, pure and sweet,
With day-spring born; here love me to respire.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 7.

Some little hopes I have yet remaining, that I may
make the world some part of *aménds* for many ill
plays, by an heroic poem.—*Dryden.*

Aménité. s. [Fr. *aménité*; Lat. *aménitas*.]

1. Pleasantness; pleasuringness.

If the situation of Babylon was such at first, as in
the days of Herodotus, it was a seat of *aménité* and
pleasure.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Paradise for *aménité* and delight.—*Bishop Ri-
chardson, Choice Observations upon the Old Testa-
ment, p. 311: 1652.*

The *aménité* of the story, how grateful and agree-
able it is to flesh and blood.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery
of Godliness, b. iv. ch. ii.*

In Addison we discern the *aménité* and ideal grace
of Raphael. *Drake, Essays, i. 20.*
The sweetness, temperature, and *aménité* of the
eye.—*Time's Slave House, p. 70: 1619.*

We need the less wonder, that some of the ancient
Grecians should so much extol dancing, deriving it
not only from the *aménité* and softness of the
warm and supple blood; but deducing it from
heaven itself.—*Zellbach, Recolles, cent. ii. lxx.
(Ord MS.)*

2. Evenness; suavity: (applied to temper or
disposition).

Difficult, indeed, it is to imagine that at the same
historic period lived Frederick II. and Louis IX.
Louis was a monk upon the throne, but a monk
with none of the harshness, heterogeneity, or pride of
monks. He was a frank playfulness, or *aménité*
at least of manner, which Henry IV. never sur-
mised, and a blameworthiness hardly ever before,
till very recent times never after, seen on the throne
of France.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity,
b. xi. ch. i.*

To this rare and important knowledge he added
a sweetness and an *aménité* of temper which ex-
ported the praises even of his political opponents.—
*Huckle, History of Civilization in England, vol. i. ch.
vii.*

Améntaceous. adj. [Lat. *amentum*=thong,
catkin.] In Botany. Bearing, or consist-
ing, of catkins.

The pine tree hath *amentaceous* flowers or cat-
kins.—*Milner.*

Améree. v. a. [Fr. *amercier*.] Inflict forfeit;
mulet; fine.

In like manner as to fines, care is taken that they
shall not be exorbitant. Where the party is to be
améree, though he be at misericordia domini regis,
yet the *amercement* must be affirmed by the jury.—
*Bishop Ellyn, Tracts on Liberty, spiritual and tem-
poral, ii. 33.*

Where every one that misseeth then her make,
Shall be by him *améree* with pittance due. *Spenser.*

But I'll *amerce* you with so strong a fine
That you shall all repeat the loss of mine.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 1.

All the suitors were considerably *améree*; yet
this proved but an ineffectual remedy for those
mischiefs.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Any clerk who shall presume to violate the inter-
dict is to be *améree* by the loss of his benefices and
his order. *Milman, History of Latin Christianity,
b. ix. ch. iv.*

Sometimes with *in* before the fine.

They shall *amerce* him in an hundred shekels of
silver, and give them unto the father of the himself,
because he hath brought up an evil name upon a
virgin of Israel. *Isaiah, lxxviii. 19.*

In low Latin 'pout in misericordia' was thus to be
pleaded at the mercy of the court: 'Étre mis à mi-
sericorde' or 'Étre amercie' to be *améree*, and 'mis-
ericordia' was used for any arbitrary exaction. When
a party was thus placed at the mercy of the court it
was the business of the 'advocary' appointed for
that purpose to pay the amount of the *amercement*.
—*Widdow, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Amérecable. adj. Liable to *amercement*.
Rare.

If the killing be out of any *Am*, the hundred is
amérecable for the escape.—*Sir M. Hale, Historia
Placitorum Corone, xi. 10.*

Amérement. s.

1. In Law. Pecuniary punishment of an
offender, who stands at the mercy of the
king, or other lord in his court.

All *améments* and fines that shall be imposed
upon them shall come unto themselves.—*Spenser,
Law of the State of Ireland.*

2. Punishment or loss in general.

Chrysostom, Jerome, and Austin, when Erasmus
and others, in their notes on the New Testament,
have cited, to interpret that cutting off which
St. Paul wished to them who had brought back the
Gallatians to circumcision, no less than the *amé-
ment* of their whole virility. *Milton, Treatise of
Civil Power in Ecclesiastical Causes.*

Amérialment. s. In Law. Same as *Amérec-
ment* in the judicial sense.

We have divers judgments, that in behalf of the
kingly common law, without special authority,
distress may be taken, as for an *amérialment* in the
sheriff's force or levy, or for parliament-knights
fines.—*Selden, On Drayton's Palatine, xvi.*

King Edw. III. gave to Adam de Orleton, Bishop
of Winchester, all *amérialments*, forfeitures, &c.,
which belonged to him de anno, die, et festo.—*Arch-
æologia, Antiquities of Berkshire, ii. 426.*

Ames-ace, or Ambs-ace. s. [N.Fr. *ambez-
atz*; from Lat. *ambo asses*.] Two asses:
(the lowest cast on the dice).

I had rather be in this choice than throw *am-
bes* for my life.—*Shakespeare, All's well that ends
well, ii. 3.*

But then my study was to eke the die,
And dextrously to throw the lucky side:
To shun *ambs-ace*, that swept my shakers away;
And watch the box, for fear they should convey
False bones, and put upon me in the play. *Dryden.*

This will be yet clearer, by considering his own
instance of casting *ambs ace*, though it partake more
of contingency than of freedom. Supposing the
position of the party's hand who did throw the die,
supposing the figure of the table, and of the dice
themselves, supposing the measure of force applied,
and supposing all other things which did concur to
the production of that cast, to be the very same

they were, there is no doubt that in this case the cast is necessary.—*Bishop Bramhall, Against Hobbes.*

Amethodist. s. Physician who does not practise by theory; quack. *Obsolete.*

But what talk I of the wrong and cross courses of such physicians' practice, since it cannot be looked for that these empirical *amethodists* should understand the order of art, or the art of order?—*W. Hill-lock, Manners of the English*, p. 58.

Amethyst. s. [Lat. *amethystus*; Gr. *quartz*.] Precious stone so-called.

What curious legends belong to the explanation of the 'sardonic' or 'Sardinian' laugh; a laugh caused, as it was supposed, by a plant in Sardinia, which they who ate died laughing; to the *amethyst*, external, as the word implies, a preventive or antidote to drunkenness; and to other words not a few employed by us still.—*Trench, On the Study of Words.*

Amethystine. adj. Resembling an amethyst. A kind of *amethystine* flint and composed of crystals or grains, but one entire massy stone.—*Greece.*

Amiable. adj. [Fr. *amiable*.] Lovely; pleasing; friendly; with a show of affection.

O powerful Love! which Heaven or Nature Writ in the heart of every creature!

Whose *amiable* violence,

And pleasing rapture of the sense, Hath him all things to that end, Which we desire not understood. —*Sir R. Breakspear, Foundation of Pastor Fido*, p. 40. That which is good in the actions of men doth not only delight as profitable, but as *amiable* also.—*Hobbes.*

Every part of the house affords so *amiable* a prospect, as makes the eye and smell content which shall satisfy senses of variety.—*Sir T. Herbert, Travels*, p. 185.

Terminus interprets the same for any *amiable* flowers of a pleasant and delightful odour.—*Sir T. Herbert, Vulgar Errors*, vii. 7.

I think God, her death was as easy as her life was innocent, and as it cost her not a groan or even a sigh, there is yet upon her countenance such an expression of tranquillity, nay, almost of pleasure, that it is even *amiable* to behold it. —*Pope, On the Death of his Mother*, June, 1733. (Ord MS.)

In the fullness of his meridian glory he [Bishop Warburton] was carried by my Lord Hardwicke and Lord Mansfield; and his setting-himself was viewed with nobler feelings than those of mere foreiveness, by the *amiable* and venerable Dr. Lenthall. —*Dr. Parr, Letter to a Warburtonian.*

Lay *amiable* siege to the honesty of this Poet's wife; use your art of wooing.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

They assured him of all *amiable* mase.—*Lord Herbert of Chesham, History of Henry VIII.*, p. 21.

Amiability. s. Attribute suggested by amiable; loveliness; power of raising love.

Amiability is the object of love.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 17.

Did you ever see any man flattered and gratified out of his sin by the increase and *amiability* of his temptations? —*Amos, Ser.*

As soon as the natural vanity and *amiability* of the young man wears off, they have nothing left to commend them, but lie by among the lumber and refuse of the species.—*Addison.*

Amiably. adv.

1. In an amiable manner; in such a manner as to excite love

In the history of Legion, the parable of the ungrateful and cruel husbandman, and the narrative of the glorious transfiguration, and in all the other parallel discourses and jewels, they are *amiably* personations, vigorous, and bright.—*Blackwell, Several Classics*, i. 380.

2. Pleasingly. *Obsolete.*

The palaces rise so *amiably*, and the mosques and humbly with their cerise and tiles and gilded eaves.—*Sir T. Herbert, Travels*, p. 129.

Amicable. adj. [Lat. *amicabilis*; from *amicus*—friend.] Friendly; kind.

O grace serene! oh virtue heavenly fair, Divine oblivion of low-thoughted care! Fresh blooming hope, my daughter of the sky! And faith, our early immortality! Enter each mild, each *amicable* guest; Receive and wrap me in eternal rest.

As to his [John Scott's] piety toward G. d., his social virtues were those for which we shall be most sensible of our loss in him, for his kindness and humanity, and *amicable* disposition, and affability and pleasantness of temper.—*A. Wood, Athenæ Oxoniensis*, ii. 921. (Ord MS.)

Amicably. adv. In an amicable manner; in a friendly way; with goodwill and concord.

Through the dun mist, in blooming beauty fresh, Two lovely youths, that *amicably* walkt O'er verdant meads, and pleas'd, perhaps, revolv'd Anna's late conquests.

J. Phillips.

I found my subjects *amicably* join To lessen their defects, by citing mine. Prior. In Holland itself, where it is pretended that the variety of sects live so *amicably* together, it is notorious how a turbulent party, joining with the Arminians, did attempt to destroy the republic.—*Swift, Sentiments of a Church of England Man.*

Amical. adj. Friendly. *Rare.*

An *amical* call to repentance and the practical belief of the Gospel. By W. Watson, M.A., 1801. —*A. Wood, Athenæ Oxoniensis*, ii.

Amice. s. [Lat. *amiceum*; from *amicus*—clothe.] First, or undermost, part of a priest's habit.

Thus pass'd the night so foul, till morning fair Came forth with pilgrim steps in *amice* grey.

Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 425.

On some a priest, succinct in *amice* white,

surrounded by; amongst.

And my flock with woe my voice I fear, And, but bewitch'd, who to his flock would mean?

Sir P. Sidney.

So hills *amid* the air encounter'd hills, Hur'd to and fro, with jactulation dire.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 661.

What tho' no real voice nor sound *Amid* the radiant orb be found?

In reason's ear they all rejoice, And inter forth a glorious voice, For ever shining as they shine.

'The hand that made us is divine.' —*Addison.*

Amata's breast the fury thus invades, And fires with rage *amid* the skyman shades.

Dryden.

Amidst. adv. Same as Amid.

Of each tree in the garden we may eat; But of the fruit of this fair tree *amidst* The garden, God hath said, ye shall not eat.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 679.

The two ports, the Iæno, and Bonnetelli's statue of the great duke, *amidst* the four slaves, chained to his pedestal, are very noble sights.—*Addison.*

What have I done, to make that wealthy swim?

The bear *amidst* my crysals streams I bring, And southern winds to blast my flow'ry spring.

Deplan.

Amis. s. [from A.S. *on misse*—in error.]

1. Faultily.

For that which thou hast sworn to do *amis*, Is not *amis* when it is truly done.

Shakespeare, King John, iii. 1.

We hope therefore to reform ourselves, if at any time we have done *amis*, is not to sever ourselves from the church we were of before.—*Hobbes.*

O ye powers that search

The heart of man, and weigh his inmost thoughts, If I have done *amis*, impute it not.

Addison.

So please you, a cast at Van den Bosch were not *amis*, methinks.—*H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde*, Part I. ii. 1.

2. In an ill sense; with a wrong interpretation.

She sigh'd withal, they constru'd all *amis*, And thought she wish'd to kill who long'd to kiss.

Fairfax.

In the following extracts the construction approaches that of the adjective. Still, we cannot use *amis* as an actual adjective, and say, an *amis* spelling, an *amis* blow, for a *faulty* spelling, or a *blow* dealt *amis*.

Examples have not generally the force of laws, 'I should not keep, but of a

per whose case is the like.—*Hobbes.*

Every people, nation and language, which speak any thing *amis* against the God of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, shall be cut in pieces, and their houses shall be made a dunghill; because there is no other God that can deliver after this sort.—*Daniel*, iii. 29.

Methinks, though a man had all science, and all principles, yet it might not be *amis* to have some conscience.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Thou wilt of life, whose streams were purple blood

That flow'd here to cleanse the soul *amis* Of sinful man.

Fairfax, Translation of Tasso, iii. 8.

I built a wall, and when the masons plaid the knives, nothing delighted me so much as to stand by, while my servants threw down what was *amis*.

Swift.

Amis. s. [perhaps the *a* here represents an A.S. *ge*, as in Ywisse; possibly, too, a derivative of the Latin *amissum*—thing lost.] Culpability; fault. *Obsolete.*

To my sick soul, as sin's true nature is, Each toy seems prodigal to some great *amis*.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, iv. 5.

Pale be my looks, to witness my *amis*.

Idly, Woman in the Moon.

Amisson. s. [Lat. *amissus*, part. of *amitto*—to lose.] Loss. *Obsolete.*

To any members of the Church, the removing of the candidness from them may be their *amisson* of their church-membership.—*Dr. H. More, Seven Churches*, ch. iii.

Amitt. r. a. [Lat. *amitto*.] Lose. *Rare.*

Ice is water generated by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquir'd no new form, but rather a consistence or determination of its delinquency, and *amitteth* not its essence but rendition of fluidity.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Amity. s. [Fr. *amitie*; from Lat. *amicitia*—friendship.—] This word is common, and is becoming commoner in historical writers.

In many cases it simply means friendship, friendly disposition, between nations. It is probably suggested by the semidiplomatic form *Comity*. Friendship.

The prophet David did think, that the very meeting of two brethren, and their accompanying one another to the house of God, should make the bond of their love insoluble, and tie them in a league of inviolable *amity*.—*Hobbes.*

The monarchy of Great Britain was in league and *amity* with all the world.—*Sir J. Dacier, On Irenæus*.

The old *amity*, and more than the *amity*, something like a close league between the Sultan of Egypt and the Emperor Frederick, now appeared almost in its full maturity.—*H. Meade, History of Latin Christendom*, b. x. ch. iii.

The constitution of Rivers and Grey, on discovering the fatal snare into which they had fallen, may be readily imagined. They did their best, however, to conceal their emotion as together, and apparently in perfect *amity*, the four lords set off on horseback for Stary Stratford. —*J. H. Jesse, Memoirs of King Richard III.*, ch. iii.

A treaty of *amity* was also concluded between the Sultan and the Venetians.—*Sir E. Creasy, History of the Ottoman Turks*, ch. iv.

Ammit. s. Amice.

Their crinings, crossings, crusings, sprinklings, crismings.

Their conjurings, and spells, and exorcisms, Their molty habits, maniples, and stoles, Alas, amants, robes, and chimers, hoods, and cowls.

Oldham, Satire against the Jesuits.

Ammonia. s. [from the Egyptian name of the god Jupiter *Ammon*; as coming from the country in which he was worshipped.] Volatile alkali.

It is probable that Pliny was acquainted with the smell of ammonia, and that the 'volent odour' which he says arose from mixing lime with nitrum was produced by the action of lime on sal ammoniac.—*Percival, Elements of Materia Medica.*

Ammoniac. s. Same as Ammoniacum.

Ammoniac is usually imported from Bombay, but occasionally it comes from the Levant.—*Percival, Elements of Materia Medica.*

Ammoniac. adj. (generally following the substantive.) [from ammonia the alkali.] Same as Ammoniacal.

Ammoniacal. adj. Having the properties of ammoniac.

Human blood calcin'd yields no fixed salt; nor is it a sal *ammoniac*: for that remains immutable after repeated distillations; and distillation destroys the *ammoniacal* quality of animal salts, and turns them alkaline: so that it is a salt neither quite fixed, nor quite volatile, nor quite acid, nor quite alkaline, nor quite *ammoniacal*; but soft and benign, approaching nearest to the nature of sal *ammoniac*. —*Arbuthnot.*

Ammoniacal gas is obtained by heating a mixture of one part powdered sal *ammoniac* and two parts of dry quicklime in a glass retort, and collecting the gas over mercury.—*Percival, Elements of Materia Medica.*

Ammoniacum. s. [Lat.] Gum-resin so called.

The term *ammoniacum* has been applied to two different resins; one the produce of *Ferula tingitana*, the other of *Boreana ammoniacum*. The first is the *ammoniacum* of Hippocrates, Dioscorides, and Pliny; the latter is the commercial *ammoniacum* of the present day.—*Percival, Elements of Materia Medica.*

Ammunition. s. [Fr. *choses à munition*.] Military stores.

They must make themselves defensible against strangers; and must have the assistance of some able military man, and convenient arms and *ammunition* for their defence.—*Baron.*

Stores of artillery and *ammunition* were accumulated, such as even Richelieu, whom the preceding generation had regarded as a worker of prodigies.

would have pronounced fabulous.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

Amnesty. *s.* [Gr. ἀμνηστία.] Act of non-remembrance; oblivion.

Abraham, to procure an everlasting amnesty, and after cessation thereof of all debate between himself and his nephew Lot and their servants, made use of this one argument, as the most prevalent of all other for that end, that they were brethren.—*Bishop Sanderson, Sermons*, p. 472.

I never read of a law enacted to take away the force of all laws, by which a man may safely commit upon the last of June what he would infallibly be hanged for if he committed it on the first of July; by which the greatest criminals may escape, provided they continue long enough in power, to outwit the legislature into an amnesty.—*Swift*.

He had already given his consent to an act by which an amnesty was granted, with few exceptions, to all those who, during the late troubles, had been guilty of political offences.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i.

Amolition. *s.* [Lat. *amolitio*, -onis.] Removal or abolition of anything.] Removal; putting away. *Rare*.

We ought here to consider—*a removal or amolition of that supposal*;—the grounds and reasons of this amolition.—*Bishop St. Ward, Apology for the Mysteries of the Gospel*, pp. 4, 5; 1073.

Amomum. [Lat.] Aromatic plant, from which balsam was prepared by the ancients: (now applied to a genus of Scitamineæ).

Who not by corn or herb his life sustains,
But the sweet essence of amomum drains.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid.

Among. *adv.* [A.S. *gemang*, *among*.] Miscellaneously. *Obsolete*.

For ever when I think *amonge*,
How all is on my self alone;
I sigh, O fable of all fables,
Thou forest as he between two stoles
That would sit, and goth to ground.
Gower, Confessio Amantis, iv.

Among. *prep.* Mingled with; placed with other persons or things on every side.

The voice of God they heard
Now walking in the garden, by soft winds
Brought to their ears, while day declin'd; they
Heard,
And from his presence hid themselves, *among*
The thickest trees, both man and wife.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 97.

There were, *among* the old Roman statues, several of Venus in different postures and habits; as there are many particular figures of her made after the same design.—*Addison*.

When the preposition *follows* its substantive, as it sometimes (more especially in poetry) does, an *adverbial* construction is simulated (see *Before*). In the following line it is not impossible that the sense of *among* may be adverbial:

I've been plucking plants *among*,
Hemlock, henbane, adder's tongue. *B. Jonson*.

Amongst. *prep.* Same as *Among*.

Amongst strawberries sow here and there some lunge-seed: and you shall find the strawberries under those leaves far more large than their fellows.—*Bacon*.

I have then, as you see, observed the failings of many great wits *amongst* the moderns, who have attempted to write an epic poem.—*Dryden*.

Amorâdo. *s.* [Span.] Lover.

Mark Antony was both a courageous soldier and a passionate amorâdo.—*Christian Religion's Appeal to the Bar of Reason*, p. 65. (Ord. MS.)

Amoret. *s.* Same as *Amoretto*. *Rare*.

When *amoret* to more can shine,
And *Stella* owns she's not divine.
Dr. Warton, Poems, p. 109.

Amorétto, or Amourétte. *s.* [Fr.] *Rare*. 1. Amorous woman.

And eke as well by [the] *amoréttes*
In mourning black, as bright brunettes.
Chaucer, Romaunt of the Rose, 4755.

2. Love-knots, or flowers.
For not clad in silks was he,
But all in flours or flour-ties,
I painted all with *amoréttes*. *Ibid.* 892

3. Petty amours; love-tricks; dalliances.
Three amours I have had in my life-time; as for *amoréttes* they are not worth mentioning.—*Walsh, Letters*.

Amorétto. *s.* [Span.] Lover; person enamoured. *Rare*.

The *amorétto* was wont to take his stand at one
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place where sat his mistress.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 47.

Amorévolous. *adj.* [Lat. *amor* = love, *volo* = wish.] Amorously inclined. *Obsolete*.

He would leave it to the Princess to show her cordial and *amorévolous* affection.—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, pt. i. p. 161. (Trench.)

Amorist. *s.* Inamorato; gallant; man professing love. *Obsolete*.

The triple Graces there assist,
Supporting with their bosoms a *amurist*,
And knows that *Tellus*' bosom list,
The chalice of this *amurist*.

The *Amorous Collection of Phillis and Flora*. Aristotle in his *Ethics*, and Tully in his *Tusculan* questions, distinguish betwixt *sparing* the lover, and *spurious*, the *amorist*; as we distinguish betwixt *chirus*, one that is drunk, and *ebriosis*, a drunkard. Because that a lover is one that is indeed false in love; but an *amorist* is one that is inclined to this folly.—*Perraud, Love Melancholy*, p. 139.

Female beauties are as fickle in their faces as their minds: though casualties should spare them, they bring in a necessity of decency; leaving doters upon red and white, perplexed by uncertainty both of the continuance of their mistress's kindness, and her beauty, both which are necessary to the *amorist's* joys and quiet.—*Boyle*.

Amornings. *adv.* In the morning. *Rare*.

Thou and I
Will live so freely in the country, Jacques,
And have such pleasant walks into the woods
Amornings.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Noble Gentlemen, ii. 1.

Amorosa. *s.* [Ital. feminine of *Amoroso*.] Amorous, or enamoured, woman.

I took them from *amorosas*, and violators of the bounds of modesty.—*Sir T. Herbert, Travels*, p. 181.

Amoroso. *s.* [Ital. masculine of *Amoroso*.] Amorous, or enamoured, man.

It is a gibe which an heathen puts upon an *amoroso*, that wastes his whole time in dalliance upon his mistress: viz. That love is an idle man's business.—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 125; 1023.

Amorous. *adj.*

1. In love; enamoured.

The *amorous* master own'd her potent eyes,
Sigh'd when he look'd, and trembled as he drew;
Each flowing line confirm'd his first surprise,
And as the piece advanced the passion grew.
Prior.

With on.

Sure my brother is *amorous* on Hero; and hath withdrawn her father to break with him about it.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

2. Naturally inclined to love; disposed to fondness; fond.

Ames, as soon as they have brought forth their young, keep their eyes fastened on them, and are never weary of admiring their beauty; so *amorous* is nature of whatsoever she produces.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy*.

In his *amorous* eyes
This portrait would be worth a thousand crowns.
H. Taylor, St. Clement's Eve, iv. 2.

3. Relating, or belonging, to love.

I that am not shap'd for sportive tricks,
Nor made to court an *amorous* looking-glass,
I, that am rudely stamp'd,
Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 1.

O! how I long my careless limbs to lay
Under the plantain's shade, and all the day
With *amorous* airs my fancy entertain,
Invoke the muses, and improve my vein! *Waller*.
And, into all things from her air inspir'd
The spirit of love and *amorous* delight.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 476.

Amorously. *adv.* Fondly; lovingly.

When thou wilt swim in that live-bath,
Each fish, which ever chum'd hath,
Will *amorously* to thee swim,
Gladder to catch thee than thou him.
Doune, Poems, p. 38.

She [the wife of Potiphar] looked upon him [Joseph] *amorously*, or rather lasciviously.—*Bishop Patrick, Commentary on Genesis*, ch. xxix.

Amorousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Amorous; fondness; lovingness; love.

All Gynecia's actions were interpreted by Basilus, as proceeding from jealousy of his *amorousness*.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Amórphy. *s.* [Gr. *á* = not, *μορφή* = form.] Departure from established form.

As mankind is now disposed, he receives much greater advantage by being diverted than instructed; his epidemic diseases being fastidiousity, *amórphy*, and ecstacy.—*Steiff, Tale of a Tub*.

Amórt. *adv.* [Fr. *amort*.] As if dead; dejected; depressed; spiritless. *Obsolete*.

How fares my Kate? what, sweeting, all *amort*?
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 2.

Amortization. *s.* Right, or act, of transferring lands to mortmain.

Every one of the religious orders was confirmed by one pope or other; and they made an especial provision for them, after the laws of *amortization* were devised and put in use by princes.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Amortize. *v. a.* *Obsolete*.

1. Alienate lands in mortmain.

This did concern the kingdom to have funds sufficient to maintain an able body out of penury, and to *amortize* part of the lands into the yomairy, or middle part of the people.—*Bacon*.

2. Destroy, or kill.

The great works that men do while they be in good life, be all *amortized* by sin following.—*Chaucer, Parson's Tale*: ed. Tyrwhit.

Amótion. *s.* [Lat. *amotio*, -onis.] Removal. *Obsolete*.

The Universities of England shall need no other punishment than what *amotion* of church-honours and preferments will occasion them.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 91; 1653.

The cause of his *amotion* is twice mentioned by the Oxford antiquary.—*T. Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope*, p. 251.

Amount. *v. n.* [Fr. *amontér*.]

1. Rise to in the accumulative quantity; compose in the whole: (with *to*).

Let us compute a little more particularly how much this will *amount to*, or how many oceans of water would be necessary to compose this great ocean rowing in the air without bounds or banks.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

The most important head of receipt was the excise, which, in the last year of the reign of Charles, produced five hundred and eighty-five thousand pounds, clear of all deductions. The net proceeds of the customs *amounted* in the same year to five hundred and thirty thousand pounds.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

2. *Figuratively*. Consequences arising from anything taken all together: (with *to*).

The errors of young men are the ruin of business, but the errors of aged men *amount* but to this, that more might have been done or sooner.—*Bacon*.

3. Mount upwards. *Obsolete*.

When the larks doth first *amount* on high, and welcometh the morning shynne with her cheerful song.—*Beaumont, Garden of Eloquence*, sign. P. i. l.

Amount. *s.* Sum total; result of several sums or quantities accumulated.

And now, ye lying vanities of life,
Where are you now, and what is your amount?
Vexation, disquietment, and remorse. *Thomson*.

[From *mount*, hill, and *aval*, valley, the French formed *amount* and *aval*, upwards and downwards respectively, whence *mount*, to mount, to rise up; and *aval*, to send down, to swallow. Hence, *amount* is the sum total to which a number of things rise up when added together.—*Walgood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Amóur. *s.* [Fr. *amour*.] Love affair; intrigue.

The restless youth search'd all the world around;
But how can love in his *amours* be found.
Addison.

He was pleased on the subject of his *amours*, ready in assisting the intrigues of others, and easy under the railway to which he was subjected by his own.—*Langhorne, Translation of Plutarch's Lives*, Antony.

An Oxonian . . . complained bitterly . . . that one of the lessons most earnestly inculcated on every girl of honourable family was to give no encouragement to a lover in orders, and that, if any young lady forgot this precept, she was almost as much disgraced as by an illicit *amour*.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

Amourist. *s.* One who affects, or practises, Amours.

I am afraid some man will take me for an *amourist*.—*Stajford, Nido*, ii. 123.
The pen of some vulgar *amourist*.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government*, li.

Amóval. *s.* Total removal. *Obsolete*.

The *amoval* of those insufferable nuisances would infinitely clarify the air.—*Keble, Il.* iv. 18.

Amóve. *v. a.* [Lat. *amoveo*.] *Rare*.

1. In *Law*. Remove from a post or station.

As coroners may be elected by writ, so they may be *amoved* for reasonable cause, and new ones chosen in their room by writ.—*Sir Matthew Hale, Historia Placitorum Coronæ*, li. 3.

2. Remove; move; alter. *Obsolete*.

Therewith *amoved* from his sober mood,
And lives he yet, mid he, that wrought this act?
And do the heavens afford him vital food?
Spenser, Faerie Queer.

Amphibion. Unless an error for Amphibian, the same as Amphibium. *Obsolete.*

Of the epigæic gender, here and there, *Amphibion* Archy is the chief.

B. Jonson, Masques.

Amphibious. *adj.* [Gr. ἀμφίβιος.]

1. Partaking of two natures: (so as to live in two elements, air and water).

A creature of amphibious nature.

On land a beast, a fish in water. *Hutler, Hailthron.*

These are called amphibious, which live freely in the air, upon the earth, and yet are observed to live long upon water, as if they were natural inhabitants of that element; though it be worth the examination to know, whether any of these creatures that live at ease and by choice a good while, or at any time, upon the earth, can live a long time together perfectly under water. *Lacks.*

Fishes contain much oil, and amphibious animals participate somewhat of the nature of fishes, and are oily.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Of a mixed nature.

Tranlus of amphibious breed,
Midley fruit of mingled seed;
By the den from longings sprung,
By the air exhal'd from dunce. *Swift.*

Amphibium. *s.* [Lat.] That which lives as well on water as on land. *Obsolete.*

Sixty years is usually the age of this denest amphibian (the crocodile), whether it be beast, fish, or serpent.—*Sir T. Herbert, Travels*, p. 364.

The transition, indeed, from fishes to these lowest amphibian or lacertian forms is so close and gradual, that whilst some true reptiles have passed for fishes, the higher fishes have been classed with Amphibians and even at the present day, a true fish—the protoporus or lepidoporus—has been described, and by some naturalists is still regarded, as a reptile. *Quen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, introd. lxxv.

Amphibological. *adj.* Doubtful.

A fourth insinuates, insinuates himself with an amphibological speech. *Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 611.

Amphibology. *s.* Ambiguous, or equivocal discourse. *Obsolete.*

For words spoke in amphibologies,
And for one sense they tell twenty lies
Chaucer, Troilus and Criseyde, iv. 1406.

Now the fallacies whereby men deceive others, and are deceived themselves, the ancients have divided into verbal and real; of the verbal, and such as arise from mistakes of the word, there are but two worthy our notation; the fallacy of equivocation and amphibology.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

In deluding obvious appearances, we are to see what is most plain and easy; that the mind be not misled by amphibologies into fallacious deductions. *Chauville, Serapis Scientifica*.

Amphibolous. *adj.* Ambiguous; equivocal. *Obsolete.*

Never was there such an amphibolous quarrel, both parties ascribing themselves for the king, and making use of his name in all their reasonings to justify their actions.—*Havel.*

Amphiboly. *s.* [Gr. ἀμφιβολία = ambiguity.] Discourse of ambiguous meaning.

Come leave your schemes,
And fine amphibolies.

B. Jonson, Magnetic Lady, ii. 5.

Without this reflection, I make a very uncertain use of those conceptions, and there arises (as it pretends) synthetical principles, which critical reason can acknowledge, and which are founded only upon a transcendental amphiboly; that is, upon an exchange of the object of the pure understanding for the phenomenon.—*Hegewald, Translation of the Critique of Pure Reason*, p. 218: ed. 1838.

Making difference of the quality of the offence may (say they) give just ground to the accused party either to conceal the truth, or to answer with such amphibolies and equivocations as may serve to his own preservation.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*.

Amphibrach. *s.* [Gr. ἀμφίβραχος = on both sides, βραχύν = short.] In Prosody. Foot of the formula — — — in the Latin and Greek languages.

'To embayour preserving,' is not grammar. It should be, 'to endeavour to preserve,' or if in order to avoid the two infinitives, and the repetition of the participle, another mode should be preferred, it ought to be—'to endeavour the preserving of this temper,' &c. The arrangement of the words as they now stand has a very bad effect on the ear, 'endeavour preserving this temper among them': from four successive amphibrachs, with the accent four times repeated on the middle syllable of three in each foot, which give the sentence the air of a comic uttering verse.—*Sheridan, Note to Swift's Examiner*, no. 24.

Amphibrosia. *s.* [Gr. ἀμβροσία.] Reptile

of the genus so called, supposed, from the thickness of the tail, to have two heads, and by consequence to move with either end foremost.

That the amphibrosia, that is, a smaller kind of serpent, which moveth forward and backward, hath two heads, or one at either end, was affirmed by Plunder and others.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Crabtree and Sir Benjamin—Those poor snakes that live but in the sunshine of your north—must be ripened by this hot-led process of realisation into asps or amphibrosia; and Mrs. Candoar—O! frightful!—became a hooded serpent.—*Lamb, Essays, On the artificial Comedy of the last Century*.

Amphithéâtre. *s.* [Gr. ἀμφιθέατρον.] Theatre.

Within, an amphitheatre appear'd
Rais'd in degrees; to sixty paces rear'd,
That when a man was plac'd in one degree,
Height was allow'd for him above to see. *Dryden.*

Conceive a man plac'd in the burning iron chair at Lyons, amid the insults and mockeries of a crowded amphitheatre, and still keeping his seat; or stretched upon a grate of iron, over coals of fire, and breathing out his soul, among the exquisite sufferings of such a tedious execution, rather than renounce his religion.—*Addison*.

Sure such a concern in the eyes of spectators
Was never yet seen in our amphitheatres. *Byron.*

Amphithéatrical. *adj.* Relating to exhibitions in an amphitheatre.

In their amphithéatrical gladiatures, the lives of captives lay at the mercy of the vulgar.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, iv. 21.

For the judicious complaints, as also for common athletic exercises, they formed an amphithéatrical circus of rude stones. *T. Warburton, History of English Poetry*, i. 1.

Ample. *adj.* [Lat. amplus.]

1. Large; wide; extended; big

In universal bounty, shedding herbs,
And fruits, and flowers, on Nature's ample lap. *Thompson, Seasons.*

Mine, too,—whose else?—the costly fruit-garden, with its sun-baked southern wall; the ample pleasure-garden, rising backwards from the house in triple terraces.—*Lamb, Last Essays of Elia, Blackmour in II—shire*.

2. Unrestricted; liberal; sufficient, and something more.

Have what you ask, your presents I receive;
Laud where and when you please, with ample leave. *Drum.*

If we speak of strict justice, God could not way have been bound to respect men's labours in so large and ample manner as human felicity doth import; inasmuch as the plenty of this exceeds so far the other's value.—*Hooker*.

An ample number of horses had been purchased in England with the public money, and had been sent to the banks of the Dev.—*Maccubley, History of England*, ch. xiv.

The inability to come to any agreement respecting the first principles of things, affords in itself ample ground for thinking that there exists some yet unestablished datum of human knowledge, which must be found before the endless disputes can be brought to an end.—*A. Dutton, Mind*, pt. i. ch. i. § 2.

Ampleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Ample; largeness; splendour.

Writing against the Gentiles that Christ is true God, among other arguments, he (Chrysostom) useth the ampleness and largeness of Christendom for one. *T. Stapleton, Portraiture of the Faith*, fol. 132b.

You will see more perfectly by the ampleness of the patent itself.—*Archbishop Laud, History of his Church*, p. 59.

Impossible it is for a person of my condition to produce anything in proportion either to the ampleness of the body you represent, or of the places you bear.—*South*.

Ampliate. *v. a.* Enlarge; make greater; extend: *Rare.*

He shall look upon it, not to traduce or extenuate, but to explain and elucidate, to add and ampliate.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Amplification. *s.* Enlargement; exaggeration; extension. *Rare.*

Odious matters admit not of an amplification, but ought to be restrained and interpreted in the mildest sense.—*Alfiffe, Paragon of a Canonist*.

The obscurity of the subject, and the prejudicial and prepossession of most readers, may plead excuse for any amplifications or repetitions that may be found, whilst I labour to express myself plain and full.—*Hudd.*

Ampliative. *adj.* In Mental philosophy. See extract.

Judgements of another class attribute to the subject something not directly implied in it, and have been called ampliative, because they enlarge or in-

crease our knowledge. They are also called synthetic, from placing together two notions not hitherto associated. For example, 'all bodies possess power of attraction' is an ampliative judgement, because we can think of bodies without thinking of attraction as one of their immediate primary attributes. But, if our knowledge of any object were complete, we should conceive it invested with all its attributes, and no ampliative judgements would be required.—*Thompson, Laws of Thought*, § 81.

Thinking, under this condition, is ampliative or synthetic.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions*, p. 329.

Amplification. *s.* [Fr. amplification; Lat. amplification, -onis.]

1. Enlargement; extension.

We have been accustomed to receive this amplification of the visible figure of a known object only as the effect or sign of its being brought nearer.—*Reid, Inquiry into the human Mind*.

2. Rhetorical. Exaggerated representation or diffuse narrative; image heightened beyond reality; narrative enlarged with many circumstances.

I shall summarily, without any amplification at all, show in what manner defects have been supplied. *Sir J. Davies*.

Things unknown seem greater than they are, and are usually received with amplifications above their nature. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Is the poet justifiable for relating such incredible amplifications? It may be answered, if he had put these extravagances into the mouth of Ulysses, he had been unparaphable; but they suit well with the character of Alcinoüs. *Pope*.

Amplifier. *s.*

1. One who amplifies, enlarges, or exaggerates; one who represents anything with a large display of the best circumstances: (usually in a good sense).

Drillius could need no amplifier's mouth for the highest point of praise. *Sir P. Sidney*.

There are amplifiers, who can extend half a dozen thin thoughts over a whole folio.—*Pope, Art of Sinking in Poetry*.

2. Enlarger in point of magnitude or grandeur.

After the minds of Virgil, Ovid, and such other fabulous poets, these two cruel captives, Remus and Romulus, received their first nourishment of a she-wolf whom they sucked, in signification of the wonderful language which should follow in that great cyclic Rome, whereof they were the first amplifiers.—*Bale, Acts of English Volatiles*, ii. fol. A. 1b.

Amplify. *v. a.* Enlarge.

a. Material substance, or object of sense.

So when a great moneyed man hath divided his estates, and coins, and bags, he searcheth to himself richer than he was; and therefore a way to amplify any thing, is to break it, and to make many of it in several parts, and to examine it according to the several circumstances. *Bacon*.

All compasses that proceed from more narrow to more broad, do amplify the sound at the coming out.—*Id.*

b. Anything incorporeal.

As the population of the Roman provinces grew up in those blind ages, so grew up in them without a desire of amplifying their power, that they might be as great in temporal forces, as men's opinions have formed them in spiritual matters.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

c. By manner of representation.

I tell thee, fellow,
Thy general is my lover; I have been
The book of his soul's acts; whence men have read
His face unparallel'd, highly amplified.

Since I have plainly laid open the negligence and errors of every age that is past, I would not willingly seem to flatter the present, by amplifying the diligence and true judgement of those servants that have laboured in this vineyard.—*Sir J. Davies*.

d. By new additions.

In paraphrase the author's words are not strictly followed, his sense too is amplified but not altered, as Waller's translation of Virgil. *Dryden*.

I feel age advancing, and my health is insufficient to increase and amplify those remarks, to confirm and improve those rules, and to illuminate the several pages.—*Watts*.

To attempt by mere logical knowledge to amplify a science is an absurdity. . . . But though logic cannot extend, cannot amplify a science by the discovery of new truths, it is not to be supposed that it does not contribute to the progress of science.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Logic*, lect. ii. l. 44.

Amplify. *v. n.*

1. Speak largely or diffusely.

When you affect to amplify on the former branches of a discourse, you will often lay a necessity upon yourself of contracting the latter, and prevent your-

self in the most important part of your design.—*Watts, Logic.*

2. Form large or pompous representations.

I have sometimes been forewarned to *amplify* on others; but here, where the subject is so fruitful that the harvest overcomes the reaper, I am shortened by my chum.—*Dryden.*

Homers *amplifies* not invents; and as there was really a person called Cyclopes, so they might be men of great stature, or giants.—*Pope, Homer's Od. vii.*

Amplitude. s.

1. Extent; largeness; greatness.

Whatever I look upon, within the *amplitude* of heaven and earth, is evidence of human ignorance.—*Glenn.*

Man should learn how severe a thing the true inquiry of nature is, and ascertain themselves, by the field of particulars, to enlarge their minds to the *amplitude* of the world, and not reduce the world to the narrowness of their minds.—*Bacon.*

Of all this, the undeveloped germ doubtless existed in the previous epic, lyric, and comic composition; but the drama stood distinguished from all these by bringing it out into conspicuous *amplitude*, and making it the substantive means of effect.—*Gröte, History of Greece*, pt. ii. ch. lxvii.

2. Capacity; extent of intellectual faculties.

If he be man by mother's side, at least With more than human gifts from heaven adorn'd, Ineffable absolute, whence divine, And *amplitude* of mind to greatest deeds.

Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 135.
When I consider the admirable form of my body, the usefulness, *amplitude*, and nobleness of my faculties, an understanding capable of the knowledge of all things necessary for me to know, accommodate and fitted to the perception and intellection of a world full of variety, &c.—*Sir J. Hale, Origin of Mankind*, p. 12. (Ord. MS.)

3. Splendour; grandeur; dignity.

In the great frame of kingdoms and commonwealths, it is in the power of princes, or estates, to add *amplitude* and greatness to their kingdoms.—*Pico, Essays.*

4. Copiousness; abundance; over-sufficiency.

You should say every thing which has a proper and direct tendency to this end; always proportioning the *amplitude* of your matter, and the fulness of your discourse, to your great design; the bountifulness of your time, to the convenience of your hearers.—*Watts, Logic.*

Amplify. adv.

1. Largely; liberally.

For whose well-being, So *amplify*, and with hands so liberal, Thou hast provided all things.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 362.
The evidence they had before was enough, *amplify* enough, to convince them; but they were resolved not to be convinced; and to those who are resolved not to be convinced, all motives, all arguments are equal.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Abundantly; adequately.

At return Of him so lately promis'd to thy aid, The woman's word; obscurely then foretold, Now *amplify* known, thy Saviour, and thy Lord.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 344.

3. Copiously; with diffusive detail.

Some parts of a poem require to be *amplify* written, and with all the force and elegance of words; others must be cast into shadows; that is, passed over in silence, or but faintly touched.—*Dryden, Translation of Infancy.*

Amputate. r. a. [Lat. *amputatus*, part. of *amputa*.] Cut off.

Modern surgeons never *amputate* the whole of the foot or hand when there is a reasonable chance of preserving any useful portion of it.—*Croquer, Surgical Dictionary.*

Homers, Horaces, and even the chaste Virgil, is not free from excess. The latter speaking of a man's hand, cut off in battle, says: "Seu devisa summi, laqueis, et sterni parat; Semimbricque micant digiti, ferrumque retractant."

Thus ending the *amputat* d hand with sense and volition.—*Goldsmith, Essays.*

Whose clapping knuckles we have often earned to *amputate*, and string them up at our chamber door, to be a terror to all such mischievous pest-breakers in future.—*Laurel, Last Essays of Elia, Newspaper Thirty-five Years ago.*

Amputation. s. Cutting off.

The Amazons, by the *amputation* of their right breast, had the freer use of their bow.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Amuck. adv. [Malay, *amuk*.] Wildly; madly; without discrimination: (after the manner of a Malay, either artificially intoxicated or under an uncontrollable impulse).

We wonder not that Diogenes became moody, indignant, and at times, an offender against certain rules of society; but rather that he did not grow utterly frantic, and run a-ruck against them all.—*Carlyle, Essay on Life of Diogenes.*

Amulet. s. [L. Lat. *amuletum*.] Charm.

That spirits are corporeal, seems at first view a cruel degradation to himself; yet herein he establishes the doctrine of incantations, amulets, and charms.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

They do not certainly know the falsity of what they report, and their ignorance must serve you as an *amulet* against the guilt both of deceit and malice.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

The Turkish soldiers forest open his tomb, and eagerly sought portions of his bones to wear as *amulets*, thinking that they would communicate a spirit of valour similar to that of the hero to whom mortal fatigue they had once belonged.—*Gibbon, Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, ch. iv.

Amuse. v. a. [Fr. *amuser*.]

1. Entertain with tranquillity; fill with thoughts which engage the mind without distracting it.

Those give themselves over to gumnadisms and dumbness, building up shadows, *amusing* themselves with no other things but pleasures, and belly-cheer.—*Boetius, History of the S. platonist*, p. 36, 163.
Such a religion as should afford both sad and solemn objects to *amuse* and affect the pensive part of the soul.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 1.

They think they see visions, and are arrived to some extraordinary revelations; when, indeed, they do but dream dreams, and *amuse* themselves with the fantastic ideas of a busy imagination.—*Dr. H. More, Description of Christiana*, p. 16.

I cannot think it natural for a man, who is much in love, to *amuse* himself with trifles.—*Hobbs.*

2. Draw on from time to time; keep in expectation.

We do but tempt the tempter to put eternal felicity upon us, and to *amuse* and secure us with one prodigy or other perpetually, as he did the heathens.—*Spencer, Discourse concerning Prejudice*, p. 111.

And then for the Pharisees, whom our Saviour represents as the very dregs of men, and the greatest of cheats; we have them *amusing* the world with pretences of a more refined devotion, while their heart was at that time in their neighbours' collars.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 153.

Bishop Henry, on the other side, *amused* her with dubious answers, and kept her in suspense to days.—*Swift, Ch. Sermon for King Stephen.*

Amuse. r. n. [unless the con. action in the following example be *a-musing*.] Muse. Obsolete.

Or in some pathless wilderness *amusing*, Plucking the mossy bark of some old tree.

Lee, Juvenal Brutas.

Amusement. s.

1. That which amuses; entertainment.

Every interest or pleasure of life, even the most trifling *amusement*, is suffered to pass the one thing necessary.—*Epics.*

During his confinement, his *amusement* was to give persons to do and eat, and see them expire by slower or quicker tortures.—*Pope.*

I was left to stand the battle, while others, who had better talents than a draper, thought it no unpleasant *amusement* to look on with safety, whilst another was giving them diversion, at the hazard of his liberty.—*Seyler.*

2. Musing; profound meditation.

Here I put my pen into the ink-horn; and fell into a strong and deep *amusement*, revolving in my mind with great perplexity the amazing chance of our affairs.—*Fieldend, Preface to Lay Baptism.*

Amusive. adj. With the power of amusing. Rare.

Amusive birds, say where your bird retreat, When the frost rages and the tempests beat. While (of Silphium), The Voluptist's Summer Evening Walk.

B-holds the *amusive* arch before him fly, Then vanish quite away.—*Thomson, Seasons.*

Amusively. adj. In an amusive manner. Rare.

A south-easterly wind succeeded, blowing fresh, and murmuring *amusively* among the pines.—*Chandler, Travels into Greece*, p. 12.

Am. art. [from A.S. *anc* = one, — when the noun which follows begins with a consonant, an aspirated *h*, or the *n* as sounded in *use*, the *n* is ejected; as *an* angle, a man.] Indefinite article denoting some one thing of a kind, but not anyone in particular.

Since he cannot be always engaged in study, reading, and conversation, there will be many an hour besides what his exercises will take up.—*Locke.*

He was no way at an uncertainty, nor ever in the least at a loss concerning any branch of it.—*Id.*

A wit's a father, and a chief a rod, An honest man's the noblest work of God.—*Pope.*

An. prep. [from A.S. *on*.—generally with *n* omitted, and forming an apparent compound.] See On.

A-hunting Cloe went.

An. conj. [from root of A.S. *annan* = grant, give.] Obsolete.

1. If.

An thou wert my father, as thou art but my brother, My younger brother too, I must be merry.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Custom of the Country, i. 1.

An honest mind and plain, he must speak truth: An they will take it so; if not, he's plain.

Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 2.

Used redundantly.

Noting this penny, to myself I said, As if a man did need a poison now, Whose sale is present death in Antium, Here lives a patient wretch would sell it him.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, v. 1.

The clerk will ne'er wear hair on 's face that had it, In will an if he live to be a man.

Id., Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

Sometimes written *and*, for which word it is mistaken.

Asan Hastings was the first to attempt to pacify him. "Certainly, my lord," he said, "if they have indeed done any such thing, they deserve to be both severely punished." "And do you answer me," thundered the protector, "with *ifs* and *ands*!" I tell thee, traitor, they have done it, and thou hast joined with them in this villany; I swear by St. Paul I will not dine before your heads be brought to me." *T. H. Jesse, Memoirs of King Richard III.* ch. iv.

2. As if.

He will weep you, as if I were a man born in April.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, i. 2.

I will pay you on Tuesday any night, unless—*Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 2.

My next pretty correspondent, like Shakespeare's

Bon in Pyramus and Thisbe, roars on at it were any nightingale.—*Addison.*

Ana. adv. [from Gr. *ana* = of each.] Wore used in medical prescriptions after two or more ingredients, and signifying that a like quantity of each is to be used; as wine and honey, a or *ana* ʒi; that is, wine and honey, of each two ounces.

In the same weight, prudence and innocence take, Ana of each does the just mixture make.—*Carley.*
He'll bring an apothecary, with a chargeable long bill of *ana*.—*Dryden.*

Ana. s. Books so called from the last syllables of their titles, as *Sealigerana*, *Thunam*; they consist of loose thoughts, or casual hints, dropped by eminent men, and collected by their friends.

They were pleased to publish some *Thunam* this season, but such *ana*! I believe there never were so many little verses put together before.—*Hod, To Gray.*

But, all his best heart sherris-warm'd,

He dash'd his random speeches:

Ere days, that deal in *ana*, swarm'd

His literary beehives.—*Tennyson, Lyric Monologue.*

Anabaptism. s. Doctrine of Anabaptists.

Anabaptism is an heresy long since condemned both by the Greek and Latin Church.—*Frachy, Dippers dip*, p. 1.

That would be Brownism and *Anabaptism* indeed.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government*, i.

Anabaptist. s. Member of a sect who considered that by a second baptism, undergone by them when adult, they became regenerate: (of chief historical importance under the leadership of John of Munster).

Do you all consider with yourselves, whether you would be willing to have your children, your dearest friends and relations, grow up into rebels, whismakers, presbyterians, independents, *anabaptists*, quakers, the blessed offspring of the late reforming times.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 83.

When the *anabaptists* of Munster in the sixteenth century had filled Germany with confusion, by their system of levelling, and their wild opinions concerning property, to what country in Europe did not the progress of their fury furnish just cause of alarm?—*Barker, Reflections on the French Revolution.*

Anabaptistic. adj. Appertaining to the doctrine of Anabaptists.

The excellent Burr takes occasion severely to reprove those sour hypocrites of the *anabaptistic* sect in his time, who would not allow of any free use of the good creatures of God, and would frown

at any birth in company, though never so innocent.
—*Bishop Hall, Works*, ii. 637.

Rodolphus Langius, a canon of Munster, and a tolerable Latin poet, after many struggles with the inveterate prejudices and authoritative threats of German bishops, and German universities, opened a school of humanity at Munster; which supplied his countrymen with every species of elegant learning, till it was overthrown by the fury of fanaticism, and the revolutions introduced by the barbarous reformation of the *anabaptist* sects, in the year 1534.
—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 416.

Anabaptist, *adj.* Same as Anabaptistic. *Rare.*

It was my hope, lighting on a certain parcel of queries, that seek and find not, to find not seeking; at the tail of *anabaptist*, antinomian, heretical, atheistical epithets, a jolly slunder, called Divorce at Pleasure. — *Milton, Consideration*.

By equality, that *anabaptist* party is not intemperate, that all men should have power and state alike, so as to lay a level line over all mankind, sinking the mountains and raising the valleys, to make an even champion. — *Standard of Equality*, p. 1.

Anabaptistry, *s.* Sect or doctrine of the Anabaptists. *Rare.*

This died this imaginary king; and *anabaptistry* was suppressed in Munster. — *Paynt, Hecateography*, p. 9.

Anabaptize, *v. a.* Re baptize.

Though some call their profound ignorance, new lights; they were better *anabaptized* into the angelation of extinguishers. — *Whitlock, Manners of the English*, p. 169.

The love of novelty prevailed in several other instances, as in re-baptizing the use and authority of the scripture; defending incestuous marriages, polygamy, divorce, the *anabaptizing* of infants, &c. — *Bishop Hall, Life of Hippolytus*, § 1.

Anacaphalosis, *s.* [Gr. *ανακαφαλωση*]. recapitulation; from *ανα* again, *κεφαλη* head. Recapitulation, or summary of the principal heads of a discourse.

The old man is beset with a troop of diseases, when he is not able to resist a single one, and therefore he is the subject to them all, as hath been said, and is resumed in the following *anacaphalosis*. — *Smith, Portraits of Old Age*, p. 218.

Anacharis, *s.* [Lat. *Anacharis* Alsinastrum]. (a troublesome plant, remarkable for the rapidity with which it has recently naturalized itself in the canals and rivers of England).

This, if we bring home a handful of confetti, and a few waterplants of hither organization, such as duckweed and *anacharis*, and place the whole in a glass jar full of pond-water, we shall, at first, have a good stock of objects; but they will usually grow less and less, until scarcely anything is left. — *Slack, Harbours in Pond Life*.

Anachoret, *s.* [Gr. *αναχωρητης*]. one who draws back or retires. One who retires from the world to lead an austere and solitary life. *Obsolete.*

In Euzebius, so usually devout, that he had willingly moved in him this *anachoret*; the worst of all prisoners. — *Bishop Hall, Epistles*, i. 5.

Anachoretic, *adj.* Relating to an anachoret or hermit. *Obsolete.*

Those were *anachoretic* and philosophical persons, who lived mainly as a sheep, and without variety as the Baptist. — *Jeremy Taylor, Golden Grove*, serm. 15.

Anachorite, *s.* Same as Anachoret. *Obsolete.*

Yet lies not love dead here, but here doth sit,
Vowed to this trench like an *anachorite*.

Donne, Poems, p. 80.
A company of cynics, such as are monks, hermits, *anachorites*, that condemn the world, condemn themselves, condemn all titles, honours, offices; and yet in that contempt are more proud than any man living whatsoever. — *Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 125.

Anachronism, *s.* [Gr. *ανα* = back, *χρονος* = time]. Error in chronology by which an event is placed too early: (opposed to *parachronism*, for which it is frequently used).

This lends me to the defence of the famous *anachronism*, in making *Æneas* and *Dido* contemporaries: for it is certain that the hero lived almost two hundred years before the building of Carthage. — *Dryden*.

Anachronistic, *adj.* Containing an anachronism. *Rare.*

Among the *anachronistic* improprieties which this poem contains, the most conspicuous is the fiction of Hector's sepulchre. — *T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 5.

Anacreontique, or **Anacreontic**, *s.* [Fr.] Poem after the manner of Anacreon.

To the miscellanies (of Cowley) success the *anacreontique*, or paraphrased translations of some little poems, which pass, however justly, under the name of Anacreon. — *Johnson, Life of Cowley*.

Anadem, *s.* [Gr. *ἀνάδημα*] = wreath or chaplet. Crown of flowers.

In *anadem* for whom they curiously dispose
The red, the dainty white, the gossily damask rose,
For the rich ruby, pearl, and onychist men place
In kings' imperial crowns. — *Dryden, Polydorus*, v.
The self-love'd will
Of man or woman should not rule in them,
But each with other wear the *anadem*.

At the end of this song, (Tere was seen upon
The rock, quietly stirred, her hair loose about her
Shoulders, an *anadem* of flowers on her head, with
a wand in her hand. — *W. Browne, Inner Temple Musings*.

And Venus could not through the thick air pierce,
Till the day's king, god of modulated verse,
Because she was so pleasurable a theme
To such as wore his aurel *anadem*,
Like to a fiery ballist made descent,
And from her passage these hot vapours sent,
That, being not too roughly rarefied to rain,
Melted like pitch, as hush as any vein.

Of garlands, *anadems*, and wreaths,
This Nymphed would but sweeten her breaths.

Dryden, The Mock Epithalamion, nymph, v.
Making sweet close of his delicious talls —
Lit light in wreaths and *anadems*,
And pure quintessences of precious oils
In hollow'd meens of veins.

T. Warton, The Palace of Art.
Anagógical, *adj.* Mysteries; elevated; religiously exalted. *Obsolete, rare.*

Which is an *anagógical* trope of high spirituality
of my humble abode; his compass. — *Bald, Yet a Course at the Longish Force*, fol. 54.

We cannot apply these 'prophecies' to him, but by a mystical *anagógical* explanation. — *South, Sermons*, vol. 101.

Now call you this devotion, as you please, whether
duty, or hyperduty, or indirect or reductive, or
reflected, or *anagógical* worship, which is bestowed on
such images; and puzzle into idolatry, poor ignorant
souls with wirt words and distinctions you think
fittest. — *Brevint, Seal and Samuel at Endor*, p. 552.

Anagógics, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἀναγωγή* = leading upwards.] Mysteries considerations. *Obsolete, rare.*

The notes upon that constitution say, that the
Mystic Teach was composed out of the edict
and *anagógics* of the Jews, or some allegorical
interpretations pretended to be derived from Moses.
— *L. Addison, State of the Jews*, p. 218.

Anagram, *s.* [Gr. *ἀνα* = back, in change, *γραμμα* = letter.] Conceit arising from the letters of a name transposed; (as this of *William Wog*, attorney-general to Charles I., a very laborious name, *I wog in her*).

— a distinction by
— authentic Quæntina. The five
refer to the relation to *Lyphron* afterwards the
were covers took with that disposed them to
heroin, as he which turned *Asis*, for his heavy
burden in supporting heaven, into *Isis*, that is,
watched. Some well maintain, that each man's
fortune is written in his name, which they call *Anagrammism*, or *Metagrammism*. — *Explanation of Royal Words, Academy of Phœnix*, 1638.

Though all her parts be not in the usual place,
She hath yet the *anagrams* of a good face:
If we might put the letters but one way,
In that lean dearth of words, what could we say?

Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame
In keen anagrams, but not *anagram*.

The idea that the Lady Eleanor Darcy was a prophetess, arose from finding that the letters of her name twisted into an *anagram*, might be read in this line, 'Reveal O Daniel.' Her prophetic oracle was, however, somewhat reduced by one of the king's privy council, who leaving occasion to reproach her for venting so many mischievous, political predictions, by a suitable exordium in the star-chandler, very wittily attacked her with her own weapons, by assuring her that the letters which composed her name she had not rightly construed; for the real *anagram* should be read thus: 'Dance Eleanor Darcy.' — 'Never so used a lady.' — *Apes Strickland, Lives of the Queens of England*, Harrietta Maria.

Anagrammatical, *adj.* Forming an anagram.

For whom was devised Pallas's defensive shield,
With Gorgon's head thereon, with this *anagrammatical* word. — *Goethe, Remains*.

Anagrammatically, *adv.* In the manner of an anagram.

Please to cast your eye *anagrammatically* upon the name of the balsamum; you will find, 'Convo-

nient relans nomina sepe suis.' — *Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, iii. 3.

Anagrammatism, *s.* Act, or practice, of making anagrams.

The only quintessence that hitherto the alchemy of wit could draw out of names, is *anagrammatism*, or metagrammatism, which is a dissolution of a name, truly written into his letters, as his elements, and a new connexion of it by artificial transposition, without addition, subtraction, or change of any letter into different words, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named. — *Camden*.

Anagrammatist, *s.* Maker of anagrams.

To his brother, Mr. W. Aubrey, an ingenious *anagrammatist*, late turned minister. — *Gamage, Epigrams*, ep. 13.

Anagrammatize, *v. a.* Make into anagrams.

Others suppose that by the word *Sophyra* (which is only *anagrammatized*, mentioned in the second of an epigram, is intended or meant *Sofia* or *Sophyria*. — *See P. Hevelius, Travels*, p. 330.

Others, in Latin, *anagrammatize* it, the name of Eve from *Eva* into *Eve*; because, they say, she was the cause of our sin. — *Austin, Key of David*, p. 182.

Anal, *adj.* [Lat. *analis*.] Pertaining to or near, the anus.

The dorsal and anal fins serve to maintain the body in its vertical position. — *Fleming, Philosophical Zoology*, ii. 316.

Analeptic, *adj.* [Fr. *analeptique*; Gr. *αναλεπτικος* = taking up.] In Medicine. Restorative; comforting; corroborating. *Obsolete.*

Analeptic medicines cherish the nerves, and revive the spirits and strength. — *Quæry*.

Analogical, *adj.* Analogous; having relation. *Rare.*

When I see many *analogical* motions in animals, that I cannot call them voluntary, yet I see them spontaneous, I have reason to conclude that those in their principle are not simply mechanical. — *Sir M. Hale, Origin and of Mankind*.

Analogical, *adj.*

1. Used by way of analogy.

It is looked on only as the image of the true God, and that not as a proper likeness, but by *analogical* representation. — *Bishop Stillingfleet*.

When a word which originally signifies any particular idea or object, is attributed to several other objects, not by way of resemblance, but on the account of some evident reference to the original idea, this is peculiarly called an *analogical* word; so a sound or beating pulse, a sound discourse, sound sleep, are so called, with reference to a sound and healthy constitution; but if you speak of sound doctrine, or sound speech, this is by way of resemblance to health, and the words are metaphorical. — *Watts, Logic*.

Let it be remarked that *analogical* reasoning is the antipodes of demonstrative reasoning, not only in its uncertainty, but also in the dissimilarity of the objects whose relations it recognises. — *Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, pt. ii. ch. vi.

2. Analogous; having resemblance or relation.

There is placed the minerals between the inanimate and vegetable produce, participating something *analogous* to both. — *Sir M. Hale, Origin and of Mankind*.

Analogically, *adv.* In an analogical manner; in an analogous manner.

They may also conceive how the diverse sources of the mystical Balaam, or now Rome, may be, mutatis mutandis, *analogically* deduced from them. — *John, Introduction of the Number 666*, p. 219.

What we have said of the worship of God is undoubtedly true of honouring the saints, who are first honoured by the remembrance and imitation of their virtues; not by scraping less to, or clinging about, their images; which are no more like the man, than an apple is to an oxeye. — *Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, p. 16.

I am convinced, from the simplicity and uniformity of the Divine Nature, and of all his works, that there is some one universal principle running through the whole system of creatures *analogically*, and conforming to their relative natures. — *Cheyne*.

Analogist, *s.* One who reasons from analogy.

The authority of Mr. Elphinstone, as an *analogist*, outweighs every other. — *Walker*.

Analogize, *v. a.* Explain or investigate by way of analogy.

We have systems of material bodies, diversely figured and situated, if separately considered; they represent the object of the desire, which is *analogized* by attraction or gravity. — *Cheyne*.

Analogous, *adj.* Having analogy; bearing some resemblance or proportion; having something parallel.

Many important consequences may be drawn from the observation of the most common things, and *analogous* reasonings from the causes of them. — *Aristotel.*

The knowledge of this fact we owe to Tacitus; and to him we are also indebted for an *analogous* fact, corroborating the same view. — *Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. ii.

With to.

To apoplexies, dropsies, lethargies, there are *analogous* eclipses, inundations of waters, &c. — *Spencer, Discoveries concerning Prodiges*, p. 71: 1667.

This incorporeal substance may have some sort of existence, *analogous* to corporeal extension; though we have no adequate conception hereof. — *Locke*.

Analogously, adv. In an analogous manner.

Can you, then, demonstrate from his unity or omnipresence, which you conceive but *analogously* and imperfectly, that there cannot be such a distinction in his incomprehensible nature, as may be denoted and represented to us by the personal distinction of man from man? — *Shelton, Deism revealed*, dial. 6.

Analogy, s. [Gr. *ἀναλογία*.] Relation between ratios; proportion; relation in general.

From God if hath proceeded that the church hath everywhere held a prescribed form of common prayer, although not in all things every where the same, yet, for the most part, retaining the same *analogy*. — *Hosker*.

What I here observe of extraordinary revelation and prophecy, with *analogy* and due proportion, extend even to those communications of God's will, that are requisite to salvation. — *Smith*.

Homology cannot consist with such diversities as these; and therefore the gastric teeth of the Crustacea have no true *analogy* with the jaws of the Reptiles. — *Gosse, Philosophical Transactions*, cxvii. 11.

Hornee has been ridiculed by some shrewd critics for this comparison; which, however, we think is more defensible than the former. Addressing himself to Augustine the Doctor, he says:—

Albus ut obscuri detersi, infula celo

Sapientia, nonne parturit labores

Peperitque, sic tu sapiens infans memento

Tristitia ritque labores

Molli, clauca, mero, &c.

The *analogy*, it must be confessed, is not very striking; but, nevertheless, it is not altogether devoid of propriety: The poet reasons thus: as the south wind, though generally attended with rain, is often known to dispel the clouds, and render the weather serene; so do you, though generally on the rack of thought, remember to relax sometimes, and drown your cares in wine. As the south wind is not always moist, so you ought not always to be dry. — *Goldsmit, Essays*, 17.

With to.

If the holy pulpit have any *analogy* to the natural, an act of oblation were necessary in a hot discomfited state. — *Dryden*.

With with.

By *analogy* with all other liquids and cements, the form of the chaos, whether liquid or concrete, could not be the same with that of the present earth. — *T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

With betwixt.

If we make Juvenal express the customs of one country rather than of Rome, it is when there was some *analogy* betwixt the customs. — *Dryden*.

Analysis, s. [Gr. *ἀνάλυσις* = resolution.]

1. Resolution of a compound body into the several parts of which it consists; division; separation.

There is an account of dew falling, in some places, in the form of hatter or croase, which grows extremely fatal; so that the *analysis* of the dew of any place, may, perhaps, be the best method of finding such conditions of the soil as are within the reach of the sun. — *Aristotel.*

We cannot know anything of nature but by an *analysis* of its true initial causes; till we know the first springs of natural motions we are still but ignorant. — *Glanville*.

But an extension of my science by logic is absolutely impossible; for by confining to logical means we acquire no knowledge—receive nothing new—but are only enabled to render what is already obtained more intelligible by *analysis* and arrangement. — *Sir W. Hamilton, Logic*, lect. ii. i. 44.

In life, as we actually experience it, motives slide one into the other, and the most careful *analysis* will fail ultimately to sift them. — *Fraser, History of England*, ch. xi.

2. Opposite to Synthesis.

a. As a *correlative*, i.e. as applying to the same things under different aspects.

The process of pulling a substance to pieces, of unloosing the connexion of its constituent parts, in order to examine it piecemeal, is called *analysis*. The process of putting together again the same ingredients, so as to reproduce the body analyzed, is called *synthesis*. — *Daniell, Introduction to Chemical Philosophy*, p. 422.

b. As applied to different objects.

In *Mathematics*. Algebra rather than Geometry.

In geometrical reasoning such as we have described, we introduce at every step some new consideration; and it is by combining all these considerations, that we arrive at the conclusion, that is, the demonstration of the proposition. Each step tends to the final result, by exhibiting some part of the figure under a new relation. To what we have already proved, is added something more; and hence this process is called *Synthesis*, or putting together. . . . We may take the proposition of which we require a proof, and may examine what the supposition of its truth implies. If this be true, then something else may be seen to be true; and from this, something else, and so on. We may often, in this way, discover of what simpler propositions our theorem or solution is compounded, and may resolve these in succession, till we come to some proposition which is obvious. This is geometrical *Analysis*. . . . Since in our syncretical reasoning our symbols thus reason for us, we do not necessarily here, as in geometrical reasoning, go on adding carefully one known truth to another, till we reach the desired result. On the contrary, if we have a theorem to prove or a problem to solve which can be brought under the domain of our symbols, we may at once take the given but unproved truth, or the given combination of unknown quantities, in its symbolical form. After this first process, we may then proceed to trace, by means of our symbols, what other truth is involved in the one just stated, or what the unknown symbols must signify; resolving step by step the symbolical assertion with which we began, into others, more fitted for our purpose. The former process is a kind of *Synthesis*, the latter is termed *Analysis*. And although syncretical reasoning does not necessarily imply such *analysis*, yet the connection is so familiar, that the term *analysis* is frequently used to designate syncretical reasoning. — *Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, b. ii. ch. xli.

Another species of imperfect quantitative reasoning occupies a position in mathematical *analysis*, like that which the foregoing species does in mathematical *Synthesis*. — *Herbert Spencer, Elements of Psychology*, pt. ii. ch. iii.

In *Philology*. Condition of a language in which inflections are displaced by prepositions and auxiliary verbs.

An *analysis* conducted in a truly systematic manner, must commence with the most complex phenomenon of the series to be analysed; must seek to resolve these into the phenomena that stand next in order of complexity; must proceed in like fashion with the less complex phenomena thus disclosed; and so, by successive decompositions, must descend, step by step, to the simpler and more general phenomena, reaching at last the simplest and most general. As applied to Psychology, this mode of procedure, though, perhaps, if patiently pursued the best in its results, is beset with difficulties. — *Herbert Spencer, Elements of Psychology*, pt. ii. ch. i.

Analyst, s. One who analyzes.

You, who are a skilful computer or *analyst*, may not therefore be deemed skilful in mauling. — *Bishop Berkeley, Analyst*, § 23.

The employment of modern *analysis*, however useful in mathematical calculations and constructions, doth not habituate the mind to apprehend clearly and infer justly. — *Hall*, § 43.

Analytic, adj. After the manner of analysis.

It was, in fact, the conversion of an inflected into a non-inflected, of a synthetic into an *analytic* language. It may be, that a synthetic tongue is essentially nobler and more effective instrument of expression than an *analytic* one; but, perhaps, the comparison has been too commonly made between the synthetic tongue in its perfection, and the *analytic* one while only in its rudimentary state. Even if it be inferior upon the whole, and for the highest purposes, an *analytic* language may, perhaps, have some recommendations which a synthetic one does not possess. It may not be either more natural, or, properly speaking, more simple, for the original constitution of most, if not of all, languages seems to have been synthetic; and a synthetic language is as easy both to acquire and to wield as an *analytic* one, to those to whom it is native. Nor can the latter be said to be more rational or philosophical than the former; for, as being, in the main, natural products, and not artificial contrivances, languages must be held to stand all on an equality in respect to, at least, the reasonableness of the principle on which they are constituted; but yet, if comparatively defective in poetical expressiveness, *analytic* languages will probably be found, whenever they have been sufficiently cultivated, to be capable, in pure exposition, of rendering thought with superior minuteness and distinctness of detail. — *Craig, History of English Literature*, i. 137.

Analytic method takes the whole compound as it finds it, whether it be a species or an individual, and leads us into the knowledge of it, by resolving into its first principles, or parts, its generic nature, and its special properties; and therefore it is called the method of resolution. — *Wallis, Logic*.

Thought, I showed, could be viewed, by an *analytic* abstraction, on two sides or phases. — *Sir W. Hamilton, Logic*, lect. ii. i. 21.

Analytic, s. Analytic method.

I cannot edify how, or by what rule of proportion, that man's virtue calculate, what his elements are, nor what his *analyticals*. — *Milton, Tetrachordon*.

He was in logic a great critic. — *Dutton, Hudibras*.

Profoundly skill'd in *analytic*. — *Dutton, Hudibras*.
Your rant at *analyticals*, like dogs barking at the moon, hurts no body but yourself. That art will live, when you be dead; and those that know it, will not think it ever a whit the worse for your not understanding it, or railing at it. — *Wallis, Correction of Hobbes*, § 12.

Of a long time I have suspected, that these modern *analyticals* were not scientific. — *Bishop Berkeley, Analyst*, § 50.

Thus it appears that Aristotle possessed no single term by which to designate the general science of which he was the principal author and founder. *Analytic* and *apodictic*, with *logic* (equivalent to dialectic and including *sophistic*), were so many special names by which he denoted particular parts or particular applications of logic. — *Sir W. Hamilton, Logic*, lect. i. i. 8.

Analytical, adj. Resolving anything by means of analysis.

This complaint has often been made by chemical students, who are wearied with descriptions of oxygen, hydrogen, and other invisible elements, before they have any knowledge respecting such bodies as commonly present themselves to the senses. And accordingly some teachers of chemistry obviate, in a great degree, this objection by analysing the *analyticals*, instead of the synthetic, mode of procedure, when they are first introducing the subject to beginners. The analytical form of teaching is indeed sufficiently interesting to any one who has made considerable progress in any study; but the *analytical* is the more interesting, easy, and natural kind of introduction, as being the form in which the first invention or discovery of any kind of system must originally have taken place. — *Whately, Elements of Logic*, introd.

Either may be probably maintained against the inaccuracy of the *analytical* experiments vulgarly relied on. — *Boyle, Skeptical Chymist*.

Descartes hath here infinitely outdone all the philosophers that went before him, in giving a particular and *analytical* account of the universal fabric; yet he brands his principles but for hypotheses. — *Glanville, Six pars Scientiæ*.

In *Language*. See *Synthetic*.

It has been supposed that even the classical Greek and Latin, such as we find it in books, may have always been accompanied each by another form of speech, of looser texture, and probably more of an *analytical* character, which served for the ordinary intercourse of the less educated population, and of which it has even been conjectured we may have some such dispersed vestige or remnant in the modern Roman and Italian. — *Craig, History of English Literature*, i. 138.

Analytically, adv. By means of analysis.

I have seen sketches and rough drafts of some poems to be designed, set out *analytically*. — *Ohlenschläger, in Johnson's Life of Smith*.

In *Logic*.

Logic can, at best, only *analytically* teach us to discover, that is, by the development and dismemberment of what is already discovered. — *Sir W. Hamilton, Logic*, lect. ii. i. 23.

Analyzable, adj. Capable of being analyzed.

The relations being perfectly independent and distinct, the mental processes into which they enter are more readily *analyzable*. — *Herbert Spencer, Elements of Psychology*, pt. ii. ch. iii.

Analize, v. a. Resolve a compound into its first principles.

a. *Material compound.*

Chymistry enabling us to depurate bodies, and, in some measure, to *analize* them, and take asunder their heterogeneous parts, in many chemical experiments, we may, better than in others, know what number of bodies we employ, not having made them more simple, or uncombined, than nature shows us wont to present them us. — *Boyle*.

b. *Mental compound.*

When the sentence is distinguished into subject and predicate, proposition, argument, act, object, cause, effect, adjunct, opposite, &c., then it is *analized* analogically and metaphysically. This last is what is chiefly meant in the theological schools, when they speak of *analizing* a text of scripture. — *Wallis, Logic*.

When sympathy is in action, we may, by *analysis* our idea of it, reduce it to five different heads, and may classify it as continued, or contiguous, or remote, or similar, or dissimilar. — *Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. v.

Analyzer, s.

1. One who analyzes.

This appointment of the great Author of nature is clearly revealed, and well understood by the true

analyses, however naturalists may value themselves on the discovery. — *Student*, ii. 380.

2. That which has the power of analyzing.

Particular reasons incline me to doubt, whether the fire be the true and universal analyzer of mist bodies. — *Boyle*.

Anamorphism, or **Anamorphosis**. *s.* [Gr. *ἀνι* = *again*, *μορφή* = *form*.] Repetition of the same form.

The English and Chinese are equally poor in inflections; the former because it has lost, the latter because it has never evolved them. Yet they differ in character. There is not such a thing as a true anamorphosis in language. — *Dr. R. G. Latham, Elements of Comparative Philology*, ch. iii.

If, however, all cephalopods mollusks, i. e. all Cephalopoda, Gastropoda, and Lamellibranchiata, be only modifications by excess or defect of the parts of a definite archetype, then I think it follows, as a necessary consequence, that no anamorphism takes place in the group. There is no progression from a higher to a lower type; but merely a more or less complete evolution of one type. . . . It may, indeed, be a matter of very grave consideration whether true anamorphism ever occurs in the whole animal kingdom. — *Huxley, Morphology of the Cephalopoda Mulluscu*, *Philosophical Transactions*, xliii. 1.

Anás. *adv.* Anon.

Go to, little blunder, for this, *anás*,
You'll steal forth a laugh in the shade of your fan.
— *B. Jonson, Entertainments*.

Anáti interj. This is a common expression amongst the Irish and some of the English peasantry, when they do not understand, or have not heard, what was said; in which sense it is probably used in the following extract. *Colloquial, vulgar*.

Well, what say you to a friend who would take this bitter bargain off your hand? — *Anáti*! — *Goldsmith, She stoops to conquer*, ii.

Anána. *s.* [probably Carib.] Pine-apple.

ON the humid station dwells
Untroubled worth, where fastidions pomp,
Witness than best *anána*, than the pride
Of vegetable life, beyond white'er
The poets imagin'd in the golden age.
— *Thomson, Seasons, Summer*.

Anapest. *s.* [Gr. *ἀναπæστης*.] Metrical foot containing two short syllables followed by one long — *— — —*, *à one*; *pædium*.

The foot that principally enter into the composition of Greek and Latin verses are either of two or three syllables; those of two syllables are either both long, as the spondee, or both short as the pyrrhic; or one short and the other long as the iambic; or one long and the other short, as the trochee. Those of three syllables are the dactyl, of one long and two short syllables; the anapest of two short and one long; the tribrachium of three short; and the anapaest of three long. . . . Thus Spenser, Shakspeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, and all our poets abound with dactyls, spondees, trochees, anapaests, &c. — *Goldsmith, Essay* 19.

Anapæstic. *adj.* Relating to the anapest.

In my Latin Dissertation upon Johannes Antiochenus, I had started a new observation about the measures of the *anapæstic* verse. — *Booth, Phalaris*, iii.

Anapæstic. *s.* Anapestic measure.

A man that thoroughly reads the books he pretends to discourse of, would have been able to bring several seeming examples, where an *anapæstic* is terminated with a trochee, or a tribrachy, or an ewtick. — *Bentley, Phalaris*, iii.

Anarch. *s.* Author of confusion.

The hand, great *anarch*! lets the curtain fall;
And universal darkness buries all. — *Pope, Dunciad*.

With faltering speech, and vague invocations,
Answer'd. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 988.

Anarchic. *adj.* Without rule.

They expect, that they shall hold in obedience an *anarchic* people by an *anarchic* law. — *Burke*.

Anarchical. *adj.* Same as Anarchic.

To take a plain prospect of these *anarchical* confusions, and fearful calamities, which will inevitably ensue both in church and state. — *Hosack, Instructions for foreign Travel*, p. 226.

In this manner, opinions on moral or political subjects are multiplied, the authority of sound and scientific principles is weakened, the judgment of the public is distracted and perplexed, the difficulty of a selection of safe guides is increased, and an *anarchical* state of public opinion is created. — *Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. iii.

Anarchism. *s.* Confusion; want of government.

I do look upon this bill as upon the gasping period of all good order; it will prove the mother of absolute *anarchism*. — *Sir E. Dering, Speeches*, p. 183.

Anarchist. *s.* One who supports or encourages anarchy.

I see evidently that not he who demands rights, but he who abuses them, is an *anarchist*. — *Horne Tooke, Diversions of Parley*, ii. 2.

Anarchy. *s.* [Gr. *ἀναρχία*.] Non-existence of government.

Where eldest Night
And Chaos, ancestors of nature, hold
Eternal *anarchy*, amidst the noise
Of endless wars, and by confusion stand,
For hot, cold, moist, and dry, four chaotic flocks,
Strive here for mastery.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 896.

Arbitrary power is but the first natural step from *anarchy*, or the savage life; the adjusting power and freedom being an effect and consequence of maturer thinking. — *Swift*.

Without this vast uniform, hierarchical influence, where, in those ages of *anarchy* and ignorance, of brute force and dormant intelligence, had been Christianity itself? And looking only to its temporal condition, what had the world been without Christianity? — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, vi. vii. ch. i.

Anasárea. *s.* [Gr. *ἀνά* = through, *σάρα* accusative of *σάρξ* = flesh.] *In Medicine*. Diffused dropsy: (i. e. dropsy in which the fluid is diffused through the cellular tissues of the surface of the body, rather than in circumscribed cavities, like the thorax or abdomen).

When the lymph stagnates, or is extravasated under the skin, it is called an *anasárea*. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Anasáreous. *adj.* Relating to, or partaking of the nature of, *anasárea*.

A gentleman laboured of an *anasárea*, with an *anasáreous* swelling of her belly, thighs, and legs. — *W. Johnson, Surgery*.

Anástrophē. *s.* [Gr. *ἀναστροφή* = turning back.] *In Rhetoric*. Figure whereby words which should have preceded are postponed.

Anástrophē [is] a propostrophic order, or a backward setting of words, thus: 'All Italy about I went,' which is contrary to plain order, 'I went about all Italy.' — *Peacock, Gleanings of Europe*.

Anástrophē, or inversion, is a figure by which we place last, and perhaps at a great distance from the beginning of the sentence, what, according to the common order, should have been placed first. Milton begins his *Paradise Lost* by a beautiful example of this figure. — *Walker, Rhetorical Grammar*.

Anáthema. *s.* [Gr. *ἀνάθημα* = curse.] Curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority; excommunication.

Its presiders went further, and declared the intellect and civilization of Rome *anáthema*. — *C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxxv.

Further, Bishop Hall allows that 'nearly all the ancient Catholics who preceded Arius have the appearance of being ignorant of the invisible and incomprehensible nature of the Son of God'; an article expressly contained in the Athanasian Creed under the sanction of its *anáthema*. — *Newman, Development of Christian Doctrine*, p. 15.

Plural Greek.

The *anáthema* of the church sometimes denoted more particularly those gifts, which were laid upon pillars, and set in public view, as memorials of some great mercy which men had received from God. In allusion to which, Scævus thinks the term *anáthema* is used for excommunication, because thereby a man's condemnation is published and proclaimed, as if it were hanged up upon a pillar. — *Christian Antiquities*, i. 219.

Plural English.

Between them the two families got a great portion of her private savings out of her; and finally she died in London followed by the *anáthema* of both, and determined to seek for serenity again as infinitely less onerous than liberty. — *Thackeray, Lady Elinor*.

Her bare *anáthema* fall but like so many bullets fulminating upon the schismatic; who think themselves shrewdly hurt, forsooth, by being cut off from the body, which they choose not to be of. — *South, Sermons*.

Anáthematism. *s.* Excommunication. *Rare*.

Sundry civil offences—excommunication and *anáthematism* by law do work. — *Dr. Tooke, Of the Fabricque of the Church*: 1694.

Anáthematize. *v. a.* Condemn by *anáthema*; pronounce accursed by ecclesiastical authority; excommunicate.

The pope once every year (on Thursday) excommunicates and *anáthematize* all heretics. — *Bishop Barlow, Romances*, p. 220.

She therefore [the church of Rome] who is so

very liberal of her *anáthemas* and curses upon others, is herself *anáthemized* with a vengeance, by one whose authority she herself acknowledges to be divine. — *Trapp, Pope's truly stated*, pt. 1.

Well may mankind shrink, inartematically *anáthemizing* as they can. There are actions of such emphasis that no shrieking can be too emphatic for them. Shriek ye; wail! have they. — *Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. iii. li. c. vi.

Tradition still points out an apartment in that interesting ruin, in which the descendant of Charlemagne *anáthemized* the enemies of her husband's house, and in which, in her softer moments, she wept over the ruined fortunes of her accomplished and beloved son. — *J. H. Jewe, Memoirs of King Richard III.* ch. li.

Anáthematizer. *s.* One who pronounces an *anáthema*. *Rare*.

How many famous churches have been most unjustly thunderstruck with direful censures of excommunications, upon pretence of this crime, which have been less guilty than their *anáthematizers*. — *Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*.

Anáthema. Same as *Anáthema*. *Rare*.

But how is this divinity confronted by the Apostle, who hath denounced an *anáthema* to him, whosoever shall deliver us matter of faith (for so the Apostle must be understood) beside what was then delivered? — *Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 3: 1616.

Your holy father of Rome hath smitten with his thunderbolt of excommunications and *anáthemas*, at one time or other, most of the orthodox churches of the world. — *Ibid.* p. 125.

Anáthērous. *adj.* [Lat. *anax*, -*atis* = duck, *fero* = I bear.] Producing ducks.

If there be *anáthērous* trees, whose corruption breaks forth into lambskins; yea, if they corrupt they degenerate into maggots, which produce not them again. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Anatómic. *adj.* Relating or belonging to anatomy.

When we are taught by Locke to view a thing completely in all its parts, by the help of division, it has the use of an *anatómic* knife, which dissects an animal body, and separates the veins, arteries, nerves, muscles, membranes, &c. and shows us the several parts which go to the composition of a complete animal. — *Watts, Logic*.

There is a natural, involuntary distortion of the muscles, which is the *anatómic* cause of laughter; but there is also her cause of laughter, which decency requires. — *Swift*.

The enthusiasm of solidity is apt to be confounded with, and if we will look into the minute *anatómic* parts of matter, is little different from, hardness. — *Locke*.

Anatómically. *adv.* In an anatomical manner; in the sense of an anatomist; according to the doctrine of anatomy.

While some affirmed it had no pain, intending only thereby no evidence of anger or fury, others have construed *anatómically*, and denied that part at all. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Anatómist. *s.* One who studies the structure of animal bodies, by means of dissection; one who divides the bodies of animals, to discover the various parts.

Anatómist unfolded, that if nature had been suffered to run her own course, without this fatal interruption, he might have doubled his age. — *Hurd*.

How many *anatómist* discourse,
How like lutes' organs are to ours;
They grant, if higher powers think fit,
A tear might soon be made a wit;
And that, for any thing in nature,
Figs might squeak love odes, dogs bark satire. — *Prior*.

Anatómization. *s.* Anatomy. *Rare*.

It is both a curious and rational account of their *anatómization* [of plants]. — *Evelyn, Sylva*, p. 504. (Ord M8.)

Anátomize. *v. a.* Dissect an animal; divide the body into its component or constituent parts; lay anything open distinctly, and by minute parts.

Our industry must even *anátomize* every particle of that body, which we are to uphold. — *Hobbes*.

I speak not brotherly of him, but should I *anátomize* him to thee as he is, I must blush and weep, and that must look pale and wonder. — *Shakspeare, As you like it*, i. 1.

How dark distinctions reason's light disguid
And into atoms truth *anátomize*! — *Sir J. Denham*.

Anátomy. *s.* [Gr. *ἀνατομία* = cutting up, dissection.]

1. Art of dissecting the body; doctrine of the structure of the body as learned by dissection.

It is proverbially said, 'Formica sua bills inest, habet et musca splenem'; whereas these parts *ana-*

to my bath not discovered in insects.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

It is therefore in the *anatomy* of the mind, as in that of the body; more good will accrue to mankind, by attending to the large, open, and perceptible parts, than by studying too much such finer nerves and vessels as will for ever escape our observation.—*Pope.*

Let the muscles be well inserted and bound together, according to the knowledge of them which is given us by *anatomy*.—*Dryden.*

2. Body stripped of its integuments; skeleton.

O that my tongue were in the thunder's mouth,
Then with a passion I would shake the world,
And rouse from sleep that fell *anatomy*,
Which cannot hear a feeble lady's voice.
Shakespeare, King John, iii. 4.

3. Thin meagre person.

They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-faced villain,
A mere *anatomy*, a mountebank,
A thread-lane jangler, and a foot-me-teller,
A newly-hollow-eyed, sharp-looking wretch,
A living dead man.
Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

4. Act of dividing anything: (whether corporeal or intellectual).

When a moneyed man hath divided his chests, he saith to himself richer than he was; therefore, a way to amplify any thing is to break it, and to make *anatomy* of it in several parts.—*Bacon.*

ANCESTOR. s. [Fr. *ancestre*; from Lat. *antecessor* = one who goes before.]

And she lies buried with her *ancestors*,
O, in a tomb where never scandal slept,
Save this of hers.

Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1.
Cham was the paternal *ancestor* of Nims, the father of Ebus, the grandfather of Nimrod; whose son was Belus, the father of Nims.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Observe! why pry'st thou what am I? I know
My father, grandsire, and great-grandsire too;
If farther I derive my pedigree,
I can but guess beyond the fourth degree,
The rest of my forgotten *ancestors*
Were sons of earth like him, or sons of whores.
Dryden.

ANCESTORIAL. adj. Same as Ancestral.

Rare.

Moreover, Polythius particularly dwells on the influence of the funeral orations and the exhibition of the *ancestral* portraits in stimulating the youth to honourable and patriotic acts, and in creating a love of glory.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, Enquiry into the Credibility of the early Roman History, i. 206.*
Senate and people, the *gens* *locata*, opening their itching palms, legitimate successors of a venerable name, not the less legitimate on account of their degeneracy, inheriting the baseness inseparably conjoined with their *ancestral* and national glories, saluted him as *Cæsar*, and the Pontiff placed upon his brow the imperial diadem.—*Sir F. Polignac, The History of England and of Normandy, i. 507.*

ANCESTRAL. adj. Resembling, of the nature of, or claimed from, ancestors.

Limitation in actions *ancestral*, was anciently so here in England.—*Sir M. Hale.*

History is the great looking-glass, through which we may behold with *ancestral* eyes, not only the various actions of ages past, and the odd accidents that attend time; but also discern the different humours of men, and feel the pulse of former times.—*Howell, Letters, iv. 11.*

He soon afterwards solicited the office of sheriff, from which all his neighbours were glad to be relieved, but which he regarded as a resumption of *ancestral* claims, and a kind of restoration to blood after the attainder of a trade.—*Johnson, Rambler, ix. 102.*

When wealth was offered to any one who would betray him, when death was denounced against any one who would shelter him, outlaws and servile men had kept his secret truly, and had kissed his hand under his own disguises with as much reverence as if he had been seated on his *ancestral* throne.—*Macaulay, History of England.*

Tenure by homage *ancestral* was merely tenancy-in-chief by humerical prescription in the family.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England, ch. xix.*

ANCESTRESS. s. Female ancestor.

This *ancestress* is a lady, or rather the ghost of a lady, &c.—*Carlyle, Miscellaneous Essays, ii. 274.*

ANCESTRY. s.

1. Lineage; series of ancestors, or progenitors; persons who compose the lineage; high birth.

And on I light, quoth he; and do advance
Mine *ancestry* from famous Cornwall.
Who first to raise our house to honour did begin.
Spenser.

A tenacious adherence to the rights and liberties transmitted from a wise and virtuous *ancestry*, public spirit, and a love of one's country, are the support and ornaments of government.—*Addison.*
Say from what scepter'd *ancestry* ye claim,
Recorded eminent in deathless fame?
Pope.

A third could never go into his parish church without being reminded by the defaced sculptures and headless statues of his *ancestry*, that Oliver's redcoats had once stabled their horses there.—*Mausclay, History of England, ch. li.*

Title and *ancestry* render a good man more illustrious, but an ill one more contemptible.—*Addison.*

ANCHOR. s. Same as Anchoret. Rare.

The *anchors* also, and charter monies, vowed they not to die in their houses?—*Crowley, Confutation of N. Sharon, sign. H. 6. b. 1548.*

To desperation turn my trust and hope!
An *anchor*'s cheer in prison be my sequel!

Poets! they may feed on words; and live on air,
That climb to honour by the pulpit's stair;
Sit seven years pining in an *anchor*'s chair.
Bishop Hall, Satires, iv. 2.

ANCHOR. s. [Lat. *anchora*.]

1. In Navigation. Grappling-iron to fix ships.

He said, and wept; then spread his sails before
The winds, and reached at length the Cænan shore;
Their *anchors* dropt, his crew the vessels moor.
Dryden.

The Turkish general, perceiving that the Rhodians would not be drawn forth to battle at sea, withdrew his fleet, when *anchoring*, and landing his men, he burnt the coast.—*Andria, History of the Turks.*

He dropp'd his *anchors*, and his crew he plid:
Pur'd every sail, and drawing down the mast,
His vessel moor'd; and made with haulers fast.
Dryden.

Far from your capital my ship resides
At Reithrus, and secure at *anchor* rides.
Pope.

2. Anything which confers stability or security.

Which hope we have as an *anchor* of the soul,
Both sure and steadfast, and which entereth into
that within the veil.—*Hebrews, vi. 19.*

ANCHOR. v. n.

1. Cast anchor; lie at anchor.

Near Calais the Spaniards *anchored*, expecting
their land-force, which came not.—*Bacon.*
Or the strat conser to rocky Chios blow,
And *anchor* under Mimos' sluggy brow.
Pope.

2. Stop at; rest on.

My invention, hearing not my tongue,
Anchors on Isahel.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

ANCHOR. v. a.

1. Place at anchor.

He stayed his vessel's course at the foot of the rock upon which he beheld the insular Church of St. Martin, and, according to tradition, he there *anchored* his bark.—*Sir F. Polignac, History of England and of Normandy, i. 517.*

2. Fix as an anchor.

My tongue should to my ears not name my boys,
Till that my nails were *anchored* in thine eyes.
Shakespeare, Richard III, iv. 3.

[She] would'd no these tempests of vain love to fly,
And *anchor* fast myself on virtue's shore.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia and Stella.

Posthumus *anchors* upon Imogen.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 5.

Let us *anchor* our hopes, our trust, our confidence upon his goodness.—*South, Sermons, viii. 111.*

The feet of the third pair lengthen and unite together to form a cartilaginous circular sucker, and permanently *anchor* the parasite to its prey.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy, lect. xiii. p. 275.*

ANCHOR-HOLD. s. Hold, or fastness, of the anchor; security.

The old English could express most aptly all the conceits of the mind in their own tongue, without borrowing from any; as for example: the holy service of God, which the Latins called Religion, because it knitted the minds of men together, and most people of Europe have borrowed the same from them, they called most significantly *Anchor-hold*, as the one and only assurance and fast *anchor-hold* of our souls' health.—*Cruden.*

ANCHORABLE. adj. Fit for anchorage.

We hasten towards the Swilly road, judging the worst to be past, the Indian shore being all the way in view of us, and the sea every where twenty leagues from land *anchorable*.—*Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 40.*

ANCHORAGE. s.

1. Hold of the anchor.

Let me resolve whether there be indeed such efficacy in nurture and first production; for if that supposal should fail us, all our *anchorage* were loose, and we should but wander in a wild sea.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

The ships were torn from their *anchorage*, driven

against each other, and dashed upon the cliffs.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece, ch. xv. p. 278.*

2. Set of anchors.

The bark that hath discharged her freight,
Returns with previous loading to the bay
From whence at first she weigh'd her *anchorage*.
Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

3. Duty paid for the liberty of anchoring in a port.

This corporation, otherwise a poor one, holds also the *anchorage* in the harbour, and lushage of measurable commodities, as coals, salt, &c., in the town of Powey. *Curse, Survey of Cornwall.*

4. Ground for anchoring.

Nelson entirely agreed with him; and it was finally determined to take the passage of the Sound, and the fleet returned to its former *anchorage*.—*Southey, Life of Nelson, ii. 102.*

5. Firm ground; standing ground.

Well, I am now the sport of circumstance,
Driven from my *anchorage*; yet deem not thou
That I my soul surrender to the past,
In chains and bondage.
H. Taylor, Philip Van Artevelde, Part II. i. 2.

ANCHORED. part. adj.

1. Held by the anchor.

Like a well-twisted cable, holding fast
The *anchored* vessel in the loneliest blast.
Waller.

2. Shaped like an anchor; fluked; forked.

Shooting her *anchored* tongue,
Threat'ning her venom'd teeth.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Nod, li. 2. 29.

ANCHORESS. s. Female recluse or hermit.

Rare, *cathachristic* (since, as far as the *form* goes, the word means a female *anchor*).
Anchor (one that dwells)

Mow'd up in walls. *Eufrasia, Translation of Tasso.*
To this selected spot, now famous more
Than any grove, mead, plain had been before,
By religion, vision, burial, or birth,
Of *anchoresses* or hermits.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4.

ANCHORET. s. [contracted from *anchoret*; Gr. *ἀγκυροπότης* = one who retires.] Recluse, hermit.

Macarius, the great Egyptian *anchoret*.—*Archbishop Usher, Answer to a Jesuit.*

ANCHORING. part. adj. Lying at anchor.

The fishermen that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice; and you fall *anchoring* bark
Diminuish'd to her cock.
Shakspeare, King Lear, iv. 6.

ANCHORITE. s. Same as Anchoret.

I have a little brass bed in a dressing-room; and a little hair mattress like an *anchorite*. I am an *anchorite*.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

ANCHORITICAL. adj. After the fashion of an anchorite.

This is true, and only in these severe and *anchoritical* and philosophical persons, who lived neatly and without variety, as the Baptist, but in the same proportion it is also true in every man that can be contented with that which is honestly sufficient.
Jeremy Taylor, Sermons, i. 278.

ANCHEVE. s. Same as Anchovy. Rare.

Ancheve, anchova, tobacno, caviare.—*Barbott, Dictionary of Etymology, p. 73.*

They present me with some sharp sauce, or a dish of delicate *anchoves*.—*Bacon, Lingua, ii. 1.*

ANCHÓVY. s. [Sicilian or Genese, *anciora*.]

Engraulis encrasicolus, a small fish abounding in the Mediterranean.

To make out the dinner, full certain I am
That Kidge is *anchovy*, and Reynolds is lamb.
Goldsmith, Rivalation.

We invent new sauces and pickles, which resemble the animal ferment in taste and virtue, as the salted and brined of meat; the salt pickles of fish, *anchovies*, oysters.—*Sir J. Ploper.*

ANCLENCY. s. Antiquity. Rare.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, as *primus par* *regni*, the first peer of the kingdom, is ranked before all the nobility, seated at the king's right hand, &c. And the rest of the bishops follow him, in their due precedence, according to the dignity and *ancleNCY* of their respective sees. *Jura Cleri, p. 42.*

ANCIENT. adj. [from Fr. *ancien*.]

1. Old: (in the sense of remote from the present time).

Those gods and those men had long since vanished; but to the eye of liberal enthusiasm, the majesty of ruin restored the image of *ancient* prosperity.—*Gibbon, Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, ch. lxvii.*

Fabius Pictor is the most *ancient* Roman who wrote the history of his own country.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, Enquiry into the Credibility of the early Roman History, i. 37.*

2. Old : (in the sense of long duration).

With the ancient in wisdom, and in length of days
understanding.—*Job*, xlii. 12.
Thales affirms, that God comprehended all things,
and that God was of all things the most ancient, be-
cause He never had any beginning.—*Sir W. Ra-*
leigh.

Industry

Gave the tall ancient forest to his axe. *Thomson*.
It is an ancient mariner,
And he stoppeth one of three;
By thy long grey beard and glittering eye,
Now wherefore stopp'st thou me?

Coleridge, The Ancient Mariner.

From many an ancient river,
From many a palmy plain,
We call thee to deliver,
The land from error's chain.

Bishop Heber, Missionary Hymn.

3. Past; former.

I see thy fury: if I longer stay,
We shall begin our ancient hickories.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. i. 1.

4. In Law.

Ancient tenure is that whereby all the manors
belonging to the crown, in St. Edward's or William
the Conqueror's days, did hold. The number and
names of which manors, as all others belonging to
common persons, be caused to be written in a book,
after a survey made of them, now remaining in the
exchequer, and called doomsday book; and such as
by that book appeared to have belonged to the
crown at that time, are called ancient demesnes.—*Covent*.

Ancient. *s.* [generally in the plural.]

1. Opposite to modern.

And though the ancients thus their rules have made,
As kings dispense with laws themselves have made;
Moderns beware! or if you must offend
Against the precept, ne'er transgress its end. *Pope*.
For we are ancients of the earth,
And in the morning of the times.

Tennyson, The Day-dream.

2. Plural. Seniors. *Obsolete*.

He luncheon it as a special pre-eminence of duenas
and Andronians, that in Christianity they were his
ancients. *Hooker*.

They called together all the ancients of the city;
and all their youth ran together, and their women
to the assembly.—*Judith*, vi. 10.

The same year were appointed two of the ancients
of the people to be judges.—*Story of Samson*, 5.

Ancient. *s.* [catachrestic for ensign; from
Lat. *insigne*.] See Hatchment. Flag
or streamer of a ship, and, formerly, of a
regiment. *Obsolete*.

More dishonourable raised than an old faced an-
cient. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 2.*

Ancient. *s.* Bearer of an ensign; ensign.
Obsolete.

This is Othello's ancient, as I take it.—
The same indeed, a very valiant fellow.
Shakespeare, Othello, v. 1.

Anciently. *adv.* In old times.

Treason *anciently* pertained unto this crown;
now unjustly possessed, and as unjustly denied,
by those who have neither title to hold it, nor virtue to
rule it. *Sir P. Sidney*.

The colubret is not an enemy, though that were
anciently received, to the vine only; but to any
other plant, because it draweth strongly the latest
juice of the earth. *Bacon*.

Ancientness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Ancient; antiquity; existence from old
times.

Never shall you see them trewly arounde their
domyages upon Gods hoyle worde, but eyther upon
their owne folythe, tradycions, or upon the erred
customes of the country brought in first of all by
their erred counsell, or upon the damnable covetyse
of their filthers, or holynesse of their doctors. *Bible, Yet
a Curser of the Romishe Foer*, fol. 30.

The personne and Saturnus were the same: they
were called Saturnus from their *ancientness*, when
Saturnus reigned in Italy. *Deigen*.

Ancientry. *s.* *Rare*.

1. Honour of ancient lineage; dignity of
birth.

Of all nations under heaven, the Spaniard is the
most mingled, and most uncertain. When com-
most foolishly do the Irish think to emulate them-
selves, by wresting their *ancientry* from the Spaniard,
who is made to derive himself from any in
certain. *Spenser, Vice of the State of Ireland*.

2. Character, or imitation, of antiquity.

Myrrha may take notice of the antiquity of their
art; and, for their greater credit, blazon abroad this
precious piece of *ancientry*: for before the time of
Sennacherib we hear no news of coats or crests.—
Gregory, Posthumus, p. 230.

You think the ten or twelve first lines the best;
now I am for the fourteen last; add, that they con-

tain not one word of *ancientry*.—*West, To Gray*,
let. 5, § 3.

Ancientry. *s.* Age; antiquity. *Rare, obso-*
lete.

Is not the forenamed council of *ancientry* above a
thousand years ago?—*Martin, On the Marriage of*
Princes, sig. I. li. b.

Ancile. *s.* [Lat.] Sacred shield of the Ro-
mans.

a more

Ancillary. *adj.* [from *ancilla*, a handmaid, to an *ancilla*, or handmaid.] Attendant
upon; subservient.

It is beneath the dignity of the king's courts to be
merely *ancillary* to other inferior jurisdictions.—
Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of
England.

Religion by her invasion of the East had raised a
rival, which began as *ancillary*, and gradually grew
up to be the mistress of the human mind.—*Commer-*
cio-terprise, Milne, History of Latin Christi-
anity, b. ix. ch. vii.

Ancle. See Ankle.

And. *conj.* [A.S. *and*.]

1. Copulative conjunction, denoting addition;
by which sentences or terms are joined.

God him small gains, but shameless flattery,
And filthy bawiness, and unseemly shifts,
And borrow base, and some good ladies gifts.

Spenser.

What shall I do to be for ever known,
And make the age to come my own. *Corley*.
It shall ever be my study to make discoveries of
this nature in human life, and to settle the proper
distinctions between the virtues and perfections of
mind, and those false colours and resemblances of
them that shine alike in the eyes of the vulgar.—
Addison.

2. In the following quotation from Sylvester,
and, meaning *both*, is employed in a
manner which has become obsolete:

Pernicious error, which doth undermine
Both martial thrones, and civil and divine.

Sylvester, On Barban.

The phrase is a Gallicism. Boileau com-
mences his first satire:

Amusez ce grand auteur dont la muse fertile
Amuse si long-temps d la cour de la ville.

And. *conj.* Catachrestic for *As* = *if*.

It is the nature of extreme self-lovers, as they will
set an house on fire, and it were but to roast their
bess. *Racine*.

Nay, and I suffer this, I may go graze.
Bottom and Fletcher, Woman's Prize, i. 3.

Andabatism. *s.* [Lat. *andabata* = gladiator
who fought hood-winked.] Ambiguity;
uncertainty. *Rare*.

To state the question, that we might not fall to
andabatism, we are to understand, that as there be
two kinds of perfection, one of our way, the other of
our country to which we are travelling: so there
are two kinds also of fulfilling God's law, one of this
life, the other of the next.—*Shelford, Learned Dis-*
courses, p. 121: 1635.

Andante. *adj.* In Music. With a slow
movement.

Another good purpose, which must be derived from
such a practice is, that they would not appear to us
so enormous the great variety and disproportion now
observable in the *andante* of the recitative, and
that of the airs; but, on the contrary, a more friendly
agreement among the several parts of an opera would
be the result. The compositions have been often dis-
placed with those sudden transitions, where, from a
recitative in *andantissimo* and gentlest movement,
the performers are made to skip off and bound away
into ariettas of the briskest execution; which is to
the full as absurd as if a person, when soberly walk-
ing, should all on the sudden set to leaping and
capering. *Andante*, *andante*, *andantissimo*, from
the Italian word *andare*, to go, signify that the notes
(especially in the thorough bass) are to be played
distinctly and slow, from a less to a greater degree.
— *Translation of an Essay on the Opera*, by Count
Algarotti.

Andiron. *s.* See extracts

If you strike an entire body, as an *andiron* of
brass, at the top it maketh a more treble sound, and
at the bottom a bass.—*Bacon*.

[See *Andiron*. A *andiron*, (Latin and English Voca-
bulary of the fifteenth century.) Thus, in the earliest
of these vocabularies, we have the baronial hall
furnished with its board and trestles, with which

the table was laid out when wanted; the table dor-
mant, or permanent table, which was probably even
then an article of *rare* occurrence; benches, as the
ordinary seats; a long settle to draw up to the fire,
or to place on the dais, behind the high table; a chair,
for ceremonious occasions, and a stool; a cushion for
the chair; hangers and screens, or carpets to lay
over the principal seats; a screen; a basin and laver,
for washing the hands of the guest; *andirons* to
support the fire, tongs to arrange it, and bellows to
raise it into flame. *Remark by Editor in Preface*,
Volume of Vocabularies. Edited by T. Wright.]

Andron, item *Andron*, Catholicon arm. in
Duc. In modern English the term has been trans-
ferred to movable fire-bricks.—*Wedgwood, Dic-*
tionary of English Etymology.]

Androgynally. *adv.* In the form of a her-
maphrodite; with two sexes.

The examples breed have undergone no real or
new transmutation, but were *androgynally* born, and
under some kind of hermaphrodites.—*Sir T. Browne*,
Vulgar Errors.

Androgynous. *s.* [Gr. *ἀνδρῶν*; from *ἀνδρ*
= man, *γυνή* = woman.] Man-woman; her-
maphrodite.

What shall I say of these vile and stinking *andro-*
gyne, that is to say, these men-women, with their
curled locks, their crisped and frizzled hair?—*Har-*
mar, Translation of B. 20, p. 173.

Plato, under the person of Aristodemus, tells a
story, how that at first there were three kinds of
men, that is, male, female, and a third mixed species
of the other two, called for that reason *androgynous*.
—*Bertrand, Love Metaphysics*, p. 72.

Androgynous. *adj.* [*ἀνδρῶν*; of the na-
ture of an androgynous.] In *Biology*. With
the characteristics of both sexes in a single
individual.

The fissiparous mode of generation is no longer
witnessed, and these animals have been considered
to be, for the most part, *androgynous*, or capable of
producing one without the re-operation of two indi-
viduals: nevertheless, from recent observations, it
would appear that their bisexuality can no longer
be a matter of doubt. *R. Jones, Outline*, ch. i.

This *androgynous* condition, with the distinct
stomach and chyliferous cavity, indicates the affinity
of the heracle with the actiniae.—*Chen, Lec-*
tures on Comparative Anatomy, lect. ix. p. 173.

Aneor. *prep.* *Neur*.

The cardinal, pushed on, I suppose, by Walpole,
continues to pursue me; and to fright the clergy of
all sorts, as much as he can, from coming *aneor*
me.—*Bishop Atterbury, Letters*, 50.

But it did not come *aneor*.

Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

Anecdote. *s.* [Gr. *ἀνέκδοτος*; from *ἀ* = not,
ἐκ = out, *λόγος* = given.] Something unpub-
lished; secret history; biographical inci-
dent; minute passage of private life.

Some modern *anecdotes* never
He lodged in his elbow chair. *Prior*.

Facts and *anecdotes* relative to persons, who have
rendered their names illustrious in publick and
national stations, are commonly recorded at large in
obituary notices. *T. Walton, Life of Bathurst*.

They will also specify the few remaining *anecdotes*,
which occurred in a life so retired and sedentary as
his. *Mason, Life of Gray*.

This line of the French language was of a peculiar
kind. He loved it as having been for a century the
vehicle of all the polite notions of Europe, as the
sign by which the freeasons of fashion recognised
each other in every capital from Petersburg to
Naples, as the language of railway, as the language
of *anecdotes*, as the language of memoirs, as the
language of correspondence.—*Macaulay, Essays*,
Walpole's Letters, p. 204.

Anecdotal. *adj.* Relative to anecdotes.

Particular *anecdotal* traditions, whose authority
is unknown or suspicious.—*Lord Bolingbroke, To*
Pope.

Anole. *r. a.* [A.S. *ele* = oil.] Give extreme
unction.

When he was housewif and *aneled*, and had all
that a Christian man ought to have.—*Mort d'Arthur*,
in. 176.

Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousel'd, disappointed, unanole'd;
No reckoning made, but sent to my account
With all my imperfections on my head.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 5.
Supposing that either he knew or prophesied of
his departure; yet, before his departure, we sent for
the alms of the house to annoy him.—*Sir W.*
Cavendish, Life of Cardinal Wolsey.

Anellid. s. Ringed worm. See *Annu-lose*.

Most insects, however, commence their career as worms; the high form which they are ultimately destined to attain in the articulate series is at first masked by the guise of an *Anellid* or *Entozoon*.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xvi.

Anémomy. s. [Gr. ἀνέμω.] Windflower.

Wind flowers are distinguished into those with broad and hard leaves, and those with narrow and soft ones. The broad leaved *anémomy* roots should be planted about the end of September. These with small leaves must not be put into the ground till the end of October. *Mortimer*.

From the soft wing of vernal breezes shed,
Anémomy, anémomy, enrich'd
With shining meal o'er all their velvet leaves.

Thomson, Seasonal Spring.
I've not ground any part of the *anémomy* pal-
tern.—*Autobiography of Mrs. Delany*, let. July 12,
1769.

Growth of jasmine turn'd
Their humid arms festooning tree to tree,
And at the root thro' lush green grasses bur'd
The red *anémomy*.

Tennyson, A Dream of Fair Women.
[It was on the analogies of *orator*, &c., that the English pronunciation of the Greek word ἀνέμω was stated to be *anémomy*. Now to take a word derived from the Latin, and to look to its original quantity only, without consulting the analogy of other words similarly derived, is to be neglectful of the analogies of our own language and attentive only to the quantities of foreign ones. There is of the word *luna* a plural number, and this plural number is the English form *lunes*, and not the Latin form *lunæ*. The existence of an English inflection proves that the word to which it belongs is English, although its absence does not prove the contrary. That the word *anémomy* is English (and consequently pronounced *anémomy*) we know from the plural form, which is not *anémomies* but *anémomies*. *Dr. R. G. Latham, English Language, Orthography*.]

The author would now write *anémomies* (with an *i*), the singular being as given above.

Anést. prep. [probably a *Scotticism*.] Same as *Anent*. *Obsolete*.

And right anést him a dog snarling.—*B. Jonson, Arctophil*, ii. 6.

Anént. prep. [see *Anon*.] About. See *Anest*. *Obsolete*.

We conceive not one thing will so much conduce as the late articles of this treaty of peace, and conclusion taken thereupon, as of the utility of religion may be carefully and truly presented.—*Drummond, Sermons*, 192.

I cannot but pass you my judgment *anent* those six considerations, which you offered to invalidate those authorities that I so much reverence.—*King Charles I. To A. Henderson*, p. 56.

Anéterous. adj. [*ν* - not, ἐντέρα = viscera, bowels.] Without alimentary canal.

In the monads, and many other of the more minute species of the polystrophia, he affirms the stomachs to arise by separate tubular pedicles from a common mouth. Such species have no intestine, no anus, and are said to be *anéterous*.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. ii. p. 26.

Anesthetics. s. [Gr. ἀ = not, αἰσθητικός = connected with sensation.] Medicines, or administrations, causing loss of sensation.

Within the implied limits, nervous stimulants and anesthetics produce effects on the thoughts and feelings, proportionate to the quantities administered.—*Herbert Spencer, First Principles*, ch. iii.

Aneurism. s. [Fr. *anévrisme*; from Gr. ἀνέω = widen.] Giving way of the middle coat of an artery, with the bulging arising therefrom, and the chance of its breaking.

He, moreover, introduced what is probably the most capital improvement in surgery ever effected by a single man: namely, the practice in *aneurism* of tying the artery at a distance from the seat of disease. This one suggestion has saved thousands of lives; and both the suggestion, and the first successful execution of it, are entirely owing to John Hunter, who, if he had done nothing else, would, on this account alone, have a right to be classed among the principal benefactors of mankind.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, ii. 57.

Anéw. adv. [on new.] Over again; another time; afresh.

Nor, if at mischief taken, on the ground
Be slain, but prisoners to the pillar bound,
At either barrier plac'd; nor, captives made,
Be freed, or arm'd anew, the fight invade.

Dryden.

That, as in birth, in beauty you excel,
The muse might dictate, and the poet tell:
Your art no other art can speak, and you,
To show how well you play, must play *anew*.

Prior.
The miseries of the civil war did, for many years,
Deter the inhabitants of our island from the thoughts
Of engaging *anew* in such desperate undertakings.

—*Addison*.
He who begins late is obliged to form *anew* the whole disposition of his soul, to acquire new habits of life, to practise duties to which he is utterly a stranger.—*Rogers*.

By it we can create new circles of power, make others fall into decay, and distribute the human forces *anew*, so as to adapt them more expressly for each man's necessities and positions in life.—*Bain, The Senses and the Intellect*, ii. ch. i. p. 329.

Anfractuóse. adj. [Lat. *anfractuósus* = full of anfractus or windings.] Full of turnings and winding passages.

Behind the drum are several vaults and *anfractuóse* cavities in the ear-bone, so as to intend the least sound imaginable, that the sense might be affected with it; as we see in subterraneous caves and vaults, how the sound is redoubled.—*Ray*.

Anfractuócity. s. Attribute suggested by *Anfractuócity*; windingness.

Arteries taking their rise from the left capsule of the heart, bringing through several circuits, anfractuócity, and *anfractuócity*, the vital spirits.—*Robinson, Translation*, ii. 22.

Anfractuóus. adj. [Fr. *anfractuóux*.] Winding.

This is that part which deeply insinuates itself into all the *anfractuóus* passages of the brain.
Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 217.

Angratióse. s. [Lat. *angratióse*, -onis - harass, vexation.] Exertion. *Rare*.

This leading of God's Spirit must neither be a forced *angratióse*; (as if God would force grace and salvation upon us against our wills) nor some sudden protrusion to joy.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 133.

The earth yields us fruit, but it is only perhaps once a year, and that not without much rest and *angratióse* requiring both our labour and patience.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 43.

Ángel. s. [Gr. ἄγγελος; Lat. *angelus*; originally, a messenger.]

1. Messenger of any kind.

But best, the dear good *angel* of the spring,
The nightingale. *B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd*, ii. 6.

2. Spirit employed by God in the administration of human affairs.

Some holy *angel*
Fly to the court of England, and unfold
His message ere he come, that a swift blessing
May soon return to this our suffering country.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 6.
Had we such a knowledge of the constitution of man, as it is possible *angels* have, and it is certain, his Maker has; we should have a quite other idea of his essence.—*Locke*.

3. Beautiful person.

Thou hast the sweetest face I ever look'd on.
Sir, as I have a soul, she is an *angel*.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII, iv. 1.

4. Piece of money anciently coined and impressed with an angel.

Take an empty basin, put an *angel* of gold, or what you will, into it; then go so far from the basin, till you cannot see the *angel*, because it is not in a right line; then fill the basin with water, and you will see it out of its place, because of the refraction.—*Bacon*.

Slake the bays
Of hoarding abbots; their imprison'd *angels*
Set thou at liberty. *Shakespeare, King John*, iii. 3.

Ángel. adj. Resembling an angel; angelical.

I have mark'd
A thousand blushing apparitions
Start into her face; a thousand innocent shames
In *angel* whiteness bear away those blushes.

Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.
Of virginity visited by *angel* powers,
With golden crowns and wreaths of heavenly flow'rs.

Pope, Rape of the Lock.

Ángel-ago. s. [two words rather than a compound.] Existence, or state, of angels.

Why should you two,
That, happily, have been as chaste as I am,
Priser, I think, by much, for yet your faces,
Like ancient well-built piles, show worthy ruins,
After that *angel-ago* turn mortal device?

Beaumont and Fletcher, Valentinian, i. 2.

Ángel-like. adj. Resembling an angel.

Myself have been an idle truant,
Omitting the sweet benefit of time,
To clothe mine age with an *angel-like* perfection.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.

In heav'n itself thou sure wert dress'd
With that *angel-like* disguise. *Waller*.
Ángelot. s. Little, or young, angel. *Rhetorical*.

And, with the noise of those subdued soundings,
The *Ángelot* sprang forth, flustering its rudiments of plumes; but forthwith flagg'd, and was recovered into the arms of those full-winged *angels*.—*Laub, Essays, The Child Angel*.

Ángélie. adj. Resembling, or partaking of the nature of, angels.

Go visit her, in her chaste laws of rest,
Accompany'd with *ángélie* delights.

Spenser, Sonnet.
Here, happy creature, fair *ángélie* Eve,
Partake thou also; happy though thou art,
Happier than may'st be, worthier cannot not be.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 74.
His profligacy and inebriety united had been too much even for the *ángélie* temper of Tillotson.—*Marsden, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Ángélica. s. Umbelliferous plant (sp. *Archangelica*) of the genus so called.

The *ángélica* is a native of England, being sometimes found there in moist situations, and of the northern countries of Europe. In Sweden and Norway the leaves and stalks of this plant are eaten raw, or boiled with meat and fish, and the seeds are used to flavour ardent spirits.—*London, Encyclopædia of Gardening*.

Ángélica. m. Same as *Ángélie*.

It discevereth unto us the glorious works of God, and carrieth up, with an *ángélica* swiftness, our eyes, that our mind, being informed of his visible marvels, may continually travel upward. *Sir W. Raleigh*.

Others more mild,
Retreated in a silent valley, sing,
With notes *ángélica* to mimic a harp,
Their own hermitic deeds, and unexpressed fall
By down of battle. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 518.

It may be encouragement to consider the pleasure of speculations, which do refresh and sublime the thoughts with more clear *ángélica* contentments.—*Bishop Wilkins, Paradise*.

Ángélica. v. n. Make like an angel.

The soul at this first resurrection must be spiritualized, refined, and *ángélica*.—*Parrydon, Sermons*, p. 55: 1647.

Ángélize. v. a. Raise to the state of an angel.

David alone, whom, with heav'n's love surpris'd,
To praise thee hast, thou now hast *ángéliz'd*.

Kytlester, De Barlas.

Ángélogy. s. Doctrine concerning angels; system of angels.

The effect of this new *ángélogy* on the popular belief, on the arts, and on the imagination of Latin Christendom, will be more fully developed in our consideration of the rise and progress of Christian mythology.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, ii. viii. ch. v.

Ángor. s. [*?* Lat. *angor* - distress.]

1. Indignation attended with irritation and mental disturbance.

Anger is like
A full hot horse, who, being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII, i. 1.

Was the Lord displeas'd against the rivers? was thine *ángor* mad? the rivers? was thy wrath thine *ángor*? that thou didst ride upon thine horses and thy chariots of salvation.—*Habakkuk*, iii. 8.

Anger is, nevertheless to some, a transient hatred, or at least very like it. *South*.

2. Pain, or smart.

I made the experiment, setting the moxa where the first violence of my pain began, and where the greatest *ángor* and soreness still continued, and withstanding the swelling of my foot.—*Sir W. Temple*.

3. **Ángor. s.** Fit of anger; threat. *Rare*.

You're too remiss and wanton in your *ángor*.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Wife for a Month*, ii. 1.

Whose voices, *ángors*, and terrors, and sometimes howlings, also he said he often heard.—*Archbishop Usher, Answer to a Jesuit*, p. 175.

Ángor. v. a. Make angry; provoke; enrage; irritate; aggravate.

Who would *ángor* the meannest artisan, which carrieth a good mind?—*Hobbes*.

Sometimes he *ángors* me,
With telling me of the moldwarp and the ant,
Of the dreamer Merlin and his prophecies.

Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part I, iii. 1.

There were some late taxes and impositions introduced, which rather *ángor'd* than griev'd the people.—*Lord Clarendon*.
It *ángor'd* Turenne, once upon a day,
To see a footman klick'd that took his pay.
He turneth the humour back, and maketh the wound bleed inward, and *ángor'd* malign ulcers and pernicious imposthumations.—*Bacon*.

Angered, part. adj. Made angry.

'Would I had seen some maiden *angered* and poor!
(O me! that I should ever see the light!
Those *angered* eyes of *angered* Eleanor
Do hunt me, day and night.

Tennyson, A Dream of Fair Women.

Angerly, adv. In an angry manner. *Obsolete, rhetorical.*

I will not stir, nor wince, nor speak a word,
Nor look upon the iron *angerly*.

Shakespeare, King John, iv. 1.

Such jesters' dishonest indiscretion is rather charitably to be pitied, than their exception either *angerly* to be grieved at, or seriously to be confuted.

Chaucer.

Then in madness and in bliss,
If my lips should dare to kiss
Thy taper fingers aniously,
Again than blindest *angerly*;
And over black brows drops down
A sudden-curved frown. *Tennyson, Maudslayi.*

Angerness, s. State of being muggy. *Obsolete.*

Hail, innocent of *angerness*!

M.S. cited by Warton, History of English Poetry, i. 315

Angle, s. [from Lat. *angulus*.]

1. Corner.

Into the utmost *angle* of the world.

Shakespeare, Pericles, iii. 2, 27.

2. In *Geometry*. Space determined by the meeting of two straight converging lines.

Though there can be no direct quantitative relation between a side and an *angle*, yet, by being contained between the two lesser sides, the greater *angle* is put in indirect quantitative relation with the greater side. *Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology, pt. ii. ch. iv.*

To illustrate this subject, I will use the fiction of a nation whom he terms the Iliomaniacs, who have no sense except that of sight. He describes their notions of the relations of space as being entirely different from ours. The axioms of their geometry are quite contradictory to our notions. For example, it is held to be self-evident among them that two straight lines which intersect each other once, must intersect a second time; that the three *angles* of any triangle are greater than two right *angles*; and the like. These paradoxes are obtained by tracing the relations of lines on the surface of a concave sphere, which surrounds the spectator, and on which all visible appearances may be supposed to be presented to him. — *Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas, ii. ch. vi.*

There exist no points without magnitude; no lines without breadth, nor perfectly straight; no circles with all their radii exactly equal, nor squares with all their *angles* perfectly right. — *Mills, System of Logic, h. i. ch. v. § 1.*

Angle, s. [from A.S. *angul* — hook.] Fishing-rod.

She also had an *angle* in her hand; but the fater was so taken, that she had forgotten taking. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Give me mine *angle*; we'll to the river; there,
My musick playing far off, I will betray
Tawny-finn'd fishes.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.

[Chaucer has *angle-hook*, shewing that the proper meaning of the word was then lost, and by a further confusion it was subsequently applied to the rod: 'A fisher next his troubling *angle* loaves.' Pope.]

Webster, Dictionary of English Etymology.

Angle, v. n.

1. Fish with a hook.

The ladies *angling* in the crystal lake,
Feast on the waters with the prey they take. *Waller.*

There meditate my time away,
And *angle* on, and live to leave
A quiet passage to a welcome grave. *L. Walton, Angler's Wish.*

2. Try to gain by insinuating artifices, as fishes are caught by a bait.

By this face,
This seeming brow of justice, did he win
The hearts of all that he did *angle* for.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I, iv. 3.

The pleasant 'tis nothing is to see the fish
Cut with her golden oars the silver stream,
And greedily devour the treacherous bait;
So *angle* we for Beatrice.

Id., Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 1.

No solemn, antique gentleman of rhyme,
Who having *angled* all his life for fame,
And getting but a nibble at a time,
Still fustily keeps fishing on, the same
Small 'Triton of the minnows,' the sullen
Of mediocrity, the furious tame,
The eel's ocellus, usher of the school
Of female wits, boy birds—in short, a fool!

Byron, Beppo, 73.

Angle, v. a. Catch, or fish for, as with an *angle*. *Obsolete.*

If he spake courteously, he *angled* the people's hearts: if he were silent, he misused upon some dangerous plot. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

With an.

You have *angled* me on with much pleasure to the thatched house; and I now find your words true. That good company makes the way seem short. — *L. Walton, Complete Angler, ch. i.*

Angle-rod, s. Rod to which the line and hook are hung.

It differeth much in greatness; the smallest being fit for thatching of houses; the second fineness is used for *angle-rod*, and, in China, for beating of offenders upon the thighs. *Baron.*

He makes a May-day to a miracle, and furnishes the whole country with *angle-rod*. — *Addison.*

Angled, part. adj. [Lat. *angulus*.] Having angles.

He joints, he curves, he builds, he fortifies,
Makes citadels of various fowls and fish;
Some he dry-ditch — and with bristles:
Mounts narrow bores; cuts fifty-*angled* castles.
B. Jonson, Masques, Neptune's Triumph.

Like many-*angled* figures in the look
Of some great conjurer. *Donne, Poems, p. 96.*
The three three-*angled* beech-mist shell.
Bishop Hall, Satires, iii. 1.

Angler, s.

1. One who fishes with an angle.

He like a patient *angler*, ere he strook,
Would let them play a while upon the hook. *Dryden.*

2. Fish so called (*Lophius piscatorius*).

The median cranial cartil plates in the Sturgeons are plainly a continuation forward of the dermal plates of the mid-line of the back; and examples of a like repetition occur amongst the Osseous Fishes in the dermal epiermal spines, for example, of 1) *Angler*, which support the long fishing-filament upon the head, or in those modified ones forming the sucking-disk on the head of the Remora. *Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates, lect. iv.*

Anglican, adj. English: (especially in matters appertaining to the church).

He projected, by pensions unto hopeful persons in either university, to maintain a seminary of youth, instituted in piety and learning upon the sober principles and old establishment of the *Anglican* church. — *Bishop Hall, Life of Hammond, § 1.*

Anglican, s. Member of the church of England.

The old persecutors, whether Pagan or Christian, whether Arian or Orthodox, whether Catholics, *Anglicans*, or Calvinists, actually were, or at least they had the decency to pretend to be, strong Dogmatists. *Burke, Letter to R. Burke.*

Anglicism, s. Form of speech peculiar to the English language; English idiom.

Besides the ill habit which they get of wretched latinizing against the Latin and Greek idiom, with their untutored *anglicisms*. — *Milton, Tractate on Education.*

There is, amongst many others, an odd kind of *anglicism*, wherein some do frequently express themselves, as to say, your honours of Holland, Sir; your Jonits of Spain, Sir; your courtesies of Venice, Sir. Wherunto one answered, not ingenuously, My courtesies, Sir? For on them all for me, they are none of my courtesies. — *Huxell, Instructions for Foreign Travel, p. 181.*

Anglicize, v. a. Make English; convert into English.

He [the letter U] pleaded that the same place and powers, which Y had in the Greek language, he stood fully entitled to in the English; and that, therefore, of right he ought to be possessed of the place of Y even in all Greek words *anglicized*, as system, hyacinth, &c. — *Edwards, Canons of Criticism, p. 275.*

The glaring affectation of *anglicizing* Latin words. — *T. T. Warton, History of English Poetry, ii. 282.*

Angling, verbal abs. Occupation or pursuit of an angler; art or practice of fishing with a rod.

Then did Deucalion first the art invent
Of *angling*. *Baron, Works of Angling, h. 1.*

Angling was, after tedious study, a labour of unquiet thoughts, a moderator of passions, and a precursor of contentedness. — *L. Walton, Angler.*

Angour, s. [Lat. *angor*.] Distress; pain.

Rare.
If the patient be surprized with a lypothymous *angour*, and great oppress about the stomach, expect no relief from cordials. *Hare.*

Angrily, adv. In an angry manner.

And three times *angrily* called, weeping: 'Rashly and *angrily* I promised; but cunningly and patiently will I perform.' — *C. Kingsley, The Hecate.*

Angriness, s. Attribute suggested by Anger.

The provocation to these inquiries are commonly so slight, that did not this inward pride dispose us to such an *angriness* of humour that we take fire at everything, it were impossible we should be moved by them. — *Dr. H. More, Whole Duty of Man.*

Angry, adj.

1. Touched with anger; provoked.
Oh! let not the Lord be *angry* and I will speak: peradventure there shall be thirty found there. — *Genesis, xviii. 30.*

With *at*.
Your Coriolanus is not much misused, but with his friends; the commonwealth doth stand, and so would do, were he more *angry* at it. — *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 6.*

I think it a vast pleasure, that whenever two people of merit regard one another, so many scoundrels envy and are *angry* at them. — *Swift.*

With *with*.
Now therefore be not grieved, nor *angry* with yourselves, that ye sold me hither: for God did send me before you to preserve life. — *Genesis, xiv. 5.*

2. Having the appearance of anger; having the effect of anger.

The north wind driveth away rain; so doth an *angry* countenance a harkling tongue. — *Proverbs, xxi. 28.*

God had provided a severe and *angry* education to chastise the forwardness of a young spirit for his fair fortune. — *John Taylor, Sermons, iii. 267.*

3. In *Surgery*. Painful; inflamed; smarting.

This serum, being accompanied by the thinner parts of the blood, grows red and *angry*, and wanting its due express into the mass, first enters into a hard swelling, and in a few days, ripens into matter, and so discharges itself. *W. ... Surgery.*

Anguine, adj. [Lat. *anguinus*, from *anguis* = snake.] Snake-like.

The *anguine* or snake-like reptiles, with fixed upper jaws and a singular arch, press continually by other forms, with rudiments of limbs (pseudopods) to the slender-bodied long-tailed Invertebrates. — *Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Anguish, s. [Fr. *angoisse*.] Affliction attended with dejection.

Not all so cheerful seemed she of sight,
As was her sister: whether dread did dwell,
Or *anguish* in her heart, is hard to tell. *Shakespeare, Pericles.*

Virtue's but *anguish*, when 'tis several,
By occasion waked, and circumstantial;
True virtue's soul's always in all deeds all. *Donne.*
Perpetual *anguish* fills his anxious breast,
Nor slept by business, nor composed by rest;
No musick cheers him, nor no feast can please. *Dryden.*

Seeing myself engaged, you and engaged in so many *anguishes* and perplexities. — *Translation of Boetius, p. 37: 1626.*

The kindness was too much for the poor epileptic creature. He cried in an *anguish* of delight and gratitude: if anybody gave you and me a thousand a-year, or saved our lives, we could not be so affected. *Theobald, Twenty-Four.*

Anguish, v. a. Afflict with anguish.

Socrates was seen and observed to be much *anguished*. — *Translation of Boetius, p. 105: 1626.*

Had no touch
Of conscience, but of fame, and he
Anguished, not that 'twas sin, but that 'twas she. *Donne, Poems, p. 33.*

Anguished, part. adj. Afflicted with anguish.

Oh! Saviour, what a dread night, what a fearful tempest, what an astonishing dejection was that, wherein thou thyself exhaled out in the bitterness of thine *anguished* soul. My God, My God, why hast thou forsaken me! — *Bishop Hall, Works, i. 131.*

The spirits sinking inward, and retiring to the *anguished* heart. — *Edmund, Rehearsal, Of Death.*

Angular, adj. [Lat. *angulus*.] Having, or consisting of, an Angle.

As for the figure of crystal, it is for the most part hexagonal, or six cornered, being built upon a confused matter, from whence, as it were from a root, *angular* figures arise, even as in the amethyst and basaltus. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*
The distance of the edges of the knives from one another, at the distance of four inches from the *angular* point, where the edges of the knives meet, was the eighth part of an inch. — *Sir L. Newton, Opticks.*

Angularity, s. Attribute suggested by Angular.

What body ever yet could figure show
Perfectly perfect, as roundness
Exactly round, or blameless *angularity*?
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, iii. 2, 38.

Angularly, adv. With angles or corners.

A contracted, subtle, and intricate face, full of

quirks and turnings, a labyrinthine face, now angularly, now circularly, every way aspected.—*H. Johnson, Cynthia's Reels.*

Another part of the same solution afforded us an *angulately* figured.—*Boyle.*

Angulate. *v. a.* Form with angles or corners. *Rare.*

Topazes, amethysts, or minerals which grow in the fissures, are ordinarily crystallized, or shot into *angulated* figures; whereas, in the strata, they are found in rude lumps, like yellow, purple, and green pebbles.—*Woodward.*

Angulus. *adj.* [A.S. *angul.*] Hooked; angular. *Rare.*

Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of solid bodies are held together by hooks, and *angulus* in solution; since the cohesion of the parts of them will be of as different a conception. *Locke.*

Angust. *adj.* [Lat. *angustus* = narrow.] Narrow; strait. *Rare.*

If, as Ptolemy proves the moon to be distant from us and 80 semidiameters of the earth; and, as Ptolemy has it, the air be so *angust*, what proportion is there betwixt the other three elements and it?—*Barlow, Anatomy of Metaphysics*, p. 251.

Angustation. *s.* Act, or state, of narrowing or straitening. *Rare.*

The cause may be referred either to the greatness of the blood, or to the idleness of the vessels somewhere in its passage, by which it is kept at the tumour. *Id.*

Anhelation. *s.* [Lat. *anhelatio*; from *anhelo* = pant.] Act of panting; state of being out of breath.

Those unknown tendencies and *anhelation* of divine souls after the adorable object of their love, *Glaurille, Sermons*, p. 333, 1681.

Anight. *adv.* In the night; nightly.

I broke my sword upon a stone, and bid him take that for coming *anight* to Jane Smith.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, ii. 1.

Anights. *adv.* [not necessarily from the plural of *night*; it may be from the genitive singular, like *towards*, &c.] Same as *Anight*.

The turnkey now his flock returning sees,
Duly let out *anights* to steal for fees!—*Swift, Description of Morning.*

Anile. *adj.* [Lat. *anilis*; from *anus* = old woman.] Old-womanish.

For our right-minded man there were ten *anile* animalists. *Baldwin, History of England.*

Anility. *s.* Old-womanishness.

Since the day in which the Reformation was begun, by how many strange and critical turns has it been perfected and landed down, if not entirely without spot or wrinkle, at least without blot or marks of *anility*. *Stowe, &c. the Emancipation of King George III.*

Animadversal. *s.* That which has the power of perceiving and judging. *Rare.*

That lively inward *animadversal*; it is the soul itself; for I cannot conceive the body clothed with animal-vert, when as objects plainly exposed to the sight are not discovered till the soul takes notice of them. *Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, Soliloq.*, p. 122.

Animadversión. *s.* [Lat. *animadversio*, *-nis* = turning of the mind to anything.]

1. Reprimand; severe censure; blame; unfavourable reflection: (with *on* or *upon*).

He disarmed their commissions with severe and sharp *animadversiones*. *Lord Chubbarton.*

When a bill is debated in parliament, it is usual to have the controversy handled by pamphlets on both sides; without the least *animadversion* *onus* upon the authors. *Swift.*

2. Kind of ecclesiastical punishment.

An ecclesiastical censure and an ecclesiastical *animadversion* are different things; for a censure has a relation to a spiritual punishment, but an *animadversion* has only a respect to temporal one; as, degradation, and the depriving the person from the secular court. *Ayliffe, Prolegomena Juris Canonici.*

3. Perception; power of notice. *Obsolète.*

The soul is the sole percipient which both *animadversion* and sense properly so called. *Glaurille, Sermon Scholasticum.*

Animadversive. *adj.* Having the power of perceiving; percipient. *Obsolète.*

The representation of objects to the soul, the only *animadversive* principle, is conveyed by motions made on the immediate organs of sense. *Glaurille, Sermon Scholasticum.*

Animadvért. *v. n.* Pass opinion, generally suggestive of disapprobation or censure, on anything: (with *on* or *upon*).

I should not *animadvért* on him, who was a painful observer of the decurion of the stage, if he had not used extreme severity in his judgment of the incomparable Shakspeare.—*Depledge.*

If the Author of the universe *animadvérts* upon men here below, how much more will it become him to do it upon their entrance into a higher state of being?—*Gray.*

Animadvérter. *s.* One who animadvérts.

¶ In these animalversations, with me, I find the mention of old cloaks, false beards, night-walkers, and salt lotion: therefore the *animadvérter* limits play-houses and barbedells; for if he did not, how could he speak of such gear? *Milton, Apology for Smeaton.*

God is a strict observer of, and a severe *animadvérter* upon, such as presume to partake of those mysteries without such a preparation. *South.*

Animal. *s.* [Lat. *animal*; from *anima* = spirit.] That which has animal life: (as opposed to *spiritual* on the one side, and *vegetable* on the other).

Not time seems easier than to distinguish a plant from an *animal*, and in common practice as regards the more obvious members of both kingdoms no distinction is easier, yet as the knowledge of nature has advanced the difficulty of defining them has increased, and seems now to be insuperable. Not that the lack of such power of definition is any loss to the naturalist, if he has gained, instead, a truer conception of the fundamental unity of all organic nature. *Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, iv. 2.

The irresistible and constant apprehension of a purpose in the forms and functions of *animals* has introduced into the writings of speculators on these subjects various forms of expression, more or less precise, more or less figurative; as, that '*animals* are framed with a view to the part which they have to play';—that 'nature does nothing in vain'; that she employs the best means for her ends; and the like. However metaphorical or inaccurate any of these phrases may be in particular, yet, taken altogether, they convey, clearly and definitely enough, to preclude any serious error, a principle of the most profound reality and of the highest importance in the organic sciences.—*Wharrell, History of Scientific Ideas*, b. iv. ch. vi. § 15.

Animal. *adj.* Belonging or relating to animals.

There are things in the world of spirits wherein our ideas are very dark and confused; such as their union with *animal* nature, the way of their acting on material beings, and their converse with each other. *Watts, Logic.*

As recognition is chiefly owing to the rapid advance of *animal* chemistry, and to improvements in the microscope. For, by the employment of these resources, it has become manifest, that the red globules, the respiratory process, the production of *animal* heat, and the energy of the locomotive organs, are but different parts of a single scheme. *Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, ii. 358.

Animálcular. *adj.* Relating to animalcules; belonging to animalcules.

Dr. Dwight has a theory, that the diseases which are commonly imputed to stagnant waters and marsh miasma are produced by *animálcular* putrefaction. *Quarterly Review, On Dr. Dwight's Treatise*, 1823.

Animálcule. *s.* Microscopic animal.

The ciliated spores of the algae; the simplest of the ciliated *animálcules*; the most regular of the compound ciliated organisms, as the Volvox globator; together with the sponges and their allies; may be instanced as this order of life. *Robert Spencer, Principles of Zoology.*

The most minute forms, as the species called *Mammus crenatus*, &c., have been estimated at the *circumference* of a line in diameter. Of such *animálcules* a single drop of water may contain five hundred millions of individuals, a number equalling that of the whole human species now existing upon the surface of the earth. But the varieties in the size of these invisible *animálcules* are not less than that which prevails in almost every other natural class of animals: from the minutest mould to the larger species of *Locodes* or *Amphileptus*, which are one-sixth or one-fourth of a line in diameter, the difference of size is greater than between a mouse and an elephant. Within such narrow bounds might our ideas of the range of size in animals be limited, if the sphere of our observation was not augmented by artificial aids!—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. ii.

Animálculine. *adj.* Same as *Animálcular*.

Animálculina putrefaction is the immediate cause of these diseases.—*Dr. Dwight, Travels in New England*, i. 436.

Animálish. *adj.* Of an animal nature. *Rare.*

Reason and understanding, properly so called, are peculiar appendages to humane shape. . . . From whence it is concluded that there is no life, soul, nor understanding, animating the whole world, because the world hath no blood nor brains, nor any *animálish* or humane form.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*.

Animálisty. *s.* State of animal existence.

All the parts serving in any wise to *animálisty* must be suddenly and irreversibly annulled, and come from their several uses.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 222.

What are they? animals or vegetables? or something betwixt and between? The first impression of any casual observer would be to declare in favour of their *animálisty*.—*Black, Marcella in Pond Life*, ch. ii.

Animálistion. *s.* Act of converting into animality.

The raw material of this restoration is derived from without; the alimentary canal, in which the conversion and *animálistion* of the food take place, is provided, in the Vertebrata, with two apertures, an entry or mouth, and an excremental outlet.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, introd. lect.

Animálisted. *part. adj.* Converted into animal matter.

Now we are acquainted with the antiseptic virtue of the gastric fluid, the disgusting manners of virtues ought no longer to surprise us, for the food, however putrid, must be totally changed before it is converted into nutriment and *animálisted*.—*Translation of Spallanzani*, i. 316. (Ord. MS.)

Animant. *adj.* Quickening; giving the character of life or soul. *Rare.*

The poems really awarded that only for a god, by the worshiping and invoking whereof they might reasonably expect benefit to themselves, and therefore, nothing was truly and properly a god to them, but what was both substantial and also *animant* and intellectual. *Cudworth, Intellectual System*.

Animástic. *s.* Doctrine of the soul; psychology. *Rare.*

The other schoolmen, again, who maintained that the object of Logic was thought in its processes of simple apprehension, judgement, and reasoning, (three, two, or one) carefully explained that these operations were not in their own nature proposed to the intellect; for, as such, they belonged to *Animástic*, as they called it, or Psychology. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Animato. *v. a.* [Lat. *animatus* = endowed with *anima*, or spirit.]

1. Quicken; make alive; give life to; heighten the energy of anything.

But none, ah! none can *animate* the lyre,
And the mute strings with vocal souls inspire. *Depledge.*

2. Encourage; incite.

The more to *animate* the people, he stood on high, from whence he might be best heard, and read unto them with a loud voice. *Knox.*
He was *animato* to expect the payment, by the prediction of a soothsayer, that one should succeed Page Leo whose name should be Adrian. *Roman.*

Animato. *adj.* Alive; possessing animal life.

All bodies have spirits and pneumatical parts within them; but the main differences between *animate* and inanimate are two: the first is, that the spirit of things *animate* are all contained within themselves, and are branched in veins and secret canals, as blood is; and in living creatures, the spirits have not only branches, but certain cells or seats, where the principal spirits do reside, and whence the rest do resort: but the spirits in things inanimate are shut in and cut off by the tangible parts, and are not pervious one to another as air is in snow. *Bacon.*

Not her birth
Of creatures *animate* with gradual life
Of growth, sense, reason, all summed up in man.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 112.
There are several topics used against her in and inhumanity; such as the visible marks of divine wisdom and goodness in the works of the creation, the vital union of souls with matter, and the admirable structure of *animate* bodies. *Bentley.*

Every acre of soil was *animate*, so to speak, with duties and privileges, which had attached to it from time immemorial, and could not be lost. *C. H. Pearson, The Early and Middle Ages of England*, rth. xxvii.

Animated. *part. adj.*

1. Endued with animal life.

Some of the *animated* substances have various essential or instrumental parts, fitted for a variety of motions from place to place, and a spring of life within themselves, as beasts, birds, fishes, and insects; these are called *animals*.—*Watts, Logic.*

2. Lively; vigorous.

The orations of Demosthenes are *animated* and even inflamed with metaphors, some of which are so bold as even to entail upon him the censure of the critics.—*Goldsmith, Enquiry*, 13.

On the report there was an *animated* debate.—*Macaulay, History of England*, v. 78.

Animátion. s.**1. Act of animating or enlivening.**

Plants or vegetables are the principal part of the third day's work. They are the first 'product,' which is the word of *animation*.—*Bacon*.

2. State of being enlivened; life.

Two general motions in all animation are its beginning and increase; and two more to run through its state and declination.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Animátor. s. That which gives life or anything analogous to life.

These bodies, being of a congenerous nature, do readily receive the impressions of their motor, and, if not fettered by their gravity, conform themselves to situations wherein they best unite to their animátor.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Animósimy. s. [Fr. *animosité*.] Resentment, attended with irritation.

They were sure to bring passion, animosity, and malice enough of their own, what evidence soever they had from others.—*Lord Chatham*.

If there is not some method found out for allaying these heats and animosities among the fair sex, one does not know to what outrages they may proceed.—*Adrian*.

No religious sect ever carried their aversions for each other to greater heights than our state parties have done; who, the more to inflame their passions, have mixed religious and civil animosities together; borrowing one of their appellations from the church.—*Nesbit*.

His animosities were numerous and bitter. He hated Frenchmen and Italians, Scotchmen and Irishmen, Catholics and Presbyterians, Independents and Baptists, Quakers and Jews. Towards London and Londoners he felt an aversion which more than once produced important political effects.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

Ánise. s. [Lat. *anisum*.] Popular name of the Pimpinella Anisum.

Ye say little of mint, and anise, and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith: these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone.—*Matthew*.

Ánkle. s. [A.S. *ancleow*.] Joint between the foot and the leg.

One of his ankles was much swelled and ulcerated on the inside in several places.—*Woman, Surgery*.
My simple system shall suppose,
That Anna enters at the toes;
That then she mounts by just degrees
Up to the ankles, toes, and knees. *Prior*.

Ankle-bone. s. [Probably two words, rather than a compound.] Bone of ankle.

The distinct single piece which forms the upper end of the ankle-bone in the young bird represents the tarsal segment, and rests, not on a single diaphysis, but on the still separate proximal ends of the three metatarsals.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. ii.

Ánked. adj. Furnished with ankles.

Say he be black, he's of a very good pitch,
Well ankled, two good confident calves.
Reynard and Phebe, Wit and Sport Weapons, i. 1.

Ánnal. s. [Lat. *annalis* = belonging to a year.] Register of the events of a year; history in the style of such a register.

Ye warlike dead, who fell of old
In Britain's cause, by fame envalled
In deathless annals, deathless deeds inspire!
Young, Six-Piece, ode 2.

Whether it be last year's annual, a general history of England, or the present state of all mankind, it is undertaken with equal confidence, and finished with equal success.—*Bishop Warburton, Enquiry into the Causes of Prodiges and Miracles*, p. 53.

Generally in the plural.

Could you with patience hear, or I relate,
O my child! the tedious annals of our fate,
Through such a train of woes if I should run,
The day would sooner than the tale be done!
Depon.

We are assured, by many glorious examples in the annals of our religion, that every one, in the like circumstances of distress, will not act and argue thus; but thus will every one be tempted to act.—*Rogers*.

Ánnalist. s. Writer of annals.

This is the sum of what passed in three years against the Danes returning out of France, set down so properly by the Saxon annalist.—*Milton, History of England*, l. v.

Their own annalist has given the same title to that of Syriacus.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

The native historians of Rome who were prior to Sallust, Dionysius, and Livy, have been sometimes grouped together under the common designation of *annalists*. The Romans appear to have applied the word *Annalis* to any historical record arranged according to successive annual periods.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, Enquiry into the Credibility of the early Roman History*, i. 90.

Annalistic. adj. After the manner of an annalist.

They were for the most part written in a stiff annalistic method, and hence are likened by Dionysius to the Greek chronological compendium.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, Enquiry into the Credibility of the early Roman History*, i. 50.

Fabius Pictor is classed by Cicero with Cato, Plac, Fannius and others, as exemplifying the antique meneger annalistic style of Roman history.—*Ibid.*, i. 38.

Ánnalizo. v. a. Register as in an annual; record.

Observe the miracle, deserving a Baronius to annalize it.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 332.

Ánnats. s. [Lat. *annus*.] First fruits.

Which *annates*, or first fruits, were first suffered to be taken within the realm for the only defence of Christian people against the Indians.—*Acts of Parliament*, 23 Hen. 8, c. 31.

Though the council of Basil damned the payment of *annots*, yet they were paid here till Hen. VIII. annexed them for ever to the crown.—*Bishop Barlow, Remains*, p. 172.

Ánnéal. v. a. [A.S. *anelan* = heat, inflame.] Heat glass so that the colours laid on it may fix.

But when thou dost *anneal* in glass thy story,
Then the light and glory

More reverend grows.—*G. Herbert*.

[Commonly referred to A.S. *anelan*, *anelan*, to kindle, set on fire, light up; from *alan*, burn. But the A.S. is a very unusual source for the designation of a process in any of the fine arts; and I think it more likely that the term was derived from the Ital. *anello*, Lat. *anellum*, a kind of black enamel on gold or silver. To ornament in this manner became in Fr. *aneler* or *anelir*, which seems loosely to have been applied to enamelling in general.—*Webster's Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Ánnex. v. a. [Fr. *annexer*.] Unite to something previously having a separate and independent existence of sufficient magnitude to make the thing annexed of secondary import.

Concerning fate or destiny, the opinions of those learned men that have written thereof may be safely received, had they not therewith *annexed* and fastened an inevitable necessity, and made it more general and universally powerful than it is.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Nations will decline so low
From virtue, which is root at that no wrong,
But justice, and some fatal curse *annexed*,
Deprives them of their outward liberty.

I mean not the authority which is *annexed* to your office; I speak of that only which is unborn and inherent to your person.—*Depon*.

These high pretensions gave scandal to Protestants as well as to Catholics; and the scandal was greatly increased when the supremacy, which Mary had resigned back to the Pope, was again *annexed* to the crown on the accession of Elizabeth.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i.

Ánnex. s. Thing annexed.

To which, by way of application, I add these two *annexes* of holy prayer.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 15.

Endue in his first attempt to be but like the highest in heaven, he hath obtained of men to be the same on earth, and hath accordingly assumed the *annexes* of divinity.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Ánnexary. s. Addition; supernumerary. Rare.

The lay people of all sorts, both men and women, both single and married, do enroll themselves into one or more of these societies, approaching so much nearer to the state of the clergy; unto which *annexes* of them are no other than *annexes* and appendages.—*Sir E. Saunders, Confutation of Religion*.

Ánnexation. s. Conjunction; union; addition; act, or practice, of adding or uniting.

For the patrimonies of both crowns, I see no question will arise; except your majesty will be pleased to make one companion to *annexation*, for an inseparable patrimony to the crown, out of the lands of the nations.—*Bacon, On the Union of England & Scotland*.

If we can return to that charity and reasonable-mindedness which Christ so vehemently recommends to us, we have his own promise, that the whole body will be full of light, Matt. vi., that all other Christian virtues will, by way of concomitance or *annexation*, attend them.—*Hanmond*.

How *annexations* of benefices first came into the church, whether by the prince's authority, or the pope's license, is a very great dispute.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

If Edward of England meditated the reduction of the whole British islands under one monarchy, . . . Philip the Fair coveted with no less eager ambition the continental territories of England. He too

aspired to be King of all France. . . He had succeeded in incorporating the wreck of the kingdom of Arles with his own realm. . . He had laid the train for the *annexation* of Burgundy: his son was affianced to the daughter and heiress of Otto V. Edward, how-

History of Latin Christianity, b. xi. ch. viii.

Ánnexationist. s. One who favours annexation.

The unconditional *annexationists*, suspicious of the issue, and fearing lest an assembly elected under such auspices might prove the theatre of republican intrigues, now urged immediate appeal to the people; so-called autonomists, more justly called constitutionalists, were not to be shaken in their opinion that the Parliament alone could legally dispose of the throne, &c.—*Westminster Review*, April 1861, p. 316.

Ánnexion. s. Act of annexing; addition.

It is necessary to engage the fears of men, by the *annexion* of such penalties as will *overbalance* temporary pleasure.—*Bacon*.

Ánnéxment. s. Addition. Rare.

When it falls,
Each small *annéxment*, petty consequence,
Attends the bolder main ruin.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, ill. 3.

Ánnihilable. adj. Capable of being annihilated.

Is not this contradicting himself, for a man to affirm (as Cartes does in all his writings) that the world was created by God and depends on him, and yet at the same time to declare that it implies as plain a contradiction to suppose any part of matter *annihilable* by the power of God, as to suppose that two and three should not make five.—*Clarke, Essay of natural and revealed Religion*, preface.

Ánnihilate. v. a. [Lat. *ad* + *nihi* = nothing.] Reduce to nothing; put out of existence; destroy.

It is impo- For anybody to be utterly *annihilated*: that is, it was the work of the omnipotency of God to make somewhat of nothing, so it requireth the like omnipotency to turn somewhat into nothing.—*Bacon*.

Thou taught'st me, by making me
Love her, who doth neglect both me and thee,
To invent and practise this one way, I *annihilate* all these.—*Shakespeare*.

He is stained of God's mercy; he, by a desecration of all laws, *annihilated* his mercy.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Whose friendship can stand against assaults so strong enough to *annihilate* the friendship of many minds, such an one has reached true constancy.—*South*.

There is no reason that any one commonwealth should *annihilate* that whereupon the whole world is moved.—*Hobbes*.

Ánnihilate. adj. In a state of nothingness.

What is then become of those immense *banks* of paper, which must needs have been employed in such numbers of books? Can these also be wholly *annihilated*?—*Sir J. Tate of a Job*, dedication.

Any of which, by the smallest transposal or misapplication, is utterly *annihilate*.—*Ibid.*, preface.

Ánnihilation. s. Act of reducing to nothing; state of being reduced to nothing.

God hath his influence into the very essence of things, without which their utter *annihilation* could not choose but follow.—*Hobbes*.

That knowledge, which as spirits we obtain,
Is to be void'd in the midst of fun;
Annihilation were to lose heat in more;
We are not quite exal'd where thought can soar.
Dryden.

He tells us that our souls are naturally mortal. *Annihilation* is the fate of the greater part of mankind, of heathens, of Mahometans, of misleadest babies.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

Ánniversarily. adv. In the way of an anniversary.

A day was appointed by public authority to be kept *anniversarily* sacred unto the memory of that deliverance and victory.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 312.

Ánniversary. s. [Lat. *anniversarius*.]**1. Day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year; act of celebration, or performance, in honour of the anniversary day.**

For encouragement to follow the example of martyrs, the primitive Christians met at the places of their martyrdom, to praise God for them, and to observe the *anniversary* of their sufferings.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

Domine had never seen Mrs. Drury, whom he has made immortal in his admirable *obitervaries*.—*Dryden*.

2. Ecclesiastical office.

Anniversary is an office in the Romish Church, celebrated not only once a year, but which ought to be said daily through the year, for the soul of the deceased.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Anniversary. *adj.* Returning with the revolution of the year; annual; yearly.

The heaven whirled about with admirable celerity, most constantly finishing its anniversary vicissitudes.—*Ray.*

They deny giving any worship to a creature, as inconsistent with Christianity; but confess the honour and esteem for the martyrs, which they express by keeping their anniversary days, and recommending their example.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Anniverse. *s.* Anniversary. *Rare.*

It seems as if they sent the new-born guest To wait on the procession of their feast;
And on their sacred anniverse decreed To stamp their image on the ironical seal.

Dequon, Britannia Rediviva, ver. 20.
Who shall presume to mourn thee, Donne, unless He could his tears in thy expressions dress,
And teach his grief that reverence of thy beams, To weep lines learned as thy anniverse?
Mayne, On the Death of Donne.

Annomination. *s.* [Lat. *annominatio* -onis.]

Alliteration. See Agnomination.

Giraldus Cambrensis speaks of *annomination*, which he describes to be what we call alliteration, as the favourite rhetorical figure both of the Welsh and English in his time.—*Tyrollett, Essay on the Language of Chaucer*, § 12.

Annotate. *v. n.* [Lat. *annotatus*, part. of *annoto*—mark.] Explain, or criticize, by notes.

Give me leave to *annotate* on the words thus.—*Ilire, Oration*, p. 25.

I have been *annotated*, related, examined, and condoned; but it being my standing maxim never to speak ill of the dead, I shall let those authors rest in peace, and take great pleasure in thinking that I have sometimes been the means of their getting a belly-fill.—*Tatler*, no. 223.

Annotation. *s.* Remark on book; note.

How strangely the hildes translated, which now hath been *annoted* in our bible. *Bible, Yet a Concorde at the Roundtable*, fol. 7, l. 154.

It might appear very improper to publish annotations, without the text itself. *Boyle.*

Annotationist. *s.* One who busies himself with annotations.

How fitly the Saracens are recommended to locusts, or scorpion-tail'd locusts, in Apocal. ix. 3, 5, 10, as (the like is also said of the Turks, ver. 10, Mr. Good hath with far more clearness shewn, than the *annotationists* of the new way have discovered.—*Worthington, Miscellaneous*, p. 58.

Annottator. *s.* Writer of notes or annotations; scholiast; commentator.

Our countryman, Cardinal Allen, and the Rheinish *annottator*.—*Bishop Barlow, Remains*, p. 217.

The content of this discourse will perhaps be the less subject to cavil, if I begin it with the speech of our learned and pious *annottator*.—*Spencer, Discourse concerning Poeticks*, p. 202.

I have not that respect for the *annottators* which they generally meet with in the world. *Elton, Dissertation on reading the Classics*.

The observation of faults and lenities is one of the duties of an *annottator*, which some of Shakespeare's editors have attempted, and some have neglected.—*Dr. Johnson, Proposal for printing Shakespeare*.

Annuncio. *v. a.*

1. Publish; proclaim.

Of the Messiah I have heard foretold By all the prophets; of thy birth, at length Announced by Gabriel, with the first I knew. *Milton, Paradise Regained*, iv. 502.

2. Pronounce; declare by a judicial sentence.

These, mighty Jove, mean time, thy glorious cure, Who model nations, publish laws, *annunciate* Prior, Or life or death.

Announcement. *s.* Declaration; advertisement; notification.

He made the *announcement*, and was received with cheers. *Belskian, History of England*.

Announcer. *s.* One who announces.

The *announcer* of this good news was received with cheers and acclamation by the delighted mob. *Turkish Spy*.

Annóy. *v. a.* [Fr. *annoyer*.] Incommode; vex; tease; molest.

Carious was *annoyed*, And we on his mode. *Lynceus, MSS. Coll. Otho*, c. xlii.

Salomon saith, that right as moths in seligies fleet *annoyeth* the clothes, and the snail wears to the tree, right so *annoyeth* sorrow to the heart.—*Chaucer*, lib. 131. (Pierowne.)
Woe to poor men; each outward thing *annoyeth* him.

He heaps in inward grief, that most destroys him. *Sir P. Sidney*.

One who lone in populous city pent,
In houses thick and sewers *annoy* the air,

Forth leaping on a summer's morn to breathe

Among the pleasant villages, and farms

Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 440.

Insects seldom use their offensive weapons unless provoked; let them but alone, and *annoy* them not.—*Ray.*

Annóy. *s.* Injury; molestation; trouble.

Sleep, Richmond, sleep in peace, and wake in joy;

God angels guard thee from the lion's *annoy*. *Shakespeare, Richard III.* v. 3.

All pain and joy is in their way;

The things we fear bring less *annoy*

Than fear, and hope brings greater joy;

But in themselves they cannot stay. *Donne.*

What then remains but, after post *annoy*, *Donne.*

To take the good vicissitudes of joy. *Donne.*

Annóyance. *s.* That which annoys; state of being annoyed; act of annoying.

A grain, a dust, a gout, a wandering hair,

Any *annoyance* in that precious sense. *Shakespeare, King John*, iv. 1.

The spit venom of their poisoned hearts loatheth out to the *annoyance* of others.—*Hooker.*

The greatest *annoyance* and disturbance of mankind has been from one of those two things, force or fraud. *South.*

Those honorable retreats from power which, in later days, parties have often made, with loss, but still in good order, in firm union, with unbroken spirit and formidable means of *annoyance*, were utterly unknown. *Macaulay, Essays, Hallam's Constitutional History*.

Annóyer. *s.* One who annoys.

He was the *annoyer* and disturber of the whole neighbourhood; and self and poor were equally glad to be well rid of him. *Turkish Spy*.

Annóyful. *adj.* Full of annoy or trouble.

Rare.

For al be it so, that in tarying be *annoyful*, sheweth it is not in reprove in saying of judgement, ne in vengeance taking, when it is sufficient and reasonable. *Tale of Melibee*.

Annóyous. *adj.* Troublesome. *Rare.*

Ye have eloped to your counsel a great multitude of people, full of eloquence and full *annoyous* far to here. *Tale of Melibee*.

Annual. *adj.* [Fr. *annuel*; from Lat. *annus* - year.]

1. Coming yearly.

Annual for us, the grape, the rose, renew

The juicy meadows and the balmy dew. *Pope.*

2. Reckoned by the year.

The king's majesty Does purpose honour to you: in which A thousand pounds a-year, *annual* support, Out of his grace he adds. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.* ii. 3.

3. Lasting only a year; (opposed to *biennial* and *perennial*).

The dying in the winter of the roots of plants that are *annual*, so much to be caused by the over-existence of the sap; which being prevented, they will superannuate if they stand warm. *Bacon.*

Every tree may, in some sense, be said to be an *annual* plant, both leaf, flower, and fruit proceeding from the coat that was superinduced over the wood the last year. *Ray.*

Annúal. *s.*

1. In *hany*. That which lasts only a year. See *Annual*, *adj.*

They are indeed like *annualls*, that grow about a young tree, and seem to vie with it for a summer, but fall and die with the leaves in autumn, and are never heard of more.—*Sir J. Tale of a Tub, Author's Apology*.

2. Book published as one of a series with an interval of twelve months between.

Eighteen hundred and thirty was a great year for *annualls*; and some of our best writers were not above contributing to them.—*C. Redding, Recollections of a Literary Life*.

Annúally. *adv.* Yearly; every year.

By two drachms, they thought it sufficient to signify a heart, because the heart at one year weigheth two drachms, that is, a quarter of an ounce; and unto fifty years, *annuallly* encreaseth the weight of one drachm.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

The whole strength of a nation is the utmost that a prince can raise *annuallly* from his subjects. *Swift*.

Annúary. *adj.* Annual. *Obsolete.*

Supply new

With *annuaries* cloaks the wandering Jew. *John Hall, Poems*, p. 10.

Annúitant. *s.* One who possesses, or receives, an annuity.

Whence shall we furnish materials for the meditation of the glutton between his meals, of a sportsman in a rainy month, of the *annuitant* between the days of quarterly payment?—*Idler*, no. 24.

Annúity. *s.* [Fr. *annuité*.] Annual payment

for a time determined by a contingent event: (as the death of the recipient).

He was generally known to be the son of one earl, and brother to another, who supplied his expence, beyond what his *annuity* from his father would bear. *Lord Chesham*.

Annúil. *v. a.* Nullify; annihilate; abrogate; abolish; obliterate.

That which gives force to the law is the authority that enacts it; and whoever destroys this authority does, in effect, *annúil* the law.—*Boyer*.

Light, the pure work of God, to me's extinct, And all her various objects of delight

Annúil'd, which might in part my grief have cas'd. *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 72.

But the king had the power of pardoning offenders; and there is one point at which the power of pardoning and the power of legislating seem to fade into each other, and may easily, at least in a simple case, be confounded. A penal statute is virtually *annúil'd* if the penalties which it imposes are regularly remitted as often as they are incurred. The sovereign was undoubtedly competent to remit penalties without limit. He was therefore competent to *annúil* virtually a penal statute.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i.

Annúlar. *adj.* Like a ring.

That they might not, in bending the arm or leg, rise up, he has fast them to the bones by *annular* ligaments.—*Chayne*.

Annúlarj. *adj.* Same as *Annular*.

Because continual respiration is necessary, the wind-pipe is made with *annularj* cartilages, that the sides of it may not flag and fall together.—*Ray*.

Annúlet. *s.* Little ring.

Marked the gems
There growing longest by the meadow's edge,
And into many a listless *annúlet*,
Now over, now beneath, her marriage ring,
Wove and unweave it. *Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Enid*.

Annúler. *s.* One who annuls.

It must not be supposed, however, that Arrishus is a much more certainly historical personage, or that his name is much more proof against sceptical etymology. I suspect that, when he is commemorated as the founder of a monarchy, which was to unite as one nation the separate tribes of Greece, his name may be derived from *ἀννός*, and that he is a personification of *ἀννός*, and is in a mythical form the *annúler* of distinctions.—*Professor Mulden, in Transactions of the Philosophical Society* no. 133.

Annúlesse. *adj.* In Zoology. Belonging to the sub-kingdom containing the insects and worms.

Foremost amongst these, numerous problems, affecting the distinction between "varieties" and "species" (as usually accepted) of the animal kingdom, stand pre-eminent: especially in the *Annúlesse* orders, in which the distinctions are less easy a priori to pronounce upon.—*T. F. Wallaston, On the Variation of Species*, v. ii.

Annúnciate. *v. a.* [Lat. *annunciatus*, part. of *annuncio* - announce.] Announce.

By Sampson, which that was *annúnciate* To the angel, long or his nativity.

Chaucer, Monk's Tale, should he see his blessed Saviour's conception *annúnciate* by the angel. *Monk*, p. 33.

They who did foretell the birth of Jem, the fore-runner of Christ; they who did *annúnciate* unto the blessed Virgin the conception of the Saviour of the world, they have a constant and perpetual relation to the children of God. *Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ix.

Let my death be thus *annúnciate*d and shewn forth till I come to judgment. *Bishop Hall, Corruptions of the Church of Rome*.

Annúnciation. *s.*

1. Name given to the day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's salutation of the blessed Virgin: (solemnized with us on the 25th of Marely).

Upon the day of the *annúnciation*, or Lady-day, meditate on the incarnation of our blessed Saviour; and so upon all the festivals of the year.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

2. Proclamation; promulgation.

The *annúnciation* of the Gospel.—*Hammond, Sermons*, p. 578.

Annúnciative. *adj.* After the manner of an *annúnciation*.

We see Christ's word,—in an *annúnciative*, but an exhortatory stile.—*Dr. J. More, Gentleman's Calling*, sec. 5, § 13. (Ord MS.)

Annódyne. *adj.* [Gr. *ἀν* = not, *ὀδύνη* = pain.] Having the power of mitigating pain.

The *annódyne* draught of oblivion, thus drugged, is well calculated to preserve a galling wakefulness.—*Barke*.

Lettuce, which has a milky juice with an *anodyne* or *opiate* quality resolvent of the bile, is proper for melancholy.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*

Anodyne. s. Medicine which assuages pain.

Yet durst he not too deeply probe the wound,
As hoping still the milder parts were sound;
But strove with *anodyne* to assuage the smart,
And mildly thus her medicine did impart. *Dryden*

Anodyne, or alibers of pain of the alimentary kind, are such things as relax the tension of the affected nervous fibres, as decoctions of emollient substances; those things which destroy the particular acrimony which occasions the pain, or which lessens the sensation of the brain by procuring sleep.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*

The churchmen, at the time of the Revolution, justified their conduct by all those profligate sophisms which are called Jesuitical, and which are commonly reckoned among the peculiar sins of Popery, but which, in fact, are every where the *anodyne* employed by minds rather subtle than strong, to quiet those internal twinges which they cannot but feel and which they will not obey.—*Macanlay, Essays*, p. 91.

Anoint. v. a. [N.Fr. *enoindre*; from Lat. *unquo*.]

1. Rub over with unctuous matter: (as oil or unguents).

Anointed let me be with deadly venison.

Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 1.
Thou shalt have olive trees throughout all thy coasts; but thou shalt not *anoint* thyself with the oil; for thine olive shall cast his fruit.—*Deuteronomy*, xxviii. 40.
Warm waters then in brazen caldrons borne,
Are pour'd to wash his body, joint by joint,
And fragrant oils the stiffen'd limbs *anoint*. *Dryden*

2. Consecrate by unction.

I would not see thy sister,
In his *anointed* flesh stick horrid fumes,
Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 7.

Anointer. s. One who anoints.

At Winton, in Oxfordshire, there was a sect called *Anointers*, from their anointing people before they admitted them into their communion. Dr. Plot's Oxfordshire, chap. xxviii. *Grey, Notes on Hudibras*, 3. 2.

Anointing. verbal abs. Anointment; act of anointing.

Their bathings and *anointings* before their feasts, their perfumes and sweet odours in diverse kinds at their feasts.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 390.

All the accomplishments and treasures of unvarious delicacy, as sweet washings, *anointings*, clothings with embroidery, &c. *Jeremy Taylor, Affectual Housewifery*, p. 25.

Anointment. s. State of being anointed.

That sovran lord, who, in the disclosure of his holy *anointment* from God the Father, which made him supreme bishop of our souls, was so humble as to say, Who made me a judge or divider over you?—*Milton, An Advertisement on the Face of Humble Remonstrance*.

Anomalism. s. Anomaly. *Rare*.

The *anomalism* in words have been so many that some have gone so far as to allow no analogy either in the Greek or Latin tongue.—*Hosker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, p. 30.

Anomalous. adj. [Gr. *an* = not, *hmalos* = level.] Irregular; out of rule; deviating from the general method or analogy of things.

There will arise *anomalous* disturbances not only in civil and artificial, but also in military officers.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

He being acquainted with some characters of every speech, you may at pleasure make him understand *anomalous* pronunciation. *Hobbes*

Metalure gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, and iron: by which we may join that *anomalous* body, quicksilver or mercury. *Locke*

Anomalously. adv. In an anomalous manner.

Eve was not solemnly begotten, but suddenly framed, and *anomalously* proceeded from Adam.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

But it is better that the whole should be imperfectly and *anomalously* answered, than that, while some parts are provided for with great exactness, others might be totally neglected.—*Burke, Reflections on the French Revolution*.

Anomaly. s. Irregularity; deviation from the common rule.

The vulgar pronunciation of this letter hath diverse *anomalies*.—*Butler, English Grammar*, p. 20: 1055.

If we should chance to find a mother debauching her daughter, as such monsters have been seen, you must charge this upon a peculiar *anomaly* and baseness of nature.—*South*

I do not pursue the many pseudographics in use,
Vol. I.

but intend to shew how most of these *anomalies* in writing might be avoided.—*Holder*.

Anomy. s. [Gr. *an* = not, *nomos* = law.] Breach of law; condition in which the restraints of law are ignored. *Rare*.

If sin be good, and just, and lawful, it is no more evil, it is no sin, no *anomy*.—*Archbishop Bramhall, Against Hobbes*.

The delights of the body betray us, through our over indulgence to them, and lead us captive to *anomy* and disobedience. *Glaucippe, Practise of Souls*, ch. xiv.

Iniquity, in the Greek text, is *anomia*, *anomy*; or a life without law.—*Shelford, Discourses*, p. 239.

Anon. adv. [from the root of Yon, implying distance in time.]

1. Soon; in good time; presently.

A little snow, tumbled about,

Anon becomes a mountain. *Shakespeare, King John*, iii. 4.

Will they come abroad *anon*? *B. Jonson*

Heaven, witness that *anon*! while we discharge

Prayer our part. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 564.

Still as I did the leaves inspire,

With such a purple light they shew,

As if they had been made of fire,

And spreading so, would flame *anon*. *Waller*

2. Sometimes; at other times.

Full forty days he pass'd, whether on hill

Sometimes, *anon* in shady vale, each night,

Or lurk'd in our cave, is not reveal'd.

Milton, Paradise Regain'd, i. 304.

Ever and anon. Now and then.

And 'twixt his finger and his thumb he held

A painted-box, which *ever and anon*

He gave his nose, and look'd away again.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

Anonymity. s. Fact of being anonymous.

One of these, at least, he had hoped to see in print; for a bookseller had received it, with some expressions of encouragement; but after half a year his fair manuscript was returned to him all soiled and creased, with an answer that 'the *anonymity* of the work was likely to injure the sale.'—*Curlye, Miscellaneous Essays*, i. 323.

Anonymous. adj. [Gr. *an* = not, *onyma* = name.] Wanting a name.

These animalcules serve also for food to another

anonymous insect of the waters. *Reg.*

Anonymously. adv. Without a name.

I would know, whether the edition is to come out

anonymously, among complaints or spurious editions. *Swift*

Anonymousness. s. Attribute suggested by

anonymous.

The *anonymousness* of newspaper writing rests on

the same ground as the vote by ballot for electoral

purposes: viz. the protection against intimidation

or undue influence which, in either case, the secrecy

affords.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. ix.

Anopsy. s. [Gr. *an* = not, *opsis* = vision.] Non-

visibility. *Rare*.

This is agreeable unto the determination of Ari-

stotle, who computeth the time of their *anopsy* or

invision by that of their gestation.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, p. 174.

Another. adj. [A.S. *andher*, one other.—for

the notion of duality see *After*.]

1. Not the same.

He that will not lay a foundation for perpetual

disorder must of necessity find *another* rise of gov-

ernment than that. *Locke*

2. One more; new addition to former number.

What! will the line stretch out to th' crack of

doom? *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 1.

Another yet? *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 1.

3. Any other; anyone else.

If one man sin against *another*, the Judge shall

judge him.—1 *Samuel*, ii. 25.

Why not of her? prefer'd above the rest,

By him with nightly deeds and open love profess'd;

No had *another* been. *Dryden*

4. Not one's self.

A man shall have diffus'd his life, his self, and his

whole concernments so far, that he can weep his

worrows with *another's* eyes; when he has *another*

heart beside his own, both to share and to support

his grief. *South*

5. Different; much altered.

When the soul is beaten from its station, and the

mounds of virtue are broken down, it becomes quite

another thing from what it was before.—*South*

Another gains. adj. [the gain is the gain

in Against.] Of another kind; in an-

other direction. *Obsolete*.

If my father had not plaid the hasty fool, I might

have had *another gains* husband than Danclous.—

Sir P. Sidney

Another gates. adj. Of another sort or turn. *Obsolete*.

If we be of the spirituality, there should be in us *another gates* manifestation of the spirit than is ordinarily to be found in the temporality.—*Bishop Sanderson*

Hudibras, about to enter

Upon *another gates* adventure. *Butler, Hudibras*, iii. 423.

Another guess. adj. [the guess = guise.] Of

a different character. *Obsolete*.

If you are bent to wed, I wish you *another guess*

wife than Socrates had. *Huvel, Letters*, b. i. iv. 9.

Oh Hoos! where art thou? It used to go in

another guess manner in thy time.—*Arbuthnot*

Analsight. s. Same as Onslaught. *Obsolete*.

I do remember yet that *analsight*; thou wast

loved. *And* tho' I'd before the butler.

Baymunt and Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, ii. 2.

Answer. v. n. [A.S. *andswarian*.]

1. Speak in opposition.

If it be said, we may discover the elementary in-

redients of things, *answer*, that it is not necessary

that such a discovery should be practicable.—*Boyle*

2. Be accountable.

How they have been since received, and so well

improved, let those *answer* either to God or man

who have been the authors and promoters of such

wise council.—*Sir W. Temple*

You must bear

The future blame, and *answer* to the world,

When you refuse the easy honest means

Of taking care of him. *Southern*

With for.

Those many had not dared to do evil

If the first man that did th' evil infringe

Had *answer'd* for his deed. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, ii. 2.

Some men have sinned in the principles of im-

munity, and must *answer* for not being men.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*

If there be any absurdity in this, our author must

answer for it.—*Locke*

The night so impudently fix'd for my last made

little impression on myself; but I cannot *answer* for

my family.—*Swift*

3. Correspond to; suit with.

As in water face *answereth* to face, so the heart of

man to man. *Proverbs*, xxvii. 19.

4. Act reciprocally.

Say, dost thou yet the Roman harp command?

Do the strings *answer* to thy noble hand? *Dryden*

5. Stand as opposite, or correlative, to some-

thing else.

There can but two things create love, perfection,

and usefulness; to which *answer*, on our part,

1. Admiration; 2. and Desire; and both these are

centred in love.—*Jeremy Taylor*

6. Succeed; produce the wished event.

Jason followed her counsel, whereto, when the

event had *answer'd* her, he again demanded the fleece.

—*Sir W. Raleigh*

Answer. v. a.

1. Speak in return to a question.

Are we succor'd? are the Moors remov'd?

Answer those questions first, and then a thousand

Dryden, Spanish Friar

2. Be equivalent to; stand for something

else.

A feast is made for laughter, and wine maketh

merry; but money *answereth* all things.—*Ecclesi-*

astes, x. 19.

1. Satisfy any claim, or petition, of right or

justice.

Zelmaue with rageful eyes bid him defend him-

self; for no less than his life would *answer* it.—*Sir P. Sidney*

Revenge the heaving and disdain'd contempt

Of this proud king, who studies day and night

To *answer* all the debt he owes unto you.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

Let his mark *answer* for it, if there is any martial

law in the world. *Shakespeare, Henry V.* iv. 8.

'Tis yearly rent is still paid, even as the former

casualty itself was wont to be, in parcel meal paid in

and *answered*.—*Bacon*

4. Bear proportion to; correspond with.

Weapons must need be dangerous things, if they

answered the bulk of so prodigious a person.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels*

In operations upon bodies for their version or

alteration, the trial in great quantities doth not

answer the trial in small; and so deceiveth many.—*Bacon*

Our part is, to choose out the most deserving ob-

jects, and the most likely to *answer* the ends of our

charity.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons*

5. Comply with.

He dies that touches of this fruit,
Till I and my affairs are answer'd.

Shakespeare, As you like it, li. 7.

6. Appear, to any call or authoritative summons; confront; meet.

Thou wert better in thy grave than to answer,
With thy uncovered body, this extremity of the
skies.—*Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 4.*

7. Be over-against anything.

Fire answers fire; and, by their pale beams,
Each battle sees the other's under'd face.
Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. chorus.

Answer. s.

1. That which is either said or written, in return to a question or position.

It was a right answer of the physician to his patient that had sore eyes: If you have more pleasure in wine than in your sight, wine is good.—*Locke.*

How can we think of appearing at that tribunal, without being able to give a ready answer to the questions which he shall then put to us, about the poor and the afflicted, the hungry and the naked, the sick and the imprisoned.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Account to be given.

He'll call you to so hot an answer for it,
That eaves and wumby vaultages of France
Shall chide your trespass.

Shakespeare, Henry V. li. 4.

3. In Law. Confutation of a charge exhibited against a person.

A personal answer ought to have three qualities: it ought to be pertinent to the matter in hand; it ought to be absolute and unconditional; it ought to be clear and certain.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

4. Retaliation; corresponding practice.

Great the slaughter is
Here made by the Roman; great the answer he
Britons must take. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 3.*

Answer-jobber. s. One who makes a trade of writing answers.

What discounts no from having anything to do with this run of answer-jobbers, is, that they have no sort of conscience in their dealing.—*Swift, On the Barrier Treaty.*

Answerable. adj.

1. Capable of being answered: (as opposed to unanswerable).

Unanswerable to a boastful word. His best reasons are answerable to his worst, and not worthy of being answered.—*Jeremy Collier, Essays upon several moral Subjects.*

2. Liable to give an account; answer any demand of justice, or stand the trial of an accusation.

Every chief of every kindred or family should be answerable, and bound to bring forth every one of that kindred, at all times to be justified, when he should be required, or charged with any treason or felony.—*Spencer, View of the State of Ireland.*

Will any man argue, that if a physician should manifestly prescribe poison to all his patients, he cannot be justly punished, but is answerable only to God? *Swift.*

3. Correspondent; correlative.

It was but such a likeness as an imperfect glass doth give, answerable enough in some features and colours, but erring in others.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The daughters of Atlas were ladies, who, accompanying as came to be registered among the worthies, brought forth children answerable in quality to those that beget them.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

That, to every petition for things needful, there should be some answerable sentence of thanks provided particularly to follow, is not requisite.—*Hooker.*

And because they had these frequent occasions of meeting with one another, it was proposed that some course might be thought of to improve this meeting to a more regular way of debating times; and that according to the manner in other countries, where there were voluntary associations of men into academies for the advancement of various parts of learning, they might do something answerable here for the promoting of experimental philosophy.—*Birch, History of the Royal Society.*

4. Proportionate; suitable; equivalent.

Only add
Deeds to thy knowledge answerable; add faith,
Add virtue, patience, temperance; add love,
By name to come call'd charity, the soul
Of all the rest. *Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 582.*

The following, by certain estates of men, answerable to that which a great person himself professedly, as of soldiers to him that hath been employed in the wars, hath been a thing well taken even in monarchies.—*Bacon.*

If answerable style I can obtain
Of my celestial patroness

There be no kings whose means are answerable
Upon other men's desires.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Answerableness. s. Attribute suggested by Answerable. Rare.

To show therefore the correspondence and answerableness which is between this bridegroom and his spouse, &c.—*Harnar, Translation of Beza, p. 196.*

Answerably. adv. In due proportion; with proper correspondence; suitably. Rare.

The broader seas are, if they be entire, and free from islands, they are answerably deeper.—*Beverwood, Enquiries touching the Diversity of Languages and Religion through the chief Parts of the World.*

It bears light sorts into the atmosphere to a greater or lesser height, answerably to the greater or lesser intenseness of the heat.—*Woodward.*

Answerer. s. One who answers.

I know your mind, and I will satisfy it, neither will I do it like a niggardly answerer, going no further than the bounds of the question.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

It is very unfair in any writer to employ ignorance and malice together; because it gives his answerer double work.—*Swift.*

Answerlessly. adv. In the way of an insufficient answer, or no answer at all. Rare.

Answered indeed; but as he said answerlessly.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy, § 1.*

Ant. s. [see Emmet.] Insect so called.

We'll set thee to school to an ant, to teach thee there's no labour in the winter.—*Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 4.*

Michinks, all cities now but ant-hills be,
Where, when the several laboursers I see,
For children, house, provision, taking pain,
They're all but ants, carrying eggs, straw, and grain.
Donne.

Learn each small people's genius, policies;
The ant's republic, and the realm of bees. *Pope.*

Ant-bear. s. Animal belonging to the Myrmecophaga.

Divers quadrupeds feed upon insects: and some live wholly upon them, as two sorts of tamandaras upon ants, which therefore are called in English ant-bears. *Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Ant-hill, or Ant-hillock. s. Small hillocks of earth in which ants make their nests.

Put lime bottles [the flowers so called] into an ant-hill, they will be stained with red; because the ants drop upon them their stinking liquor, which hath the effect of oil of vitriol.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Those who have seen ant-hillocks, have easily perceived those small heaps of corn about their nests.—*Addison.*

Ant-lion. s. [two words, rather than a compound.] Orthopterous insect of the family Myrmecoleonida.

Of the ant-lion, whose larva have earned a bad reputation for their predaceous ingenuity, Ceylon has, at least, four species, which seem peculiar to the island.—*Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon, pt. ii. ch. vi.*

Antagonism. s. State of opposition.

Of the character and extent of his inquiries, I have given a sketch, which, notwithstanding its imperfections, may serve to illustrate the antagonism of the Scotch and English intellects, by showing how the methods peculiar to each nation struggled for mastery in that great mind, which was exposed to the action of both. *Buckle, History of Civilization in England, vol. ii. ch. v.*

Antagonist. s.

1. One who contends with another; opponent: (implying generally personal and particular opposition).

Our antagonists in these controversies may have met with some not unlike to Ithacius.—*Hooker.*

It is not fit that the history of a person should appear, till the prejudice both of his antagonists and adherents be softened and subdued.—*Addison.*

Not content with the easy victories which he gained over such feeble antagonists as those who were quarrelled at Clerkenwell and the Savoy, he had the courage to measure his strength with no less a champion than Beesuet, and came out of the conflict without discredit.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xiv.*

2. Contrary.

The short club consists of those who are under five feet; ours is to be composed of such as are above six. These we look upon as the two extremes and antagonists of the species; considering all those as neutrals who fill up the middle space.—*Addison.*

3. In Anatomy. Muscle which counteracts another.

A relaxation of a muscle must produce a spasm in its antagonist, because the equilibrium is destroyed.—*Arbuthnot.*

Antagonist. adj. Opposite, contrary.

Already infidelity has its views and ideas, on which it arranges the facts of ecclesiastical history; and it

is sure to consider the absence of any antagonist theory as an evidence of the reality of its own.—*Nrman, Development of Christian Doctrine, ch. i. § 1.*

Antagonistic. adj. Contending as an antagonist.

It may be, too, if the ordinance of nature, their valours are not yet so combulant,
Or truly antagonistic, as to fight,
But any admit to hear of some divisions
Of fortitude, may put you off their guard.
B. Jonson, Magnificent Lady.

Antagony. s. [Gr. avri = against, opposition, dyvov = contest.] Contest; opposition. Rare.

For others born idolaters, the moral reason of their dangerous keeping, and the innumerable antagony that is between Christ and Belial, will be sufficient to enforce the commandment of those two inspired reformers, Ezra and Nehemiah, to put an idolater as well under the Gospel.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce, i. 8.*

Antarctic. adj. [Gr. ἀνταρκτικός = opposite to the Ἀρκτος, or constellation of the Great Bear.] Southern pole: (so called, as opposite to the northern).

They that had sail'd from near th'antarctic pole,
Their treasure safe, and all their vessels whole,
In sight of their dear country ruin'd be,
Without the gale of either rock or sea. *Waller.*

Antecedaneous. adj. Going before; preceding. Rare.

Admit that which, as capable of antecedaneous proof, may be presupposed.—*Barrow, Sermons, ii. 507.*

Antecede. v. n. [Lat. ante = before, cedo = to go.] Precede; go before.

It seems consonant to reason, that the fabric of the world did not long antecede its motion.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Antecedence. s. Act, or state, of going before; precedence.

It is impossible that mixed bodies can be eternal, because there is necessarily a pre-existence of the simple bodies, and an antecedence of their constitution preceding the existence of mixed bodies.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Antecedency. s. State of going before.

(Obsolete).

There can be no multitude without one, but one may be without a multitude; for unity is before any multiplied number. Which antecessency of unity, in the same place, he [Hicronimus] appliceth unto the Deity.—*Folke, rhy, Alchemiste, p. 548.*

Let the collections of the last antecessency be observed.—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams, p. 168: 1683.*

Antecedent. adj. [antecedent is used chiefly with regard to time; precedent, with regard to both time and place.] Going before; preceding; independent of.

To assert that God looked upon Adam's fall as a sin, and punished it, when, without any antecedent sin of his, it was impossible for him not to fall, seems a thing that highly reproaches essential equity and goodness.—*South.*

With to before the thing supposed to follow.

No one is so hardy as to say, God is in his debt; that he owed him a nobler being: for existence must be antecedent to merit.—*Cadell.*

Did the blood first exist, antecedent to the formation of the heart? But that is to set the effect before the cause.—*Bentley.*

What were the materials out of which Dionysius, Livy, Plutarch, Livy, and other extant writers, derived their accounts of the period of Rome antecedent to contemporary history?—*Sir G. C. Lewis, Enquiry into the Credibility of early Roman History, i. 76.*

The country had collected itself: the funds of the families had been chasteated, if they had not been snatched; while the increase of wealth and material prosperity had brought out into obvious prominence those advantages of peace which a hot-spirited people, antecedent to experience, had not anticipated and had not been able to appreciate.—*Froude, History of England, ch. ii.*

Antecedent. s.

1. That which goes before: (especially with the suggestion of causality).

A duty of so mighty an influence, that it is indeed the necessary antecedent, if not also the direct cause of a sinner's return to God.—*South.*

When we perform an action, we perform it in consequence of some motive or motives; that those motives are the results of some antecedents; and that, therefore, if we were acquainted with the whole of the antecedents, and with all the laws of their movements, we could with unerring certainty predict the whole of their immediate results.—

Buckle, History of Civilization in England, vol. i. ch. l.

2. In *Grammar*. Noun to which the relative is subjoined: (as, *the man [antecedent] who [relative] comes hither*).

Let him learn the right joining of substantives with adjectives, the noun with the verb, and the relative with the antecedent.—*Aechau*.

3. In *Logic*. First proposition of an enthymeme.

Conditional or hypothetical propositions are those whose parts are united by the conditional particle: as, if the sun be fixed, the earth must move; if there be no fire, there will be no smoke. The first part of these propositions, or that wherein the condition is contained, is called the *antecedent*, the other is called the consequent.—*Watts, Logic*.

An hypothetical proposition must, therefore, contain a reason and its consequent, and it thus presents the appearance of two members or clauses. The first clause—that which contains the reason—is called the *antecedent*, also the reason, the condition, or the hypothesis; the second is called the consequent, also the thesis.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Logic*, lect. xlii. f. 238.

- Antecedently**. *adv.* In the state of antecedence, or going before; previously.

We consider him *antecedently* to his creation, while he yet lay in the barren womb of nothing, and only in the number of possibilities.—*South*.

And it must be allowed to such persons that, while reason *antecedently* suggests an historical inquiry, as the means of arriving at a knowledge of Christianity, it unites no promise that difficulties will not embarrass its course, or even preclude its satisfactory completion.—*Neuman, Development of Christian Dogma*, p. 4.

- Antecessor**. *s.* One who goes before, or leads another; principal; forerunner; previous occupier.

The successor seldom prosecuting his *antecessor's* devices.—*Sir E. Sneyd, State of Religion*.

Search the reports of the page's own rolls: undoubtedly they would receive the same answer which pages in former times have had, and with the same quick dispatch that our *antecessors* in this case have thought to be requisite.—*Lord Northampton, Proceedings against Garret*, sign. l. h. k.

"It is certainly desired by them by their *antecessors*."—*H. Hammond, On the Festivals of the Church*. The *antecessor* was most commonly he that preceded the bands in King Edward's time before the conquest.—*Brady, Glossary*.

- Antechamber**. *s.* [improperly *antichamber*.] Chamber which leads to chief apartment.

The *empress* has the *antechambers* vast, And this way moves with a disorder'd haste.—*Dryden*.

His *antechamber* and room of audience are little square chambers unadorned.—*Adrian*.

To say the truth, she had conceived a suspicion at her last interview with her mistress; and had waited ever since in the *antechamber*, having carefully applied her ears to the keyhole during the whole time that the preceding conversation passed between Joseph and the lady.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.

- Antechapel**. *s.* Part of the chapel through which the passage is to the choir or body.

I presume he afterwards altered his directions with regard to the place of interment; for he was buried on the south side of the *antechapel* of Trinity College chapel.—*T. Warlow, Life of Bathurst*, p. 150.

- Antedate**. *v. a.*

1. Date earlier than the real time: (so as to confer a fictitious antiquity).

Now then last loved me one whole day, To-morrow when thou leav'st, what wilt thou say? Wilt thou then *antedate* some new-made vow, Or say that now We are not just those persons which we were?

By reading, a man does, as it were, *antedate* his life, and make himself contemporary with the ages past.—*Collier*.

2. Anticipate.

You need not thank me, Canon; in your love You *antedated* what I can do for you; And I, in gratitude, am bound to this, And am to much more.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Queen of Corinth, iii. 1. An *antedated* and diseased old age of riot and drunkenness.—*Spencer, Discourse concerning Providence*, p. 375.

Our joys below it can improve And *antedate* the bliss above.—*Pope*.

- Antedate**. *s.* Anticipation. *Obsolete*. Why hath not my soul those apprehensions, those passions, those changes, those *antedates*, those jealousies, those suspicions of a sin, as well as my body of a sickness?—*Dunne, Devotions*, p. 10.

- Antediluvian**. *adj.*

1. Existing before the deluge.

During the time of the deluge, all the stone and marble of the *antediluvian* earth were totally dissolved.—*Woodward*.

2. Relating to things existing before the deluge.

The text intends only the line of Seth, conducive into the genealogy of our Saviour, and the *antediluvian* chronology.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

- Antediluvian**. *s.* That which existed before the flood.

We are so far from repining at God, that he hath not extended the period of our lives to the longevity of the *antediluvians*, that we give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial.—*Bentley*.

- Antefact**. *s.* That which represents or foreshadows the fact before it occurs. *Rare*.

Some have published, that there is a proper sacrifice in the Lord's Supper, to wit, Christ's death in the past, as there was a sacrifice to prefigure in the old law the *antefact*.—*Copia of the Proceedings of some Divines*, p. 2: 161.

- Antelope**. *s.* [Lat. *antelope*.] Ruminant with annulated hollow horns, transitional between the goats and the deer.

The common English word *antelope*, which zoologists have adopted as the generic name of the group, is a corrupt form of the term *antelope*, employed by Eustathius to designate an animal of this genus, and literally signifying 'bright eyes'.—*Knight's English Cyclopædia*.

The negroes of Nubia, with their bodies painted half white, half vermillion, and partly covered with skins of lions or leopards, their bows four cubits long, and small arrows, in which a sharp stone supplied the place of steel, their spears pointed with the horn of the *antelope*, and their knotty clubs, were among the most prominent figures in the motley host.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. iv.

Sure never yet was *antelope* Could skip so lightly by. Stand off, or else my skipping-ropes Will hit you in the eye.—*Tennyson*.

- Antelucan**. *adj.* [Lat. *ante* - before, *lux* = light.] Before the dawn. *Rare*.

There the Jupiter of exemplary honour and magnificence, there the Platonisms of piety and *antelucan* devotion.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 11.

All manner of *antelucan* labours, who make provision for the flesh, make the flesh their provision.—*Guyton, Notes on Don Quixote*, iii. 4.

- Ante-mortem**. [Lat.] Before death: (opposed to *post-mortem*, and applied to Zootomy rather than to Pathology).

A *post-mortem* condition has been taken as representing an *ante-mortem*, or physiological state.—*Dr. Barry, Transactions of the Royal Society*, vol. cl. pl. ii.

- Antemundane**. *adj.* [Lat. *ante* - before, *mundus* = world.] Before the creation of the world.

The Supreme, Great, *antemundane* Father! Young, *Night Thoughts*, v.

- Antenatal**. *adj.* [Lat. *ante* = before, *natalis* = appertaining to birth.] Before birth.

And many an *antenatal* tomb, Who re butterflies dream of the life to come, She left clinging along the smooth and dark Edge of the odorous cedar-bark.—*Shelley, The Sensitive Plant*.

- Antennæ**. [plural of Lat. *antenna* = sail-yard.] Feelers of insects.

The long pipes gave a simultaneous movement, like the *antennæ* of startled insects.—*Silas Marner*, ch. vi.

- Antenumber**. *s.* Number which precedes another. *Rare*.

Whatever virtue is in numbers, for conducting to consent of notes, is rather to be ascribed to the *antenumber*, than to the entire number, as that the sound returneth after six, or after twelve; so that the seventh or thirteenth is not the matter, but the sixth or the twelfth.—*Bacon*.

- Antepaschal**. *adj.* [see Pasque.] Relating to the time before Easter.

The dispute was very early in the church concerning the observation of Easter; one point whereof was, concerning the ending of the *antepaschal* fast, which both sides determined upon the day they kept the festival.—*Nisium, Comparison to the Festivals and Fasts of the Church of England*.

- Antepast**. *s.* [Lat. *ante* - before, *pastus* = fed, or feeding.] Foretaste; something taken before the proper time. *Rare*.

Were we to expect our bliss only in the satiating our appetites, it might be reasonable, by frequent *antepasts*, to excite our gust for that profane peripatetic meal.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

- Antependium**. *s.* [Lat.] That which hangs before.

In one of the detached apartments, I saw the *antependium* of the altar, designed for the famous chapel of St. Lorenzo.—*Smollett, Travels*, let. 28.

- Antepenultimate**. *adj.* [see Penultimate.] Last but two: (applied in Grammar to letters or syllables).

I have in this word [cyclopædia] differed from Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Johnson, by placing the accent on the *antepenultimate* syllable, instead of the penultimate. I know that Greek words of this termination have the accent on the penultimate syllable; but the *antepenultimate* accentuation is more agreeable to the genius of our tongue, and seems to have prevailed.—*Walker*.

- Antepileptical**. *adj.* [Gr. *ἀντι* = against, *ἐπιληπτικός* = affected with the falling sickness.] Good against convulsions.

That lezon is antileptical, lapis judæicus diuretical, coral antepileptical, we will not deny.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

- Anteport**. *s.* [improperly written *antiport*.] Outward gate or door.

This, like the chapel at Mecca, they esteem so holy, that it is only lawful for a Mussulman to enter it. If a Christian or Jew should but lift up the *antiport* and set one step into it, he profaned it.—*Smith, Manners of the Turks*, p. 75.

- Anterior**. *adj.* Going before: (with regard to either time or place).

If that be the *anterior* or upper part wherein the senses are placed, and that the posterior and lower part which is opposite thereto, there is no inferior or former part in this animal; for the senses being placed at both extremes, make both ends *anterior*, which is impossible.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Antigonus, who was *anterior* to Ptolemy, and wrote professedly on Roman affairs, called Romulus, son of Jupiter, the founder of Rome.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, Enquiry into the Credibility of the early History of Rome*, i. 403.

- Anteriority**. *s.* Priority; state of being before: (in either time or situation).

Our poet could not have seen the prophecy of Isaiah, because he lived 100 or 150 years before that prophet; and this *anteriority* of time makes this passage the more observable.—*Dope, Homer's Iliad*, xix. note, v. 183.

- Anteroom**. *s.* Room through which the passage is to a principal apartment.

An *ante-room* in the Duke's palace.—*Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, stage direction. For the present, he still kisses the Dumbary hand; so we, from the *ante-room* can note.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. b. i. ch. iii.

- Antestomach**. *s.* Cavity leading into the stomach.

In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but it is immediately swallowed into a kind of *antestomach*, which I have observed in piscivorous birds.—*Ray*.

- Antetemple**. *s.* Nave.

Of the ancient churches there was a two-fold division: If we take it in the stricter sense it includes only the buildings within the walls, which were the 'nautes' or *ante-temple*, where the penitents and catechumens stood: the 'naos' or temple, &c.—*Christian Antiquities*, i. 220.

- Antever**. *v. a.* Prevent. *Obsolete*.

To *antever* some great danger to the publick, to ourselves, to our friend, we may and must disclose our knowledge of a close wickedness.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*.

It is high time to mourn for the *anteverring* of a threatened vengeance.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 157.

- Anthelmintic**. *s.* [Gr. *ἀντι* = against, *ἐλμιν*, *ἐλμινος* = worm.] Destructive to intestinal worms.

Anthelmintics, or contrary to worms, are things which are known by experience to kill them, as castor or honey taken upon an empty stomach.—*Arbuthnot*.

- Anthem**. *s.* [see extracts.]

1. Text or passage from Scripture, or other religious writing, set to music.

The English word *anthem* is, according to some, a corruption of the Greek *ἀνθῆμος*, through the Anglo-Saxon 'antefen' and later 'antemp.' It has also been derived, and perhaps more correctly, through the Anglo-Saxon word 'anthyman', from *ἀντι* and *θυμῶς*.—*London (Quarterly) Review*, April, 1801.

The terms *anthem* and *antiphon* mean much alike, *ἀντίφωνος* referring to the method of singing the *strophes*, while *ἀντίφωνος* had reference to the alternate vocal performance only.—*Ibid.*

2 Short sentences used in the Liturgy.

It may be proper to mention that the *anthems* which on Easter Sunday morning are appointed to be used instead of the *Venite*, are so called from their being short sentences; the word *anthem* in this instance, by a peculiar usage, signifying 'verse' and not having reference to the way in which they should be sung or said. *Faustmann, Collection of Anthems sung in the Dublin Cathedral.*

There is no passion that is not finely expressed in those parts of the inspired writings, which are proper for divine songs and anthems.—*Adkins.*

Anthem-wise, adv. According to the manner of singing anthems.

Several quires, placed one over against another, and taking the voice by catches, *anthem-wise*, give great pleasure.—*Bacon, Essays*, xxvii.

Anthémis, s. [Lat.] Chamomile.

This *anthémis*, a small but glorious flower, scarce rears his head; yet has a giant's tower.—*Tate, Couplet.*

Anthology, s. [Gr. *ἀνθολογία*.] Collection, or selection, of flowers of literature.

They are very different from the simple sepulchral inscriptions of the ancients, of which that of Meleager on his wife, in the Greek *anthology*, is a model and master-piece.—*Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope*, ii. 472.

Anthropology, s. [Gr. *ἀνθρωπολογία* = doctrine of man.] Study of man as an animal.

Anthropology is sometimes applied to designate the speculations and inquiries that have obtained concerning the varieties of the human race.—*Encyclopædia Britannica.*

It [comparative philology] is a branch of *anthropology*, or the natural history of man, as distinguished from the lower animals; with a special bearing on ethnology, or the history of the varieties of man as a species.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, Elements of Comparative Philology*, chap. iiii.

Anthropomorphism, s. Doctrine of the Anthropomorphites.

Indeed, although Milton does, in the necessity of poetry, give a greater objectivity to the Father and the Son than he would have justified in argument. He was very wise in adopting the strong *anthropomorphism* of the Hebrew Scriptures at once.—*Coleridge, Table Talk.*

Anthropomorphite, s. [*ἀνθρωπομορφος* = man-shaped.] One who attributes a human form to the Deity; one of a sect which did so.

The *anthropomorphites* say, the virtue of the mystical benediction endured not to the next day.—*Bishop Gardiner, Explication of the Sacrament of the Altar*, sign. 1.7 b: 1551.

It was the opinion of the *anthropomorphites*, that God had all the parts of a man, and that we are in this sense made according to his image.—*Dr. H. More, Conjecturae Cabalisticæ*, p. 121.

Christians as well as Turks had whole sects contending that the Deity was corporeal and of human shape, though few profess themselves *anthropomorphites*, yet we may find many amongst the ignorant of that opinion.—*Lorke.*

Anthropomorphite, adj. Relating to the opinions of the Anthropomorphites.

Multitudes could swallow the dull and coarse *anthropomorphite* doctrines.—*Glauville, Pre-creation of Souls*, ch. iv.

Anthropomorphous, adj. Belonging to that which resembles a human form.

All the Simie possess hands; but even in those which may be most justly styled *anthropomorphous*, the thumb is small, short and weak; and all the other fingers elongated and slender.—*Lawrence, Translation of Blumenbach*, p. 91.

Anthropopathy, s. [Gr. *ἀνθρωπος* = man, *πάθος* = suffering.] Sensibility of man; passions of man. *Rare.*

Two ways then may the Spirit of God be said to be grieved, in Himself, in his Saints; in Himself, by an *anthropopathy*, as we call it; in his Saints, by a sympathy; the former is by way of allusion to human passion and carriage.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 108.

Anthrophaghi, s. [Lat.; from Gr. *ἀνθρωποφάγος* = man, *φάγω* = eat.] Man-eaters; cannibals; they who live upon human flesh.

The cannibals that each other eat, The *anthrophaghi*, and men whose heads Do grow beneath their shoulders.

It would make our cannibal Christians
100

Forbear the mutual eating one another, Which they do do, more cunningly than the wild *Anthrophaghi*, that snatch only strangers!

Anthrophaginian, s. Man-eater. *Rhetorical.*

Go, knock, and call; he'll speak like an *anthrophaginian* unto thee: knock, I say.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 5.

Anthrophagy, s. Habit of eating human flesh, or man-eating.

Upon slender foundations was raised the *anthrophagy* of Diomedes his horses.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Anthropotomist, s. Human anatomist.

According to this binary classification, the facial series in Fishes includes an extensive system of bones, the hyoid, of which part only, viz. the styloid element, is admitted into the skull by the *Anthropotomist*, who describes it as a process of the temporal bone.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. v.

Anthropotomy, s. [Gr. *ἀνθρωπος* = man, *τομή* = cutting, section.] Human anatomy.

The os innominatum is represented throughout life in most reptiles by three distinct bones, answering to the iliac, ischial, and pubic portions in *anthropotomy*.

The arbitrary character of the above-quoted definition of a bone, and the essentially complex nature of many of the single bones and interdependency of the processes of bone in *anthropotomy*, are taught by anatomy, properly so called, which reveals the true natural groups of bones, and the modifications of these which peculiarly characterise the human subject. It will occur to those who have studied human osteology, that the parts of the single bones of *anthropotomy* which have been adduced as continuing permanently distinct in lower animals, are originally distinct in the human form.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. ii.

Antiacid, s. [Gr. *ἀντι* = against, *acidus* = sour.] That which has a tendency to neutralize an acid; alkali, alkaline earth, or alkaline carbonate.

Ons are *antiacids*, so far as they blunt acrimony; but as they are hard of digestion, they produce acrimony of another sort. *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Antiacid, adj. See preceding word.

All animal diet is alkaline or *antiacid*.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Antipapstic, s. [Gr. *ἀντι* = against, *πάπστης*.] The enemies of Rome are those persons which may be fitly styled *anti-papstic* in the Romish hierarchy.—*Poltz, Interpretation of the Number 666*, p. 96.

Antiaristocrat, s. (used adjectively in extract.) One opposed to the aristocracy.

Great as the fire of *Antiaristocrat* eloquence: nay some, as Bibliopædia Monro, seem to hint afar off at something which smells of Agrarian Law, and a surgery of the overgrown distempers of itself;—whereat indeed the bold book-seller runs risk of being hanged, and Ex-Constable Buzot has to struggle him off.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. i. ch. i.

Antic, s. [from Lat. *ante* = in front.] In *Architecture*. Grottesque figure apparently supporting an entablature, or other member of a building.

False principles are like *antics* in a building, which seem to crumple under the weight of an arch, as if they bore it up, when in truth they are borne up by it.—*Archbishop Tillotson*, x. 88. (Ord MS.)

Antic, adj. [from Fr. *antique*; Lat. *anticus* = ancient.] Odd; ridiculously wild; buffoonly in gesticulation. *Obsolete.*

What! dares the slave Come further cover'd with an *antic* face, And leer and scorn at our solemnity?

The prize was to be conferred upon the whistler that could go through his time without laughing, though provoked by the *antic* postures of a merry Andrew, who was to play tricks. *Addison.*

Antic, s.

1. One who plays tricks, uses odd gesticulations, or exhibits mummeries.

Fear not, my lord, we can contain ourselves, Were he the veriest *antic* in the world. *Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew*, Induct.

2. Trick, or mummery, itself.

We cannot feast your eyes with masks and revels, Or courtly *antics*.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Laws of Candy, iii. 1.

3. Odd appearance.

A work of rich entail, and curious mold, Woven with *antics*, and with mungry *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

That there be fit and proper texts of Scripture every where painted [in the church], and that all the painting be grave and reverend, not with light colours or foolish *antics*.—*G. Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. xiii.

For 'em at first reflection she smiles Such strange chimeras and such monsters there— Such toys, such *antics*, and such vanities, As she retires and sinks for shame and fear. *Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul, Introd.*

4. In the following passage it seems to mean mummy.

Some (arouse pride than which, think I, No jessal age might shame), By art abusing nature, heads Of *antics*' hayre doe frame. *Warner, Albion's England*, p. 220.

Antic, v. a. Make antic. *Obsolete.*

Mine own tongue Splits what it speaks; the wild disguise hath almost *Antic'd* us all. *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 7.

Antichrist, s. [Gr. *ἀντι* = against, *Χριστός*.] False Christ; antagonist to Christ.

As ye have heard that *antichrist* shall come, even now are there many *antichrists*.—1 John, ii. 18. *Antichrist*, which was conceived in the primitive times, saw the light in Boniface the Third, and was grown to his stature and age in Gregory the Seventh.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, 3, § 6.

Antichristian, adj. Opposite to Christianity.

That despised, abject, oppressed sort of men, the ministers, whom the world would make *antichristian*, and so deprive them of heaven.—*South.*

Antichristian, s. Enemy to Christianity.

A new heresy, as the *antichristians* and priests of the brazen God would persuade and make their credulous company to believe.—*Rogers, English Creed*, preface.

To call them Christian Deists is a great abuse of language; unless Christians were to be distributed into two sorts, Christians and Non-Christians, or Christians and *Antichristians*.—*Waterland, Christianity vindicated*, p. 63.

Antichristianism, s. Frame of mind in opposition or contrariety to Christianity.

Have we not seen many, whose opinions have fastened upon our another the brand of *antichristianism*?—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Antichristianity, s. Contrariety to Christianity.

Whether the pope be *antichrist*, or no, I will not pretend to determine; though, by the by, he bids fair for that title; I am sure, popery is *antichristianity*.—*Trapp, Popery truly stated*, pt. ii.

Antichronism, s. [Gr. *ἀντι* = against, *χρόνος* = time.] Deviation from the right order or account of time.

Our chronologies are by transcribing, interpolation, misprinting, and creeping in of *antichronisms*, now and then strangely disordered.—*Selden, On Drayton's Polyblion*, iv.

Anticipate, v. a. [Lat. *anticipatus*, part. of *anticipo*.]

1. Take something so as to prevent one who comes after; take first possession.

God hath taken care to *anticipate* and prevent every man to draw him early into his church; to give piety the prepossession, and so to engage him in holiness.—*Hammond.*

2. Take up before the time at which anything might be regularly had.

I find I have *anticipated* already, and taken up from Boecæ before I come to him; but I am of the temper of kins, who are for present money, no matter how they pay it.—*Dryden.*

But the might of England flushed To *anticipate* the scene, And her van the fleet rushed O'er the deadly space between. *Campbell.*

3. Foretaste; or take an impression of something which is not yet, as if it really was.

The life of the desperate equals the anxiety of death, who but eat the life of the damned and *anticipate* the desolation of hell.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Why should we *Anticipate* our sorrows? *Sir J. Denham.*

4. Prevent anything, by pressing on before it; preclude.

Time, thou *anticipat*'st my dread exploits: The flighty purpose never is o'ertook, Unless the deed go with it.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1. I am far from pretending to instruct the profession, or *anticipating* their directions to such as are under their government.—*A. R. Smith.*

Anticipately, adv. By anticipation. *Rare.* It may well be deemed a singular mark of favour that our Lord did intend to bestow upon all pastors, that he did anticipately promise to Peter.—*Barrow, On the Pope's supremacy.*

Anticipating, part. adj. Taking in anticipation; forestalling.

Four apostles had maintained such an *anticipating* principle engraven upon our souls before all exercise of reason, what he did of seeking the Lord, seeing that the knowledge of him was innate and perpetual.—*Bentley.*

Anticipation, s. Act of taking up something before its time; foretaste; preconception; instinctive prevision.

The golden number gives the new moon four days too late, by reason of the aforesaid *anticipation*, and our neglect of it.—*Holler.*

It is not enough to be miserable when the time comes, unless we make ourselves so beforehand, and by *anticipation*.—*Sir R. L. Estlin.*

If we really live under the hope of future happiness, we shall taste it by way of *anticipation* and forethought.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

The east and west, the north and south, have the same *anticipation* concerning one Supreme Disposer of things.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

What nation is there, that without any teaching, have not a kind of *anticipation*, or preconceived notion of a Deity?—*Derham.*

But we must not forget that this disposition to what Bacon calls *anticipation* was full of danger as well as of hope. It led Plato into error, as it led Kepler afterwards, and many of ours in a lapse of scientific activity.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas, b. iii. ch. ii.*

Among the maxims, suggestions and *anticipations* which he threw out, there were many of which the wisdom and the novelty were alike striking to his immediate successors:—there are many which even now, from time to time, we find fresh reason to admire, for their acuteness and justice.—*Id. b. iii. ch. xv.*

Anticipatively, adv. In the way of anticipation. *Rare.*

The name of his majesty defamed, the honour of parliament degraded, the writings of both deparatively, *anticipatively*, counterfeitedly imprinted.—*Sir J. Browne, Religio Medici, introd. (Ord MS.)*

Anticipatory, adj. Taking up something before its time.

Prodigious, being an *anticipatory* history, it is sufficient that it speak according to the usual language of historians.—*Dr. H. More, Six a Church, preface, p. 5.*

Anticivism, s. [Gr. *avri*—against, *Lat. civis*—citizen.] Opposition, or hostility, to the citizen state.

We to him who is guilty of plotting, of *anticivism*, royalism, feudalism; who, guilty or not guilty, has an enemy in his Section to call him guilty.—*Carlyle, French Revolution, pt. iii. b. i. ch. ii.*

Anticlimax, s. [Gr. *avri*—against, *κλίμαξ*—ladder, ascending series.] Sentence in which the last part expresses something lower than the first: (the following distich, 'Next comes Babylon, the great goal of war, / Lieutenants called to the call of Mar,' is frequently given as an example).

A certain figure, which was unknown to the ancients, is called by some an *anticlimax*.—*Aldrich.*

Anticly, adv. In an antic manner; with odd postures, wild gesticulations, or fanciful appearance. *Obsolete.*

Scandalous, outwaring, fashion-mongering boys, That eye, and ear, and front, deprave and slander, Go *anticly*, and show an outward hideousness, And speak off half a dozen dangerous words.

Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1. We had not rode above half a mile further, when lo! a Persian *anticly* haluted, out of a poetic rapture (for the Persians are for the most part poets), sang our welcome.—*Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 118.*

Anticonstitutional, adj. Against the constitution.

Nothing can be more easy than the creation of an *anticonstitutional* dependency of the two houses of parliament on the Crown will be in that case.—*Lord Brougham, On Parties, let. 10.*

Anticonvulsive, adj. Good against convulsions.

Whatsoever produces an inflammatory disposition in the blood produces the asthma, as *anticonvulsive* medicines.—*Player.*

Anticosmétique, adj. [Gr. *avri*—against, *κοσμητικός*—appertaining to adornment.] Destructive to cosmetics.

I would have him apply his *anticosmetic* wash to the painted face of female beauty.—*Lord Lyttelton.*

Anticourt, adj. In opposition to the court.

The *anticourt* party courted him at such a rate, that he feared it might create a jealousy elsewhere.—*Roxbury, Memoirs, p. 153.*

Anticreator, s. One who opposes the creator or maker.

Let him ask the author of those toothless satires, who was the maker, or rather the *anticreator* of that universal foolery.—*Milton, Apology for Smectynymus.*

Antidotal, adj. Having the quality of an antidote.

That beazar is *antidotal* we shall not deny.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Animals that can innocently digest these poisons become *antidotal* to the poison distilled.—*Id.*

Antidote, n. n. Furnish with preservatives; preserve by antidotes.

With this mosaic of me and wormwood *antidote* thyself against the idolatrous infection of that strange woman's breath, whose lips yet drop as an 'unclean'—*Dr. H. More, Against Idolatry, ch. x.*

Either they were first unhappily planted in some place of ill and vicious education, where the devil and his agents infused such diabolical filth and poison into their hearts, that no discipline or advice, no sermons or sacraments, could ever after *antidote* or work it out.—*South, Sermons, vi. 557.*

How I loathe night's consuming shades, Which to a temple turn an universe, Fill us with great ideas, full of heaven, And *antidote* the pestilential earth.

Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

Antidote, s. [Gr. *avriōtōc*—thing given in opposition to something else.] Medicine given to counteract the effect of poison.

Trust not the physician, His *antidote* is poison, and he says More than you roll.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

What food would heave a that *antidote* delivered by Pterius against the sting of a scorpion? To sit upon an ass, with one's face towards his tail.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Poison will work against the stars: beware; For every mortal an *antidote* prepare.

Drayton, Juvenal's Satires.

Antient, See Ancient.

Antienthustastic, adj. Opposite to enthusiastic.

According to the *antienthustastick* poet's method.—*Lord Shaftesbury.*

Antiepiscopal, adj. Adverse to episcopacy.

Had I gratified their *antiepiscopal* faction at first, in this point, with my consent, and sacrificed the ecclesiastical government and revenues to the fury of their covetousness, ambition, and revenge, I believe they would then have found no colourable necessity of raising an army to fetch in and punish delinquents.—*King Charles I., Eikon Basilike, ch. ix.* As for their principles, take them as I find them laid down by the *antiepiscopal* writers.—*Dr. Hicks, Sermon on Jan. 30, p. 17.*

Antiface, s. Opposite face.

The third is your soldier's face, a menacing and astounding face, that looks broad and big: the grace of this face consisteth much in a beard. The *antiface* to this is your lawyer's face, a contracted, subtle, and intricate face, &c.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

Antifanatic, s. Enemy to fanatics.

What fanatic, against whom here often inveighs, could more presumptuously affirm whom the Counter-bath empowered, than this *antifanatic* as he would be thought?—*Milton, Notes on Griffith's Sermon.*

Antifebrile, adj. Good against fevers.

Antifebrile medicines check the ebullition.—*Sir J. Player.*

Antiflattering, adj. Opposite to flattering.

Satire is a kind of *antiflattering* glass, which shows us nothing but deformities in the objects we contemplate in it.—*De laing, Observations on Lord Orrery, p. 114.*

Antihysterical, s. Medicine good against hysterics.

It raiseth the spirits, and is an excellent *antihysterical*, and less innocent than potent.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris, 99.*

Antihystericals are undoubtedly serviceable in madness arising from some sort of spasmodic disorders.—*Hallie, Treatise on Madness.*

Antimagistral, adj. Against the office of a magistrate. *Obsolete.*

It would have been impossible for the Christian religion to have made such a spread in the world, at least, to have gained any countenance from the civil power, had it owned such *antimagistral* assertions, either by its own avowed principles, or by the prac-

tice of its primitive possessors.—*South, Sermons, v. 261.*

Antimanfacial, adj. Good against madness.

With respect to mania, it may seem almost irrational to impute their *antimanfacial* virtues.—*Bullie, Treatise on Madness.*

Antimasque, s. Kind of grotesque interlude.

Let *antimasques* not be long; they have been commonly of fables, satyrs, imbecons, wild men, anthems, beasts, &c. moving and the like.—*Ducon, Essay of Masques and Triumphs.*

On the scene he thrusts out first an *antimasque* of imbeciles.—*Milton, Answer to Eikon Basilike, 12.*

Antiministerial, adj. Adverse to the ministry, or administration, of the country.

If I say anything *antiministerial*, you will tell me you know the reason.—*Gray, Letters.*

Antimonarchic, adj. Same as Antimonarchical.

Those who are of *antimonarchic* principles have been desirous to maintain, that the beheading of K. Charles was as lawful as the opposition made to K. James.—*Bishop Hume, Sermon on Jan. 30.*

Antimonarchical, adj. [Gr. *avri*—against, *monarchia*, government by a single person.] Opposed to monarchy.

When he spied the statue of King Charles in the middle of the Front, and most of the kings ranged over their heads, he concluded that an *antimonarchical* assembly could never choose such a place.—*Aldrich.*

Antimonarchist, s. Enemy to monarchy.

Monday, a terrible racing wind happened, which did much hurt. Dennis Bond, a great Oliverian and *antimonarchist*, died on that day; and then the devil took hold for Oliver's appearance.—*Life of J. Wood, p. 115.*

Antimomial, adj. Made of, having the qualities of, or relating to, antimony.

They were got out of the reach of *antimomial* fumes.—*Gray.*

Though *antimomial* cups prepared with art, Their force to wine through ages should impart; This dissipation, this profuse expense, Nor shrinks their size, nor wastes their stores immense.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

Antimony, s. [Lat. *antimonium*.] Metal so called.

Antimony is of a greyish white colour, and moderately brilliant; when combined with sulphur in the earth, it forms an ore of antimony commonly called crude antimony.—*Parkinson.*

Antimoralist, s. Enemy to morality.

There is a sect of *antimoralists*, who have our Hobbes and the French duke de la Rochefoucault for their leaders.—*Bishop Warburton, Inquiry into the Causes of Prodiges and Miracles, p. 25.*

Antinatural, adj. Opposed to the natural, or common-sense view.

He ought therefore to render himself master of that happy and *antinatural* way of thinking, to such a degree, as to be able, on the appearance of any object, to furnish his imagination with ideas infinitely below it.—*Martianus Scribaldus, ch. v. (Ord MS.)*

Antinomian, s. One of the sect professing Antinomianism.

That doctrine that holds that the covenant of grace is not established upon conditions, and that nothing of performance is required on man's part to give him an interest in it, but only to believe that he is justified; this certainly subverts all the motives of a good life. But this is the doctrine of the *Antinomians*.—*South, Sermons, vii. 102.*

Antinomian, adj. Relating to the sect of the Antinomians.

It is a mad conceit of our *antinomian* heretics, that God sees no sin in his elect; whereas he notes and takes more tenderly their offences than any other.—*Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 180.*

Antinomianism, s. Tenets of those who are called Antinomians.

Antinomianism began in one minister of this diocese [Norwich], and how much it is spread I had rather lament than speak.—*Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 180.*

Antinomist, s. [Gr. *avri*—against, *νόμος*—law.] One who pays no regard to the law.

Great offenders this way are the libertines and *antinomists*, who quite cancel the whole law of God, under the pretence of Christian liberty.—*John Sturgeson, Sermons, p. 310.*

Antinomy, s. [Gr. *avri*—against, *νόμος*—law.]

1. Contradictory law. If God once willed adultery should be sinful, and to be punished with death, all his omnipotence would not allow him to will the allowance that his holiest

people might, as it were, by his own *antimony*, or counterbalance, live unimproved in the same fact as he himself esteemed it.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divines*, ii. 1.

2. Contradiction.

Humility, poverty, meanness, and wretchedness, are direct *antimonies* to the lusts of the flesh, the lusts of the eye, and the pride of life.—*Jeremy Taylor, Great Exemplar*, p. 50.

3. In Logic.

The conflict between two propositions, both of which are separately inconceivable, whilst, at the same time, the negation of both is inconceivable also.

Hence, just as the paradoxes of pure reason laid the foundation of a dialectical psychology, so will the *antimony* of pure reason expose to view the transcendental principles of a pretended pure (rational) cosmology, &c.—*Hayward, Translation of the Critique of Pure Reason*, p. 290.

Antipápal. adj.

Opposed to popery.

He charges strictly his son after him to persevere in that *antipapal* schism.—*Milton, Answer to Epkon Basilike*, xviii.

I could not well think of putting it under any other patronage than that of the primate of the noblest and best established *antipapal* church in the world.—*M. Geddes, Papal Supremacy*, dedication.

Antipapistical. adj.

Opposed to papists.

It is pleasant to see how the most *antipapistical* poets are inclined to canonize their friends.—*Jortin, On Milton's Legends*.

Antipárallel. adj.

Running in a contrary direction; divergent.

The only way for us, the successors of these ignorant Gentiles, to resist those ruins, to remove the image of God in ourselves, which their idolatrous ignorance defaced, must be to take the opposite course, and to provide our *antiparallel* to their disease.—*H. Hammond, Sermons*, p. 640.

Antipart. s.

Counterpart.

Turn now to the reverse of the medal; and there we shall find the *antipart* of this divine truth; and read in as clear characters, that where the spirit of popery is, there is slavery.—*Bishop Warburton, Sermons*, ii. app. 64. (Ord. MS.)

Antipathetical. adj.

Having a natural contrariety to anything.

The soil is fat and luxurious, and *antipathetical* to all venomous creatures.—*Hornell, Wood Forest*.

Antipathous. adj.

Same as Antipathetical. *Rare*.

Mistress, what point you at?—
Her lamp is out, yet still she extends her hand,
As if she saw something *antipathous*
Unto her virtuous life.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Queen of Corinth, iii. 2.
This *antipathous* extreme. *Id. Four Plays in One*.

Antipathy. s.

[Gr. *avri* = against, *πάθος* = feeling.]

1. Natural contrariety to anything, so as to shun it involuntarily; aversion; dislike; (opposed to *sympathy*).

No contraries hold more *antipathy*,
Than I and such a knave.

To this perhaps might be justly attributed most
of the sympathies and *antipathies* observable in
men.—*Locke*.

There are, indeed, deep secrets in Nature whose
bottom we cannot dive into; as those wonders of the
loadstone, a piece outwardly contemptible, yet of
such strange force as approaches near to a miracle;
and many other strange sympathies and *antipathies*
in several creatures, in which rank may be set the
bleeding of the dead at the presence of the murderer.—
Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience.

With against before the object.

I had a mortal *antipathy* against standing armies
in times of peace; because I took armies to be hired
by the master of the family to keep his children in
slavery.—*Nieff*.

With to.

Ask you what provocation I have had?
The strong *antipathy* of good to bad.
When truth or virtue an affront endures,
Th' affront is mine, my friend, and should be yours.
Pope.

With with.

Toxic bodies have an *antipathy* with air; and
any liquid body that is more dry use they will draw,
condense, and in effect, incorporate.—*Lucas*.

2. In Painting.

Red and green, blue and orange, yellow and purple,
be mixed together, they are so mutually destructive
of their respective tints and brilliancy, that they
are said to have an *antipathy* for each other. The
skilful use of these *antipathies* prevents a glaring
and gaudy effect; what is called contrast and degra-
dation in colours depends upon a knowledge of this

part of the art.—*Encyclopedia Metropolitana*, in
voco.

Antipatriotic. adj.

Opposed to patriots, or patriotism, or one's country.

These *antipatriotic* prejudices are the abortions
of fully imprudent by faction.—*Johnson, Tazewell*
no Tyranny, vii. 1:3.

Antiperistasis. s.

[Gr. *avri* = against, *περίστασις* = stand round.] Opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened or intensified reaction.

The *antiperistasis* of age
More exalted thy morose rage;
Thy silver hairs yielded me more
Than even golden curls before. *Conely*
The riotous prodigal detests covetousness; yet I
him find the springs grow dry, which feed his lux-
ury, covetousness shall be called in; and so, by a
strange *antiperistasis*, prodigality shall forget rapine.
—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Antipestifential. adj.

Efficacious against the infection of the plague.

Perfumes correct the air, before it is attracted by
the lungs; or, rather *antipestifential* augments it
about the nostrils with. *Harvey, On the Plague*.

Antiphlogistic. adj.

[Gr. *avri* = against, *φλόγιστος* = inflammable.] Good against inflammation.

I soon discovered under what circumstances re-
course was to be had to the lancet, and the *anti-
phlogistic* regimen. —*Sir W. Fordyce, On Muri-
atic Acid*, p. 3.

Antiphlogistic. s.

Medicine which checks inflammation.

It is both mucous and penetrating, a powerful
antiphlogistic and preservative against corruption
and infection.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, 28.

Antiphon. s.

[Gr. *avri* = opposite, *φωνή* = voice.]

1. Chant or alternate singing in the choirs of cathedrals: (distinguished, in the offices of the Roman Catholic worship, from the *versicle* and the *response*).

Versicle. Lord, by thy sweet saving sin,
Response. Defend us from our foes and Thine,
Hymn. The woful nations haste to sing, &c.
Antiphon. All hail fair tree,
Whose fruit we be.

Crashaw, Poems, p. 163.
That simple young prince of Hungary said much
less, without ruse or intention, only reading of course
the words of an *antiphon*, 'Thou art fair and beau-
tiful,' &c.—*Brenton, Saul and Samuel at Endor*, p.
392.

2. Echo or response.

The great Synod of Protestant ambassadors that
are to meet at Hamborough, which to me sounds
like an *antiphon* to the other ancient conjunction
at Colon.—*Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie Wottonianæ*, p.
374.

Antiphonal. adj.

Relating to the antiphon; alternate.

Antiphonal singing was first brought into the
church of Milan, in imitation of the custom of the
eastern churches.—*Christian Antiquity*, ii. 111.

He Calvin thought that novelty was sure to suc-
ceed, that the practice of *antiphonal* chanting was
superstitions, &c.—*T. Warton, History of English
Poetry*, iii. 164.

Antiphonal. s.

Same as Antiphoner.

We command and charge you that you do com-
mand the dean and prebendaries of your cathedral
church; the parson, vicar, or curate, and church-
wardens of every parish, to bring and deliver unto
you all *antiphonals*, missals, gradals, processionals,
&c.—*Bishop Burnet, History of the Reformation*, ii.
Rec. i. 47.

Antiphoner. s.

Book of anthems, or anti-
phons.

He Alma Redemptoris heric sing.
As children lead their *antiphoner*.
Chaucer, Priore's Tale.

Item it lair *antiphoners* of parchment lymned
with gold.—*T. Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope*, p. 37.
The *antiphoner* is that book which containeth the
Invitatories, responsories, verses, collects, and what-
ever is said or sung in the choir, called the seven
hours, or breviary.—*Burn, Ecclesiastical Law*.

Antiphonical. adj.

Same as Antiphonal.

Obsolete.

Pliny has recorded, that it was the custom in his
time to meet upon a fixed day before light, and to
sing a hymn, in parts, or by turns, to Christ as God;
which expression can hardly have any other sense

put upon it, than that they sung in an *antiphonical*
way.—*Wheatley, Rational Illustration of the Book
of Common Prayer*, p. 161.

Antiphony. s.

Same as Antiphon. *Ob-
solete*.

These are the pretty responsories, these are the
dear *antiphonies*, that so bewitched of late our pri-
lates and their chaplains, with the goodly echo they
make.—*Milton, Areopagitica*.

Many Englishmen who had no scruple about
antiphonies and genuflections, altars and surplices,
saw with pleasure the progress of a rebellion which
seemed likely to confound the arbitrary projects of
the court, and to make the calling of a parliament
necessary.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i. 98.

Antiphrasis. s.

[Gr. *avri* = against, *φράσις* = form of speech.] Use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.

You now find no cause to repent that you never
dip your hands in the bloody high courts of justice,
so called only by *antiphrasis*.—*South*.

Antiphrastically. adv.

In the manner of
an antiphrasis.

The unreluctance of whose pen, and the virulence
thereof, none hath more felt than myself, as well in
his book of Mitigation, as in his (*antiphrastically*
so called) *Solus Reckoning*.—*Bishop Morton, Dis-
charge*, p. 208.

Antipodal. s.

One who dwells at the anti-
podes.

The Americans are *antipodals* unto the Indians.—
Sir T. Browne.

Antipodes. s.

[Gr. *avri* = against, *πόδες* = feet.—The *s* in this word, which is inflectional in the original Greek, must be looked upon as radical in English; though such a word as *antipod* or *antipode* exists.]

The strict meaning of the word is *opposite foot*, or *opposite feet*: and, as the feet of persons at the two extremities of a straight line drawn through the centre of the earth are opposite, this opposition is all that, in the first instance, the word conveys. It may apply to a single *foot*, or to *two*; to the feet of a single individual, or of many; whence the possibility of such a form as *antipod* (not *antipode*); for it is clear that if we were speaking of two one-legged men, one in England and the other in New Zealand, we might say that the single foot of the first was the *antipod* to the single foot of the second, or vice versa.

However, the primary sense of the word along with the singular number is rare. What the word usually means is, by a natural extension, (1) the men to whom the opposite feet belong, and (2) the country which they inhabit.

In the former case, the necessity of speak-
ing of a single individual may occur, in
which case a singular form is required. It
is, however, unattainable, inasmuch as *anti-
pod* means *opposite foot*.

The form, then, of the following extracts
is exceptionable:

'My soul is an *antipode*, and trends opposite to
the present world.—*Stafford, Niobe, To the
Reader*.

'In tale or history your *legion* is ever the just
antipode to your king.—*C. Lamb, Scamps of
Elia, A Complaint of the Decay of Virginia*.

The difficulty of getting at a singular
number for this word has just been sug-
gested; and it is now added that even *anti-
pod*, if there were no other objections to
it, would be an exceptionable form: the
Greek nominative singular being *ἀντιπῶς*.
This makes antipodal a convenient,
though not a common, word. A similar
difficulty, attended with an additional com-
plication, occurs in the word *aborigine*.
It has no good form for the singular
number, a fact which forces us upon a bo-
riginal.]

Those people who, living on the other side
of the globe, have their feet directly oppo-
site to ours; their country.

We should hold day with the *antipodes*, if you would walk in absence of the sun.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, v. 1. There was a time when men of the most cultivated intellects, and the most emancipated from the dominion of early prejudices, could not credit the existence of *antipodes*; were unable to conceive, in opposition to old association, the force of gravity acting upwards instead of downwards.—*Mill, System of Logic*, p. 208.

2. Diametrical opposition.

Can there be a greater contrariety unto Christ's judgement, a more perfect *antipodes* to all that hath hitherto been gospel, than that which, by pulling into one pin in the scene, hath been thus shifted into its dead?—*Hammond, Sermons*.

Antipoe. s. Antidote. Obsolete, rare.

In venomous natures, something may be amiable; poisonous afford *antipoeina*; nothing is totally or altogether uselessly bad.—*Sir T. Browne, Christianus Moralis*, xxviii. 1.

Antipope. s. Opposition pope; pretender to the papacy.

Pope Urban the sixth, coming to his episcopal chair, would be correcting the loose manners of the Cardinals; They, impatient of his reformation, set up another for an *anti-pope*, Clement the seventh.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 72.

This house is famous in history for the retreat of an *anti-pope*, who called himself Felix V.—*Adrianus*. The churches were required; all the privileges granted by the Emperors and the *Antipope* annulled; their enemy archbishops, all their Bishops and state prelates hurried; the bodies of the German soldiers dug up out of their graves and cast into the Tiber, Sciarra Colonna and his adherents took flight, carrying away all the plunder which they could seize.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, h. xix. ch. vii.

Antiprelatic. adj. Adverse to prelacy.

The rooters, the *antiprelatic* party, declaim against me.—*Sir R. Dering, Speeches*, p. 161.

Antiprelatical. adj. Same as Antiprelatic.

What say our *antiprelatical* opposites?—*Bishop Merton, Episcopacy asserted*, p. 45.

Antipriest. s. Enemy to priests.

While we are afraid of being guided by priests, they consent to be governed by *antipriests*.—*Waterland, Christianity vindicated*, p. 28.

Antipriestcraft. s. Opposition to priestcraft.

I hope she [the Church of England] is secure from lay bigotry and *antipriestcraft*.—*Burke, Speech on the Claims of the Church*.

Antiprinciple. s. Opposition principle.

When the devil had once planted this opinion of unness, it is likely it received great increase from that vulgar notion among the heathens, that besides one great cause and source of good, there was an *anti-principle* of evil, of as great force and activity in the world.—*Spencer, Discourse concerning Prudence*, p. 168.

Antiprophet. s. Opposition prophet.

Well therefore might St. John, when he saw so many *anti-prophets* spring up, say, 'Hereby we know that this is the last time.'—*Mide, Apostasy of the latter Times*, p. 28.

Antiprottestant. adj. Opposed to protestantism.

Some twenty years ago, an Archbishop Beaumont would not even let his poor Jan buried; your Louisa Bréme (a rising man, who shall meet with you) could, in the name of the Clergy, insist on having the *antiprottestant* laws.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. b. i. ch. iii.

Antipuritan. s. Opposer of puritans.

This book [the *Rehearsal Transposed*] is an attack on Dr. Samuel Parker, famous for his tergiversation with the times, now an *antipuritan* in the extreme, and who died bishop of Oxford, and king James's fourth president of Magdalen College, Oxford.—*T. Walton, Notes to Milton's Smaller Poems*, p. 501.

Antiquarian. adj. [Lat. antiquarius.] Relating to antiquity; partial to antiquities.

Your account of Gardnamery is very graphical. The library, according to your account, has been an heir-loom ever since the time of Nacon. You say your *antiquarian* taste drew you thither.—*Bishop Warburton, Letters*, i. 213.

He [Sir Thomas Stradling] was remarkable for his critical skill in the British language, and his patronage of the Welsh *antiquarian* literature.—*T. Walton, Life of Sir Thomas Pope*, p. 210.

Antiquarian. s. Antiquary.

You talk of Jackson's chronology, on which occasion you quote a line of Mr. Pope, which he would have envied you the application of; and would certainly have drawn a new character of a 'divine antiquarian' for the pleasure of applying this line to him.—*Bishop Warburton, Letters*, let. 47.

Antiquarianism. s. Love, or study, of antiquities.

I used to despise him [Bishop Lyttelton] for his

antiquarianism; but of late, since I grew old and dull myself, I cultivated an acquaintance with him for the sake of what formerly kept us asunder.—*Bishop Warburton, Letters*, p. 428.

I digressed a little, (to let you see that I have the seeds of *antiquarianism* in me,) to take a view of (Gorhambury.—*Bishop Hurd, Letter to Warburton*, p. 429.

The sun was hot, but the spirit of *antiquarianism* gave us strength and courage to climb up to the platform of Saint John de Alfarache.—*Swinburne, Travels through Spain*, let. 31.

Antiquary. s. One studious of antiquity; collector of ancient things.

All arts, rarities, and inventions are but the reliques of an intellect defaced with sin. We admire it now only as *antiquaries* do a piece of old coin, for the stamp it once bore.—*South*.

With sharpen'd sight pale *antiquaries* pore, The inscription value, but the rust above.—*Pope*. The rude Latin of the Monks is still very intelligible; and their records delivered in the vulgar tongue, they could not now be understood, unless by *antiquaries*.—*Swift*.

Among the priests who refused the oaths were some men eminent in the learned world, as grammarians, chronologists, canonists, and *antiquaries*, and a very few who were distinguished by wit and eloquence; but scarcely one can be named who was qualified to discuss any large question of morals or politics, scarcely one whose writings do not indicate either extreme feebleness or extreme lightness of mind.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

Antiquary. adj. Old; antique. Obsolete.

Here's Nestor, Instructed by the *antiquary* times; He must, he is, he cannot but be wise.—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 3.

Antiquate. v. a. [Lat. antiquatus, part. of antiquo.] Put out of use; make obsolete.

The growth of christianity in this kingdom might reasonably introduce new laws, and *antiquate* or abrogate some old ones, that seemed less consistent with the Christian doctrine.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law of England*.

Milton's Paradise Lost is admirable. But cannot I admire the height of his invention, and the strength of his expression, without defending his *antiquated* words, and the perpetual harshness of their sound?—*Dryden*.

Almighty Latium, with her cities crown'd, Shall like an *antiquated* fable sound.—*Addison*

In the Act 29 (11. cap. 9, sect. 3, the penalty for excommunication, of course with its civil consequence, is, however, reserved in case of *proves heresy*. The proceeding is undoubtedly *antiquated*, and it is doubtful whether a law, which for so long a series of years has not been brought into operation, should be considered as expressing, and if in any in what degree, the mind of the legislature.—*Glendon, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. viii.

Antiquateness. s. Attribute suggested by Antiquate; state of being obsolete.

Rare. For this sin of sacrilege, as God began to punish it very early, even in Paradise itself, so hath he continually pursued and punished this sin; as in Achan in the Old Testament, in Ananias and Sapphira in the New; that no one may pretend *antiquateness* in the Old Testament.—*Appendix to Life of Mede*, xli

Antiquation. s. State of being antiquated.

Reason is a law High and divine, curv'd in every breast, Which must to change nor *antiquation* know.—*Beaumont, Psyche*, xv. 164.

Antique. adj. [Fr. antique; pronounced as in French.]

1. Ancient (as opposed to modern); of old fashion; of genuine (as opposed to counterfeit) antiquity.

Now, good Caesar, but that piece of song, That old and *antique* some we heard last night, Such truth in love as the *antique* world did know, In such a style as courts might boast of now.—*Waller*.

Forth came that ancient lord and aged queen, Array'd in *antique* robes down to the ground, And sad habundants right well heaven.—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

Must he no more divert the *antique* day? Nor sparkling thoughts in *antique* days convey?—*South, To the Memory of Philip*.

The souls which we have remaining of Julius Caesar, they know to be *antique*, have the star of Venus over them.—*Dryden*.

My copper lamps, at any rate, For being true *antique* I bought, Yet wisely melted down my plate, On modern models to be wrought; And trifles I like pursue, Because they're new, because they're new.—*Prior*.

Whatever visions may have deluded others, he was assuredly dreaming neither of a republic on the

antique pattern, nor of the millennial reign of the saints.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. 1.

2. Odd.

Name not these living death-hounds unto me; For these not ancient but *antique* be.—*Domec*. And sooner may a galling weather-spy By drawing forth hen's scheme, tell certainly What fashion'd hats, or ruffs, or suits next year, Our riddy-headed *antique* youth will wear.—*Id.*

Antique. s. [pronounced as in French.]

Antiquity; remain of ancient times; ancient rarity.

I leave to Edward, now earl of Oxford, my seal of Julius Caesar; as also another seal, supposed to be a young Hercules; both very choice *antiques*, and set in gold.—*Swift*.

Antiqueness. s. [pronounced as it would be in French.] Attribute suggested by Antique; appearance of antiquity.

We may discover something venerable in the *antiqueness* of the work; but we would see the design enlarged.—*Addison*.

Antiquity. s. [Fr. antiquité, but pronounced as if from the Latin antiquitas.]

1. Old times; time past long ago.

I mention Aristotle, Pothinus, and Cicero, the greatest philosopher, the most impartial historian, and the most consummate statesman of all *antiquity*.—*Adrianus*.

2. People of old times; ancients.

That such pillars were raised by Seth all *antiquity* has avowed.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

3. Works or remains of old times.

As for the observation of Machiavel, traducing Grecozy the Great, that he did what in him lay to extinguish all heathen *antiquities*: I do not find that those zeals last long; as it appeared in the succession of Sabinius, who did revive the former *antiquities*.—*Bacon*.

4. Old age. Ludicrous.

Is not your voice broken? your wind short? your chin double? your wit single? and every part about you blasted with *antiquity*? and will you yet call yourself young?—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.* 1. 2.

Antirevolutionary. adj. [Gr. anti = against, revolution.] Adverse to revolutions in general, or any revolution in particular.

These three ministers and ministers will hear him entertain the worthy gentlemen with an instructive and pleasing narrative of the manner in which he made the rich citizens of Bourdeaux speak, and gently led them by the publick credit of the guillotine to disavow their *antirevolutionary* self.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace*.

Antirevolutionist. s. One who opposes a change or revolution.

At Whittington, between Sheffield and Chesterfield, is an old thatched cottage, the upper story of which, lighted by a very small window, is shown as the apartment called by the *antirevolutionists* 'the plotting parlour'.—*Cuthrie, History of England*.

Antroyal. adj. Contrary to royalty.

Unhappy mortals! For, that same day his Majesty having received their denutation of welcome, as seemed, rather drily, the denutation cannot but feel slighted, cannot but lament such slight; and thereupon our cheering swearing First Parliament sees itself, on the morrow, obliged to explode into three retaliatory sputter of *anti-royal* emendment as to how they, for their part, will receive Majesty; and how Majesty shall not be called Sir any more, except they please; and then, on the following day, to recall this emendment of theirs as too hasty, and a mere sputter, though not unprovoked.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. v. ch. ii.

Antisubstarian. s. Denier of the Substath; one of a sect so called.

The *antisubstarians* hold the sabbath day, or that which we call the Lord's day, to be no more a sabbath; in which they go about to violate all religion; for take away the sabbath, and farewell religion.—*Pagitt, Hierarchy*, p. 118.

Antisacredotal. adj. Hostile to priests.

The church of such sacerdotal craft hath often been unjustly hewn by *antisacredotal* pride or resentment.—*Waterland, Christianity vindicated*, p. 68.

Antiscorbatic. s. That which counteracts a tendency to the scurvy.

The warm *anti-scorbutics*, animal diet, and animal mells, are proper.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

It is well known, that hot *antiscorbutics*, where the juices of the body are astringent, increase the disease.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, 97.

Antiscorbatic. adj. With the properties of an antiscorbutic.

The warm *anti-scorbutical* plants, in quantities, will occasion stinking breath, and corrupt the

blood.—*Arbutnot, On the Nature and Choice of Alimenta.*

Anticript. *s.* Opposition in writing to some other writing.

His highness read the charges and admired at the virulence; with the anticript of the keeper, which were much commended.—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 139: 1638.

Anticripturism. *s.* [Gr. *anti* = against, *scriptura*.] Opposition to the Scriptures.

Now that anticripturism grows so rife and spreads so fast, I hope it will not appear unreasonable to advise those that tender the safety and security of their faith, to be more than ordinarily slow of being too venturesome on any books or company that may derogate from their veneration of the Scripture.—*Boyle, Considerations on the Style of the Holy Scriptures*, p. 146.

Anticripturist. *s.* One who denies revelation; one who opposes the truth of the Scriptures. *Rare.*

Not now to mention what is by atheists and anticripturists alleged to overthrow the truth and authority of the Scripture.—*Boyle, Considerations on the Style of the Holy Scriptures*, p. 4.

It (the study of various lectures) enables them to give an account of the hope that is in them; to confute the ravils of fantastical anticripturists; of some injudicious and very Romanists; and of all the shallow theistical disputes of this world.—*Blackwell, Sacred Classics*, ii. 337.

Antisepit. *adj.* [Gr. *anti* = against, *sepsis* = putrefy.] Counteracting putrefaction.

A remedy, that is both diluting and antiseptic.—*Bullie, Treatise on Medicine*.

Antisepit. *s.* Remedy against putrefaction; antiseptic medicine.

This could be no other than the spirit of sea-salt; and I began to wonder how a preparation, the greatest antiseptic in nature, and extracted from a material that had been in use from the beginning of time for preserving as well as seasoning food, should have remained unexplored for the purpose of preserving from putrefaction the juices of the human body.—*Sir W. Fordyce, On the Muriatic Acid*, p. 7.

Antispasmodic. *s.* That which relieves spasms.

Under this head of antispasmodics every one, I suppose, will readily place valerian, camor, the gums, and musk. *Bullie.*

This, or a nearly allied species, enjoyed the highest reputation among the ancients as an antispasmodic, deobstruent, and diuretic.—*Lindley, Medical Botany*, in voc. 'Thapsia sarcocolla.'

Antisplenetic. *s.* Medicine used in diseases attributed to the spleen.

Antisplenetics open the obstructions of the spleen.—*Sir J. Floyer.*

Antistes. *s.* [Lat.; pl. *antistites*.] Chief priest or prelate.

He tells what the Christians had went to do in their several congregations, to read and expound, to pray and administer, all which he says the *antistes*, or *antistes* did.—*Milton, Of Prelatical Episcopacy*. Unless they had as many *antistes* as presbyters. *Ibid.*

Antistrophe. *s.* [Gr.] Counterpart to the Strophe.

The measure of verse used in the chorus is of all sort, called by the Greeks Monostrophick, or rather Apodysmenon, without regard to strophe, antistrophe, or epode, which were a kind of stanzas framed only for the music then used with the chorus that sang.—*Milton, Preface to Samson Agonistes*.

Antistrophon. *s.* In Rhetoric. Figure which repeats a word often.

That he may know what it is to be a child, and yet to be made with edged tools, I turned his antistrophon upon his own head.—*Milton, Apology for Successors*.

Antistomatosis. *s.* pl. [Gr. *anti* = against, *stroma* = scrofulous swelling.] Medicines good against the king's evil.

I prescribed him a distilled milk, with antistomatosis, and purged him.—*Wise, Surgery*.

Antithesis. *s.* pl. *antitheses*. [Gr. *anti* = against, *thesis* = placing in opposition.] Opposition of words or sentiments; contrast: (as in those lines, 'Though gentle, yet not dull, Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full,' by Sir J. Denham).

I see a chief, who leads my chosen sons, All armed with points, antitheses, and puns. *Pope.* Supposing, merely for antithetical sake, that, in common with its many other diffused faculties, the organ in general possesses a feeble susceptibility

to odours; it is manifest that the only correspondence capable of being established by means of it must be seen in some state of readiness to seize the prey or avoid the enemy, whose proximity an odour implies.—*Herbert Spencer, Elements of Psychology*, pt. iii. ch. viii.

The opposition of ideas and sensations is exhibited to us in the antithesis of theory and fact, which are necessarily considered as distinct and of opposite natures, and yet necessarily identical, and constituting science by their identity. . . . The alternatives of identity and diversity, in these two antitheses, the successive separation, opposition, and reunion of principles which thus arise, have produced a long and varied series of systems concerning the nature of knowledge, among which we shall have to guide our course by the aid of the views already presented:—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, p. 4.

Antithetic. *adj.* After the manner of an antithesis.

The style [of Bacon's Essays] is not pleasing; it is devoid of melody and simplicity, and the sentences are too short and antithetic.—*Drake, Essays illustrated*, of Toller, ii. 20.

Antithetical. *adj.* Placed in contrast.

Parallel antithetical expressions are, in like manner, substituted for rhythm and cadence.—*Mason, Essay on Church Music*, p. 179.

It will suffice to remark, like of those cases in which the thing perceived is the inequality of two relations, and of the antithetical cases in which the equality of the two relations is perceived, that they differ from the previous class in this; that the relations are not compared ones, but disjointed ones. There are never three magnitudes only; there are always four.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, pt. ii. ch. iii.

Antitheton. *s.* pl. *antitheta* (the plural in the extract is incorrect). [Gr. *antitheton*.] Opposite.

Those words which the voice is chiefly to stay upon, and give an extraordinary emphasis to, are such in which there lies some figure; as all antitheta, and correspondents, and words relating to another.—*Instructions for Oratory*, p. 136: 1661.

Antitritarian. *adj.* Opposed to the doctrine of the Trinity.

The famous Michael Servetus (put to death at Geneva for his antitritarian heresies), in a work printed in 1543, distinctly describes the passage of the blood from the right to the left side of the heart, &c.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, ii. 133.

Antitritarian. *s.* Opposer of the doctrine of the Trinity.

The antitritarians have renewed Arius's old heresy; and they are called Antitritarians, because they blaspheme and violate the Holy Trinity. *Bayle, Dictionary*, p. 116.

Nothing can be more notorious than that Atheists, Deists, Socinians, Antitritarians, and other subdivisions of Free-thinkers, are persons of little zeal for the present establishment.—*Swift, Against abusing Christianity*.

When therefore they [the papists] urge us with the doctrine of the Trinity, putting that and transubstantiation upon the same foot, they do what they are upon all occasions much addicted to, that is, undermine Christianity, in order to support popery; as the Antitritarians, on the other hand, by the same sort of arguement, support popery, in order to undermine Christianity.—*Trapp, Popery truly stated*, pt. ii.

Antitype. *s.* [Gr. *anti* = against, *typos*.] Counterpart to a type; that of which the type is the representation.

When once upon the wing, he soars to an higher pitch, from the type to the antitype, to the days of the Messiah, the ascension of our Saviour, and, at length, to his kingdom and dominion over all the earth. *T. Barret, Theory of the Earth*.

He brought forth bread and wine, and was the priest of the most high God; imitating the antitype, or the substance, Christ himself.—*Jermy Angler*.

Strange antitype, indeed, to the early fortunes of Israel!—then the enemy was drowned, and I heard saw them dead upon the sea-shore. But now, it would seem, water proceeded as a flood 'out of the serpent's mouth,' and covered all the witnesses, so that not even their dead bodies 'lay in the streets of the great city.' *Newman, Develop ment of Christian Doctrine*, introd. p. 6.

Antivenereal. *adj.* Good against the venereal disease.

If the lues be joined with it, you will scarce cure your patient without exhibiting antivenereal remedies.—*Wise, Surgery*.

Antler. *s.* [Fr. *andouiller*.] First branches of a stag's horns; any of the branches; horns themselves.

Grown up, they grow less branched, and first lose their brow antlers, or lowest furcations next to the head.—*Sir T. Brown*.

A well grown stag, whose antlers rise High o'er his front, his beams invade the skies. *Dryden.*

Bright Diana Brought hunted wild goats' heads, and branching antlers. *Prior.*

Antlered. *adj.* Furnished with antlers.

A fowl with spangled plumage, a brindled steer, Sometimes a crested mare, or antler'd deer. *Vernon, Translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses*, viii.

Antonomasia. *s.* [Gr. *anti* = instead of, *onyma* = name.] Form of speech in which one sort of name is put for another; e. g. a common for a proper, or vice versa.

This way of speaking, which the grammarians call an *antonomasia*, and which is still extremely common, though now not at all necessary, demonstrates how much mankind are naturally disposed to give to one object the name of any other, which nearly resembles it, and thus to denominate a multitude by what originally was intended to express an individual.—*Adam Smith, Dissertation on the Origin of Languages*.

Antonomastically. *adv.* In the way of antononmasia.

Although we single out one, and antononmastically assigne the name of the unicorn, yet can we not be secure which creature is meant thereby.—*Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errors*, p. 166. (Ord MS.)

Antre. *s.* [Fr. *antre*; Lat. *antrum*.] Cavern; cave; den. *Obsolete.*

My treacher's history: Wherof an antre vast and deserts idle, Rough quarries, rocks, and hills whose heads touch heaven, It was my hind to speak. *Shakespeare, Othello*, i. 3.

Antrum. *s.* [Lat.] Cavity.

We observed a large antrum or cavity in the sinupit, that was filled with ribbons, lace, and embroidery, wrought together in a most curious piece of net-work, the parts of which were likewise imperceptible to the naked eye. Another of these antrums or cavities was stuffed with invisible billets, love-letters, pricked dainties, and other trumpery of the same nature.—*Johnson, Spectator*, no. 275. (Ord MS.)

Anus. *s.* [Lat.] In Anatomy. Excretory opening of the alimentary canal.

The respiratory organs commonly open upon the sides of the body; rarely near the anus, and never communicate with the mouth. *Queen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, introd. lect.

Anvil. *s.* [A.S. *anfil*.]

1. Iron block on which the smith lays his metal to be forged.

I saw a smith stand with his hammer, thus, The whilst his iron did on the anvil cool, With open mouth swallowing a tailor's news. *Shakespeare, King John*, iv. 2.

On their eternal anvils here he found The brethren beating, and the blows go round. *Dryden.*

Be upon the anvil. Be in a state of formation, or preparation.

Several members of our house, knowing what was upon the anvil, went to the clergy and desired their judgement. *Swift.*

2. Anything on which blows are laid.

The anvil of my sword, and do contest Holy and nobly. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

Anviled. *part. adj.* Fashioned on the anvil.

It must be told: Yet, ere you hear it, with all care put on The surest armour anviled in the shop Of passive fortitude. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Lover's Progress*, iv. 1.

Anxiety. *s.*

1. Trouble of mind about some future event; suspense, or solicitude, with uneasiness; perplexity.

To be happy, is not only to be freed from the pains and diseases of the body, but from anxiety and vexation of spirit; not only to enjoy the pleasures of sense, but peace of conscience and tranquillity of mind.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

2. In Medicine. Hypochondriasis; depression. *Obsolete.*

In anxieties which attend fevers, when the cold fit is over, a warmer regimen may be allowed; and because anxieties often happen by vapours from wind, spices are useful.—*Arbutnot, On the Nature and Choice of Alimenta*.

Anxious. *adj.* [Lat. *anxiis*.] Solicitous about some uncertain event; in painful suspense; careful.

His pensive cheek upon his hand reclined, And anxious thoughts revolving in his mind. *Dryden.*

In youth alone unhappy mortals live;
But ah! the mighty bliss is fugitive;
Discolour'd sickness, anxious labour come,
And age, and death's inexorable doom. *Dryden.*
No writings we need to be solicitous about the
meaning of, but those that contain truths we are to
believe, or laws we are to obey; we may be less
anxious about the sense of other authors.—*Locke.*

With of.

Anxious of neglect, suspecting change.—*Graville.*

Anxiously. *adv.* In an anxious manner.

But where the loss is temporal, every probability
of it needs not put us so anxiously to prevent it,
since it might be repaired again.—*South.*
Thou what betis the new lord mayor,
And what the Gullick arms will do,
Art anxiously inquisitive to know. *Dryden.*

Any. (for part of speech see Article.)
[A.S. *ænig*, from *an* + *one*.—The principle
upon which a derivative from such a word
as *one* (a word which applies to a single
individual only) comes to mean either *all*
or something very like it, demands a short
notice.

If out of a hundred objects (say *soldiers*)
we simply state that *one is* (say) *brave*, we
suggest the possibility of the remaining
ninety-nine being other than brave. If, on
the other hand, we say *any one of them is*
brave, we convey the statement that *all are*
brave. This is because *any*, meaning *one*,
means something else besides. It means not
only *one*, but *one indifferently*. To say that
out of a body of men any one whom we may
choose will be brave, is to say that *all are*
brave; since though we can only choose
a single individual, we may choose one as
well as another. Hence, whoever is chosen
will, as far as what we predicate of him is
concerned, represent all. In other words
besides the one under notice, this element
of indifference plays an important and a
like part. *Either* means *one out of two*;
but as it means this *indifferently*, it has the
power of both. Thus, on *either side*, means
on *both sides*. See also *Each*. In strict
syntax such words when they stand alone
require their verb to be singular.

The power of *all* or *every* thus attached
to the word *any* is permanently attached to
it only so long as it is positive, or affirma-
tive. When preceded by a negative, it
may simply mean *one*. If, on going out, I
leave word that *any one who calls must be*
asked to wait till my return, I may find, on
getting back, twenty men waiting for me.
My order, though it admits no one in par-
ticular, excludes no one in particular. If,
however, I say *not any one who calls is to*
be admitted, there is an ambiguity, inas-
much as *not any* may mean *no one*, or it
may mean *not every one*.

Any combined with *one* and *thing* gives
us two words or a compound according to
the sense. In using such a combination as
anything, we have one of two meanings.
When the accent lies on *thing*, the notion
of the indifference in the way of selection
is subordinate to the notion of the in-
difference in respect to the object selected.
Any thing means a *thing* as opposed to a
person. Where the accent lies on *any*, the
notion of indifference in the way of selec-
tion predominates; which particular object
is meant being indifferent. All that is
insisted on is, that whoever or whatever
may be the individual out of many which is
taken, he or it will serve the purpose.

When the accent is on the last syllable,
the result is two words; when on the first,
a compound.

The same applies to *any + one*. It means
one, as opposed to *more than one*; and that

one chosen at random, rather than by selec-
tion. *Any one* expresses the first; *anyone*,
the second of these meanings.

For the derivation of the element *one*,
i. e. the question how far is it the numeral
one (= *unus*), or the indeterminate pronoun
one (= the French *on*), see *One*.

The result of the combination of *any* with
another word is either a pronoun or an
adverb; this being determined by the na-
ture of the second element; *any* itself be-
ing always an adjective with an adverbial
power, expressive of indifference.

The chief pronominal combinations are
anyone, anybody, anyman, anything.

The chief adverbs are *anywhere, any-
whither, anywhere* (rare and colloquial, if
not provincial or vulgar), *anyhow*.

Anywise, though the second element is
a substantive, is adverbial; having exactly
the construction of *anyhow*.

Anybody, though the second element is
also a substantive, is, like *anyone*, pro-
nominal. At least it is in the same cate-
gory with *anyone*.]

1. Every; whoever he be; whatever it be;
(applied indifferently to *persons* or *things*).

I know you are now, Sir, a gentleman born.—
Ay and have been so *any* these four hours.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, v. 2.
You contented yourself with being captain, as
much as *any* whosoever, of defending your country
with your sword.—*Dryden.*

How fit is this retreat for uninterrupted study?
Any one that sees it will own, I could not have
chosen a more likely place to converse with the dead
in.—*Pope.*

2. Whosoever; whatsoever: (as distinguished
from *some other*).

What warmth is there in your affection towards
any of these princely suitors that are already?
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 2.

He never appears in *any* alchemy but when raised
by wine. *Tidder.*

3. In opposition to *none*.

I kill, and I make alive; I wound and I heal;
neither is there *any* that can deliver out of my
hand. *Deut. xxxiii. 39.*

Aorist. *s.* [Gr. *ἀόριστος* = indefinite.] Name
of the indefinite historical tense in Greek
grammar.

First and second *aorists* in the potential and sub-
junctive or conjunctive moods (which are futures
too) are often in sacred and common writers equi-
valent to the future of the indicative. *Blackwell,*
Sacred Classics, i. 284.

Aorta. *s.* [Lat. *aorta*; from Gr. *ἀόρην*.]
Great artery which rises immediately out
of the left ventricle of the heart, opposite
to the third dorsal vertebra.

The left ventricle of the heart doth, in its diastole,
receive that blood that is brought into it by the
arteria venosa of the lungs; and having retained it
a little, it doth, in its systole, conveniently pass a
due proportion thereof into the *aorta*. *Smith, Por-
trait of Old Age*, p. 24.

Aortic. *adj.* Belonging to, of the nature of,
or constituted by, the *Aorta*.

The four veins on each side, which are analogous
to the pulmonary veins in man, unite in form the
aortic circle which encompasses the basi-sphenoid.
The current of arterialized blood flows forward at
the fore-part of this circle into the hypo-cerebral
and oculo-nasal arteries; but the main streams are
directed backwards, and converge to the *aortic*
trunk.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*,
lect. 2.

Apæce. *adv.* [if the *a* have grown out of
the A.S. *on*, which it generally does, this is
a hybrid word, since the second element is
the Fr. *pas* = Lat. *passus* = step. But the
a may be the French *a*, or it may have
arisen out of a confusion of the two. It
implies not only a *step* but a *quick* one.]
Quickly; speedily.

Or when the flying lizard she did chace,
She could them nimbly move, and after fly *apæce*.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Small herbs have grace, great weeds do grow *apæce*.
And since, methinks I would not grow so fast,
Because sweet flow'rs are slow, and weeds make haste.
Shakespeare, Richard III. ii. 4.

He prou'd in his east a glorious mee;
Now sunk from his meridian sets *apæce*. *Dryden.*
Is not he imprudent, who, seeing the tide making
hasten towards him *apæce*, will sleep till the sea over-
whelm him?—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
The baron now his dainties pours *apæce*;
Th' embroider'd king who shows but half his face,
And his resolute queen. *Pope, Rape of the Lock.*

This second course of men,
With some regard to what is just and right,
Shall lead their lives, and multiply *apæce*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 15.
The life and power of religion decays *apæce* here
and at home, while we are spreading the honour
of our arms far and wide through foreign nations. —
Bishop Atterbury.

If sensible pleasure or real grandeur be our end,
we shall proceed *apæce* to real misery.—*Watts.*

Apagogeal. *adj.* [Gr. *ἀπαγωγή*.] Deduc-
tive: (to which it is the equivalent Greek
derivative). *Obsolete*, except in special
works on Logic.

I demand a reason why any other *apagogeal* de-
monstration, or demonstration ad absurdum, should
be admitted in geometry rather than this.—*Bishop*
Berkeley, Analyst, § xxv.

Apårt. *adv.* [Fr. *apart*.]

1. Separately from the rest in place.

Since I enter into that question, it behaveth me
to give reason for my opinion, with circumspection;
because I walk aside, and in a way *apart* from the
multitude. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

The party discerned that the earl of Essex would
never serve their turn; they resolved to have another
army apart, that should be at their devotion.—
Lord Clarendon.

2. In a state of distinction.

He is so very figurative, that he requires a gram-
mar *apart* to construe him.—*Trapp.*
The tyrant shall demand you several bond,
And gold and vessels set *apart* for it. *Prior.*

Moses first nameth heaven and earth, putting
waters but in the third place, as comprehending
waters in the word earth; but afterwards he nameth
them *apart*.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

3. At a distance; retired from the other
company.

So please you, madam,
To put *apart* these your attendants.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, ii. 2.
The tower [Babel] was left unfinished,
And every man withdrew
Himself *apart*, to join with those
Whose language he best knew. *Warner, Albiou's England*, ch. i.

Apartment. *s.* Part of the house allotted
to the use of any particular person; room;
set of rooms.

The most considerable ruin is that on the eastern
promontory, where are still some *apartments* left,
very high and arched at top. *Adanson.*

At which words Pascal Adams, who lay in
the next chamber, waked, and meditating on the peo-
ple's discovery, jumped out of bed, and, without
staying to put a rag of clothes on, hastened into
the *apartment* whence the cry proceeded.—*Fickling,*
Adventures of Joseph Andrews, l. 63.

Apathetic. *adj.* Without feeling.

I am not to be *apathetic*, like a statue.—*Harvie,*
Treatise of Happiness.

Apathistical. *adj.* Same as *Apathetic*.

Rare.

Fontenelle was of a good-humoured and *apathistical*
disposition.—*Newton, Aarochide*, v. 22.

Ápathy. *s.* [Gr. *ἀ* = not, *πάθος* = feeling.]
No-feeling; exemption from passion; su-
periority; carelessness.

Of good and evil much they argued then,
Passion, and *ápathy*, and glory, and shame.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 564.
To remain insensible of such provocations is not
constancy, but *ápathy*.—*South.*

In luxury *ápathy* let stoicks boast
Their virtue fix'd; 'tis fix'd as in frost,
Contracted all, retiring to the breast;
But strength of mind is exercise, not rest. *Pope.*

When that scheme became known, the Sultan
could not be reproached with *ápathy*. *Findley, His-
tory of the Greek Revolution*, i. 126.

I confess that I do feel the differences of mankind,
national or individual, to an unhealthy excess. I
can look with no indifferent eye upon things or per-
sons. Whatever is, is to me a matter of taste or
dislike; or when once it becomes indifferent, it
begins to be disrelishing. I am, in phrasical words,
a bundle of prejudices made up of likings and dis-
likings—the veriest thrall to sympathies, *ápathy*, &
antipathies.—*C. Lamb, Essays of Elia* p. 330.

Ape. *v. a.* Imitate after the manner of an ape.

What's a Protector? He's a stately thing,
That *apes* it in the non-age of a king. *Cleveland.*

Aping the foreigners in every dress,
Which, bought at greater cost, becomes him less.
Dryden.
Curse on the stripling! how he *apes* his sire!
Ambitiously sententious.
From the red earth, like Adam,
Thy likeness I shape,
As the being who made him,
Whose actions I *ape*.
Byron, The Deformed transformed, l. 1.

Ape. s. [A.S. *apu*.]**1. Animal of the suborder Simiidae.**

I will be more newfangled than an *ape*, more
giddy in my desires than a monkey. — *Shakespeare, As
you like it, iv. 1.*
Writers report that the heart of an *ape* worn near
the heart comforteth the heart, and increaseth
necidity. It is true that the *ape* is a merry and
bold beast. *Bacon.*
With glittering gold and sparkling gems they
shine,
But *apes* and monkeys are the gods within.
Granville.

Celestial beings, when of late they saw
A mortal man unfold all Nature's law,
Admired such knowledge in a human shape,
And shew'd a Newton as we shew an *ape*.
Pope.

2. Imitator: (used generally in a bad sense).

Julio Romano, who, had he himself eternity and
could put forth into his work, would beguile Nature
of her custom; so perfectly he is her *ape*. — *Shake-
spear, Winter's Tale, v. 2.*
Put the *ape* upon anyone. Make a fool
of him: (fools used to carry apes on their
shoulders; and in later times, strolling
buffoons or fools were contemptuously
called *apebrarers* and *apecarriers*).

Thus was the *ape*,
By their faire handling, put into Mulberries cage.
Shakespeare, Fierie Queen, iii. 4, 31.

Apēbearer. s. Strolling fool, or buffoon,
who bore an ape on his shoulder. See
Ape.

I know this man well: he hath been since an *ape-
bearer*; then a process-server, a bailiff, &c. — *Shake-
spear, Winter's Tale, iv. 2.*

Apēcarrier. s. Same as **Apebearer**.

Jugglers and jocos, all the sorts of conies,
And columns of beggars, rambles, *ape-carriers*.
B. Jonson, New Law, v. 5.
There is nothing in the earth so pitiful; no, not
an *ape-carrier*. — *Sir T. De clary, Characters, O. 7.*
[Ths] he could do with as much ease as an *ape-
carrier* with his eye makes the vaulting creature
come aloft. — *Gargantua, Notes on Don Quixote, iii. 7.*

Aperient. part. adj. [Lat. *aperiens*, -entis,
part. of *aperio* - open.] Having the quality
of opening: (chiefly used of medicines
gently purgative).

There be helleborets fit to rouse the spirits; and
they be of three intentions: refrigerant, corroba-
rant, and *aperient*. *Bacon.*

Of the stems of plants, some contain a fine
aperient salt, and are diuretic and spasmogenic. —
Aphorism, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.

Aperitive. adj. Same as **Aperient**. **Ob-
solete.**

They may make broth with the addition of *aperi-
tive* herbs. — *Bacon.*

Apert. adj. Open; without disguise; evi-
dent. **Obsolete.**

The phrase 'privy and *apert*' is frequent in our
old language. Neither do the poets, by these in-
sultations only acknowledge that their faculty is
given to them of God: but also by their direct and
apert professions. — *Fatherly, Abcunistic, p. 35.*
The proceedings may be *apert* and ingenious, and
candid, and avowable; for that gives satisfaction
and acquiescence. — *Donne, Devotions, p. 209.*

Aperition. s. Rare.**1. Opening, or passage through anything;
gap.**

The next now in order are the *aperitions*; under
which term I do comprehend doors, windows, stair-
cases, chimneys, or other adornings, in short, all
inlets or outlets. — *Sir H. Walton.*

2. Act of opening; or state of being opened.
The plenitude of vessels, otherwise called the
plethora, when it happens, causeth an extravasation
of blood, either by rupture or *aperition* of them. —
*Wiceman, Surgery.***Apertly. adv.** Openly; without covert **Rare.**
The melycous and crocous Romanes, with
those unquay apes which they from time to time
have sent unto this our nation, hath [have] most
apertly shew'd themselves to be those vile dogs
and swine, whom Christe abhorred us to be ware
of. — *Matthew vii. — Bale, Acts of English Prelates,*
pt. ii. fol. A. ii. b.
In all their discourses of him they never directly

nor indirectly, covertly or *apertly*, insinuate this do-
formity. — *Sir G. Buck, History of King Richard III.*
p. 79.

You shall discourage no man privily or *apertly*
from the reading or hearing of the said Bible. — *In-
junction by King Henry VIII. Bishop Burnet, l.*
Records, p. 178.

Apertness. s. Attribute suggested by **Apert**;
openness. **Obsolete.**

The freedom or *apertness* and vigour of pronounce-
ment, and the closeness, and muzzling, and looseness
of speaking, render the sound of their speech different. —
Hobler.

Aperture. s. Opening.

If memory be made by the easy motion of the
spirits through the open passages, images, without
doubt, pass through the same *apertures*. — *Glan-
ville.*

The concave metal bore an *aperture* of an inch;
but the *aperture* was limited by an opaque circle,
perforated in the middle. — *Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Apéry. s. Collection, resort, or breeding-
place of apes.

Travel makes a wise man better, and a fool worse.
This gains nothing but the gay sights, vices, exotic
gestures — and the *apery* of a country. — *Sylvestre,*
In Barbas, 87. (Ord 318.)

Apex. s. pl. apices. [Lat.] Tip or point of
anything.

Upon his head a hat of delicate wool, whose top
ended in a cone, and was thence called, according to
that of Lucan, 'attolensque apicem generoso vertice
flamen.' This apex was covered with a fine net of
silk. — *B. Jonson, King James's Entertainment.*
Gauguinella might with a facile error be written for
nauclenna, there being no difference between gine
and nun but a small *apex* or excrecence, which oft-
times escapes the printer's diligence, and more often
might the transcriber's haste. — *Gregory, Posthumus,*
p. 195.

Aphēion. s. pl. aphelia. [Gr. *ἀφῆ* - from,
ἥλιος - the sun.] That part of the orbit of
a planet in which it is at the point remotest
from the sun.

The reason why the comets move not in the
zodiac is, that in their *aphelia* they may be at the
greatest distances from our another; and conse-
quently disturb one another's motions the least that
may be. — *Claudian.*

Aphis. s. pl. aphides. [Lat.] Hemipterous
insects of genus so-called: plant-louse.

The larval *aphids*, however, unequivocally propa-
gate, and so frequently, as quite to parallel the
condition of the present larvae of the medusa-pro-
ducing polypus; and the analogy is both true and
close of the winged male and oviparous female
aphides to the locomotive male and female medusa
and to the male and female modified leaf-insects
of plants. — *Owen, Lectures on Comparative An-
atomy, lect. ix.*

There is, again, in insects, a fourth modification of
the individual, in relation to the sexual function. I
allude to that remarkable state of the *aphis*, which,
like the working bee, is an arrested stage of the
female, constituting the larviparous individual, but
which propagates by a kind of internal generation,
without sexual intercourse in her own person. She
possesses, however, the female organs; but, contrari-
wise to the working bee, the external and necessary
parts of the apparatus are wanting, whilst the essen-
tial organs are extremely active. — *Ibid, lect.*
xviii.

Aphorism. s. [Gr. *ἀφορισμός*.] Maxim; pre-
cept contracted into a short sentence.

He will easily discern how little of truth there is
in the multitude; and though sometimes they are
flattered with that *aphorism*, will hardly believe the
voice of the people to be the voice of God. — *Sir T.*
Browne, Vulgar Errors.

I shall at present consider the *aphorism*, that a
man of religion and virtue is a more useful, and
consequently a more valuable member of a commu-
nity. — *Rogers.*

What in reality has no qualities has no existence
in thought — it is a logical nonentity; hence a con-
verso, the scholastic *aphorism*, 'non entis nulla sunt
predicata.' — *Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, l. 77.*

Yes, history will prove Shakespeare's *aphorism*,
that there is magic in a name: especially for the
working of evil. — *Anne Strickland, Lives of the*
Queens of England, Henrietta Maria.

Put all these points together, we see how much
wider was the intellectual range of tragedy, and how
considerable is the mental progress which it betokens,
as compared with the lyric and comic poetry, or,
with the seven wise men and their authoritative
aphorisms, which formed the glory, and marked the
limit of the preceding century. — *Grada, History of*
Greece, pt. ii. ch. xvii.

Aphorism. s. Writer or rector of apho-
risms. **Rare.**

We may infinitely assure ourselves, that it will as
well agree with monarchy, though all the tribe of
aphorismers and politicians would persuade us

there be secret and mysterious reasons against it. —
Milton, Of Reformation in England, b. ii.

Aphorismic. adj. After the manner of an
aphorism.

The style of Junius is a sort of metre, the law of
which is a balance of thesis and antithesis. When
he gets out of this *aphorismic* metre into a sentence
of five or six lines long, nothing can exceed the
smoothness of the English. Horne Tooke and a
long sentence seem the only two antagonists that
were too much for him. Still the antithesis of Junius
is a real antithesis of images or thought, but the
antithesis of Johnson is rarely more than verbal. —
Coleridge, Table Talk.

Aphorist. s. Writer of aphorisms.

He took this occasion of further clearing and
justifying what he had written against the *aphorist*.
— *Nelson, Life of Bishop Hall, p. 236.*

Aphoristically. adv. In the form of an
aphorism.

These being carried down, seldom miss a cure, as
Hippocrates doth likewise *aphoristically* tell us. —
Harey.

Aphrodisiac. s. [Gr. *ἀφροδισιακός* - apper-
taining to 'Αφροδίτη, or Venus.] That which
excites to sexual intercourse.

The candied root is used as an *aperient*, and in
visceral obstructions. Reputed to be an *aphrodi-
siac*. — *Lindley, Medical Botany, in voc. 'Eryngium*
nitidum.'

Apiarist. s. One who studies the nature of,
or breeds, bees.

Aristotle's sentiments seem to have been much
more correct, and not very wide of what some of
our best modern *apiarists* have advanced. — *Kirby*
and Spence, ii. 124. (Ord 318.)

Apiary. s. [Lat. *apiarium* - place for bees.]
Place where bees are kept.

Those who are skilled in bees, when they see a
foreign swarm approaching to plunder their hives,
have a trick to divert them into some neighboring
apiary, there to make what havoc they please. —
Swift.

Apical. adj. Relating to, or constituting, an
Ape x.

In the outer layer are developed distinct, firm,
and opaque cartilages, the meningeal dyses, which,
in the young stage, are two superimposed pieces on
each side, the basal portion bounding the neural
canal, the *apical* portion the parallel canal filled by
fibres of elastic ligament and adipose tissue; also this
is the single cartilaginous neural spine. — *Owen,*
Lectures on Comparative Anatomy, lect. iii.

Apiece. adv. To the part, or share, of each.

I have to-night dispatched sixteen business, a
month's length *apiece*, by an abstract of success.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, iv. 3.
One copy of this paper was seven *apiece*. — *Swift.*

There was now stepped forward in the name of his
adopted son, to bestow on the citizens a large set of
sixty sesterces *apiece*. — *Mercutio, History of the*
Romans under the Empire, ch. xliii.

Apieces. adv. In pieces. **Obsolete.**

Yield up my sword? that's Hobbes;
I'll be first cut *apieces*. — *Barnard and Fletcher,*
Little Freckle, scene, ii. 1.

He will keep the *apices* *apices* with his teeth.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.

Apish. adj.**1. Having the qualities of an ape; imitative.**

Report of fashions in proud Italy,
Whose manners still our tardy *apish* nation
Limps after, in lame awkward imitation.
Shakespeare, Richard II. ii. 1.

2. Foppish; affected; silly.

Because I cannot flatter, and look fair,
Duck with French nods and *apish* courtesy,
I must be held a rancorous enemy.
Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 1.

All this is but *apish* sophistry; and to give it a
name divine and excellent is abusive and unjust. —
Glanville.

Gloomy sits the queen;
Till happy chance reveals the cruel scene;
And apish folly, with her ill resort,
Of wit and jest, disturbs the solemn court. — *Prior.*

Apishly. adv. In an apish manner; fop-
pishly; conceitedly.

So *apishly* ruminating, that the word of command
still was set down in Latin. — *Milton, Arcades.*
She is generally so *apishly* crafty, as to hide itself
under the colours and masks of goodness and honesty. —
Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness, p. 16.

Apishness. s. Attribute suggested by
Apish; mimicry; foppery.

My *apishness* has paid the ransom for my speech,
and set it at liberty. — *Congreve.*

It [deism] was treated with that contempt as
suited, and was due, to the *apishness* of foreign
manners. — *Bishop Warburton, Sermons.*

Apitpat. adv. With quick palpitation

O there he comes—Welcome, my lully, my back;
and, my heart is gone *apitpat* for you.—*Chapman*.

Apomb. s. [from the French adverb *apomb*, in the way of settling down perpendicularly.] Settling down into its fit place as naturally as if by simple gravitation. See Plumb.

All these advantages were appreciated by Louis. Deliberately and silently feeling his *apomb*, knowing his own prevarications, he determined to cast off the incumbrance as soon as the opportune hour should arrive.—*Sir P. Pelgrage, History of Normandy and of England*, ii. 187.

Apocallypse. s. [Gr. ἀποκάλυψις; from ἀπό = from, καλύπτω = conceal.]

1. Book of Revelation.

With this throne of the glory of the Father compare the throne of the Son of God, as seen in the *apocallypse*.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

2. Revelation; disclosure.

O for that warning voice which he who saw
Th' *apocallypse* heard cry in heav'n aloud.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 1.

A company of giddy heads will take upon them to define how many shall be saved, and who damned, in a parish; where they shall sit in heaven; interpret *apocallypses*, and those hidden mysteries to private persons, times, and places, as their own spirit informs them!—*Bacon, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 477.

Nor do I think any of the learned will dispute that famous treatise to be a complete body of civil knowledge, and the revelation or rather the *apocallypse* of all state arcana. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, introduct.

Apocallypitic. adj. Pertaining to an apocallypse or revelation.

As if, forsooth, there could not be so much as a few houses livel, a few ships taken, or any other calamitous accident befall this little corner of the world, but that some *apocallypitic* incursions or other must inevitably find and pick it out of some unaltered, uncorrupted prophecy of Ezekiel, Daniel, or the Revelation. *South, Sermons*, v. 57.

Apocallypitic. s. One who delivers an apocallypse. *Rare*.

The divine *apocallypitic*, writing after Jerusalem was ruined, might teach us what the Jerusalem must be; not on earth, but from heav'n. *Apoc. xxi. 2.*—*Lightfoot, Miscellanies*, i. 107.

Apocallypitical. adj. Same as Apocallypitic. *Rare*.

If we could understand that scene, at the opening of this *apocallypitical* theatre, we should think it a representation of the unity of our Saviour. *T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

They are light and giddy-headed, much symbolizing in spirit with our *apocallypitical* authors, and they interpreters of Daniel and other men's words, whereby they often soothe or rather fool themselves into some illumination, which really exists but some egotistical delusions. *Howell, Letters*, i. 6.

Apocrypha. s. [Gr. ἀπὸ κρυπτῶν.] Non-canonical scriptures.

We hold not the *apocrypha* for sacred, as we do the holy scripture, but for human compositions. *Hooker*.

Apocryphal. adj.

1. Not canonical; of uncertain authority.

Jerom, who saith, that all writings not canonical are *apocryphal*, uses not the title *apocryphal* as the rest of the fathers ordinarily have done, whose custom is so to name, for the most part, only such as might not publicly be read or divulged.—*Hooker*.

2. Contained in the apocrypha.

To speak of her in the words of the *apocryphal* writers, wisdom is glorious, and never fadeth away. *Addison*.

5. Of doubtful credit.

a. Of things.

Many *apocryphal* pamphlets (let him who likes them call them books) have been of late years writ and licensed, which endeavour to confute the established and known doctrine of our church, and all reformed churches in Europe; and maintain positions which are evidently Socinian, Popish, or Pagan.—*Bishop Burnet, Remains*, p. 54.

All your lights and calls,
Are but *apocryphal* and false.

Burton, Hudibras, iii. 2.

b. Of persons.

Who shall take your word?

A whoreson, upstart, *apocryphal* cynic?

H. Johnson, Alchemist.

Apocryphal. s. (there is no reason why it should not be used in the singular number; in which case it is equivalent to *apocryphon*, the Greek singular, though not natural-

ized, in English, of Apocrypha.) Same as Apocrypha.

Nicophorus and Anastasius, upon this only account (as Usher thinks), because they were interpolated and corrupted, did rank these epistles in the number of *apocryphals*.—*J. Hanner, View of Ecclesiastical Antiquity*, p. 419.

Apocryphical. adj. Doubtful; not authentic. *Rare*.

The bishops in this synod, being destitute of scripture proof and authentic tradition for their image-worship, bested themselves to certain *apocryphical* and ridiculous stories, as Charles the great observed.—*Bishop Hall, Corruptions of the Church of Rome*.

Apodal. adj. [Gr. ἀπόδω, -δω = without foot.] Destitute of actual feet, their equivalents, or their analogues; (used in Zoology with the latter sense).

Such [fishes] as are entirely destitute of ventral fins are termed Pisces apodes, being, as it were, *apodal* or footless fishes.—*Shaw, Zoology*, ch. iv. (Ord MS.)

The *apodal* cutaneous larvæ, in which the segments of the body are obscurely defined, as those of most Diptera, Hymenoptera, and of some Coleoptera with very rudimental feet, have a simple ventral nervous chord, almost as devoid of ganglionic enlargements as in the Nematodes and Isidæ; it is, however, usually relatively shorter, failing to reach the posterior extremity of the body, and the fine nerves pass off on each side and radiate from the extremity.—*Osborn, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xvi.

Apodictic. adj. [Gr. ἀποδεικτικός.] Demonstrative; in the way of demonstration.

Logic is not only a science, but a demonstrative or *apodictic* science. *Sir W. Hamilton, Logic*, i. 12.

Thus it appears that Aristotle possessed no single term by which to designate the general science of which he was the principal author and founder. Analytic and *apodictic*, with logic equivalent to dialectic, and including sophistical, were so many special names by which he denoted particular parts or particular applications of logic.—*Ibid.* i. 8.

The argumentation is from a similitude, therefore not *apodictic*, or of evident demonstration.—*Robinson, Endura*, p. 23.

Apodictical. adj. Same as Apodictic. *Rare*.

Holding an *apodictical* knowledge, and an assured knowledge of it; verily, to persuade their apprehensions otherwise were to make an English belief that there were more than one centre in a circle.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

We can say all at the number three; therefore the world is perfect. To bid went, and his dog followed him; therefore there is a world in the moon, were an argument as *apodictical*.—*Ghaudie*.

Apodictically. adv. Demonstratively.

Mr. Mele's synchronisms are *apodictically* true to any one that has but a competency of wit and patience to persevere them.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 175.

Apodixis. s. Demonstration.

This might taste of a desperate wit, if he had not afterwards given an *apodixis* in the battle, upon what platform he had projected and raised that hope. *Sir G. Black, History of King Richard III.* p. 60.

Apodosis. s. [Gr.] In Rhetoric Application or latter part of a similitude; conclusion of a proposition.

The apostle puts words, and that for the honour of Christ, of whom he was to infer *apodosis*; the name of Christ being not to be polluted with the application of an idol; for his *apodosis* must have been otherwise *εἰς βασιλιν*.—*Mede, Apology of the later Times*, p. 13.

Apodus. adj. Having no feet; (a less general term than Apodal.)

Amongst larvae there are two classes of movers—*apodus* larvae, or those that move without legs; and pedate larvae, or those that move by means of legs. *Kirby and Spence, Introduction to Entomology*, ii. 272. (Ord MS.)

Apodyterium. s. [Lat. from Gr. ἀποδύεσθαι.] place for stripping for the bath.] Robing-room. *Rare*.

Going out of the convention-house into the *apodyterium*. Mr. W. Rogers, one of his [King James I.] retinue, said, Sir, this convention-house is the place wherein they confer decrees.—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 304.

Apogee. s. [Gr. ἀπό = from, γη = earth.] Point in its orbit at which any heavenly body is at its maximum distance from the earth.

The sun in his *apogee* is distant from the centre

of the earth 1530 semi-diameters of the earth, but in his perigee 1440.—*Dr. H. More, Astr. Prop. Notes to his Song of the Soul*, p. 379.

The ancients, who regarded the earth as being the centre of our system, naturally paid the most attention to those points; but the moderns have changed them for aphelion and perihelion, so that the *apogee* of the sun is now the aphelion of the earth, and the perihelion of the sun the same as the perigee of the earth.—*Encyclopedia Metropolitana*.

When Arzachel found by observation the *apogee* of the sun to be situated too far back, he ventured to correct Ptolemy's statement of its motion. But when Alcon-Wefi had really discovered the variation of the moon's motion, he did not express it by means of an epicycle. If he had done so, he would have made it unnecessary for Tycho Brahe at a later period to make the same discovery.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, b. i. ch. viii.

Apogéum. s. Same as Apogee. *Obsolete*.

The sun in his *apogéum* placed,

And when it moveth next, must needs descend.

Parfraz.

It is yet not agreed in what time, precisely, the *apogéum* abscendeth one degree.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Apographal. adj. Relating to a copy. *Rare*.

Parallel places—no where else extant but in these *apographal* or *apograph* pieces, either as citations out of, or allusions to them. *Dr. Lee, Dissertation Theologica*, 1707, p. 172.

Apologetic. adj. In the way of an apology for any thing or person.

Heywood says,

The *apologetic* Atlas of the stage.

Chenier, Bradsley, Songs and Sonnets, 1656.

Apologetical. adj. Same as Apologetic. *Rare*.

The principal mark which I aim at, throughout this whole body of the discourse, being an *apologetical* defence of the power and providence of God, his wisdom, his truth, his justice, his goodness and mercy.—*Hobbes, Apology*, preface.

If by looking on what is past, thou hast deserved that name [of reader], I am willing that thou shouldst yet know more by that which follows, an *apologetical* dialogue. *R. Johnson, Patches*.

To begin an apology for these animaliversions, which I write against the remonstrant in defence of Suetonius; since the preface, which was purposely set before them, is not thought *apologetical* enough; it will be best to acquaint ye, readers, before other things, what the meaning was to write them in that manner which I did.—*Milton, Apology for Suetonius*.

Twelve years since I wrote a little *apologetical* letter for the marriage of persons ecclesiastical.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*. (Ord MS.)

Apologist. s. One who makes an apology; pleader in favour of another.

But Pascientius Radbertus, the *apologist*, his disciple at Corbeiy, and afterwards abbot, has performed an unlikely service to his friend's memory.—*Sir Francis Pelgrage, History of England and Normandy*, i. 276.

These princely endowments and charities have been adorned by the *apologists* of Richard as proofs that he was innately and sincerely pious. *J. H. Johnson, Memoirs of King Richard III.* ch. x.

This more plainly appears from the writings of the Christian *apologists* of those times against the Heathens objecting to them.—*Bishop Hall, Corruptions of the Church of Rome*.

Apologize. v. n. Plead in favour of any person or thing.

It will be much more sensible to reform than

apologize or rhetoricize; and therefore it imports those who dwell secure to look about them.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

With for.

I ought to *apologize* for my indiscretion in the

whole undertaking. *Archbishop Wake, Preparation for Death*.

The translator needs not *apologize* for his choice

of this piece, which was made in his childhood.—*Pope, Preface to Statius*.

He not only cancelled his illegal commissions; he not only granted a general pardon to all the miscontents; but he publicly and solemnly *apologized* for his infraction of the laws.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i.

Apologizer. s. Defender.

His *apologizers* labour to free him; laying the fault of the errors fathered upon him into the charge of others.—*J. Hanner, View of Ecclesiastical Antiquity*.

Apologue. s. [Fr. *apologue*.] Fable.

An *apologue* of Esop is beyond a syllogram, and proverbs were powerful than demonstration.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Some men are remarked for pleasantness in railway; others for *apologues* and apposite diverting stories.—*Locke*.

Apologuer. s. Fabler. *Rare*.

A mouse, with an *apologuer* [apologuer] was

brought in a chest, there fed with fragments of bread and cheese. — *Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 559.

Why may not a sober *apologuer* [apologuer], be permitted, who brings his burthen to cool the conflagrations of fiery wit? — *Waterhouse, Apology for Leucan*, p. 234: 1853.

Apology. s. [Gr. ἀπολογία.]

1. Vindication in the way of extenuation or excuse.

In her free excuse
Came prologue, and *apology* too prompt;
Which with blam'd words at will she thus address'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix, 854.

With fur.

It is not my intention to make an *apology* for my poem: some will think it needs no excuse, and others will receive none. — *Dryden*.

I shall neither trouble the reader nor myself with any *apology* for publishing of these sermons; for if they be, in any measure, truly serviceable to the world, for which they are designed, I do not see what *apology* is necessary; and if they be not so, I am sure none can be sufficient. — *Archbishop Tillotson*.

2. Defence: (generally with special reference to Plato's *Apology*, i.e. Defence of Socrates).

Bishop Watson's *Apology for the Bible*, 'is a good book with a bad title. No *apology* in the common meaning of the term, was wanted. — *Robert Hall*.

Aponerosis. s. [Gr.] In *Anatomy*. Expansion of a tendon.

When a cyst rises near the orifice of the artery, it is formed by the *aponerosis* that runs over the vessel, which becomes excessively expanded. — *Sharpe, Surgery*.

This structure is comparatively thin over the anterior part of the muscle, but much more dense and resisting posteriorly, in which direction it is continuous with the *aponerosis* of the pharynx. — *Holten, Manual of Dissection*.

Apophthegm. s. [Gr. ἀποφθῆγμα.] Sententious saying; maxim.

We may mainly the *apophthegms*, or reputed replies of wisdom, whereof many are to be seen in *Laertius* and *Lycotheus*. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

By frequent conversing with him, and scattering short *apophthegms*, and little pleasant stories, and making useful applications of them, his own was, in his infancy, taught to abhor vanity and vice as monsters. — *T. Walton, Life of Bishop Sanderson*.

I had a mind to collect and dress such observations and *apophthegms* as tend in the proof of that great assertion, All is vanity. — *Prior*.

The Jews were guided by the proverb of their wise king, and a word *apophthegm* was attributed to each of the seven sages of Greece. — *Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. vi.

Apophthegmatic. adj. In the manner of an apophthegm; dealing in apophthegms.

Apophthegmatic Manuel winds up in this pithy way: 'A Minister must perish!' — to which the Amphitheatre responds: 'Tous, Tous, All, All!' — *Caryl, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. h. v. ch. viii.

Apophthegmatical. adj. Same as Apophthegmatic. *Rare*.

At the end of the satire [is] the first use I have seen of a witty *apophthegmatical* comparison of a ridiculous old man. — *T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iv, 58, n.

Apophthegmatist. s. Collector of apophthegms.

A poet or orator should send to the *apophthegmatist* for his sentences. — *Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus*, ch. xiii.

Apophysis. s. [Gr. ἀποφύω = send forth.] In *Anatomy*. Projection in a bone for the insertion of a muscle.

Osteologists have very well observed, that the parts appertaining to the bones, which stand out at a distance from their bodies, are either the adnate or the euate parts, either the epiphyses or the *apophyses* of the bones. — *Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 175.

Apoplectic. adj. Relating to an apoplexy.

A lady was seized with an *apoplectic* fit, which afterwards terminated in some kind of lethargy. — *Warton, Surgery*.

By the older writers an *apoplectic* fit had always been considered to be the effect of some mechanical compression upon the brain; but pathologists were long before they suspected that the cause of such compression was commonly to be found in a heart whose functions were disordered. . . . Such symptoms, I think it will appear, must necessarily be of two kinds; one caused by changes in the systemic, and the other by changes in the pulmonary heart; and this view of the nature of the different kinds of *apoplectic* fits, simple as it may appear, yet enables a satisfactory explanation to be given of the various and apparently incongruous symptoms of

these diseases which have been classed together by nosologists, and will also account for the inconsistent subdivisions and number of species which they have enumerated. — *Wardrop, Diseases of the Heart*.

Apoplectic. adj. Same as Apoplectic. *Rare*.

We meet with the same complaints of gravity in living bodies, when the faculty locomotive sensus abolished; as may be observed in supporting persons inclined, *apoplectic*, or in lipdymia and swoonings. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

In an *apoplectic* case, he found extravasated blood, making way from the ventricles of the brain. — *Derham*.

Apoplex. s. Apoplexy. *Obsolete*.

Present punishment pursues his way,
When suffocated and swell'd, the penceck *raw*
He bears into the bath; whence want of breath,
Repletions, *apoplex*, intestine death.

Dryden, Juvenal's Satires, l.
Preternatural sleep and preternatural watching are altogether inconsistent; and therefore an *apoplex* and a frenzy are in no wise incident to the same person at the same time. — *Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 131: 1693.

An *apoplex* falls under a double consideration; either as it is a disease, or as it is a symptom. — *Ibid.*, p. 223.

Out upon her! she's as cold of her favour as an *apoplex*. — *Beaumont and Fletcher, Philaster*.

How does his *apoplex*?
Is that strong on him still? — *B. Jonson, Volpone*.

This *apoplex* will, certainly, be his end.
Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part II, iv, i.
Whether they resemble an *apoplex*, or are only fainting, &c. — *Maudsley, Treatise on the Hippochondriac and Hysterical Passions*, p. 279: 1750.

Apoplexed. part. adj. Seized with an apoplexy. *Rare*.

Sense, sure, you have,
Else could you not have motion; but sure that sense is *apoplex'd*. — *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii, 4.

Apoplexy. s. [Gr. ἀποπληξία = stroke.] Sudden extravasation of blood within the substance of the brain, followed by loss of consciousness, stertorous breathing, and other symptoms.

Apoplexy is a sudden abolition of all the senses, external and internal, and of all voluntary motion, by the stoppage of the flux and reflux of the animal spirits through the nerves destined for those motions. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Peace is a very *apoplexy*, lethargy; muffled, deaf, sleep, insensible. — *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iv, 5.

A fever may take away my reason, or memory, and an *apoplexy* leave neither sense nor understanding. — *Locke*.

Aporrhœa. s. [Gr. ἀπαρροια = flowing off, from anything.] Effluvium; emanation; something emitted by another. *Obsolete*.

The reason of this he endeavours to make out by anatomical *aporrhœas*, which passing from the erisinate weapon to the wound, and being incorporated with the particles of the salve, carry them to the affected part. — *Glanville, Sceptic Scientific*.

Apotasy. s. [Gr. ἀπόστασις.] Departure from what a man has professed: (generally applied to religion).

The canon law defines *apostasy* to be a wilful departure from that state of faith, which any person has professed himself to hold in the Christian church. — *Aplic, Patericon Juris Canonici*.

The affable archangel had forewarn'd
Adam, by dire example, to beware
Apotasy, by what befel in heav'n
To those apostates. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii, 43.
Vice in us were not only wickedness, but *apostasy*, degenerate wickedness. — *Bishop Sprat*.

With from.

Whoso'er do give different worship must bring
In more gods; which is an *apostasy* from one God.
Bishop Stillington.

Apostata. s. [Gr.] Apostate. *Rare*.

No man they will be awaked quick that be
Apostatas to nature, as is she.
Drayton, Epistles, King John to Matilda.
(Ord M.).

Apostate. s. One who has apostatized.

Apostates in point of faith are, according to the civil law, subject unto all punishments ordained against hereticks. — *Aplic, Patericon Juris Canonici*.

Robbing it [the church] as Julian the *apostate* did. — *Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 135.

Say, goddess, what ensued when Raphael,
The affable archangel, had forewarn'd
Adam, by dire example, to beware
Apostasy, by what befel in heav'n
To those *apostates*. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii, 4.

Apostate. adj. False; traitorous; rebellious.

What more probable account of these indigorous forms in the air can be given than the operation of

apostate spirits, really *apostates* (in the phrase of St. John), to make a lie, as well as to tell one! — *Spencer, Discourse concerning Prodiges*, p. 218.

Easily the proud attempt
Of spirits *apostate*, and their counsels vain,
Thou hast repell'd. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii, 610.

The siege of Gloucester was raised; the Royalists in every part of the kingdom were disheartened; the spirit of the parliamentary party revived; and the *apostate* lords, who had lately fled from Westminster to Oxford, hastened back from Oxford to Westminster. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i.

Apostate. v. n. Apostatize; desert one's religion for another. *Rare*.

Mahomet himself *apostated*. — *Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Caesar*, p. 150.

Perhaps some of these *apostating* stars have thought themselves true. — *Bishop Hall, Occasional Meditations*, med. 4.

They do *apostate* from the faith. — *Wilcocke, English Protestant's Apology*, p. 27.

Apostatise. adj. After the manner of an apostate. *Rare*.

All mankind stood condemn'd in the *apostatise* root of Adam. — *Archbishop Usher, Religion of the ancient Irish and Britons*, ch. i.

An heretical and *apostatise* church. — *Bishop Hall, Remainer*.

The devil, when he brought in this *apostatise* doctrine [canonization] amongst Christians, swayed but little from his ancient method of seducing mankind. — *Morda, Apostasy of the later Times*, p. 14.

Apostatize. v. n. Forsake one's religion for another.

They now generally *apostatize* from their own creed, helpe their own conscience. — *John Martin, Letters*, p. 5.

Learning the Mahometans, let us take a short view of some Christian, though *apostatise* and degenerate Christian. — *Worthington, Miscellaneous*, p. 28.

Some revolt from the faith, because they cannot look upon a woman to lust after her, but because they are restrained from the perpetration of their lusts. If wandon pleasures and blithious thoughts had been permitted by the gospel, they would have *apostatized* nevertheless. — *Bentley*.

Apostomate. v. a. Become an apostome. *Rare*.

There is care to be taken in abstinence of the breast and belly, in danger of breaking upwards; yet, by opening these too soon, they sometimes *apostomate* again, and become erude. — *W. W. W. Surgery*.

These are no more success of blasphemy, not only dipping noses the divine lawgiver, but dishing with a high hand against the justice and purity of God himself, as these evasive scriptures, plainly and freely handled, shall verify, to the hameless of that old *apostomate* error. — *Milton, Tractation*.

Apostomation. s. Formation of an apostome. *Rare*.

Nature can be more valuable than the many ways nature hath provided for preventive or curative of fevers; as vomitings, *apostomations*, salivations, &c. — *Grove*.

Apostome. s. [Fr. *apostème*; Gr. ἀπό = from, τρύπη = place.] Hollow swelling, filled with purulent matter; abscess.

With equal propriety we may affirm, that ulcers of the lungs, or *apostomes* of the brain, do happen only in the left side. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

The opening of *apostomes* before the suppuration be perfected weakens the heat and renders them erude. — *Wasson, Surgery*.

Apostoriol. adv. [Lat. *a* = from, *posteriori*, ablative case of *posterior* = latter.] Correlative of *Apriori*. See that word for explanation.

Apostolic. s. [Gr. ἀποστολικός; ἀπό = from, στέλλω = send.] Person sent with mandates by another: (particularly applied to those whom our Saviour deputed to preach the Gospel).

I thought King Henry had resembled thee,
In courage, courtship, and proportion;
But all his mind is bent to botchness,
To number Ave-Maries on his beads;
His eloquency are the prophets and *apostles*;
His weapons, holy saws of sacred writ.

Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part II, l. 1, 3.
I am far from pretending infallibility; that would be to erect myself into an *apostle*: a presumption in any one that cannot contrain what he says by miracles. — *Locke*.

We know but a small part of the notion of an *apostle*, by knowing barely that he is sent forth. — *Watts, Logic*.

Subscriptions were easily collected, and agents called *Apostles* were sent amongst the orthodox population of Turkey to preach hatred to the Turks and devotion to the Czar of Russia. The supreme direction of the society was unfortunately always in

the hands of incapable men, and the *Apostles* were often so ill-selected that the numbers who resided in Greece refused to intrust them with large sums of money, and feared to confide their lives and fortunes to their prudence.—*Fowler, History of the Greek Revolution*.

Apostleship. s. Office or dignity of an apostle.

Where, because faith is in too low degree,

I thought it some *apostleship* in me
To speak things which by faith alone I see. *Donne*.
God hath ordered it, that St. Paul hath writ
epistles; which are all contained within the hostess
of his *apostleship*; and so contain nothing but points
of Christian instruction.—*Locke*.

Apostolate. s. Apostleship; mission.

Himself [St. Paul] and his brethren in the *apostolate*.—*Killingbecker, Sermons*, p. 118.

When one considers the virtues that have been
here filled with resources, both of the grave and the
lighter kind, it might almost incline one to suspect
something more than a mere Arabian whinsey in the
hypothesis of the lunar *apostolate*.—*Coccey, Philo-*
mon, conv. iii.

Apostolic. adj. Taught by the apostles; belonging to an apostle.

Their oppositions in maintenance of publick super-
stition against *apostolic* endeavours were vain and
frivolous. *Hooker*.

Or where did I sure tradition strike,

Provided still it were *apostolic*.

Dryden, Hind and Panther.

In vain, alas, you seek
The ambitions troop of *apostolic*. *Ibid.*
The glorious troop *apostolic*,
The propheta' worthy company.

Wilder, Hymns, &c. p. 120: 1623.

Such blessed visions him inspire
Till th' *apostolic* hero wakes.

Bishop Patrick, Poems, &c. p. 25: 1719.

Such infringement is a violation of the conditions
of the compact with the State, and therefore an
offence against the State, quite apart from the con-
sideration that it is also an offence against the *aposto-*
lic precept of order as interpreted and applied in
the existing arrangements.—*Gladstone, The State in*
its Relations with the Church, ch. viii. § 213.

Apostolical. adj. Same as Apostolic.

They seek *apostolical* and that the church keeps any
thing as *ap.* 'till which is not found in
apostle's writings, in what other records cover it be
found. *Hooker*.

In England, to which we must now direct our
regard, the course of events was widely different
from that which we have just reviewed. Her Re-
formation, through the Providence of God, suc-
ceeded in maintaining the unity and continuity of
the Church in her *apostolical* ministry.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. vii. § 205.

Apostolically. adv. In the manner of the apostles.

Those that are sincerely and fervently good, it
cannot but make them have an antipathy against
what is evil, and discern them that bear themselves
never so *apostolically*, and yet are not right at the
bottom, to be but hypocrites and liars.—*Dr. H. More, Seven Churches*, ch. iii.

He that is rightly and *apostolically* sped with her
[the church's] invisible arrow.—*Milton, Of Reforma-*
tion in England, l. ii.

Apostolicalness. s. Attribute suggested by apostolic.

Thou shalt escape better than any party of men,
by reason of thy conspicuous honesty, sincerity,
and exemplarity of life and unexceptionable *aposto-*
licness of doctrine.—*Dr. H. More, Seven Churches*,
ch. viii.

Apostolice. s. Sect which professed to imitate the apostles, wandering up and down without shoes or money, and preaching.

I could here run through a great number of the
old heresies, in which the papists consent with the
ancient heretics. The *apostolice*, in their vow of
continence.—*Folke, Relative*, p. 313.

Apostrophe. s. [Gr. ἀποστροφή; ἀπό = from, στροφή = turn.]

1. In Rhetoric. Sudden address.

He said it:—the next resource is the full moon,

Where all sights are deposited; and now
It happen'd luckily, the chaste orb shone
As clear as such a climate will allow;
And Juan's mind was in the proper tone
To hail her with the *apostrophe*—'O thou!
'Of sensory emotion the Tisane,
Which further to explain would be a truism.

Byron, Don Juan, xvi. 13.

Or mark how D'Espréménail, who has his own
confused way in all things, produces at the right
moment in Parliamentary language, a pocket Crucifix;
with the *apostrophe*: 'Will ye crucify him already?
Him, O D'Espréménail, without scruple;—consider-
ing what poor stuff, of ivory and filigree, he is made
of!—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. li. ch. vii.

2. In Grammar. Mark (') used to indicate the omission of a letter or letters in the contraction of a word (as *tho'* for *though*; *rep'* for *reputation*); and also as a sign of the possessive case, singular or plural. In the former instance it precedes, in the latter, follows the final *s*; as the *ship's* sails = the sails of a single ship; but 'the *ships'* sails = the sails of more ships than one. In the plural it is no mark of anything omitted, as the A.S. possessive was *scipa*. In the singular it stands for the *e*, as of the fuller form *scipes*. The notion that it stands for the possessive pronoun *his* (in favour of which the expression for *Jesus Christ his sake* is often quoted) is wholly wrong. In the first place it will not account for combinations like the *Queen's* realm, or the *children's* bread; in the second, it leaves the *s* in *his* itself unexplained; in the third, the *s* is the *s* in *patria*, *narrower*, &c.

Many laudable attempts have been made, by abbreviating words with *apostrophes*; and by joining polysyllables, leaving one or two syllables at most.—*Swift*.

Apostrophize. v. a. Address by an apostrophe.

There is a peculiarity in Homer's manner of *apostrophizing* Eumæus, and speaking of him in the second person; it is generally applied only to men of account.—*Pope*.

Apóstume. s. [cutachrestic for Apostome.] Tumour filled with purulent matter.

How an *apóstume* in the nosetory, breaking, causes
a consumption in the parts is apparent.—*Harey*.

Apotelesmático. adj. With a view to final causes. *Rare*.

It will easily be supposed that when this *apotelesmático*, or judicial, astrology, obtained firm possession of men's minds, it would be pursued into innumerable subtle distinctions and extravagant conceits; and the more so, as experience could offer little or no check to such exercises of fancy and subtlety.—*Whewell, History of the Inductive Sciences*, b. iv. ch. iii.

Apothéca. s. [Lat. *apotheca* = shop.] Apothecary's shop.

He [the monster apothecary] shall ever now and
then visit the *apotheca*, taster out thereof all decay'd
drugs and compositions.—*Sir W. Petty, Advance of Learning*, p. 16.

Apothécary. s. One who prepares, sells, or dispenses medicines.

Give me an ounce of civet, good *apothecary*, to
sweeten my imagination. *Shakespeare, King Lear*,
iv. 3.

They have no other doctor but the sun and the
fresh air, and that such an one as never sends them
to the *apothecary*.—*South*.

With an *adjectival* sense, as an element in an approximate compound.

Wandering in the dark,
Physicians, for the true, have found the bark;
They, hark'ning for relief of human kind,
With sharpen'd sight some remedies may find:
Th' *apothecary* train is wholly blind. *Dryden*.

Apothécary. adj. [?] Of a certain colour so called.

I had for some hours a specimen of Russia Jacobine
alive: when lying quietly at the bottom of the basin
it was sometimes almost white; but on passing my
hand over it, became instantly of a bright liver-red,
or rather, an *apothecary* rose-colour. It displayed
various degrees of this colour.—*Edd, in Forbes' and*
Hugh's British Mollusca.

Apothéosis. s. [Gr. ἀποθέσις; ἀπό = from, θέσις = deify.] Deification; act of adorning anyone to the number of gods.

As if it could be graven and painted omnipotent,
on the nails and the hammer could give it an *apo-*
théosis.—*South*.

Allots the prince of his celestial line
An *apothéosis* and rites divine. *Garth*.

Apóthesis. s. [Gr. ἀπόθεσις; ἀπό = from, θέσις = place.] Place on the south side of the chancel in the primitive churches, furnished with shelves one above another, on which were books, vestments, and holy vessels.

This [the chancel] being appropriated only to the
sacred ministry, is very short from east to west,

though it takes up the whole breadth of the church,
together with the diconicon or prothesis, and the
apothésis, from north to south. See G. H. Fisher,
Account of the Churches of the primitive Christians,
p. 22.

Apóseme. s. [Fr. *apozème*; Gr. ἀπό = from, σέω = bail.] Decoction. *Obsolete*.

Squirt reads Garth till *apozemes* grow odd. *Guy*.

Apósémical. adj. Like a decoction. *Obsolete*.

Wine, that is dilute, may safely and profitably be in-
halated in an *apósémical* form in fevers.—*Whitaker*,
Blood of the Gospels, p. 33.

Appair. v. a. Same as Impair. *Obsolete*.

Gentlewomen, which fear neither sauce nor wind
for *appairing* their beauty.—*Sir T. Elgot, Govern-*
ment, fol. 61, b.

Riches *appair*ed. *Burton, Alcegar*.

For whose liveli in the school of skill,

And needled not with any world's affairs,

Forsook ponies and lemons that do spill

The mind's resource to grace's quiet still:

His state is fortune by no means *appair*ed;

For fortune is the only foe of those

Which to the world their wretched will dispose.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 340.

Appair. v. n. Degenerate; become worse. *Obsolete*.

I see the more that I them forebore,

The worse they be to me to fore;

All that I yet *appair*'d fast.

Hookin, Morality of every Man, Old Play, l. 38.

Appâlement. s. Degression; discouragement; impression of fear. *Rare*.

As the furious slaughter of them was a great dis-
couragement and *appâlement* to the rest: Bacon,
History of the Reign of Henry III.

Appâll. v. a. [Fr. *pâler* = become pale.]

Fright; strike with sudden fear; depress;

discourage.

Whilst she smelt, her great words did *appâll*

My feeble courage, and my heart appress,

That yet I quike and tremble over all.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Give with thy trumpet a loud note to Troy,

Thou dreadful Ajax; that the *appâll'd* air

May pierce the lead of thy great complaint.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5.

A grievous disease came upon Severus, being *ap-*
pell'd with age, so that he was constrained to seek

his chamber. *Stowe, Wedg.*

The house of peers was somewhat *appell'd* at this
alarm; but took time to consider of it till next

day.—*Lord Clarendon*.

Does neither rage inflame, nor fear *appâll*,

Nor the black fear of death that saddens all? *Pope*.

The monster curls

His flaming crest, all other thirst *appâll'd*,

Or slow ring flies, or chunk'd at distance stands.

Thomson, Seasons.

Appâll. v. n. Grow faint; be dismayed. *Rare*.

To make his power to *appâll*, and to layle.

Lydgate.

Therewith her wrathfull rourage 'gan *appâll*,

And laughtie spirits meekely to adaw.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 6, 26.

Appâlling. part. adj. Causing a feeling of

terror, dismay, depression, and faintness.

The fact that the sun raised in England by taxa-

tion has, in a time not exceeding two lunar

years, multiplied fortyfold, is strange, and may at

first sight seem *appâlling*.—*Marsden, History of*
England, ch. iii.

Appannage. s. [L. Lat. *appannagium*; Fr. *ap-*
pannage = (literally) allowance for bread,

i. e. *painis* or *pain*.] Land, or seigniorage,

set apart by princes for the maintenance of

their younger children.

He became suitor for the earldom of Chester, a
kind of *appannage* to Wales, and using to go to the
king's son.—*Bacon*.

Had he thought it fit,

That wealth should be the appannage of a fit

The God of light could not have been so blind,

To deal it to the worst of human kind. *Swift*.

Meath, as the *appannage* of royalty, of course, re-

verted to the English crown; Henry assigned the

whole of it to Hugh de Lacy, whom he made justiciary

of the realm and governor of Dublin.—*C. H. Pear-*
son, The early and middle Ages of England, ch. xxx.

Apparate. s. Same as Apparatus. *Rare*.

Where is that mention made of such *apparate*
and order for publick sacrifices, as are becoming to
such a one?—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 271:
1016.

Apparâtes. s. [Lat.] Things provided as

means to any certain end (as the tools of a

trade); furniture of a house; ammunition

for war; equipage; show; machine.

There is an *apparatus* of things previous, to be

adjusted before I come to the calculation itself.—*Woodward*.

Our lives are easily provided for; it is nothing but the circumstances, the *apparatus* or equipment of human life, that costs so much.—*Pope, Letters to Gay*.

When, a few years later, William marched from Devonshire to London, the *apparatus* which he brought with him, though such as had long been in constant use at the Continent, and such as would now be regarded at Woodstock as rude and vulgar, excited in our audacious admiration resembling that which the Indians of America felt for the Christian luxuries.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

When to a mouth and alimentary canal are super-added definite muscular and nervous elements, a heart, a breathing *apparatus*, and generative organs, no doubt of the animality of the organism can be entertained.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, introd. lect. p. 8.

Apparel. s. [N.Fr. *appareil*.]

1. Dress; vesture.

I cannot call and say that thou art this and that, like many of these hisping lawthern birds, that come like women in men's *apparel*, and smell like bucklers; in simple truth.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

2. General external appearance.

Our late burnt London, in *apparel* new, shook off her ashes to have treated you. *Waller*.
At public devotion, his resigned carriage made religion appear in the natural *apparel* of simplicity.—*Tillotson*.

Apparel. v. a. Dress; adorn.

She did *apparel* her *apparel*, and with the preciousness of her body made it most sumptuous. *Sir P. Sidney*.

And sommo putten hem to pride
Apparel hem therewith
In countenance of chikynge
Conen desired.

You may have trees *apparelled* with flowers, by borow holes in trees, and putting into them earth, and setting seeds of violets. *Bacon*.

Shrubs, and rocks, and precipices, and mists lying *apparelled* with a verdure of plants, would resemble mountains and valleys.—*Bentley, Sermons*.

Apparence. s. Appearance. Obsolete.

To make illusion
By such an *apparence* of jocularie.

It pleased his highness, upon a notable *apparence* of honour, cheyness, and manly behaviour, to bestow his affection toward Miss Katherine Howard. *Lord Herbert of Cherbury, History of Henry VIII.* p. 69.

Which made them resolve no longer to give credit unto untoward *apparences*.—*Translation of Boccaccio*, p. 101: 1020.

Apparency. s. Appearance. Obsolete.

Feignye of light they werke
The dokes with the awle, awle derke;
And thus this duple hypocryse,
With his devoute *apparency*,
A yesser set upon his face;
Wherof, toward the worldes geare,
He seyneth to be right well thowred;
And yet his herte is all beshewred.

It will not be easy to comprehend how a law that preserves the utility from laying themselves out upon vain and gaudy *apparences* should tend to the limiting their estates.—*Bishop Wren, Monarchy asserted*, p. 145.

It had now been a very justifiable presumption in the king, to believe as well as hope, that he could not be long in England without such an *apparency* of his own party that wished all that he himself desired, and such a manifestation of their authority, interest, and power, that would prevent or be sufficient to subdue any forward disposition that might grow up in the parliament.—*Lord Clarendon, Life*, ii. 21.

Apparent. adj. [Fr. *apparent*; Lat. *apparens*, -entis.]

1. Plain; indubitable; evident; visible: (as opposed to *hidden*).

The main principles of reason are in themselves *apparent*. For to make nothing evident of itself unto man's understanding were to take away all possibility of knowing anything.—*Hooker*.

What secret imaginations are entertained is known to God: this is *apparent*, that we have not behaved ourselves as if we preserved a grateful remembrance of his mercies.—*Bishop Morley*.

The outward and *apparent* sanctity of actions should flow from purity of heart.—*Rogers*.

To avoid any teleological implication, the chances have no *apparent* relation to future external events which are sure or likely to take place.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, p. v. ch. ii.

2. Seeming; in appearance; not real.

The perception illusive often corrects the report of phantasy, as in the *apparent* bigness of the

sun, the *apparent* crookedness of the staff in air and water. *Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*.

As well the fear of harm, as harm *apparent*,
In my opinion, ought to be prevented.

Shakespeare, Richard III. ii. 2.
For the powers of nature, notwithstanding their *apparent* magnitude, are limited and stationary; at all events, we have not the slightest proof that they have ever increased, or that they will ever be able to increase.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, p. 46.

3. Certain; patent; not presumptive: (as opposed to *contingent*; and specially applied to heirs).

He is the next of blood,
And heir *apparent* to the English crown.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. i. 1.

Apparent. s. Heir apparent.

Draw thy sword in right,—
I'll draw it as *apparent* to the crown,
And in that quarrel use it.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 2.

Apparently. adv.

1. Evidently; openly.

Arrest him, officer;
I would not spare my brother in this case,
If he should scorn me so *apparently*.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.
Vices *apparently* tend to the impairing of men's health.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

2. Seemingly.

Such were the circumstances which, in and before the seventh century, secured to the Spanish Church an influence unequalled in any other part of Europe. Early in the eighth century, an event occurred which *apparently* broke up and dispersed the hierarchy, but which, in reality, was extremely favourable to them. *Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, p. 15.

When we try to reduce the *apparent* excess of our knowledge to scientific definition, and when to this end we search for the fundamental fact—the fact on which all knowledge depends—we meet the difficulty that there are several facts *apparently* mysterious in this description.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, pt. i. ch. ii. § 3.

Apparition. s.

1. Appearance. Rare.

When suddenly stood at my head a dream,
Whose inward *apparition* rent in 'd
My fancy. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 202.
My retirement tempteth me to day, at these melancholy thoughts which the new *apparitions* of foreign invasion and domestic discontent gave us. *Sir J. Dashwood*.

Death is supposed to be induced by his *apparition*. *Shawar, in Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal*, xxiv. 620.

2. Thing appearing; form; visible object.

I have mark'd
A thousand blushing *apparitions*
To start into her face; a thousand innocent shames
In mixed withness bear away those blushes.
Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.
A glorious *apparition*! but not to doubt,
And eternal fear, that thy dimm'd Adam's eyes.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 211.

Any thing besides may take from me the sense of what appeared; which *apparition*, it seems, was you.—*Tillotson*.

3. Spectre; walking spirit.

Horatio says 'tis but our phantom . . .
Therefore I have entreated him, alone
With us to watch the minutes of this night;
That if again this *apparition* come,
He may approve our eyes, and speak to it.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 1.
Tender minds should not receive early impressions of goblins, spectres, and *apparitions*, where-with maids fright them into compliance. *Locke*.

One of these *apparitions* had his right hand filled with darts, which he brandished in the face of all who came up that way. *Tillotson*.

4. Something only apparent, not real.

Still there's something,
That eludes my joys . . .
Nor can I yet distinguish
Which is an *apparition*, this or that.
Sir J. Dashwood.

5. In Astronomy. Visibility of some luminary: (opposed to *occultation*).

A month of *apparition* is the space wherein the moon appears, deducting three days wherein it commonly disappears; and this containeth but twenty-six days and twelve hours.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Apparitor. s. [N.Fr. *appariteur*.]

1. Person at hand to execute the proper orders of the magistrate or judge of any court of judicature.

The prior with his train of hectors and *apparitors*, the rods and the axes, and all the inso-

lent parade of a conqueror's jurisdiction.—*Burke, Abridgement of English History*, i. 3.

Skinner, the *apparitor*, made a fire of two fagots in the theatre-yard, and burnt the second volume of Athenæ Oxonienses.—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 377.

2. Lowest officer of the ecclesiastical court; summoner.

They swallowed all the Roman hierarchy, from the pope to the *apparitor*.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Many heretofore have been by *apparitors* both of inferior courts, and of the courts of the archbishop's prerogative, much distressed, and diversely called, and summoned for praesent of wills, &c.—*Ecclesiastical Constitution and Canons*, § 92.

Was it to go about circled with a laud of rooking officials, with clankings full of citations, and processes to be served by a corporeality of griffin-like promoters and *apparitors*?—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. 1.

Appáy. v. a. [Fr. *appayer*.]

1. Satisfy; content. Obsolete.

How well *appayed* she was her hire to find.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

I am well *appayed* that you had rather believe than take the pain of a long journey.—*Camden*.

So only can high justice rest *appayed*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 401.
What a shame were it for us Christians not to be well *appayed* with a much larger, though but homely, provision.—*Bishop Hall, Rules of Civility*.

2. The sense is obscure in these lines:

Alas, Willie, when the heart is all assayed,
How can laggings or joints be well *appayed*?

Spenser, Pastorsals.

Approach. v. a. [N.Fr. *empêcher*.] Obsolete.

1. Accuse; inform against any person.

He did, amongst many others, *approach* Sir William Stanley, the lord chamberlain.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Were he twenty times
My son, I would *approach* him.

Shakespeare, Richard II. v. 2.

The state of your affection; for your passions
Have to the full *approach'd*.
Id., All's well that ends well, i. 3.

2. Censure; reproach; hint with accusation.

For when Cynthia saw the foul reproach,
Which them *approach'd*, prick'd with guilty shame,
And inward grief, he fiercely ran *approach*,
Resolv'd to put away that hardly borne.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, ii. 8, 11.

Nor canst, nor durst thou, traitor, on the gain,
Approach my honour, or thine own maintain.

Dryden.
Whether this *approach* not the judgement and approbation of the parliament, I leave to equal arbiters. *Milton, Animal Creation upon the Fall of Humble Remonstrance*, § 1.

Approachment. s. Charge exhibited against any man; accusation. Obsolete.

A busy-headed man gave first light to this *approachment*; but the earl did avouch it. *Sir J. Heywood*.

The duke's answers to his *approachments*, in number thirteen, I find very diligently and civilly couched. *Sir H. Watton*.

Appeal. v. n. [N.Fr. *appeller*; Lat. *appello* call, name, invoke.]

1. Transfer a cause from one to another: (with *to* and *from*).

From the ordinary therefore they *appeal* to themselves. *Hooker*.

2. Refer to another as judge: (with *to*).

Force, or a declared sign of force, upon the person of another, where there is no common superior on earth to *appeal* to for relief, is the state of war; and it is the want of such an appeal gives a man the right of war, even against an aggressor, though he be in society and a fellow-subject. *Locke*.

They knew no foe, but in the open field,
And to their cause and to the gods *appeal'd*.

Stephens.

3. Call another as witness: (with *to*).

Whether this, that the world always thinks, be a self-evident proposition, I *appeal* to mankind.—*Locke*.

Appeal. v. a. Charge with a crime; accuse; address (as prayers). Obsolete.

One but flatters us,
As well *appeareth* by the cause you came,
Namely, V *appeal* each other of high treason.

Shakespeare, Richard II. i. 1.

They both uprose and took their ready way
Unto the church, their priors to *appeal*,
With great devotion and with little zeal.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, iii. 2, 4.

Appeal. s.

1. Challenge from an inferior to a superior authority.

This ring
Deliver them, and your appeal to us
There make before them.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. v. 1.
Our reason prompts us to a future state,
The last appeal from fortune and from fate,
Where God's all-righteous ways will be declar'd.

Dryden.
There are distributors of justice, from whom there
lies an appeal to the prince.—*Addison.*

He was threatened with an appeal of murder by
the widow of a Protestant clergyman who had been
put to death during the troubles.—*Macaulay, History of England, p. 29.*

The judges in equity are, the Lord Chancellor, the
Lord Justice of Appeal, the Master of the Rolls,
and three Vice-Chancellors. Appeals from the
decisions of the four latter are heard, first, before
the Lord Justice, and then before the House of
 Lords.—*A. Fontblaque, jun., How we are governed,*
letter 15.

2. Proposal of a test or trial; summons to
answer a charge; invocation as witness.

The duke's unjust
Thus to retard your manifest appeal,
And put your trial in the villain's month,
Which here you come to accuse.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, v. 1.
Hast thou, according to the oath and bond,
Branded him Henry Howard, thy bold son,
How to make good the boast of a late appeal
Against the Duke of Norfolk?

Shakespeare, Richard II. i. 1.
Nor shall the sacred character of king
Be used to shield me from thy bold appeal;
If I have injured thee that makes us equal. *Dryden.*
The casting up of the eyes, and lifting up of
hands, is a kind of appeal to the Deity, the author
of wonders.—*Bacon.*

Appealable. adj. Liable to an appeal.

To rely the power of the council of state, composed
of the unities of the land, by making it appealable
to the council of Spain.—*Rowell, Letters, l. 2, 15.*

Appeller. s. One who appeals; accuser;
impacher.

If I presented to you thus, as you have here left
rehears me, I should be an appeller.
every bishop's ex.—*For, Book of Martyrs, Life of*
Thorp.

Appeal. v. n. [Lat. *appealo*.]

1. Be in sight; be visible; be manifest.

As the hyacinth appears in the skin of the flesh.—
Lactantius, xlii. 33.

And half her knee, and half her breast appear,
By art, like negligence, disclosed and bare. *Prior.*
Let thy work appear unto thy servants, and thy
glory unto thy children.—*Psalm, xc. 16.*

Efendi did utterly waste and subvert it, as appears
out of Bede's complaint against him; and Eider
brought it under his obedience, as appears by an
ancient record.—*Spencer, View of the State of Ire-*
land.

For I have appeared unto thee for this purpose,
to make thee a minister and a witness. *Acts, xvi. 16.*

2. Stand in the presence of another (gene-
rally used of standing before some super-
rior); offer himself to the judgement of a
tribunal.

When shall I come and appear before God?—
Psalm, xlii. 1.

3. Exhibit one's self before a court of justice.

Keep comfort to you, and this morning
You do appear before me. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII. v. 1.*

4. Seem; (in opposition to reality).

His first and principal care being to appear unto
his people such as he would have them be, and to be
such as he appeared. *Sir P. Sidney.*

My noble master will appear
Such as he is, full of regard and honour.
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iv. 2.

Appeär. s. Appearance. *Rare.*

Here will I wash it in this morning's dew,
Which she on every little grass told strew,
In silver drop, against the sun's appear.
Pticher, Faithful Shepherdess.

Appearance. s.

1. Act of coming into sight; phenomenon.
The advancing day of experimental knowledge
disclosed such appearances, as will not lie even in
my model extant. *Glennville, Serpents Scientific.*

2. Semblance; not reality, show.

He increased in estimation, whether by destiny,
or whether by his virtues, or at least by his appear-
ances of virtues.—*Sir J. Heyward.*
Heroic virtue did his actions guide,
And he the substance not his appearance chose.
Dryden.

The hypocrite would not put on the appearance of
virtue, if it was not the most proper means to gain
love.—*Addison.*

Under a fair and beautiful appearance there
should ever be the real substance of good.—*Bogers.*

3. Entry into a place or company.

Do the same justice to one another which will be
done us hereafter by those who shall make their
appearance in the world, when this generation is no
more.—*Addison.*

4. Exhibition of the person to a court

I will not tarry; no, nor ever more
Upon this business my appearance make
In any of their courts. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII. v. 4.*

5. Apparition; supernatural visibility.

I think a person terrified with the immolation of
spectres more reasonable than one who thinks the
appearance of spirits fabulous.—*Addison.*

6. Open circumstance of a case.

Or grant her passion be sincere,
How shall his innocence be clear?
Appearances were all so strong.
The world must think him in the wrong. *Swift.*

7. Presence; mien.

Health, Wealth, Victory, and Honour, are intro-
duced; Wisdom enters the last, and so exultates
with her appearance, that he gives himself up to
her.—*Addison.*

8. Probability; seeming; likelihood.

There is that which hath no appearance, that this
priest being utterly unacquainted with the true
person, according to whose pattern he should shape
his counterfeits, should think it possible for him to
instruct his play.—*Bacon.*

Appéar. s. One who appears.

That owls and crows appearers, and
presumably unlucky events, was an aerial concep-
tion.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Appéaring. verbal abs. Appearance.

The history of their appearances; the apparitions
of spirits is so high with legend, and the person of
the consequents of their signs steeped in affection
and superstition.—*Spencer, Discourse concerning*
Prodigies, p. 222.

Appéase. v. a.

1. Put in a state of peace; quiet.

By his counsel he appeased the deep, and plant-
eth islands there in.—*Jeremiah, xlii. 23.*

England had no leisure to reparation
till the civil wars were appeared and peace settled.
—*Sir J. Davies, On England.*

O God! if my deep prayers cannot appease thee,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. *Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 1.*

The rest shall hear me call, and idly be warn'd
Their sinful state, and to appease betimes
used Deity. *Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 186.*

2. Take the edge off; satisfy.

The rest
They cut in lines and fillets for the feast,
Which drawn and serv'd, their hunger they appease.
Dryden.

Appéasement. s.

1. Act by which anything is appeased.

For the better appeasement of such tumultuary
spirits the law hath appointed who shall dispute
and have power.—*Dr. Tucker, Of the Fabric of the*
Church, p. 50; 1601.

2. State of peace. *Rare.*

Being neither in number nor in courage great,
partly by authority, partly by treaty, they were re-
duced to some good appeasement.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Appellant. s.

1. Challenger; one who summons another
to answer either in the lists or in a court
of justice.

This is the day appointed for the combat,
And ready are the appellant and defendant,
The armourer and his man, to enter the lists.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 3.

These shifts refuted, answer thy appellant,
Though by his blindness mistak'd for high attempts,
Who now desires thee thine to smother field.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1220.

2. One who appeals from a lower to a higher
power.

An appeal transfers the cognizance of the cause
to the superior judge; so that, pending the appeal,
nothing can be attempted in prejudice of the ap-
pellant.—*Anglic, Paragon Juris Canonici.*

Appellant. adj. Appealing; relating to an
appeal, or to the appellant.

The party appellant (shall) first personally pro-
mise and avow, that he will faithfully keep and
observe all the rites and ceremonies of the church
of England, &c. *Ecclesiastical Constitution and*
Canons, § 98.

In the view of one party, a party which even among
the Whig peers was probably a small minority, the
appellant was a man who had rendered inestimable
services to the cause of liberty and religion, and who
had been required by long confinement, by deprecia-
tion of expense, and by torture not to be thought of
without a shudder.—*Macaulay, History of England,*
ch. xiv.

Appellate. adj.

1. Appealed against.

An *appellatory* libel ought to contain the name of
the party appellant; the name of him from whose
sentence it is appealed; the name of him to whom it
is appeal'd; from what sentence it is appeal'd; the
day of the sentence pronounced, and appeal inter-
posed; and the name of the party appellee, or per-
son against whom the appeal is lodged.—*Anglic, Paragon Juris Canonici.*

2. Created for appeals.

The king of France is not the fountain of justice;
the judges, neither the original nor the appellate,
are of his nomination.—*Burke, Reflections on the*
French Revolution.

Appellation. s.

1. Word by which anything is called; name.
Nor are always the same plants delivered under
the same names and appellations.—*Sir T. Browne,*
Vulgar Errors.

Good and evil commonly operate upon the mind of
man, by respective names or appellations, by which
they are notified and conveyed to the mind.—*South.*

2. Appeal.

There is such a noise in the court, that they have
frigidum me home with more violence than I want!
such speaking and counter-speaking, with their
several views of vitia, appellations, allegations,
certificates, &c.—*B. Jonson, Epilogue.*

Here is no lawful appellation spoken of, but the
bishop of Rome's sentence pronounced void.—*Falke,*
Reform, p. 208.

Appellative. s.

1. Title; name.

There also in the rosary, the blessed Virgin Mary,
after many glorious appellations, is prayed in these
words: Join me to Christ; govern me always, &c.—
J. Comp. Taylor, Discourse upon Popery, p. 218.

2. See the adjective.

Words and names are either common or proper.
Common names are such as stand for universal
beings, or a whole rank of beings, whether general or
special. These are called appellatives. So fish,
bird, man, city, river, are common names; and so
are front, red, lobster, for they all agree to many in-
dividuals, and some to many species.—*Watts, Logic.*

Appellative. adj. In Grammar. Common;
general: (opposed to proper, singular, in-
dividual).

Nor is it likely that he [St. Paul] would give the
common appellative name of Books to the divinely
inspired Writings, without any other note of dis-
tinction.—*Bishop Hall, Works, ii. 401.*

Appellatory. adj. Connected with, or con-
sisting of, an appeal. See Appellate.

Append. v. a. [Lat. *appendo*—hung to.]
Make appendent.

Holmes-Becon, one of those insulated districts which,
in the division of the kingdom, was appendent, for
some reason not now discernible, to a distant
county. *Johnson, Life of Shakespeare.*

Out of about one hundred and forty passages from
the fathers appended in the notes, not in formal
proof, but in general illustration, only fifteen were
taken from the New Testament.—*Norman, Develop-*
ment of Christian Doctrine, introd. p. 22.

Appendance. s. Same as Appendure.

Obsolete.

Under the royal laws of our Maker,—under our
sin imputed all the species and appendances are
want to be comprised.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Con-*
science.

When we see and hear of high titles, rich ems,
ancient houses, long pedigrees, glittering suits, large
revenues, we honour these (and so we must do) as
the just monuments, signs, and appendances of civil
greatness. *Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 23.*

Appendage. s. Something added to another
thing, without being necessary to its es-
sence.

Modesty is the appendage of sobriety, and is to
chastity, to temperance, and to humility, as the
fringe is to a garment.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and*
Reverence of Holy Living.

Appendancy. s. In Law. That which is
annexed to another thing.

Abraham bought the whole field, and by right of
appendancy had the cave with it.—*Speelman.*

Appendent. adj.

1. Hanging to something else.

The saying of the beads over, with a medal or other
trick of the pope's benediction appendent, getteth
plenary indulgence.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Reli-*
gion.

A man in compliment uses to trick up the name
of some require, gentleman, or lord paramount at
common law, with the appendent form of a rever-
entious presentment.—*Milton, Apology for Swe-*
tyndamus.

The Normans, during the reigns of Will. I. Will.

II. and Henry I. often set the witnesses names, corroborated with crosses after the Anglo-Saxon fashion; to which they added seals of wax *appendant*, according to the Norman manner.—*Sir H. Wotton, View of Hicck's Thesaurus*, p. 49.

2. Belonging to; annexed; concomitant.

He that despises the world, and all its *appendant* vanities, is the most secure.—*J. Gray Taylor*.
Ridiculous multiplied beyond the proportion of our character, and the wants *appendant* to it, naturally dispose men to forget God.—*Rogers*.

Appendent. s. Anything which is appendent to another thing, as an accidental or adventitious part.

Pliny gives an account of the inventors of the forms and *appendants* of shipping.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*.

A word, a look, a trend, will strike, as they are *appendants* to external symmetry, or indications of the beauty of the mind.—*Givens*.

Appendiculate. v. a. Add to another thing.

Rare.
In a palace there is the case or fairwork of the structure, and there are certain additions; as, various furniture, and curious motions of divers things *appendiculated* to it.—*Sir M. Hale*.

Appendiculation. s. Adjunct; appendage; annexion. *Rare*.

There are considerable parts and integrals, and *appendiculations* unto the muscles, asculabils, impossible to be external.—*Sir M. Hale*.

Appending. This is a simple participle from Append (in which case it is neuter), or a participial adjective, according as we render it by Hanging or by Pendent (or Appendent).

The parchment containing the record of admission is, with the seal *appending*, fastened to a ribbon, and worn for one day by the new citizen in his hat.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland*.

Appendix. s. (Latin plural *appendices*.) Something appended, or added, to another thing; adjunct or concomitant.

The cherubim were never intended as an object of worship, because they were only the *appendices* to another thing. But a thing is then proposed as an object of worship, when it is set up by itself, and not by way of addition or ornament to another thing.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

Normandy became an *appendix* to England, the second dominion, and received a severer conformity of their laws to the English than they gave to it.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law of England*.

All concurrent *appendices* of the action ought to be surveyed, in order to pronounce with truth concerning it.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind*.

Apperceive. v. n. Perceive; understand. *Obs.*

For now both he had fast imagined,
If by his wives there he might see,
Or by his words *apperceive*, that she
Were changed.—*Chaucer, Clerk's Tale*.

Apperceiving. verbal *obs.* Perception; act of perceiving. *Obsolete*.

For dread of jealous menues *apperceivings*.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale.

Appercéption. s. In Psychology. Perception which reflects upon itself.

The philosopher makes a distinction between perception, and what he calls *apperception*. By *apperception* he understands that degree of perception, which reflects, as it were, upon itself; by which we are conscious of our own existence, and conscious of our own perceptions.—*Reid, Inquiry into the Human Mind*.

Appéril. s. Same as Peril. *Obsolete*.

Let me stay at this *appéril*.
Shakespeare, Titus of Athens, i. 2.

Appertain. v. n. [Fr. *appartenir*.] Belong to. a. As of right.

The honour of devising this doctrine, that religion ought to be enforced by the sword, would be found *appertaining* to Mahomed the false prophet.—*Sir H. Robinson*.

The Father, O whom in heav'n supreme
Kingdom, and power, and glory *appertain*,
Hath honour'd me.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 815.

b. By nature or appointment.

If the soul of man did serve only to give him being in this life, then things *appertaining* to this life would content him, as we see they do other creatures.—*Hobbes*.
Both of them seem not to generate any other effect, but such as *appertaineth* to their proper objects and senses.—*Bacon*.

If it excepted, I should know no secrets
That *appertain* to you?
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, ii. 1.

And they wanted the passer with fire, as *appertaineth*: as for the sacrifices, they sold them in brass pots.—*1 Kings*, i. 12.

Appertainment. s. That which appertains to any rank or dignity.

He shent our messengers; and we lay by
Our *appertainments*, visiting of him.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3.

Appertenance. s. That which appertains, or relates, to another thing.

Can they which behold the controversy of divinity condemn our enquiries in the doubtful *appertenance* of arts, and repletaries of philosophy? *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Appertenance. v. a. Have as of right belonging.

The buildings are antient, large, strong, and fair, and *appertained* with the necessities of wood, water, fishing, parks, and mills.—*Carew, Survey of walls*.

Appertinent. adj. Belonging; relating.

All the other gifts *appertinent* to man, as the malice of this new shape, them, are not worth a gooseberry.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.*, i. 2.

Appertinent. s. That which pertains to anything else.

My lord of Cambridge here—
You know how apt our love was to accord
To furnish him with all *appertinents*
Belonging to his honour.
Shakespeare, Henry V., ii. 2.

Appetence. s. [N.F. *appetence*; Lat. *appetentia*.] Appetite; desire.

Bred early and completed to the taste
Of lustful *appetence*; to sing, to dance,
To dress.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 618.

Appétency. s. Same as Appetence.

Nor can your arguments taken from human nature's prime *appetency* of truth, serve to conclude an infidelity in whatsoever shall be embraced for truth by a vast multitude of men of variety of natures, dispositions, and interests.—*Sir K. Digby's Letters*, p. 66.

There is also a further use to be made of the present example, and that is, as it precisely contradicts the opinion that the parts of animals may have been all formed by what is called *appetency*, i.e. endeavour perpetuated, and imperceptibly working its effect through an innumerable series of generations. We have here no endeavour, but the reverse of it; a constant remittancy and reluctance. The endeavour is all the other way.—*Poly, Natural Theology*. (Ord MS.)

The term phenomenon of *appetency* is objectionable, because (to say nothing of the unfamiliarity of the expression) *appetency*, though, perhaps, etymologically unexceptionable, has, both in Latin and English, a meaning almost synonymous with desire.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics*, ii. 187.
They had a strong *appetency* for readings.—*Merrivale, History of the Romans during the Empire*, ch. xli.

Appetent. adj. Very desirous.

Knowing the earl to be thirsty and *appetent* after glory and renown.—*Sir G. Buck, History of King Richard III.*, p. 26.

Appetibility. s. Quality of being desirable.

Rare.
That elicitation which the schools intend, is a debasing of the power of the will into act, merely from the *appetibility* of the object, as a man draws a child after him with the sight of a green bough.—*Archbishop Burnholt, Against Hobbes*.

Appétible. adj. Desirable; capable of being the object of appetite. *Rare*.

Power both to slight the most *appétible* objects, and to attract the most virulently passions.—*Archbishop Burnholt, Against Hobbes*.

Appetite. s.

1. Natural desire for the gratification of some longing; violent desire; eagerness.

The will properly and strictly taken, as it is of things which are referred unto the end that man desireth, differeth greatly from that inferior natural desire, which we call *appetite*. The object of *appetite* is whatsoever sensible good may be wished for; the object of will is that good which reason does lead us to seek.—*Hobbes*.

The mental influences, which excited the brain to act on the solids, were comprised under six different heads, namely, the will, the emotions, the *appetites*, the propensities, and finally, the two great principles of habit and of imitation, on which, with good reason, laid considerable stress.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, ii. ch. v.

Why, she would hang on him
As if increase of appetite had grown
By what it fed on.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, i. 2.

Loaden with fairest fruit, that hung to the eye
Tempting, stir'd in me sudden *appetite*
To pluck and eat.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 306.

No man could enjoy his life, his wife, or goods, if a mightier man had an *appetite* to take the same from him.—*Sir J. Davies*.

Hopton had an extraordinary *appetite* to engage Waller in a battle.—*Lord Clarendon*.

There is continual abundance, which creates such an *appetite* in your reader, that he is not cloyed with any thing, but satisfied with all.—*Dryden*.

With of before the object of desire.

The new officer's nature needed some restraint to his immoderate *appetite* of power.—*Lord Clarendon*.

With to.
We have generally such an *appetite* to praise, that we greedily suck it in.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

2. Thing eagerly desired.

Power being the natural *appetite* of princes, a limited monarch cannot gratify it.—*Swift*.

3. Keenness of stomach; hunger; desire of food.

There be four principal causes of *appetite*: the refrigeration of the stomach, joined with some dryness; contraction; vellation, and alteration; besides hunger, which is an emptiness.—*Bacon, Natural History*.

Appétite. v. a. Desire. *Obsolete*.

A man in his natural perfection is fierce, hardie, strong in opinion, covetous of glory, desirous of knowledge, *appétitive* by generation to bring forth his semblable.—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour*, p. 70.

Appétition. s. Desire. *Rare*.

• The actual *appétition* or fastening our affections him.—*Hammond, Practical Catechism*.
We find in animals an estimative or judicial faculty, an *appétition* or aversion.—*Sir M. Hale*.

Appétitious. adj. Palatable; desirable.

Rare.
Some light insipidous of truth to make them *appétitious*, possible, and toothsome.—*Brief Description of Euoticks*, &c. p. 17: 1490.

Appétitive. adj. Having the quality of desiring.

The will is not a bare *appétitive* power as that of the sensual appetite, but is a rational appetite.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*.

I find in myself an *appétitive* faculty always in exercise, in the very height of activity and invigoration.—*Norris*.

Applaud. v. a. [Lat. *applaudo*.] Praise by clapping the hands; praise in general.

I would *applaud* thee to the very echo,
That should *applaud* again.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 3.
Nations unborn your mighty names shall sound,
And yours *applaud* that must not yet be found!

Pope.

Applauder. s. One who praises or commends.

All poets are mad, a company of bitter satyrs, detractors, or else parasitical *applauders*.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy, To the Reader*, p. 71.

What an ill report do some give of Episcopacy, others no better of Presbytery, and some worst of all of Independency, when yet each of them hath some great sucklers for them, and *applauders* of them.—*Jessy Taylor, Artificial Humourism*, p. 153.

Subterranean Ricardo has Fifteen Hundred Men in King's pay, at the rate of some hundred sterling per month; what he calls a staff of economy; Paragraph-writers, Placard Journalists; two hundred and eighty *applauders*, at three shillings a head, one of the strongest staff ever assembled by man.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. ii. ch. v. ch. v.

Applause. s. Approbation loudly expressed; praise; (properly) clap.

And while each winged fosterer
Their proper runners did give r,
Each virgin's name made weight on her
Applause and und singular.

The *American Confession of Philis and Flora*.
This general *applause*, and cheerful shout,
Argues your wisdom and your love to Richard.

Shakespeare, Richard III., iii. 7.
Those that are so fond of *applause*, how little do they taste it when they leave it.—*South*.

Much less are natural imperfections the objects of derision: but when ingenuity aims at the *applause* of beauty, or language endeavours to display reality, it is then that these unfortunate circumstances, which at first moved our compassion, tend only to raise our mirth.—*Fiedling, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*, p. xiii.

Applaudive. adj. Applauding.

My bear him up with their *applaudive* noise,
At which in secret heart he not a little joys.

Sir R. Blandford, Poems, p. 51.
Enlin, or a fair glory, appears in the heavens,
Singing an *applaudive* song, or praise of the whole.—*R. Jonson, Masque of Love's Triumph*.

Great her with *applaudive* breath,
Freedom, gaily cloth she tread;
In her right a civic wreath,
In her left a human head.

Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

Apple. s.**1. Fruit of the apple tree.**

Tall thriving trees enfold'd the fruitful mould;
The red'ning apple ripens here to gold.
Pope, Homer's Odyssey.

2. Tree itself.

Oaks and beeches last longer than apples and pears.—*Bacon.*

3. Pupil of the eye; anything precious.

He instructed him; he kept him as the apple of his eye.—*Deuteronomy*, xxii. 10.

Apple. v. n. Grow in the shape, or in the manner, of an apple.

The cabbage turnip is of two kinds; one *apple* above ground, and the other in it.—*Marshall, Gardening.*

Applejohn. s. Variety of apple said to keep two years, but becoming very much shriveled.

What the devil hast thou brought there? *applejohns*? thou know'st, Sir John, cannot endure an *applejohn*.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. i. 4.*

Appleloft. s. Loft for apples.

I must now bid you adieu, and see what is doing in the cheese-chamber and *appleloft*.—*Letters of Mrs. Delany*, Nov. 6. 1740.

Applemos. s. Dish in old English cookery.

Appal-mos dychonete (*appal-mos*, P.) Pomacium.—*Promptorium Parvulorum.*

Receipts for making this dish occur in the *Form of Curry*, pp. 42, 96, and other ancient books of cookery. See *Hart, MSS.*, 276, f. 100. *Kalendarium Potagiarum* Dyvers. *Appel-mos*; and *Cott. MSS.*, Julius, B. vii. f. 97. The following is taken from a MS. of the XV. cent. in the possession of Sir T. Phillips:—

Appel-mos. Take and sethe the applys in water, or perry, or both together, and stampe heme, and straine heme, and put heme in a dry pott with hony, pepper, saffron, and let it have but a boyle, and serve hit furthe as mortewys. *Note on the foregoing text.*

Appletree. s. Tree bearing apples.

This *apple-tree*, whose trunks are strong to bear
Their spreading boughs, exert themselves in air.
Dryden.

Applewoman. s. Woman who sells apples, or keeps fruit on a stall.

Yonder are two *apple-women* selding, and just ready to unrave one another.—*Arbutnot and Pope.*

Applicable. adj. Capable of being applied.

Limitations all such principles have, in regard of the variety of the matter whereunto they are applicable. *Hobbes.*

All that I have said of the heathen idolatry, is applicable to the idolatry of another sort of men in the world.—*South.*

Appliance. s. Application; anything applied; resource; means to an end.

Diseases desperate crown,
By desperate *appliance* are relieved.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, iv. 3.

I will, between the passions of
This project, come in with my *appliance*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen, iv. 3.

Material *appliances* have been lavishly used; arts, inventions, and machines introduced from abroad, manufactures set up, communications opened, roads made, canals dug, mines worked, harbours formed.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, Vol. i. ch. i.

Applicability. s. Quality of being fit to be applied to something.

The action of cold is composed of two parts; the one pressing, the other penetration, which require *applicability*.—*Sir K. Digby.*

This more mystical sense, which we are now rendering, of the Seven Churches, doth not at all clash with the literal sense of the same, nor exclude that useful *applicability* of them for the reproof or praise of my churches. *Dr. H. More, On the Seven Churches*, p. 2.

Divinity is essentially the first of the professions, because it is necessary for all at all times; law and physic are only necessary for some at some times. I speak of them, of course, not in their abstract existence, but in their *applicability* to man.—*Coleridge, Table Talk.*

We charge all these writers with having written Roman history negligently and inaccurately, and from unverified rumours; a charge which is certainly not true as respects Polybius, whatever *applicability* it may have to the others.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, Enquiry into the Credibility of early Roman History*, i. 39.

Applicable. adj. Capable of being, or liable to be, applied.

What he says of the portrait of any particular person, is *applicable* to poetry. In the character, there is a better or a worse likeness; the better is a panegyric, and the worse a libel.—*Dryden.*

It were improper for us, if this complaint were applicable only to the heathen world.—*Rogers.*

The use of logic, although potentially *applicable*

to every matter, is always actually manifested by special reference to some one.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Logic*, i. 58.

Applicableness. s. Attribute suggested by *Applicable*; fitness to be applied.

The knowledge of salts may possibly, by that little part which we have already delivered of its *applicableness*, be of use in natural philosophy. *Boyle.*

Applicate. v. a. Apply. *Obsolete.*

The act of faith is *applied* to the object according to the nature of it. *Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ix.

Application. s. [Lat. *applicatio*.]**1. Act of applying to any person: (as a solicitor, or petitioner.)**

It should seem very extraordinary that a patent should be passed, upon the *application* of a poor, private, obscure, mechanic. *Swift.*

2. Employment of means for a certain end.

There is no mind which can be set to the value or merit of the sacrificed body of Christ: it hath no mensur'd certainty of limits, bounds of efficacy unto life: it knoweth none, but is also itself infinite in possibility of *application*. *Hooker.*

If a right course be taken with children, there will not be much need of the *application* of the common rewards and punishments.—*Locke.*

3. Intenseness of thought; close study; attention.

I have discovered no other way to keep our thoughts close to their business, but by frequent attention and *application*, getting the habit of attention and *application*. *Locke.*

His continued *application* to such publick affairs as may benefit his kingdom, diverts him from pleasures. *Addison.*

The curate, surprised to find such instances of industry and *application* in a young man, who had never met with the least encouragement, asked him if he did not extremely regret the want of a liberal education, and the not having been born of parents who might have indulged his talents and desire of knowledge.—*Fiddling, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.

My favourite occupations in times just now cease to entertain, I can do nothing really. *Application* for ever so short a time kills us. This poor abstract of my condition was pinned at long intervals, with scarcely any attempt at connexion of thought, which is now difficult to me. *A. Lamb, Last Essays of Elia, Confessions of a Drunkard.*

4. Reference to some case or position: (as, the story was told, and the hearers made the application.)

This principle acts with the greatest force in the worst *application*; and the familiarity of wicked men more successfully debauches, than that of good men reforms. *Rogers.*

He laid down with clearness and accuracy the principles by which the question is to be decided, but he did not pursue them into their detailed *application*.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, Enquiry into the Credibility of early Roman History*, i. 5.

Applicative. adj. Capable of being applied; fit to apply.

The directive command for counsel is in the understanding, and the *applicative* command for putting in execution is in the will.—*A. Archbishop Broomhall, Against Hobbes.*

Applicatorily. adv. In a manner which applies. *Rare.*

Faith is therefore said to justify, that is, instrumentally or *applicatorily*.—*Bishop Montagu, Appeal to Caesar*, p. 194.

Applicatory. adj. Same as *Applicative*.

Another part of this *applicatory* information, may be for the discovery of our own particular estate and condition.—*Bishop Wilkins, Ecclesiastical.*

Applicatory. s. That which applies.

There are but two ways of applying the death of Christ: both in the inward *applicatory*, and if there be any outward, it must be the sacraments. *J. May Taylor, Worthing Communion.*

Applied. part. adj. This word is used in speaking of a science, when its laws are reduced to rules, and it is made to bear upon a useful art. In this way many books are entitled *Applied Chemistry*, *Applied Mathematics*, and the like.

What I have called modified logic, is identical with what Kant and other philosophers have denominated *applied logic* (*Angewandte Logik, Logica applicata*). This expression I think improper.

For the term *applied logic* can only with propriety be used to denote special or concrete logic.—*Sir W. Hamilton.*

Appliedly. adv. In the manner of an application.

Religious and pious actions are more liable to

superstition to be committed in them, than common, civil, or ordinary actions be; nay, all superstition whatsoever respecteth upon religion. It is not but in such acts as be of themselves, or *applicably*, acts of religion and piety.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Caesar*, p. 207.

Applier. s. That which, or person who, adapts or applies one thing to another.

I betook myself to Scripture, the rule of faith, interpreted by antiquity, the best expositor of faith, and *applier* of that rule.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Caesar*, p. 11.

For his own part, he said, he detested both the author and the *applier* alike.—*Conference at Hampton Court*, p. 40.

Appliment. s. Application. *Obsolete.*

These will wrest the doings of any man to their own laws and malicious *appliments*.—*Introduction to Marston's Molestation.*

Applôt. v. a. Effect by assessment, appointment, or allotment.

They shall have power to *applôt*, raise, and levy means with indifferency and equality, for the buying of arms and ammunition. . . . They shall be authorized to appoint receivers, collectors, and all other officers, for such offices as shall be assessed, taxed, or *applotted*. *Articles of Peace with the Irish Rebels*, &c., art. 27: 1118. (Ord MS.)

Applôtment. ss. Public contribution raised by apportionment.

They shall be authorized to appoint receivers, &c. in pursuance of the authorities mentioned in this article, and for the arrears of all former *applôtments*, and other public dues yet unpaid. *Articles of Peace with the Irish Rebels*, &c., art. 27: 1148. (Ord MS.)

Apply. v. a.**1. Put one thing to another; make use of; have recourse to; put to a certain use; use as means to an end.**

He said, and to the sword his throat *applied*. *Dryden.*

Apply some speedy cure, prevent our fate,
And succour nature ere it be too late. *Addison.*
God has addressed every passion of our nature, *applied* remedies to every weakness, warned us of every enemy.—*Rogers.*

This brought the death of your father into remembrance, and I repeated the verses which I formerly *applied* to him.—*Dryden, Fables.*

The profits thereof might be *applied* towards the support of the year.—*Lord Clarendon.*

These glorious beings are instruments in the hands of God, who *applies* their services, and governs their actions, and disposes even their wills and affections. *Rogers.*

2. Fix the mind upon; study: (with to).

It is a sign of a capacious mind, when the mind can *apply itself* to several objects with a swift succession. *Watts.*

Apply thine heart unto instruction, and thine ears to the words of knowledge.—*Proverbs*, xxiii. 12.

With about.

Every man is conscious to himself that he thinks, and that which his mind is *applied* about, whilst thinking, is the ideas that are there.—*Locke.*

3. Address to.

God at last
To Satan first in sin his down *applied*.
Thou' in mysterious terms, judg'd as then best.
Milton, Paradise Lost, s. 172.

Sacred vows and mystic song *apply'd*
To grisly Pluto and his gloomy bride. *Pope.*

4. Busy; keep at work. Obsolete, superseded by ply.

She was skilful in *applying* his humours, never suffering fear to fall to despair, nor hope to hasten to assurance.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

A violet running towards lastly,
Whose flying feet so fast their way *apply'd*
Thint round about a cloud of dust did fly.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Apply. v. n.**1. Suit; agree.**

Would it *apply* well to the vehemency of your affection, that I should win what you would enjoy?—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

2. Have recourse to.

I had no thoughts of *applying* to any but himself; he desired I would speak to others.—*Swift.*
God knows every faculty and passion, and in what manner they can be successfully *applied* to.—*Rogers.*

Appoggiatura. s. [Ital.] In Music. Cadence at the pleasure of the singer or performer.

The organist, who feels what he performs and recollects the place and occasion of performance, will not fail to throw in these *appoggiaturas* and delicate notes of passage, which from accidental chance it into fluent melody.—*Mason, Essay on Church Music*, p. 60.

Appoint. v. a. [see extract.]

1. Fix anything: (as, to settle the exact time for some transaction).

The time appointed of the Father. — *Galatians*, iv. 2.

2. Settle anything by compact.

He said, *Appoint me thy wages, and I will pay it.* — *Genesis*, xxi. 32.

3. Establish anything by decree.

Now there was an appointed sign between the men of Israel and the lions in wait. — *Judges*, xii. 38.

4. Furnish in all points; equip; supply with all things necessary: (used anciently in speaking of soldiers).

These ladies beauteous, Godly appointed, in clothing sumptuous; A number of people appointed in like wise.

A. Barclay, *Mystory of Good Manners*. The English being well appointed, did so entertain them, that their ships departed terribly torn. — *Sir J. Heyward*.

Appoint not heavenly disposition, Father.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 373.

[The Fr. point was used in the sense of condition, manner, arrangement — the order, trim, array, plight, case, taking, one is in. (Vulgar.) *En point* point, in point case; *habiller en point*, to dress in this fashion. (Vulgar.) *En point*, to dress in good time, in good season; *prendre son point*, to take his fitted opportunity for; *quant il fit à point*, when the proper time came. Hence *appoint*, fitness, opportunity, a thing for one's purpose, after his mind; and *appointer* (to find fitting, procure fitting), to determine, order, decree, to finish a controversy, to record, agree, make a composition between parties, to assign or grant over unto. (Vulgar.) — *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Appoint. v. n. Decree.

The Lord had appointed to defeat the good counsel of Achishophel. — *2 Samuel*, xvii. 14.

Appointer. s. One who appoints.

That this queen [Semiramis] was the first appointer of this chaste attendance [eunuchs] for her belovéd son, Ammonius testifieth. — *Gregory, Pothman*, p. 134.

Appointment. s.

1. Stipulation; act of fixing something in which two or more are concerned.

They had made an appointment together, to come to mourn with him, and to comfort him. — *Joh. ii. 11*.

2. Decree; establishment.

The ways of death be only in His hands, who alone hath power over all flesh, and unto whose appointment we must with patience meekly to submit ourselves. — *Hooker*.

3. Direction; order.

That good fellow, If I command him, follows my appointment; I will have none so near else.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. ii. 2.

4. Equipment; furniture; dress.

They have put forth the heaven farther on, Where their appointment we may best discover, And look on their endowour.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 10.

Here art thou in appointment fresh and fair, Anticipating time with starting courage.

Id., Troilus and Cressida, iv. 3.

5. Allowance paid to any man (commonly office of emolument.

A fish was taken in Polouci; such an one as represented the whole appearance and appointments of a bishop. — *Gregory, Pothman*, p. 123: 1650.

His ambassadors complain of nothing more frequently than the slowness of their appointments.

— *Bishop Ward*.

A voyage to Europe was pronounced necessary for him; — and having served his full time in India, and had his appointments which had enabled him to lay by a considerable sum of money, he was free to come home and stay with a good pension, or to return and resume that rank in the service to which his seniority and his vast talents entitled him. — *Thackeray, Vanity Fair*.

Apporter. s. [N.Fr.] In Law. Bringer into the realm.

This makes only the *apporters* themselves, their aides, abettors and assistants, traitors; not those that receive it at second hand. — *Sir M. Hale, Historia Placitorum Coronæ*, ch. 22.

Apportion. v. a. [Fr. *apportionner*; from Lat. *partio*.] Set out in just proportions.

Try the parts of the body, which of them issue speedily, and which slowly; and by *apportioning* the time, take and have that quality which you do sire. — *Bacon*.

To these it were good that some proper prayer were *apportioned*, and they taught it. — *South*.

Apportionateness. s. Just proportion.

There is not a surer evidence of the *apportionateness* of the English liturgy to the end to which it was designed, than the contrary facts which it hath undergone. — *Hammond, Preface to View of the New Directory*.

Apportioned. part. adj. Distributed or allotted as a portion.

To warm the dulness of melancholy by prudent and temperate, but proper and *apportioned* diet. — *Jeremy Taylor, Sermons at Golden Grove*, serm. 10.

Apportionment. s. Dividing of a rent into two or more parts or portions, according as the land whence it issues is divided among two or more proprietors.

Where any specific thing, incapable of division or *apportionment*, shall have been reserved or made payable to the lessor or lessors, his or their heirs or successors, the same may be wholly reserved and made payable out of a competent part of such lands or tenements devised by any such several lease as aforesaid. — *Acts of Parliament*, 30 & 40 Geo. 3. c. 41.

Appose. v. a. [Fr. *apposer* = question; from Lat. *appono*.]

1. Put questions to. See Pose. *Obsolete*.

Some procure themselves to be surprised at such times as it is like the party that they work upon will come upon them; and to be found with a letter in their hand, or doing somewhat which they are not accustomed; to the end they may be *apposed* of those things which of themselves they are desirous to utter. — *Bacon*.

2. Apply to. *Latinism*.

By indignant putrid vapours, the nutriment is rendered unapt of being *apposed* to the parts. — *Harvey*.

Apposite. adj. [Lat. *appositus*.] Proper; fit; well adapted to time, place, or circumstances.

The Duke's delivery of his mind was not so sharp, as solid and grave, and *apposite* to the times and occasions. — *Sir M. Walton*.

Neither was Perkin, for his part, wanting to himself, either in graces and princely behaviour, or in ready and *apposite* answers. — *Bacon*.

Remarkable instances of this kind have been: but it will administer reflections very *apposite* to the design of this present solemnity. — *Bishop Atterbury*.

Appositely. adv. Properly; fitly; suitably.

We may *appositely* compare this disease, of a proper and improper consumption, to a decaying house. — *Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions*.

When we come into a government, and see this place of honour allotted to a minister, another filled with an atheist or a blasphemous man, we are not *appositely* and properly ask, Whether there be any virtue, sobriety, or religion, amongst such a people? — *South*.

Appositeness. s. Attribute suggested by Apposite; fitness; propriety; suitability.

Judgement is either concerning things to be known, or of things done, of their congruity, fitness, rightness, *appositeness*. — *Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind*.

Apposition. s. [Lat. *appositio, -onis*.]

1. Addition of new matter, so as that it may touch the first mass.

Urina inspected with a microscope will discover a black sand, wherever this sand sticks, it grows still bigger, by the *apposition* of new matter. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

2. In Grammar. Putting two nouns in the same case: (as, *Liber Sumanne matris*, the book of his mother Susan).

Adding it not by way of conjunction, in which there might be some diversity; but by way of *apposition*, which signifieth a clear identity. — *Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

Appraise. v. a. [Fr. *apprécier* = put a price on.] Set a price upon anything, in order to sale.

The sequestrators sent certain men, appointed by them to *appraise* all the goods that were in the house. — *Bishop Hall, Specialties of his Life*, p. 57.

They sometimes *appraise* on both sides, each party agreeing to have the same appraiser or appraisers; sometimes in opposition. — *Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Appraisement. s. Valuation. *Rare*.

There issued a commission of *appraisement* to value the goods in the officer's hands. — *Sir W. Blackstone*.

For their price: By law, they ought to take as they can agree with the subject: By abuse, they take at an imposed and forced price: By law, they ought to make but one *appraisement*, by neighbours, in the country: By abuse they make a second *appraisement* at the court-gate. — *Bacon, Speech to King James*.

Appraiser. s. Person appointed to set a price upon things to be sold.

On poems, by their dictates writ, Critics, as sworn *appraisers*, sit. — *Green, Splern*.

Appreciation. s. [Lat. *apprecatio, -onis*.]

Earnest prayer or well-wishing. *Obsolete*.

We all look, not without desire and *appreciation*, in what shape you will come forth. — *Bishop Hall, Epistles*, dec. i. ch. viii.

God Almighty prosper and perfect your undertakings, and provide for you in heaven those rewards which such public works of piety used to be crowned withal: It is the *appreciation* of your devoted service. — *Hovell, Letters*, i. 2.

You will pardon my holy impertinence, which still ever be seconded with my lively prayers to the God of truth, that he will subside your heart in that eternal truth of his Gospel which you have received, and both work and crown your happy perseverance; such shall be the fervent *appreciations* of your much devoted friend. — *Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 404.

Appreciator. adj. Praying or wishing any good. *Obsolete*.

If either the blessing or curse of a father go deeper with us than of any other whatsoever, although it proceed from his own private affection without any warrant from above; how forcible shall we esteem the (not so much *appreciator* as declaratory) benedictions of our spiritual fathers, sent to us, out of heaven. — *Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iii. 3.

Appreciable. adj. Capable of appreciation.

I refer the varieties of moral feeling, and of capacity for knowledge and reflection, to those diversities of cerebral organization which are indicated by, and correspond to, the differences in the shape of the skull. If the noble attributes of man reside in the cerebral hemisphere, if the prerogatives which lift him so much ab the brutes are satisfactorily accounted for by the superior development of the important parts; the various degrees and kinds of moral feeling and of intellectual power may be consistently explained by the numerous and obvious diversities of size in the various cerebral parts; besides which, there may be peculiarities of internal organization, not *appreciable* by our means of enquiry. — *Lawrence, Lectures*, p. 593. (Ond M.N.)

Appreciate. v. a. Estimate; value.

If learned men are so to be loved, then surely are the clergy, as the great conduits of it, to be *appreciated*. — *Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 66: 1653.

The secretaries of a persecuted religion are seldom in a proper temper of mind calmly to investigate, or candidly to *appreciate* the motives of their enemies. — *Gibbon*.

Fortitude is, in reality, no more than prudence, good judgement, and presence of mind in properly *appreciating* pain, labour, and danger. — *J. South*.

As to this classification, men will differ, according to their different ideas of the nature of science, and above all, according to the extent to which the *appreciate* the importance of philosophic method. — *Huckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. v.

Appreciation. s. Valuation.

According to a man's *appreciation*, and according to his intention. — *Dr. Plafers, Sermon before Prince Rupert* in 1694, p. 57.

Sorrow for sin . . . in *appreciation* they would ever have to be excessive. — *Dr. Plafers, The Power of Prayer*, p. 68: 1617.

Appreciative. adj. (used adverbially in the extract.) In the way of appreciation.

Thus we are to love him above all things; first *appreciative*, setting an higher price upon his glory and command than upon any other thing besides; secondly, intensive with the greatest force and intention of our spirit. — *Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, 82. (Ond M.N.)

Appredicate. s. In Logic. Addition to the predicate.

By Aristotle, the predicate includes the copula, and, from a hint by him, the latter has, by subsequent Greek logicians, been styled the *appredicate* *επαρκατιγγομενος*, *appredicatum*. — *Sir W. Hamilton, Logic*, ii. 223.

Apprehend. v. a. [Lat. *apprehendo* = take hold of.]

them to *appraise* all the goods that were in the house. — *Bishop Hall, Specialties of his Life*, p. 57.

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If either the blessing or curse of a father go deeper with us than of any other whatsoever, although it proceed from his own private affection without any warrant from above; how forcible shall we esteem the (not so much *appreciator* as declaratory) benedictions of our spiritual fathers, sent to us, out of heaven. — *Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iii. 3.

Appreciable. adj. Capable of appreciation.

I refer the varieties of moral feeling, and of capacity for knowledge and reflection, to those diversities of cerebral organization which are indicated by, and correspond to, the differences in the shape of the skull. If the noble attributes of man reside in the cerebral hemisphere, if the prerogatives which lift him so much ab the brutes are satisfactorily accounted for by the superior development of the important parts; the various degrees and kinds of moral feeling and of intellectual power may be consistently explained by the numerous and obvious diversities of size in the various cerebral parts; besides which, there may be peculiarities of internal organization, not *appreciable* by our means of enquiry. — *Lawrence, Lectures*, p. 593. (Ond M.N.)

Appreciate. v. a. Estimate; value.

If learned men are so to be loved, then surely are the clergy, as the great conduits of it, to be *appreciated*. — *Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 66: 1653.

The secretaries of a persecuted religion are seldom in a proper temper of mind calmly to investigate, or candidly to *appreciate* the motives of their enemies. — *Gibbon*.

Fortitude is, in reality, no more than prudence, good judgement, and presence of mind in properly *appreciating* pain, labour, and danger. — *J. South*.

As to this classification, men will differ, according to their different ideas of the nature of science, and above all, according to the extent to which the *appreciate* the importance of philosophic method. — *Huckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. v.

Appreciation. s. Valuation.

According to a man's *appreciation*, and according to his intention. — *Dr. Plafers, Sermon before Prince Rupert* in 1694, p. 57.

Sorrow for sin . . . in *appreciation* they would ever have to be excessive. — *Dr. Plafers, The Power of Prayer*, p. 68: 1617.

Appreciative. adj. (used adverbially in the extract.) In the way of appreciation.

Thus we are to love him above all things; first *appreciative*, setting an higher price upon his glory and command than upon any other thing besides; secondly, intensive with the greatest force and intention of our spirit. — *Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, 82. (Ond M.N.)

Appredicate. s. In Logic. Addition to the predicate.

By Aristotle, the predicate includes the copula, and, from a hint by him, the latter has, by subsequent Greek logicians, been styled the *appredicate* *επαρκατιγγομενος*, *appredicatum*. — *Sir W. Hamilton, Logic*, ii. 223.

Apprehend. v. a. [Lat. *apprehendo* = take hold of.]

1. Lay hold on.

There is nothing but hath a double handle, or at least, we have two hands to apprehend it. — *Jeremy Taylor*.

2. Seize in order for trial or punishment.

The governor kept the city with aarrison, desirous to apprehend me. — *2 Corinthians*, xi. 32.
It was the middle, of which mildly was named; and, which is more strange, not one apprehended. — *Lord Clarendon*.

3. Conceive by the mind.

The good which is gotten by doing, causeth not action; unless apprehending it as good, we like and desire it. — *Hobbes*.

Yet this I apprehend not, why to those Among whom God will dwell to dwell on earth, So many, and various laws are given.

The First Being is invisible and immovable, and can only be apprehended by our minds. — *Bishop Stillingfleet*.

Labour also to apprehend the greatness of the work thou attemptedst, and to be deeply sensible both of its importance and its excellency. — *Baxter, The Saint's Rest*, ch. xiii.

4. Expect with a feeling of fear.

From my grandfather's death I had reason to apprehend the state; and, from my father's life, the guilt. — *Sir W. Temple*.

As long as the king had England on his side, he had nothing to apprehend through dissension in his other dominions. — *Pearson, History of England*.

5. Notice. Rare.

The Duke of Ormond knew well enough that the fellow threatened it, and was like enough to set it; but that he thought it below him to apprehend it, and that his majesty came to the notice of it by the Earl of Ancaster. — *Lord Clarendon, Life*, iii. 184.

Apprehender. s. One who apprehends.

a. Mentally: (i. e. by conception or thought).

Gross apprehenders may not think it any more strange, than that a bullet should be moved by the terrified fire. — *Glauville, Nova Scientifica*.

b. Materially: (i. e. by seizure, or laying hold).

St. Hierom is bold to aver, that his [Christ's] countenance varied, hidden in it, a star-like brightness, which, revealing itself, made both his disciples to follow him at the first sight, and his apprehenders to fall backwards to the ground. — *Walton, Life and Death of Christ*, sign. B. ii. b. 161a.

Apprehensible. adj. Capable of being apprehended.

The north and southern poles are incommunicable and fixed points, whereof the one is not apprehensible in the other. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Apprehension. s.

1. Mere perception of a thing, without affirming or denying anything concerning it.

Simple apprehension denotes no more than the soul's naked intellect of an object, without either composition or deduction. — *Glauville, Nova Scientifica*.

If we aim at right understanding its true nature, we must examine what apprehension mankind make of it. — *Sir K. Digby*.

To be false, and to be thought false, is all one in respect of men who act not according to truth, but apprehension. — *South*.

The expressions of Scripture are commonly suited in those matters to the vulgar apprehensions and conceptions of the place and people where they were delivered. — *Locke*.

I understand them as they pass'd, and understood Their nature, with such knowledge God indu'd My sudden apprehension.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 352.

Here sense's apprehension endeth take,

As when a stone is into water cast;

One circle doth and another circle make.

'Till the last circle touch the bank at last.

Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul, § 22.

In Logic.

There are three operations [or states] of the mind which are immediately concerned in argument; which are called by — 1st. Simple apprehension; 2nd. Judgement; 3rd. Discourse or reasoning. 1st. Simple apprehension they define to be that act or condition of the mind in which it receives a notion of any object; and which is analogous to the perception of the senses. It is either incomplex or complex. Incomplex apprehension is of one object, or of several, without any relation being perceived between them; as of 'a man,' 'a horse,' 'cards.' Complex is of several, with such a relation as of 'a man on horseback' and 'a pack of cards.' 2nd. Judgement is the comparing together in the mind two of the notions [or ideas] which are the objects of apprehension, whether complex or incomplex, and pronouncing that they agree, or disagree, with each other. — *Whately, Logic*.

2. Fear; suspicion of something to happen or to be done.

It behoveth that the world should be held in awe, not by a vain surmise, but a true apprehension of somewhat which no man may think himself able to withstand. — *Hobbes*.

And he the future evil shall no less

In apprehension than in substance feel.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 774.

The apprehension of what was to come from an unknown, at least unacknowledged successor to the crown, clouded much of that prosperity. — *Lord Clarendon*.

Not were they ever for a moment free from apprehensions of some great calamity at home. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i.

As they have no apprehension of these things, so they need no comfort against them. — *Archbishop Tillotson*.

After the death of his nephew Caligula, Claudius was in no small apprehension for his own life. — *Addison*.

3. Seizure; power of seizing, catching, or holding.

See that he be convey'd unto the Tower. And go ye, brothers, to the man that took him, To question of his apprehension.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 2. A soldier hath the chief or great claw of one side longer than the other, but this is not their leg, but a part of apprehension whereby they seize upon their prey. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Apprehensive. adj.

1. Quick to understand.

My father would oft speak

Your worth and virtue; and as I did grow

More and more apprehensive I did thirst

To see the man so rais'd.

Ben Jonson and Fletcher, Philaster.

And gives encouragement to those who teach such apprehensive scholars. — *Hobbes*.

If conscience be naturally apprehensive and suspicious, certainly we should trust and rely upon the reports of it. — *South*.

2. Fearful.

The inhabitants of this country when I passed through it, were extremely apprehensive of seeing Lombardy the seat of war. — *Addison*.

They are not at all apprehensive of evils at a distance, nor terrified with the fearful prospect of what may befall them hereafter. — *Archbishop Tillotson*.

When the statutes against heresy had been revived, in December, 1534, and the leading Reformers who remained in England, and who had been already imprisoned, began to be apprehensive for their lives, they prepared petitions containing a joint confession of their faith, in which they declared that the Catholic Church ought to be heard as being the spouse of Christ. — *Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. vii.

3. Perceptive; feeling.

But though the apprehensive pow'r do pause,

The native virtue then begins to move;

Which in the heart below did passions cause.

Joy, grief, and fear, hope and hate, and love.

Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul, § 22.

Thoughts, my tormentors, arm'd with deadly stings,

Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 623.

By the apprehensive power we perceive the species

of sensible things present or absent, and retain them

as was dash the print of a seal. — *Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*.

Among them here who suffered gloriously, Aron, and Julius of Caesarea upon Eski, but chiefly Alban of Verulam, were most renowned; the story of whose martyrdom, soiled and worse martyred with the faltering zeal of some idle fancies, more fond of miracles than apprehensive of truth, deserves not longer digression. — *Milton, History of England*, ii.

4. Desirous to lay hold on; ready to catch. Obsolete.

In both these regards I shall be very apprehensive of any occasions wherein I may do any good offices. &c. — *Lord Strafford* in 1633. *Strafford's Letters*, &c., ii. 390.

Apprehensively. adv. In a way to be apprehended.

There are two conditions in respect of the object, that it be evil, and present. Evil first, and that not only formally in itself, but apprehensively to the understanding. — *Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, 221. (Ord MS.)

Apprehensiveness. s. Attribute suggested by Apprehensive.

We shall often mark in it [the eye] a dulness, or apprehensiveness, even before the understanding. — *Sir H. Wotton*, p. 81.

Whereas the vowels are much more difficult to be taught, you will find by falling upon them last, great help by the apprehensiveness already gained in learning the consonants. — *Hobbes*.

Mr. B. in the delicacy of his apprehensiveness for me, led me into the next parlour; and placing himself by me on the sofa, said, Take care, my best

beloved, that the joy which overflows your dear heart for having done a beneficent action to a deserving gentleman does not affect you too much. — *Richardson, Pamela*.

Apprentice. s. [Fr. *apprendre* = learn.] One bound by covenant to serve an artificer or trader for a certain term, upon condition that the artificer or trader shall, in the meantime, instruct him in his art or trade.

Love enjoined such diligence, that no apprentice, — no, no bond slave could ever be more ready than that young princess was. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

He found him such an apprentice, as knew well enough how to set up for himself. — *Sir H. Wotton*.

This rule sets the painter at liberty; it teaches him, that he ought not to be subject himself servilely, and be bound like an apprentice to the rules of his art. — *Dryden, Translation of Infancy*.

At ten years old (at which time his education was advanced to writing and reading) he was bound an apprentice, according to the statute, to Sir Thomas Booty, an uncle of Mr. Booty's by the father's side. — *Faulstich, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*, ch. ii.

Apprentice. v. a. [for connection with Apprehend and Apprize, see extract under Apprize.] Put out to a master as an apprentice.

Him, portion'd maid, apprentice'd orphan blest,

The young who labour, and the old who rest.

Pope.

Apprenticehood. s. Same as Apprenticeship. Rare.

Must I not serve a long apprenticehood To foreign passengers; and, in the end, Having my freedom, boast of nothing else But that I was a journeyman to grief?

Shakespeare, Richard II. i. 3.

Apprenticeship. s. Years which an apprentice is to pass under a master.

In every art, the simplest that is, there is an apprenticeship necessary, before it can be expected one should work. — *Sir K. Digby*.

Many rushed into the ministry, as being the only calling that they could profess without serving any apprenticeship. — *South*.

Apprentisage. s. Apprenticeship; figuratively, trial, experience. Obsolete.

It is a better condition of inward peace, to be accompanied with some exercise of no dangerous war in foreign parts, than to be utterly without apprenticeship of war; whereby people grow effeminate and unprepared, when occasion shall be. — *Bacon, Observations upon a Libel*, 1302.

Appress. v. a. Press. Rare.

Alexander having read a letter with his favourite Hephestion, wherein his mother calumniated Antipater, took his signet from his finger and appressed his lips with it; conjuring, as it were, the strict silence of mother's disgrace. — *Pellham, Roderick*, cent. 2, 76. (Ord MS.)

Apprise. v. a. [Fr. *appriser*.] Inform; give the knowledge of anything.

He considers the tendency of such a virtue or vice; he is well apprized, that the representation of some of these things may convince the understanding, and some may terrify the conscience. — *Watts*.

It is fit to be apprized of a few things, that may prevent his mistaking. — *Chyene*.

But if apprized of the severe attack,

The country he shut up, for'd by the scent,

On churchyard drew (mildman to relate)

The disappointed prowlers fall. — *Thomson*.

But he had been repeatedly apprized that some of his friends in England meditated a deed of blood; and that they were waiting only for his approbation.

— *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

[Apprize. — *Apprentice* — *Apprise*. — 1st. *prebendary*, to catch hold of; *apprehender*, to seize, and metaphorically to take the meaning, to understand, to learn. Fr. *apprendre*, *appriser*, to learn, whence the R. *apprize*, to make a thing known. Fr. *aprentis*, a learner, one taken for the purpose of learning a trade. — *Webster, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Apprise. s. Information. Obsolete.

Then I praised him for to sale

His will, and I it wold obey,

After the forme of his apprise.

Gower, Confessio Amantis, l.

Approach. v. n. [N.Fr. *approcher*.]

1. Draw near locally.

'Tis time to look about: the powers of the kingdom approach apace. — *Shakespeare, King Lear*, iv. 7.

Wherefore approach ye so nigh the city? — *2 Samuel*, xi. 20.

We suppose Ulysses approaching toward Polyphemus. — *Broom*.

2. Draw near: (as time)

And the Lord said unto Moses, Behold, thy days approach that thou must die. — *Deuteronomy*, xxxi. 14.

Hark ! I hear the sound of coaches,
The hour of attack approaches. *Gay.*
3. Make a progress towards.
He shall approach unto me; for who is it that
engaged his heart to approach unto me?—*Jeremiah,*
xxx. 21.

To have knowledge in all the objects of contem-
plation, is what the mind can hardly attain unto;
the instances are few of those who have in any
measure approached towards it.—*Locke.*

4. Come near by natural affinity or resem-
blance.

He was an admirable poet, and thought even to
have approached Homer.—*Sir W. Temple.*

5. Draw near personally.
None of you shall approach to any that is near of
kin to him to uncover their nakedness.—*Leviticus,*
xviii. 6.

Approach'd, and looking underneath the sun,
He saw proud Arcite. *Dryden.*

Approach. *v. a.* Bring near to: (this sense
is rather French than English).

This they will mildly perform, if objected to the
extremes, but slowly and not at all, if approached
unto their rage.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

By plunging paper thoroughly in weak spirit
of wine, and approaching it to a candle, the spiri-
tuous parts will burn, without harming the paper.
Boyle.

Approach. *s.*

1. Act of drawing near.

If I could bid the seventh welcome with so good
heart as I can bid the other five farewell, I should
be glad of his approach. *Shakspeare, Merchant of*
Venice, i. 2.

'Tis with our souls
As with our eyes, that after a long darkness
Are dazzled at th' approach of sudden light.
Sir J. Denham.

2. Access.

Honour hath in it the vantage ground to do good;
the approach to kings and principal persons; and
the raising of a man's own fortunes.—*Bacon.*

3. Hostile advance; means of advancing.

For England his approach's makes as fierce
As waters to the sucking of a gulph.
Shakspeare, Henry V. ii. 3.

Amidst beleaguer'd heav'n the giants move,
Hills puff'd on hills, on mountain mountains lie,
To make their mad approaches to the sky.
Dryden.

Approachable. *adj.* Accessible; capable of
being approached.

He that regards the welfare of others should make
his virtue approachable, that it may be loved and
copied.—*Johannus, Rambler, no. 72.*

Approacher. *s.* One who approaches or
draws near.

Thou canst thine ears, like tapsters, that bid
welcome
To knaves and all approachers.
Shakspeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Whose rheum quencheth, and wrinkles lury, all
desire in sitters or approachers. *Whitlock, Man-
ners of the English, p. 386.*

And you last plants enough of this best tree, Sir,
Set round about your court, to testify it,
Deaths twice so many, to disuse the approachers.
The ground would scarce yield graves to noble
lovers.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Wife for a Month.

Approachment. *s.* Act of coming near.
Obsolete.

As for ice, it will not concreate, but in the ap-
proachment of the air, as we have made trial in
glasses of water, which will not easily freeze.—*Sir*
T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.

Approbate. *adj.* Approved. *Obsolete.*

All things contained in Scripture are approbate by
the whole consent of all the clerics of Christendom.
—*Sir T. Elgot, Governour, fol. 206.*

Approbation. *s.* [Lat. *approbatio*, -onis.]

1. Act of approving, or expressing himself
pleased or satisfied.

That not past me, but
By learned approbation of the judges.
Shakspeare, Henry VIII. i. 2.

It was with the full papal approbation, or rather
with the natural authority of the Pope, that Stienard,
the Anglo-Saxon primate, was deposed, and the
Anglo-Saxon hierarchy ejected from all the higher
dignities, the bishoprics and abbeys.—*Milman,*
History of Latin Christianity, b. vii. ch. ii.

2. Liking of anything.

There is no positive law of men, whether received
by formal custom, as in councils, or by secret ap-
probation, as in customs, but may be taken away.—
Hooker.

The bare approbation of the worth and goodness
of a thing is not properly the willing of that thing;
yet men do very commonly account it so.—*South.*

3. Attestation; support.

How many now in health
Shall drop their blood in approbation
Of what your reverence shall incite us to.
Shakspeare, Henry V. i. 2.

Approbator. *s.* One who approves. *Rare.*
Accept them for judges and approbators.— *Evelyn,*
Memoirs and Letters, let. dated 1690.

Approbatory. *adj.* Approving.

In the fifth of six revelations (which were set
before the book of Revelations, after the ap-
probatory epistle of Cardinal Turcramene) it was
thus written.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist,*
p. 300.

Appropt. *v. a.* Excite; quicken. *Rare.*

Neither may these places serve only to approach
our invention, but also to direct our inquiry.—
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Appropt. *s.* Approbation; commendation.
Obsolete.

O most perilous mouths,
That bear in them one and the self-same tongue
Either of condemnation or approval!
Shakspeare, Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

He was plain in a manner best to crown
With his great presence and approval of it.
Deaumont, Psyche, x. 23.

Approprinquation. *s.* Act, or power, of ap-
proaching. *Rare.*

There are many ways of our approprinquation to
God.—*Bishop Hall, Kneading, p. 90.*

This third approprinquation of God is never other
than cordial and beneficial. It is a sweet word, 'I
will dwell amongst the children of Israel, and will be
their God.'—*Exod. xxix. 45.—Ibid. p. 96.*

Approprinqu. *v. a.* [Lat. *adpropinquo*, or
adpropinquo.] Approach; draw near to.
Rare.

The clotted blood within my hose,
That from my wounded body flows,
With mortal crisis doth portend
My days to approprinquo an end.
Baile, Hudibras.

Approprinquity. *s.* Nearness. *Rare.*

By presence, power, and essence, the doctors gene-
rally mean by the first, an approprinquity of vision
that all things are open and naked unto his sight.—
Gregoric, Notes upon Scripture, 183. (Oxi MS.)

Approprizable. *adj.* Capable of appropria-
tion; restrainable to something particular.
Rare.

This conceit applied unto the original of man, and
the beginning of the world, is more justly ap-
propriable unto its end.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Er-*
rors, p. 128.

Appropriate. *v. a.* [Lat. *appropriatus*, part.
of *approprio* = make one's own, proper or
peculiar to oneself.]

1. Consign to some particular use or person.

Things sanctified were thereby in such sort ap-
propriated unto God, as that they might never af-
terwards again be made common.—*Hooker.*

As for this spot of ground, this person, this thing,
I have selected and appropriated, I have inclosed it
to myself and my own use; and I will endure no
share, no rival or equaller in it.—*South.*

Some they appropriated to the gods,
And some to publick, some to private ends.
Lord Roscommon.

Marks of honour are appropriated to the magis-
trate, that he might be invited to reverence himself.
—*Bishop Altieri.*

It [the Lord's day] being a day appropriated to
spiritual duties, methinks we should never exclude
this duty, which is so eminently spiritual.—*Baile,*
Saint's Rest, ch. xiii.

Of the Post Office more will hereafter be said.
The profits of that establishment had been appro-
priated by Parliament to the Duke of York.—*Mac-*
aulay, History of England, ch. lii.

2. Chim; exercise; take to oneself by ex-
clusive right.

To themselves appropriating
The Spirit of God, promiss'd alike, and giv'n
To all believers. *Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 518.*

Why should people engross and appropriate the
common benefits of fire, air, and water, to them-
selves. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Every body else has an equal title to it; and there-
fore he cannot appropriate; he cannot inclose, with-
out the consent of all his fellow commoners, all
unmindful. *Locke.*

3. Make peculiar to something: annex by
combination.

He need not be furnished with verses of sacred
Scripture; and his system, thus appropriated
them to the orthodoxy of his church, makes them
immediately irrefragable arguments.—*Locke.*

We, by degrees, get ideas and names, and learn
their appropriated connection one with another.—
Locke.

4. In Law. Annex a benefice to a religious
house. See Appropriation and Appropria-
tor.

Before Richard II. it was lawful to appropriate
the whole fruits of a benefice to any abbey, the house
having one to serve the cure; that king redressed
that horrid evil.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Appropriate. *adj.* Peculiar; consigned to
some particular use or person; belonging
peculiarly.

He did institute a band of fifty archers, by the
name of yeomen of his guard; and that it might be
thought to be rather a matter of dignity than any
matter of diffidence appropriate to his own case, he
made an ordinance not temporary, but to hold in
succession for ever.—*Bacon.*

The heathens themselves had an apprehension of
the necessity of some appropriate acts of divine
worship.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Many prebends in cathedral churches are founded
in some living appropriate, which is their corps, and
the principal part of their revenue.—*Bishop Barlow,*
Remains, p. 107.

Appropriate. *s.* Peculiarity; proper func-
tion. *Obsolete.*

The Bible's appropriate being (as itself tells us)
to enlighten the eyes and make wise the simple.—
Boyle, Considerations on the Style of the Holy Scrip-
tures, p. 43.

Appropriation. *s.*

1. Application of something to a particular
purpose.

The mind should have distinct ideas of the things,
and retain the particular name, with its peculiar
appropriation to that idea. *Locke.*

The resolution in the Committee of Supply a-
bandoned interest that is called the Appropriation bi-
ll, which is sent for approval to the House of Lords.
This House may reject, but cannot alter it. *A.*
Fenblyng, jun., How we are governed, let. vii.

2. Claim of anything as peculiar.

He does nothing but talk of his horse, and he
makes it a great appropriation to his good parts,
that he can show him himself.—*Shakspeare, Mer-*
chant of Venice, i. 2.

3. Assumption of a particular signification.

The name of faculty may, by an appropriation
that disguises its true sense, palliate the absurdity.
—*Locke.*

4. Annexation of a benefice to a religious
house.

Obolton, the pope's legate in England, by the
command of Urban the Fifth, made a constitution
for the endowment of vicars and appropriations;
but it prevailed not.—*Bishop Bramhall, Schism*
guarded, p. 128.

Appropriator. *s.* One who is possessed of
an appropriated benefice.

These appropriators, by reason of their perpetui-
ties, are accounted owners of the fee-simple; and
therefore are called proprietors.—*Ayliffe, Parergon*
Juris Canonici.

In the following extract it means one
who has chosen to constitute himself a pro-
prietary, rather than one who is so by right.

Pitt knew how poor his brother and his brother's
family must be. It could not have escaped the
notice of such a cool and experienced old diploma-
tist, that Rawdon's family had nothing to live upon,
and that houses and carriages are not to be kept for
nothing. He knew very well that he was the pro-
prietary or appropriator of the money, which, ac-
cording to all proper calculation, ought to have
fallen to his younger brother, and he had, we may
be sure, some secret pangs of remorse within him,
which warned him that he ought to perform some
act of justice, or, let us say, compensation, towards
these disappointed relations.—*Thackeray, Vanity*
Fair, ch. xlv.

Appropriatory. *s.* Same as Appropria-
tor. *Rare.*

Let me say one thing more to the appropriaries
of benefices. *Spelman.*

Approvable. *adj.* Capable, or deserving, of
being approved. *Rare.*

The solid reason, or confirmed experience, of any
man, is very approvable in what profession soever.—
Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.

Approval. *s.* Approbation.

There is a censor of justice and manners, without
whose approval no capital sentences are to be exe-
cuted. *Sir W. Temple.*

The agency of either being requisite to complete
and ratify the power of the other, the popular con-
cession would construe that consent, concurrence,
or approval, into an act of free will, therefore of
superiority.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity,*
b. iv. ch. ii.

Approvance. *s.* Approval. *Rare.*

A man of his learning should not so lightly have

been carried away with old wives' tales from ap-
provement of his own reason.—*Spenser*.
Should she seem
Soft'ning the least approver to bestow,
Their colours bluish, and, by hope inspir'd,
They bribe advance.—*Thomson*.

Approve, v. a. [N.Fr. *aprouver*.]

1. Prove; try; test; verify.

When as the Archer in his winter hold,
The Delian harper tunes his wanted love,
The ploughman sows and tills his labour'd mould;
When with advice and judgement I approve
How love in youth both grief for absence sold,
The seeds of shame I from my heart remove,
And in their steads I set down plants of grace,
And with repent bewailed my youthful race.—*Greene*.

His meaning was not, that Archimedes could sim-
ply in nothing be deceived; but that he had in such
want approved his skill, that he seemed worthy of
credit for ever after, in matters appertaining to the
science he was skilful in.—*Hooker*.

I am full sorry,
That he approves the common liar, who
Thus speaks of him at Rome; but I will hope
Of better days to-morrow.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, l. 1.
Wouldst thou thus approve thy constancy?—*Approve*
First thy obedience.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 367.
Refer all the actions of this short life to that state
which will never end; and this will approve itself to
be wisdom at the last, whatever the world judge of
it now.—*A rebbeishay, Talmud*.
Oh, 'tis the curse in love, and still approv'd,
When women cannot love where they're believ'd.
Shakespeare, Ten Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

2. Make, or show to be, worthy of appro-
bation.
The first care and concern must be to approve
himself to God by righteousness, holiness, and purity.
—*Rogers*.

3. Allow to pass muster; pronounce suffi-
cient; be satisfied, or pleased, with any-
thing.
There can be nothing possibly evil which God ap-
proves, and that he approves much more than he
doth condemn.—*Hooker*.

With of.

I showed you a piece of black and white stuff, just
sent from the dyer; which you were pleased to ap-
prove of and be my customer for.—*Swift*.

Some audacious and gentlemen, who, though they
had not approved of the disposition of James, had
been so much disgusted by his perverse and absurd
conduct that they had long avoided all connection
with him, now began to hope that he had seen his
error.—*Macleay, History of England*, ch. xx.

4. In *Line*. Improve.

This inclosure, when justifiable, is called in law
approving, an ancient expression signifying the same
as improving.—*Sir W. Blackstone*.

Approved, part. adj. Tested; classical;
standard.

It is looked upon as insolence for a man to set up
his own opinion against that of some learned doctor,
or otherwise approved writer.—*Locke*.

Her reading in the most approved authors was
diversified and extensive.—*Dr. Parr, Gleanings of
Antiquity*, 1810.

Approvement, s.

1. Approbation; liking. *Rare*.

It is certain that at the first you were all of my
opinion, and that I did nothing without your ap-
provement.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

As in the choice of our acquaintance, so in our ap-
provement of books.—*The Privately Printed*, ch. vii.

2. Evidence given by an Approver.

Sir Matthew Hale deserves that more mischiefs
have arisen to good men by these kinds of *approve-
ments* upon false and malicious accusations of de-
spised villains, than benefit to the public by the
discovery and conviction of real offenders.—*Whar-
ton, Law Lexicon*.

Approver, s.

1. One who makes trial.

Their discipline,
Now mingled with their crimes, will make known
To their approvers, they are people, such
That mend upon the world.—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, ii. 4.

2. One who approves.

Cysters are in good request.—Hercules de Saxonia
is a great approver of them.—*Hutton, Antiquary of
Melancholy*, p. 405.

Those who are alleged for the approvers of our
liturgy.—*Milton, Apology for Smectonius*.
He that commends a villain is not an approver
only, but a party in his villainy.—*South, Sermons*,
viii. 110.

3. Criminal offender who gives evidence
against his accomplices.
This course of admitting approvers has been long

disused. The practice now is to admit accomplices
to give evidence for the Crown, under an implied
promise of pardon, on condition of their making a full
and fair confession of the whole truth.—*Wharton*,
Law Lexicon.

Lant had once been arrested on suspicion of
treason, but had been discharged for want of legal
proof of his guilt. He was a mere hireling, and was,
without much difficulty, induced by Taulfe to turn
approver. The pair went to Tranchard. Lant told
his story, mentioned the names of some Cheshire
and Lancashire soldiers to whom he had, as he
affirmed, carried commissions from St. Germans,
and of others, who had, to his knowledge, formed
secret bands of arms and ammunition. *Macleay*,
History of England, ch. xv.

Approximate, adj. Approaching.

That were, indeed, a well-tempered and a blessed
reformation, whereby our times might be *approximate*
and conformable to the apostolical and pure
primitive church.—*Sir E. Dering's Speeches*, p. 74.

Approximate, adj. Making an approach to
anything.

These receive a quick conversion, containing ap-
proximate dispositions unto animation.—*Sir T.
Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Approximate, r. a. Bring near.

The favour of God, embracing all, hath *approximate*
and combined all together; so that now
every man is our brother, not only by nature, as
derived from the same stock, but by grace, as par-
takers of the common redemption.—*Barrow, Works*,
i. 231.

Time past is gone like a shadow; make time to
come present; approximate thy latter times by
present apprehensions of them; be like a neighbour
unto the grave, and think there is but little to come.
—*Sir T. Browne, Christiana Morals*, ii. 30.

Approximate, r. n. [Lat. *approximatus*. =
brought near, from *proximus* = nearest.]
Come near.

Among such five men there will be one possessing
all the qualifications of a good workman, one laid,
and the other three middling, and *approximating*
to the first and the last.—*Baker, Thoughts on
Severity*.

It is the tendency of every dominant system, such
as the Platonism of the ante-Nicene centuries, to
force its opponents into the most hostile and jealous
attitude, from the apprehension which they naturally
feel, lest, in those points in which they *approximate*
towards it, they should be misinterpreted and over-
borne by its authority.—*Stewart, Development of
Christian Doctrine*, introd.

Approximation, s.

1. Approach to anything.

Unto the latitude of Capricorn, or the winter
solstice, it had been a sphere; for, into that po-
sition, it had been in a middle point, and that of
ascent or approximation.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar
Errors*.

They reason enins upon the anterior ele-
ments; a necessary consequence of the sun's gradual
approximation towards the earth.—*Sir M. Hale*,
Origination of Mankind.

Quadrupeds are better placed according to the
degrees of their approximation to the human shape.
—*Geop. Muscovit*.

This is the best and truest approximation to God:
'Walk before me,' said God to Abraham, 'and be
upright.'—*Bishop Hall, Romans*, v. 30.

But notwithstanding this apparent *approxima-
tion*, Aristotle was far from leaving an habitual
and practical possession of the principles which he thus
touches upon.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*,
iv. 9.

I boldly confess that I do not relish the *approxima-
tion* of Jew and Christian, which has become so
fashionable.—*C. Lamb, Essays of Elia, Unpublished
Epistles*.

2. Continual approach nearer to the quantity
sought, though perhaps without a possi-
bility of ever arriving at it exactly.

Whether it be the end of geometry be practice, and
this practice be measuring and measuring only
assignable extensions, it will not follow that un-
limited *approximations* completely answer the in-
tention of geometry.—*Bishop Berkeley, Analyst*,
qu. 33.

Approximative, adj. With a tendency to
approximation.

The lion, which goes to the river-side at dusk to
lie in wait for the creatures which come to drink;
and the house-dog standing outside the door in the
expectation that some one will presently open it, are
approximative instances.—*Robert Spencer, Prin-
ciples of Psychology*, pt. iii. ch. vii.

Appulse, s. [Lat. *appulsus*.]

1. Act of striking against anything.

An hectic fever is the innate heat kindled into a
destructive fire, through the *appulse* of saline steams.
—*Harvey*.

In vowels the passage of the mouth is open and
free, without any *appulse* of an organ of speech to

another; but, in all consonants, there is an *appulse*
at the organs.—*Hulder*.

2. Arrival; landing; resting.

I have, in a former treatise, shown that the history
of Babylon, and of the *appulse* of the Ark, was
narrated by different authors, and referred to their
own country.—*Brugnot, Antiquity of ancient Mytho-
logy*, ii. 112.

3. Approaching to a conjunction with the
sun, or any fixed star.

The observation of the moon's *appulse* to any
fixed star is reckoned one of the best methods for
resolving this problem.—*Adams*.

Appurtenance, s. [Fr. *appartenance*.—see
Pertinent.] That which belongs or re-
lates to another thing; adjunct.

The *appurtenances* of welcome in fashion and cere-
mony.—*Shakspeare, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

Appurtenant, part. adj. Pertaining or be-
longing to.

Common *appurtenant* is, where the owner of land
has a right to put in other beasts, besides such as
are generally commonable; as hogs, goats, and the
like, which neither plough nor manure the ground.
—*Sir W. Blackstone*.

Apricot, v. n. [Lat. *apricatus*, from *apricus*
= hark.] Bark in the sun. *Rare*.

You are not ignorant how Mr. Bayle hath been
expounded for some now-edited words, such as
ignare and opine. César, I think, saith that 'verum
insolens, inquam seculus, inquitum est.' 'I'll
mingle you one or two, to *apricate*, succeed, ves-
ticate, continually put as opposite to ineffectually.
—*Ray, Letter to Aubrey*, p. 154.

Apricot, or Apricock, s. [? Span. *albari-
cague*, from the Arabic *alhirunk*.] Older
and more correct form of *Ambrook*.

Feed him with *apricocks* and dowerberries.
With purple grapes, even figs, and mulberries.
Shakspeare, Much Ado About Nothing, iii. 1.
Give cherries at time of year, or *apricots*.—*B.
Jonson, Epicure*.

[*Apricot*, Formerly *apricock*, which is nearer to the
true derivation. They were considered by the Ro-
mans a kind of peach, and were called *præputum*,
or *præputum*, from their ripening earlier than the
ordinary peach.

'Maturum est æstate præputum intra tridactyla annos
reperit et primo denarius singulis venduntur.'
Pliny, N. H. xv. 11.

Marital alludes to the peach being grafted on the
apricot:

'Villa materis formosus Præputum ramis,
Nunc in adoptivis Persæ caræ sumus.'

They were also called *Mala Armeniaca*; and Pal-
lauius describes the Armenia or *Præputum* as a
species of peach. Dioscorides, after speaking of
peaches, says the smaller sort, called *A*
(Gr. *apricotum*), are more digestible.—*Walsby, Dic-
tionary of English Etymology*.

April, s. [Lat. *Aprilis*.] Fourth month of
the year.

April is represented by a young man in green,
with a garland of myrtle and hawthorn buds; in
one hand primroses and violets, in the other the
suey branch.—*Fraser, the Breviary*.

Men are *April* when they were December when they
were: Maids are May when they are infants, but
the sky changes when they are wives.—*Shakspeare*,
As you like it, iv. 1.

April-fool, s. [Two words, rather than a
compound.] One who on the first of April
is sent on some absurd errand, or de-
ceived in some other ludicrous way.

He will be the choicest of Cupid's *April-fools*;
and I will not say an egregious ass, but camel, to
bear his burthens.—*Hog, Essay on Deformity*.

The French too have their all-fool's-day, and call
the person imposed upon 'an April fish'—*Johnson*
d'April, whom we term an *April-fool*.—*Brant*,
Popular Antiquities.

April-fool-day, s. [Three words, rather than
a compound.] First of April; All-fool's-
day; q. v.

I do not doubt but it will be found that the
balance of folly lies greatly on the side of the old
first of April; nay, I much question whether in-
formation will have any force on what I call the
false *April-fool-day*.—*The World*, no. 10.

Apriori, adv. [Lat. *a* = from, *priori*, ab-
lative case of *prior* = former.—generally
printed as two words.] Correlative of
Apriori. (The connection more particu-
larly implied in these words is that
of cause and effect. Hence, *a priori* is the
argument from the antecedent cause to the
subsequent, or consequent, effect; from the
law to the instance; from anticipation

rather than from experience: whereas, *à posteriori* is, *mutatis mutandis*, the reverse of this; i.e. argument from effect to the cause; from the individual case to the law; from experience, rather than from anticipation. In the extract, *à priori* is an adjective; *à posteriori* an adverb.

This is the *à priori* necessity, and this the generalization *à posteriori*.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, pt. iv. ch. iii.

Apron. s. [Fr. *naperon*.] Cloth hung before the dress to keep off dirt.

Give us gold, good Timon: hast thou more?

... Hold up, you sluts,

Your aprons mounant.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3. How might we see Fulfill, and not ourselves be seen? Put on two leather jerkins and aprons, and wait upon him at his table as drawers.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 2.

In these figures the vest is gathered up before them, like an apron, which you must suppose filled with fruits.—*Addison*.

With a transposition of the r.

In some parts they (the women) wear certain little aprons round about them before and behind, as lovers to their knees and hummers.—*Elin, Martyr*, 288. (Ord MS.)

Chil (11) in. Hereon, a clemat aprone to take and set before me. *Gamro n Gerton*, ii. 3. (Ord MS.)

Aproned. adj. Wearing an apron.

Their authors would be counted somebody; the mind revery of an aproned auditory, or handful of illiterate disciples, how both it drove men to singularity in opinions and doctrines.—*Whitlock, Memoirs of the English*, p. 361.

The colder aproned and the parson crown'd.

Apronman. s. Man who wears an apron; workman; manual artificer.

You have made good work, You and your apronman, that stood so much Upon the voice of occupation, and The breath of garlic-staves.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 6.

Aprorose. adv. [Fr. *à propos*.] To the purpose.

Mr. Brown is now busy upon his work. *Aprorose*, I heard very lately that my friend was the author of that fine little pamphlet that has so irretrievably spoiled the credit and the sale of that vain simple book of Weston's.—*Warburton, To Horst*, l. vii.

Apse. s. In Architecture. Semicircular or polygonal termination of the choir, or other portion of a church.

The tall, square, many-storied, and comparatively bell-towers, the apse crowned by open galleries.—*Sir P. Palgrave, History of England and of Normandy*, i. 344.

The mosaic pavement in the apse, begun by Nicholas V., was completed by Paul II., at the cost of more than 5000 pieces of gold. *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, ii. li. ch. xvii.

Apais. pl. apsidæ. [Gr. *ἀΐς* = curvature.]

Astronomy. Two points in the orbits of planets, in which they are at the greatest and the least distance from the sun or earth. The higher *apsis* is more particularly denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perigee.

If bodies revolve in orbits that are pretty near circles, and the *apsides* of these orbits be fixed, then the centrifugal forces of these bodies will be reciprocally as the squares of the distances. *Cheyne*.

Apt. adj. [Lat. *aptus*.]

1. Fit.

This so eminent industry in making proselytes, more of sex than of the other, groweth; for that they are deemed *aptes* to serve as instruments in the cause. *Aptes* they are through the easiness of their affection; *aptes* through a natural inclination unto piety; *aptes* through sundry opportunities. *Ar.* Truly, *aptes* through a singular delight which they take in giving very large and particular intelligence how all men about them stand affected as concerning the same cause.—*Hudibras*.

2. Having a tendency to; liable to.

Things natural, as long as they keep those forms which give them their being, cannot possibly be *aptes* or inclinable to do otherwise than they do. *Hooker*.

My vines and pines on my best south walls were *aptes* to have a host or sun-tinsness upon their leaves and fruits.—*Sir W. Temple*.

3. Inclined to; led to; disposed to.

You may make her you love, believe it; which, I warrant, she is *aptes* to do, than confess she does.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, iii. 2.

Men are *aptes* to think well of themselves, and of

their nation, of their courage and strength.—*Sir W. Temple*.

One who has not these lights is a stranger to what he reads, and *aptes* to put a wrong interpretation upon it.—*Addison*.

Even those who are near the court, are *aptes* to deduct wrong consequences, by reasoning upon the motives of actions.—*Swift*.

What we have always seen to be done in one manner, we are *aptes* to imagine there was but that one way.—*Bentley*.

4. Ready; quick; (as an *aptes* wit).

I have a heart as little *aptes* as yours,

But yet a brain that lends my use of anger

To better vantage. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iii. 2.

5. Qualified for.

These brothers had a while served the king in war,

whereunto they were only *aptes*.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

All that were strong and *aptes* for war, even them

the king of Babylon brought captive to Babylon.—

2 Kings, xxiv. 16.

Apt. r. a. Obsolete.

1. Suit; adapt.

We need a man that knows the several graces

Of history, and how to *aptes* their places:

Where levity, where splendour, and where height,

Where sweetness is required, and where weight.

B. Jonson.

In some hands, *aptes* for it by nature, they become

pikes. *T. Walton*.

2. Fit; qualify; dispose; prepare.

They are things ignorant,

And therefore *aptes* to that superstition

Of diabolical falsehoods.

De Witt, and Fletcher, Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 3.

The king is melancholy,

Aptes for any ill impressions.

Sir J. Denham, Sophy.

Apstate. r. a. Make fit. Obsolete.

To *apstate* a planet is to strengthen the planet in

position of house and dignities to the greatest advantage,

in order to bring about the desired end.

Wells.

Apterous. [Gr. *ἀ* = not, *πτερον* = wing.]

In Zoology. Belonging to class Aptera, or

wingless insects; (simply) wingless.

In the *Apterous* insects, and especially the Myriapods,

there is no trace of air vessels, but both in the Centipede and In the minute trachea run

throughout the body. *Owen, Lectures on Comparative*

Anatomy, lect. xvii.

Aptryx. s. [Gr. *ἀ* = not, *πτρυξ* = wing.]

Wingless bird of the family Struthionidae.

The solid bones of the penguin, and the medullary

bones of the *aptryx*, exemplify arrested stages of

that course of development through which the

pennate wingbone of the soaring eagle had previously

passed. *Owen, Lectures on Comparative*

Anatomy, lect. xvii.

Apitude. s.

1. Fitness; tendency.

This evinces its perfect *apitude* and fitness for the end to which it was aimed, the planting and nourishing all true virtue-nourishing men.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety*.

2. Disposition.

He that is about children should study their nature and *apitudes*, what turns they easily take, and what becomes them; what their native stock is, and what it is fit for. *Locke*.

Musius was a practical believer in the Horatian *Nil admirari* of a jovial heart, and a penetrating, well-cultivated understanding, he saw things, as they were, and had little disposition or *apitude* to invest them with any colours but their own.—*Carlyle, Miscellaneous Essays*, i. 399. (Ord MS.)

Although the peculiar *apitude* of the Grecian mind for such researches had shown itself repeatedly in subtle distinctions and acute reasonings, all the positive results of these early efforts were contained in a more definite form in the reasonings of the Platonic age.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, ch. ii.

A person may be qualified to shine in one department or branch of a science, who has no *apitude* for other portions of the same subject.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. iii.

Apuly. adv.

1. Properly; with just connection, or correspondence; fitly.

That part

Was *apuly* fitted, and naturally perform'd.

Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, induct. sc. i.

But what the mass nutritious does divide?

What makes them *apuly* to the limbs adhere,

In youth encrease them, and in age repair?

Sir B. Blackmore.

2. Justly; pertinently.

Trenaus very *apuly* remarks, that those nations, were not possessors of the gospels, had the same accounts of our Saviour which are in the Evangelists.—*Addison*.

Aptness. s.

1. Fitness; suitability.

The nature of every law must be judged of by the *aptness* of things therein proscribed, unto the same end.—*Hooker*.

There are antecedent and independent *aptnesses* in things; with respect to which, they are fit to be commanded or forbidden.—*Norris, Miscellaneous*.

2. Disposition to anything; (of persons).

The nobles receive so to heart the banishment of that worthy Coriolanus, that they are in a ripe *aptness* to take all power from the people.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iv. 3.

3. Quickness of apprehension; readiness to learn.

What should be the *aptness* of birds, in comparison of beasts, to imitate speech, may be enquired.—*Bacon*.

4. Tendency; (of things).

Some seeds of goodness give him a relish of such reflections as have an *aptness* to improve the mind.—*Addison*.

Apurous. adj. Without fire; not inflammable. *Rare*.

The diamond was held by chemists, in the time of Sir Isaac Newton, to be *apurous*, and could not be separated from any of its known qualities to be of an inflammable nature.—*Percival, Moral and Literary Dissertation*, 158. (Ord MS.)

Aqueduct. s. Same as Aqueduct.

You shall then have *aqueducts* and useful passages for running water made from Jerusalem.—*Stokes, On the minor Prophets*, p. 573: 1639.

Aquafortis. [Lat. = strong water.] Muriatic acid.

All this urge on my rank envenomed spleen, And with keen satire edge my stinging pen, That its each home-set thrust their blood may draw, Each drop of ink like *aquafortis* raw.

Oldham, Satire upon the Jesuits.

The dissolving of silver in *aqua fortis*, and gold in aqua regia, and *vice versa*, would not be difficult to know.—*Locke*.

Aquarius. s. Eleventh sign in the zodiac.

A constellation in the watery sign,

Which they *Aquarius* call.

Clerland, Poems, p. 17

Aquatic, or Aquatical. adj. [Fr. *aquatique*;

Lat. *aquaticus*, from aqua = water.]

1. Inhabiting the water.

The vast variety of worms found in animals, as well terrestrial as *aquatic*, are taken into their bodies by means and drinks.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Brutes may be considered as either aerial, terrestrial, *aquatic*, or amphibious. *Locke*.

2. In Botany. Growing in or near the water.

Of the *aquatic* [trees] I reckon the poplar,

asp, alder, willow, sallow, osier, &c.—*Erclyn*.

Aquatic. s. Growing in, or familiar with,

water.

Is it the constant practice of the *aquatic* to forsake the neighbourhood of the water colder months?—*White, Natural History of Selbourne*, let. 2d.

Aquatile. adj. [Lat. *aquaticus*.] Inhabiting

water. *Obsolete*.

We behold many millions of the *aquatile* or water

frog in ditches.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*

Aqua-vitæ. [Lat. = water of life.] Strong

potable spirits; in Ireland, whisky (a word

of the same meaning); in England, more

especially brandy.

I will rather trust a Fleming with my butter,

an Irishman with my *aqua-vitæ* bottle, or a thief to

walk with my snubbing gelding, than a my wife with

herself. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

Aqueduct. s. [Lat. *aqua-ductus*.] Structure

for leading water from one place to another.

Among the remains of old Rome, the grandeur of

the commonwealth shews itself chiefly in temples,

highways, *aqueducts*, walls, and bridges of the city.

Addison.

Neither the rills of water are convey'd

In curious *aqueducts*, by nature laid

To carry all the honour. *Sir R. Blackmore*.

Aquosity. s. Wateriness. *Obsolete*.

The *aquosity*,

Terrily and sulphureally

Shall run together again.

B. Jonson.

Aqueous. adj. Watery.

The vehement fire requisite to its fusion, forced away all the *aqueous* and fugitive moisture.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

The alimentary juice taken into the lacteals, if I

may so say, of animals or vegetation, consists of oil.

aquous, and saline particles. — *Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 38.

Áquiline, *adj.* [Lat. *aquilinus*, from *aquila* = eagle.] Resembling an eagle; hooked (applied to the nose).

Those ends were answer'd once; when mortals liv'd
Of stronger wing, of *aquiline* ascent
In theory sublime. *Young, Night Thoughts*, ix.
His nose was *aquiline*, his eyes were blue,
Ruddy his lips, and fresh and fair his hue.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite.
Gryps signifies some kind of eagle or vulture;
from whence the epithet 'grypsus' for an hooked or
aquiline nose. — *Sir T. Browne.*

Áquilon, *s.* [Fr.; from Lat. *aquilo*, -onis.]
North wind.

Blow, villain, till thy spher'd bias check
Outwell the colick of puff'd *Aquilon*.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 3.

Aquósity, *s.* [Fr. *aqueosité*.] Wateriness.
Obsolete.

Tasting holdeth with *aqueosity* (*aquosity*)
and humidity; for without humidity, a man cannot
taste my thing. — *Tim's Store-house*. (Ord MS.)

Árabesque, *adj.* After the Arab fashion;
(chiefly applied to architectural ornamentation).

Having read that the Moors built one part of this
palace, I concluded I was admiring something as
old as the Mahometan kings of Seville; but upon
closer examination was not a little surprised to find
towers, castles, and other animal castles of Castle
and Lion, interwoven with the *arabesque* foliage. —
Skeinburne, Travels through Spain, let. 31.

Árabesque, *s.* Arabic language. *Rare.*
The Arabic, or *Arabesque*, as it is called, is still
the current language. — *Guthrie, Geography, Egypt*.

Árabism, *s.* Arabic idiom.

This part of Arabic being most applicable to his
dwelling among the sons of the East, and best
corresponding with these frequent *Arabisms*, dis-
cernible both in the language and discourses of Job;
and his friends. *Care, Apparatus*, xvii. (Ord
MS.)

Árable, *adj.* [Fr. *arable*; Lat. *arabilis*.]
Fit for the plough; fit for tillage; pro-
ductive of corn.

His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field,
Part arable, and tith; whereon were sheaves
New reapt; the other part sheep-walks and folds.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 436.

'Tis good for *arable*, a globe that asks
Tough toms of oxen, and laborious tasks.

Dryden.

Having but very little *arable* land, they are forced
to fetch all their corn from foreign countries. — *Ad-
dison.*

Araise, *v. a.* Raise. *Obsolete.*

I have seen a medicine,
That's able to brent the life into a stone,
Quicken a rock, and make you dance canny
With sprightly fire and motion; whose simple touch
Is powerful to *araise* King Peppin.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, ii. 1.

Áraneous, *adj.* [Lat. *aranea* = spider.] Resem-
bling a cobweb.

The curious *araneous* membrane of the eye con-
stringing and dilating it, and so varieth its focus.
Berham.

Arátion, [Lat. *aratio*.] Act, or practice, of
ploughing.

It would suffice to teach these four parts of agri-
culture: first, *aratio*, and all things belonging to
it. — *Coclyg.*

Árbalíst, *s.* [see *Arblast*.] Crossbow.

It is reported by William Brito, that the *arabalis-
t*, or *arblast*, was first shewed to the French
by our King Richard the first, who was shortly
after slain by a quarrel thereof. — *Caunden.*

The Danish little-axe, gisarme, and *arblast* had
always been the terror of the foe. — *Sir P. Pulgrave,
History of England and of Normandy*, l. 92.

Árbalístér, *s.* Crossbow-man.

When Richard was at the siege of this castle,
[Chinluz] an *arblastier* standing on the wall, and
seeing his time, charged his steel bow with a square
arrow, or quarrel, making first prayer to God that
he would direct the shot, and deliver the innocency
of the besieged from oppression. — *Speed, History of
England*, p. 491.

Árbiter, *s.* [Lat.]

1. Judge appointed by the parties, to whose
determination they voluntarily submit.

He would put himself into the king's hands, and
make him *arbitrator* of the peace. — *Bacon.*

2. One who has the power of decision or
regulation; judge.

Next him, high *arbitrator*,

Chance governs all. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 900.

His Majesty, in this great conjuncture, seems to be
generally allowed for the sole *arbitrator* of the affairs
of Christendom. — *Sir W. Temple.*

Árbitrable, *adj.*

1. Determinable.

The value of moneys or other commodities is
arbitrable according to the sovereign authority and
use of several kingdoms and countries. — *Bishop
Hall, Cases of Conscience*, dec. 1, case 1.

2. Arbitrary; depending upon the will.

The ordinary revenue of a parsonage is, in law,
called the glebe; in tythe, a set part of our goods
rendered to God; in other offerings bestowed upon
God by the people, either in such *arbitrable* pro-
portion as their own devotion moveth them, or as
the laws or customs of particular places do require
them. — *Spekman.*

Árbitrarily, *adv.* With no other rule than
the will; despotically; absolutely.

He governed *arbitrarily*, he was expelled; and
came to the deserved end of all tyrants. — *Dryden.*
Tickled has ignorantly and *arbitrarily* altered
'comperto' to 'comperiens'. — *T. Warton, Notes on
Milton's smaller Poems.*

I may here notice that, in modern philosophy, it
has been very *arbitrarily*, in fact very abusively,
perverted from both its primary and secondary
meaning among the ancients. — *Sir W. Hamilton,
Logic*, l. 197.

The whole organisation of one species has been
compared with that of another, and this with a
third, and so on, in order to ascertain in what
organ, or system of organs, the greatest number of
animals would be found to present the same condi-
tion; so that they might not be *arbitrarily* but
naturally associated together. — *Orin, Lectures on
Comparative Anatomy*, introd. lect.

Árbitrariness, *s.*

1. Despotism; tyranny.

He that by hardness of nature, and *arbitrariness*
of commands, uses his children like servants, is
what they mean by a tyrant. — *Sir W. Temple.*

2. Choice.

All things in the world are very different one
from another, and have all manner of variety, and
all the marks of will and *arbitrariness* and chance-
ableness, (and more of necessity,) in them. — *Clarke,
Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God*,
p. 47.

Árbitrários, *adj.* *Rare.*

1. Arbitrary; depending on the will.

These are standing and irremovable truths, such
as have no precarious existence, or *arbitrariness* de-
pendance upon any will or understanding whatso-
ever. — *Norris.*

2. Despotie.

The most specious devices of *arbitrariness* su-
perstition. — *Dr. H. More, Conjecturae Cabbalisticæ*,
p. 240.

An exprobration of their misery, and a tyrannical
and *arbitrarious* insatiation over their calamitous
condition. — *Huttwald, Sarcophagi of Souls*, p. 25.

Árbitráriosly, *adv.* Arbitrarily; accord-
ing to mere will and pleasure. *Rare.*

When words are imposed *arbitrarily*, dis-
torted from their common use, the mind must be
led into misapprehension. — *Glanville, Synopsis Scientifica.*

Árbitrário, *adj.*

1. Despotie; absolute; bound by no law;
following the will without restraint: (ap-
plied to both persons and things).

In vain the Tyrian queen resigns her life,
For the chaste glory of a virtuous wife,
If flying birds may false rumours rehearse,
And blast her name with *arbitrário* verse. *Walsh.*
Their royal tyrants shall with blindness hide
Their little lacks of *arbitrário* pride,
Nor hear to see their vassals' toil. *Prior.*
The administrative incapacity of King Otto's go-
vernment disgusted the three protecting powers as
much as their *arbitrário* conduct irritated the
Greeks. — *Finkel, History of the Greek Revolution*,
b. v. ch. iv.

2. Depending on no rule; capricious.

It may be perceived, with what insecurity we
ascribe effects depending on the natural period of
time, unto *arbitrário* calculations, and such as vary
at pleasure. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

3. Holden at will or pleasure.

Those improprized livings, which have now no
settled endowment, and are therefore called not
vicarages, but perpetual or sometimes *arbitrário*
curacies. — *H. Wharton, Specimen of Burnet's Kir-
cones*, p. 67.

4. Voluntary, or left to our choice.

Indifferent things are left *arbitrário* to us. — *Bishop
Hall, Remains*, p. 277.
Th' Eternal, when he did the world create,
And other agents did necessitate;
So what he order'd they by nature do;
Thus light things mount, and heavy downward go.
Man only boasts an *arbitrário* state. *Dryden.*

Árbitrate, *v. a.* [Lat. *arbitratus*, part. from
arbitror = determine.]

1. Decide; determine.

This might have been prevented, and made whole,
With very easy arguments of love,
Which now the manage of two kingdoms must
With fearful bloody issue *arbitrate*.

Shakespeare, King John, i. 1.

He doth use much to *arbitrate* quarrels. — *B.*

Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.
Things must be compared to, and *arbitrated* by,
her [wisdom's] standard, or else they will contain
something of monstrous enormity. — *Barrow, Works*,
l. 6.

2. Judge of.

Yet where an equal poise of hope and fear
Does *arbitrate* th' event, my nature is
That I incline to hope, rather than fear.

Milton, Comus, 410.

Árbitrate, *v. n.* Give judgement.

It did *arbitrate* upon the several reports of sense,
not like a drowsy judge, only hearing, but also di-
recting their verdict. — *South.*

Árbitración, *s.* Determination of a cause
by a judge mutually agreed on by the
parties contending; decision.

It is acted with such circumstances of external
concurrence that it is out of the notice and *arbitra-
tion* of all observers. — *South, Sermons*, viii. 25.

Árbitrator, *s.*

1. Extraordinary judge between party and
party, chosen by their mutual consent.

Be a good soldier, or upright trustee;
An *arbitrator* from corruption free. *Dryden.*

2. Governor; president.

Though heaven be shat,
And heaven's high *arbitrator* sit secure
In his own strength, this place may be expos'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 358.

3. One who has the power of prescribing to
others without limit or control.

Another Benben or Kamilius will make the
confederates masters of their own terms, and *arbitra-
tors* of a peace. — *Addison, Present State of the
Dore.*

4. Determiner; he that puts an end to any
affair.

But now the *arbitrator* of despairs,
Just death, kind umpire of man's miseries,
With sweet enlargement doth dismiss me hence.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. l. ii. 3.

The end crowns all;

And that old common *arbitrator*, time,

Will one day end it. *Id., Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 5.

Árbítrement, *s.*

1. Decision; determination.

I know the knight is incensed against you, even
to a mortal *arbitrement*; but nothing of the cir-
cumstance more. — *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.
Aid was granted, and the quarrel brought to the
arbitrement of the sword. — *Sir J. Heywood.*

2. Compromise.

Likewise persons think they may accommodate
points of religion by noble ways, and wily recom-
mendations; as if they would make an *arbitrement*
between God and man. — *Bacon.*

Árbítrez, *s.*

1. Female witness. *Latinism.*

Overhead the moon
Sits *arbitres*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 785.

2. Female judge.

I shall likewise assay those wily *arbitreses*, who
in most men leave, as was heard, the side adhering of
truth and falsehood between the sense and the soul,
with what locality they will use me in conveying
this truth to my understanding. — *Milton, Reason of
Church Government*, ii. 3.

The best of the Roman historians calls the victory
the first *arbitres* of the cause. — *Archbishop San-
craft, Modern Politics*, § 5: 1657.

Árbílast, *s.* [l. Lat. *arabalista* = crossbow.
— the final form of *arbalist* and *arabalis-
t*.] Crossbow. The thing, rather
than the word, *obsolete.*

The warder was ready with his *arblast*. — *Sir W.
Scott, The Tutanam.*

Árborator, *s.* Cultivator of trees. *Rare.*

The course and nature of the sap not being as yet
universally agreed on, leads our *arborators* into
many errors and mistakes. — *Evelyn.*

Árboreous, *adj.* [Lat. *arboræus*.]

1. Belonging to trees; constituting a tree.

A grain of mustard becomes *arboræus*. — *Sir T.
Browne.*

2. In *botany*. Appertaining to, or with the
character of, trees.

They speak properly, who make it an *arborous*

ARBORESCENT } ARBO

excrecence, or rather a superfluous brood of a viscous and superfluous hump, which the tree itself cannot assimilate.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*
Arboreous: being a tree, as distinguished from frutescent or shrubby.—*London, Encyclopædia of Plants*, p. 1093.

Arboresecent. adj. Growing like a tree.

Nomius supposes the tall rosea (*arboresecent* hill-hocks) that bears the broad flower for the best.—*Eclyp.*

Arboret. s. [Lat. *arborum* = collection of trees, from *arbor* = tree.]

1. Plantation. *Rare.*

Now hid, now seen,
 Among thick woven arborels and flow'rs,
 Imborder'd on each bank.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 430.

2. Small tree, or shrub. (Such at least is what I infer from the context and the use of the feminine pronoun *her*. The same sense is given in previous editions to the extract from Milton: but he can scarcely be supposed to have derived his word otherwise than from *arborum*. Spenser, on the contrary, may have had an actual or possible *arborescent* in his head.)

No *arborescent* with painted blossoms dressed,
 And smiling sweet, but there it might be found,
 To bud not fair, and her sweet smells throw all
 around.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Arboreal. adj. Relating to trees. *Rare.*

If the historian points happily at some of those
 mores in the royal oak, he makes good what he pro-
 mised in the entrance of the forest, that he would
 endeavour to make a constant grain of reason and
 impartiality to pass through the whole bulk of
 that *arboreal* discourse.—*Hume, Letters*, iv. 23.

Arboricultural. adj. Relating to arboricul-
 ture.

Two considerations may be drawn from the pre-
 ceding history: the first respecting the introduction
 of foreign trees and shrubs; and the second regard-
 ing *arboricultural* literature. *London, Arboretum
 et Fruticetum Britannicum*, p. 120.

Arboriculture. s. [Lat. *arbor* = tree, *cultu-
 ra* = cultivation.] Art of cultivating
 trees.

The art of *arboriculture* may be traced to the pro-
 gress of agriculture, because as population increased
 it would become necessary to clear away the natural
 woods to grow corn. After this was done I
 vainly extend, a scarcity of wood would be found, and
 then recourse would be had to artificial plantations,
 or *arboriculture*. *Beaude, Dictionary of Science,
 Literature, and Art*, p. 71.

Arboriculturist. s. One employed in arbori-
 culture.

On comparing the common elm, the father of our
 orchards, with the cultivated apple, the greater soft-
 ness of the wood of the latter will be found not less
 striking to every *arboriculturist*.—*London, Encyclopæ-
 dia of Agriculture*, p. 646.

Arborist. s. One who makes trees his study.
Rare.

The nature of the mulberry, which the *arborists*
 observe to be long in the budding his buds; but
 the cold seasons being past, he sheds them all out
 in a night.—*Hume, Lord Forest*.

Arboreous. adj. Belonging to a tree. *Rare.*
 From under shady *arboreous* roof
 Seen as they forth were come to open sight
 Of day-spring, and the sun.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 137.

Arbour. s. [? Lat. *arbor* = tree, — the doubt
 here suggested arises out of the possibility
 of the true origin being *herberge* = inn, or
 resting-place.] Bower; place covered with
 green branches of trees.

Whether to wind
 The woodland round this *arbour*, or direct
 The claspings ivy where to climb.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 214.

For noon-day's heat are closer *arbours* made,
 And for fresh evening air the open glade. *Dryden.*

Arbate. s. Strawberry tree (*Arbutus Uedo*).
 Rough arbate slips into a limbo bough
 Arm off ingrafted; and good apples grow
 Out of a plain tree stock.

May, Translation from Virgil.

Arbatean. adj. Made of arbute.
Arbatean harrows, and the mystic van. *Eclyp.*
 'Arbatea erant et mystica vanus Jacobi.'
 (Virgil, Georg. i. 104.)

The translation is over-literal, and can
 scarcely be called English.

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ARCH

Arch. s. [Lat. *arcus* = bow.]

1. Segment of a circle, or of any curved line.

The Arabians also rendered several of the pro-
 cesses of trigonometry much more commodious, by
 using the sine of an arc instead of the chord; an
 improvement which Albategnius appears to claim
 for himself; and by employing also the tangents of
 arcs, or, as they called them, upright shadows.—
Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas, ii. 14.

2. Arch.

Lead some vain church with old theatrik state,
 Turn *arch* of triumph to a garden gate. *Pope.*

Arcade. s. Continued arch; walk arched
 over; (improperly) small arch within a
 building.

Or call the winds through long *arcades* to roar,
 Proud to catch cold at a Venetian door. *Pope.*

A few steps of the road left remain; and, on the
 opposite side, is a small *arcade* or receptacle for holy
 water. — *T. Walton, History of the Parish of Ad-
 dington*, p. 3.

He had probably, after the fashion of his craft,
 plied for customers under the *arcades* of the Royal
 Exchange, had subtil merchants with profound
 bows, and had heeded to be allowed the honour of
 keeping their rash.—*Maccubly, History of England*,
 ch. xvi.

Arcadian. adj. Relating to Arcadia; (much
 used in poetry for pastoral or rural).

Charm'd with Arcadian pipe,
 Whose sound the rural life in all its joy

And cleanness, such as Arcadian song
 Transmits from ancient uncorrupted times.

Thomson, Autumn, 210.

Árcano. adj. Secret; mysterious.

It was a doctrine of those ancient sages, that soul
 was the place of forms, as may be seen in the twelfth
 book of the *arcane* part of divine wisdom, according
 to the Egyptians. — *Bishop Beckley, Series*, 284.

Arcanum. s. pl. *arcana*. [Lat.] Secret.

By the assistance of this *arcanum*, I, though
 otherwise 'impar,' have ventured upon so daring
 an attempt. — *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 5.

In some mysterious jargons, certain *arcana*
 are joined for levity sake. — *Id.*, § 4.

Scamillus appears from the very commencement
 of his reign as a wise legislator, versed in all the
arcana of political science. — *Sir G. C. Lewis, En-
 quiry into the Credibility of the early Roman His-
 tory*, i. 132.

Arch. adj. [from A.S. *earc* = bad.] See
 Archness.

Daggett thanked for my visit to his
 winter, and, in a
 quiet with so *arch* a leer, that I promised the duke
 I would ask all my acquaintance to be at his play. —
Tait

Arch. n. a. Build arches; cover with an arch.

Gates of monarchs
 Are *arch'd* so high that visits may go through.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iii. 3.

The ground river which makes her bed at her feet,
 is *arch'd* over with such a curious pile of stones
 that, considering the rapid course of the deep stream
 that roars under it, it may well have place among
 the wonders of the world. — *Hume*.

The herries of the mountain-ash,
 Arching the torrent's foam and flash,
 Waved gladly into sight.

F. Taylor

Philip Van Aerdelde, The Lay of Elcin

Arch. s. [from Lat. *arcus* = bow.]

1. Part of a circle.

The mind perceives that an *arch* of a circle is less
 than the whole circle, as clearly as it does the idea
 of a circle. *Locke.*

2. In Architecture. Curved structure open
 below and closed above, sustained by the
 pressure of its component parts, used for
 bridges and other works.

Ne'er through an *arch* so hurried the blown tide,
 As the recomforted through the gates.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 4.

The royal squadron marches,
 Ereft triumphal *arches*.

Dryden, Albion.

3. Sky, or vault of heaven.

Half nature given them eyes
 To see this vaulted *arch*, and the red cap
 Of sea and land? *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, i. 7.

Arch. s. Chief. *Obsolete.*

The noble duke, my master,
 My worthy *arch* and patron, comes to-night.

Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 1.

Arch. adj. [from Gr. *ἀρχος* = chief.] Chief;

of the first class.
 The tyrannous and bloody act is done;
 The most *arch* deed of piteous massacre
 That ever yet this land was guilty of.

Shakespeare, Richard III., iv. 3.

ARCH

Archángel. s. One of the highest order of
 angels.

This form had not yet lost
 All her original brightness, nor appear'd
 Less than *archangel* ruin'd, and the excess
 Of glory obscur'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 501.

The sure th' *archangel's* trump I hear,
 Nature's great passing bell, the only call
 Of God's that will be heard by all.

Norris.

Archangeló. adj. Belonging to archangels.

He could, and th' *archangelic* pow'r prepar'd
 For swift descent; with him the cohort bright
 Of watchful cherubim.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 120.

Archapóstle. s. Chief apostle.

That the highest titles would have been given to
 St. Peter, such as *arch-apostle*, supreme of the
 apostles, or the like. — *Trapp, Popery truly stated*,
 pl. 1.

Archárchitect. s. Supreme architect.

I'll never believe that the *arch-architect*
 With all these fires the heavenly arches deckt
 Only for show. *Sylvestre, De Barlas.*

Archbeácon. s. Chief place of prospect, or
 of signal.

You shall win the top of the Cornish *archbeacon*
 Hainbarrow, which may for prospect compare with
 Ram in Palestine. *Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Archbishop. s. Bishop of the first class
 who superintends the conduct of other
 bishops, his suffragans.

Cranmer is rewarded with welcome,
 Installed lord *archbishop* of Canterbury.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII., iii. 2.

The *archbishop* was the known architect of this
 new fabric. — *Lord Clarendon.*

Archbishopric. s. State, or jurisdiction, of
 an archbishop.

And merely to revenge him on the emperor,
 For not bestowing on him, at his asking,
 The *archbishopric* of Toledo, this is purposed.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII., ii. 1.

This excellent man, from the time of his pro-
 motion to the *archbishopric*, underwent the envy
 and malice of men who never in nothing else.—
Lord Clarendon.

Archbócher. s. Chief mender. *Ironical.*
 That, once a body, now but air,
 Archbócher of a psalm or prayer.

Bishop Corbet, To the Ghost of Robert Wintour.

Archbuilder. s. Chief builder.

These excellent *archbuilders* of the spiritual
 temple of the church, I mean the Prophets and
 Apostles. — *Harnet, Translation of Brax's Sermons*,
 p. 9.

Archchancellor. s. Highest officer in the
 (German) Chancery.

Count Arnsperg held the title of President of the
 Regency until King Otto's minority, when it was
 changed to that of *archchancellor*. — *Kühnig, His-
 tory of the Greek Revolution*, b. v. ch. iv.

Archconspirator. s. Principal conspirator.

Scervin, the grand adversary and *archconspirator*
 against Chyeston. — *Mannedell, Journey*, p. 13.

Archeritic. s. Chief critic.

About two months past, he was promoted, for his
 singular great merits, to a more shining dignity,
 even to be the *archeritic* of the sacred muses. —
Translation of Horace, p. 187: 1020.

Archdeácon. s. Bishop's vicar or vice-
 gerent.

Last negligence might foist in abuses, an *arch-
 deacon* was appointed to take account of their doings.
Cæsar.

Archdeáconry. s.

1. Office or jurisdiction of an archdeacon.

It is with subjection to the metropolitan of Can-
 tisbury, and hath once only *archdeaconry*. — *Carew,
 Survey of Cornwall.*

Doctor Dennis Granville, who had quitted the
 richest library, the richest *archdeaconry*, and one
 of the richest livings in England, rather than take
 the oath, gave mortal offence by asking leave to
 read prayers to the exiles of his own communion. —
Maccubly, History of England, ch. 22.

2. Place of residence of an archdeacon.

The Roman antiquities in this city [Barcelona]
 are, 1. A mosaic pavement. 2. Many vaults and
 cellars of Roman construction. 3. The *archdeaconry*,
 over the palace of the prætor or Roman governor. —
Seibersdorf, Travels through Spain, lre. 1.

Archdiácono. s. Principal theologian.

Georgius Wicelius, one of their own *archdiácones*,
 exclaims against it, and all such rash monas-
 tical vows. *Barlow, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 57.

Archdiácal. adj. Belonging to an archdeacon.

It would be difficult to enumerate all the different
 quarterings and armorial bearings of the *archdiácal*
 family. — *Guthrie.*

Archduchess. *s.* Title given to the sister or daughter of an archduke of Austria, or to the wife of the archduke of Tuscany.

My lord of Bristol, coming from Germany to Brussels, notwithstanding that at his arrival (either the news was fresh that he had relieved Frankland as he passed; yet he was not a whit the less welcome, but valued the more by the archduchess herself and Spinola, with all the rest.—*Howell, Letters*, i. 3.

Archduke. *s.* Title given to certain sovereign princes, as of Austria and Tuscany.

Philip archduke of Austria, during his voyage from the Netherlands towards Spain, was wonderfully driven into Weymouth.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall*.

Archdukedom. *s.* Territory of an archduke.

Austria is but an archdukedom.—*Guthrie*.

Arch-enemy. *s.* Chief enemy.

To whom the arch-enemy,
And thence in heaven call'd Satan,
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 81.
This arch-enemy and deceiver was busy in sowing
tars, which too soon became fruitful.
Hallwell, Metamorphoses, p. 42.

Yonder's the head of that arch-enemy,
That sought to be encompass'd with your crown.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III., ii. 2.

Archfelon. *s.* Chief, or type, of felons.

Which when the arch-felon saw,
Due entrance he disclaim'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 170.

Archfiend. *s.* Chief of fiends.

Thus answer'd the arch-fiend, now undisguis'd.
Milton, Paradise Regain'd, i. 337.

Archflamen. *s.* Chief flamen.

In lesser figures are represented the Satrapæ or Persian nobility, who with their arms stand on one side of those majestic figures; and on the other, the magi, or arch-flamens, some of which hold lamps, others censers or perfuming pots, in their hands.—*Sir T. Herbert, Travels*, p. 143.

The Roman Gentiles had their altars and sacrifices, their archflamens and vestal nuns.—*Howell, Letters*, ii. 11.

Hail to thy returning festival, old Bishop Valentine! Great is thy name in the rubric, that venerable arch-flamen of Hymen! Immortal God between who and what manner of person art thou?—*C. Lamb, Essays of Elia, Valentine's Day*.

Archflamenship. *s.* Office of archflamen.

Melissanus, who now sways the great archflamenship, is mightily devoted to her.—*Howell, Fœtal Forest*, 204. (Oril MS.)

Archflatterer. *s.* Principal, or typical, flatterer.

The arch-flatterer, with whom all the petty flatterers have intelligence, is a man's self.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Love*.

If he be a cunning flatterer, he will follow the arch-flatterer, which is a man's self.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Princes*.

Archfounder. *s.* Original founder.

Him whom they feign to be the archfounder of prebats, St. Peter.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government*, i. 11.

Archgovernor. *s.* Chief governor.

The arch-governor of Athens took me by the hand, and placed me; and there, I say, I saw Socrates abused most grossly.—*Brewer, Lingua*, ii. 3.

Archheresy. *s.* Greatest heresy.

He accounts it blasphemy to speak against any thing in present vogue, how vain or ridiculous soever, and arch-heresy to approve of my thing, though ever so good and wise, that is laid by.—*Bulwer, Characters*.

Archheretic. *s.* Chief heretic.

This spirit appeared early in opposition to the apostolical doctrine; and Christ, who is both God and man, was soon denied to be man as God. Simon Magus, the arch-heretic, first began; and many after followed him.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. iii.

Philip of France, on peril of a curse,
Let go the hand of that arch-heretic.
Shakespeare, King John, iii. 1.

Archhypocrite. *s.* Preeminent, or typical, hypocrite.

Alexius, the Grecian emperor, that arch-hypocrite and grand enemy of this war.—*Fuller, History of the Holy War*, p. 61.

Archmagician. *s.* Chief magician.

Lying wonders wrought by that archmagician, Apollonius.—*Spencer, Discourse concerning Prodiges*, p. 230.

Archmock. *s.* [like many of these terms, two words rather than a compound.] Preeminent mockery.

O 'tis the spite of hell, the fiend's arch-mock,
Vol. I.

To lip a wanton in a secure couch,
And to suppose her chaste.
Shakespeare, Othello, iv. 1.

Archpâstor. *s.* Chief shepherd.

The Scripture speaketh of one arch-pâstor and great shepherd of the sheep, exclusively to any other.—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy*.

Archphilosopher. *s.* Chief philosopher.

It is no improbable opinion, therefore, which the arch-philosopher was of, that the chiefest person in every household was always as it were a king.—*Hooker*.

Archpillar. *s.* Main pillar.

That which is the true archpillar and foundation of human society, namely, the purity and exercise of true religion.—*Hartman, Translation of Iku's Sermons*, p. 294.

Archpoet. *s.* Principal poet.

He was then saluted by common consent with the title of 'archpoet,' or arch-poet, in the style of those days; in ours, poet laureat.—*Pope, Of the Poet Laureat*.

Archpolitician. *s.* Transcendent politician.

He was indeed an arch-politician.—*Bacon*.

Archpontiff. *s.* Chief pontiff.

As to the kings of the world, all of whom (except one), this archpontiff of the rights of man, with all the plenitude and with more than the boldness of the papal deposing power in its meridian fervor of the twelfth century, puts into one sweeping clause of ban and anathema, and proclaims usurpers by circles of longitude and latitude over the whole globe, it behoves them to consider how they admit into their territories these apostolical missionaries, who are to tell their subjects they are not lawful kings.—*Burke, Reflections on the French Revolution*.

Archprélate. *s.* Chief prelate.

May we not wonder, that a man of St. Basil's authority and quality, an arch-prélate in the house of God, should have his name far and wide called in question?—*Hooker*.

Archpresbyter. *s.* Chief presbyter.

As simple deacons are in subjection to presbyters, according to the canon law; so are also presbyters and arch-presbyters in subjection to these arch-deacons.—*Ayliffe, Pœregrin Juris Canonici*.

Archpresbytery. *s.* Supreme, or sovereign, presbytery.

'The government of the kirk we despised' not, but their imposing of that government upon us; not presbytery, but arch-presbytery, classical, provincial, and diocesan presbytery, claiming to itself a lordly power and superintendency, both over flocks and pastors, over persons and congregations no way their own.—*Milton, Edwenaclasta*, § xii.

Archpriest. *s.* Chief priest.

The word deacons was extended to an ecclesiastical dignity, which included the arch-priests.—*Ayliffe, Pœregrin Juris Canonici*.

This in the seventh century in England the ecclesiastical machinery consisted of episcopal churches, served by a body of clerks or monks, sometimes united under the same rule, and a smaller number of whom had the necessary orders of priests, deacons, and the like; probably also churches served by a number of presbyters, under the guidance of an archpresbyter or archpriest, bearing some resemblance to our later collegiate foundations; and numerous parish-churches established on the sites of the ancient fives in the marks, or erected by the liberality of kings, bishops, and other landowners on their own manorial estates.—*Kemble, The Saxons in England*, ii. ch. ix.

Archprimate. *s.* Primate over other primates.

One arch-primate or protestant pope.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government*, i. 6.

Archprophet. *s.* Chief prophet.

The arch-prophet, or St. John Baptist.—*T. Watson, History of English Poetry*, iii. 60.

Archprotestant. *s.* Principal, or distinguished, protestant.

These sayings of these arch-protestants and master ministers of Germany.—*Shapton, Fortress of the Faith*, p. 9.

Archpublican. *s.* Preeminent, or typical, publican.

Restitution is a duty no less necessary than rarely practised among Christians. The arch-publican Zachæus knew that with this he must begin his conversion.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, i. 7.

Archrebel. *s.* Principal rebel.

Dillon, Muskerry, and other arch-rebels.—*Milton, Articles of Peace between the Earl of Ormond and the Irish*.

Archtraitor. *s.* Typical, or transcendent, traitor.

It must needs be then a torment insufferable, unspeakable, and incomprehensible, which He hath set himself to prepare: But for whom? for the devil and his angels, that is, for the archtraitor, the chief

R

rebel (that stands out against Him.—*Hakewell*

Apology, &c. In this poem [Chaucer's Tale of the Nun's Priest] the fox is compared to the three archtraitors, John Iscariot, Virgil's Sinon, and Gaius who betrayed the Christian army under Charlemagne to the Saracens.—*T. Watson, History of English Poetry*, i. 420.

Archtreasurer. *s.* Highest treasurer.

The Rector of Hanover claims the post of arch-treasurer.—*Guthrie*.

Archtyrant. *n. s.* Principal tyrant.

As every wicked man is a tyrant, according to the philosopher's position; and every tyrant is a devil among men; so the devil is the arch-tyrant of the creatures; he makes all his subjects errand vassals, yea, chained slaves.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 25.

Archvillain. *s.* Typical villain.

In all his dressings, characts, titles, foras,
Be an arch-villain.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, v. 1.
He that's now I'll oppose you,
I know for an arch-villain.
Massinger, Parliament of Love.

Archvillainy. *s.* Typical villainy.

All their arch-villainies, and all their doubles,
Which are more than a hundred have ever thought on.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Woman's Prize, iii. 4.

Archwife. *s.* Wife of vigorous character; virago.

You archwives, standeth ay at defiance
Sin ye be strong, as is a great anathema,
No anathema that, that men do you offence,
And scolden wives, fable as in bataille,
Beth ever as is a tierce you in Inde;
Ay clappeth as a will, I you counsel.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, ad fin.

Archvie. *adj.* Of the old fashion; suggestive of antiquity; antiquated.

The head-dress of the female at Bernay is peculiar, and so very archaic, that our chambermaid at the inn appeared to deserve a sketch, full as much as any monumental edifice.—*Lieut. Turner, Tour in Normandy*, ii. 124.

Theocritus gave a new character to his own delicate sentiments of love, by expressing them in the archaic simplicity of dialect.—*Knight, Analytical Inquiry into the Principles of Taste*, 100. (Oril MS.)

Ambrosia contained moreover its memorials of his presence; namely, a temple of Venus, and a heroism, with a small archaic wooden image of Amos.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Credibility of early Roman History*, i. 312.

Archaism. *s.* Archaic phrase or mode of expression.

Either coming to or often very near to, [the authorized translation,] saying where by the archaisme, or circumlocution, occasionally to recede.—*W. Slater, Preface to the Psalms of David in four Languages*, sign. A 5; 1613.

I shall never use archaisms like Milton.—*Watts*.

Arched. *part. adj.* In the form of an arch.
see how thine eye would emulate the diamond:
thou hast the right arch'd bent of the brow.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

Let the arch'd knife
Well sharpen'd now assail the spreading shades
Of vegetables.
Philips.

Archeologist. *s.* One engaged in Archeology.

The archeologist, not less than the historian, has reason to lament that no remains from the past survive to teach us the local distribution of an Anglo-Saxon town.—*Kemble, The Saxons in England*, ii. ch. vii.

Archeology. *s.* [Fr. *archéologie*; from *ἀρχαῖος* = ancient, *λόγος* = discourse.] Scientific study of antiquities.

My addition to the archeology of St. Josephus, who is yet a very good director in this matter, hath stop't my more curious pursuit of the best proof of ancient measures.—*Poocke, Commentary on Hosea*, sign. a; 1855.

He [Plot.] appears, from a critical philosophy, to have carried his uncommon credulity, and a peculiar propensity to the marvellous, into our British, Roman, and Saxon archeology.—*T. Watson, History of the Parish of Kiddingington*, pref. p. vi.

Archer. *s.* One who shoots with a bow; one who carries a bow in battle.

Fight, gentlemen of England! fight, bold yeomen!
Draw, archers, draw your arrows to the head.
Shakespeare, Richard III., v. 3.

This Cupid is no longer an archer, his glory shall be ours, for we are the only love-gods.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

Thou frequent bring'st the smitten deer;
For seldom, archers say, thy arrows err.
Prior.

A nation of hardy archers, and sparrow-men, with small risk to its liberties, connive at some illegal acts on the part of a prince whose general administration was good, and whose throne was not

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defended by a single company of regular soldiers.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i.

Archeress. *s.* Female who shoots with a bow.

The swiftest and the keenest shaft that is
In all my quiver
I do select; to thee I recommend it,
O archeress eternal!

Panshave, Translation of Guarini's Pastor Fido, p. 143.

Archery. *s.* Use of the bow; art of an archer.

Among the English artillery, *archery* challengeth
the preeminence, as peculiar to our nation.—*Crauden*.

Flower of this purple dye,
Hit with Cupid's archery,
Sink in apple of his eye!

Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

Blest sorcerers shall leave their quire,
And turn loose soldiers upon thee,
To exercise their archery.

Crashaw, Steps to the Temple.

O'er, Well shod, Van Ryk,
But yet not quite the bull's eye.

Van Ruck, By the muns,
He's shod the bull he had his horns of,
What wilt Dame Oda say to thee? Ha!

Van Ryk, Come, come!
If that's our archery, Frans Fleisch for thee.

H. Taylor, Philip Van Artevelde, Part I. ii. 4.

Archétypal. *adj.* Of the nature of an archetype; being a puttery from which copies are made.

Through contemplation's optics I have seen
Him who is fairer than the sons of men;
The source of good, the light archétypal. *Norris*.

Nothing in the world can be more beautiful and
lovely than that which hath the most exact sym-
metry and conformity with the archétypal copy of
divine loveliness and beauty.—*Hallivell, Excellence
of Moral Virtue*, p. 112.

Archetype. *s.* [Fr. *archétype*; Lat. *archetypum*.] Original of which any resemblance is made; type; prototypic idea.

Our souls, though they might have perceived
images themselves by shape sense; yet it seems
inevitable, how they should apprehend their
archetype. *Ghazali, Scrupus Scientie*.

As a man, a tree, are the outward objects of our
perception, and the outward archetypes or patters
of our ideas; so our sensations of hunger, cold, are
also inward archetypes or patters of our ideas.
But the notions or pictures of these things, as they
are in the mind, are the ideas.—*Watts, Logic*.

Then it was that the House of Commons, the
archetype of all the representative assemblies which
now meet, either in the old or in the new world,
held its first sittings.—*Macaulay, History of Eng-
land*, ch. i.

Archiatér. *s.* Chief physician. *Rare*.

I wanted not the advice and help of the *archiatér*,
the king's doctor; who, albeit he was doubtless a
very skilful physician, yet did he little good, so ma-
lignant was my distemper.—*Sir T. Herbert, Travels*,
p. 233.

Archical. *adj.* [Gr. *ἀρχικός*.] Chief; primary. *Rare*.

When the British life leads us astray from the
government of reason, and we cast away that *ἀρχικός*
αἴτιον, that principality and archical rule, where-
with God hath invested us, over all our corporeal
passions and affections; then the order of the crea-
tion is inverted, and the beast governs the man.—
Hallivell, Excellence of Moral Virtue, p. 48.

Archidiaconal. *adj.* Appertaining to an archdeacon.

I can now hold my place canonically, which I held
before but dispensatively, and whilst I can exercise
an archidiaconal authority unimpeded thereto.—*Sir
H. Wotton, Reliquie Wottoniana*, p. 328.

Archiepiscopacy. *s.* State and dignity of an archbishop.

I did not dream, at that time, of extirpation and
abolition of any more than his [Laud's] archiepiscopacy.—*Sir E. Dering, Speeches*, p. 5.

Archiepiscopal. *adj.* Appertaining to an archbishop.

Matthew Parker, thus irrefrably settled in the
archiepiscopal see, with three other bishops, in the
same month of December, solemnly consecrated Ed-
mund Grindall and Edwin Sands.—*Bishop Hall,
Honours of the married Clergy*, i. 17.

Archiepiscopate. *s.* Archbishopric.

Down to the time of the Danish wars, there were
only seventeen in all; and only four in the northern
archiepiscopate.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and
middle Ages of England*, ch. vii.

Archil. *s.* [?] Iſchen used in dyeing, chiefly
the *Rocella tinctoria*.

The Dutch have long possessed the preparation of
archil as a secret; but at present it is extensively

manufactured in Glasgow and sold under the name
of cudbear.—*Encyclopædia Metropolitana*.

Archimandrite. *s.* Superior of a Greek monastery.

At the head of a procession of *archimandrites* and
monks he passed slowly through the streets, and
sat down, as it were, to bealage the palace.—*Milman,
History of Latin Christianity*, b. ii.

Archipelago. *s.* [?] Sea interspersed with
numerous islands, especially the *Ægean*;
group of islands.

Santorin is one of the southernmost islands in
the *Archipelago*, and was formerly called *Calista*,
and afterwards *Thera*.—*Guthrie, Geography*.

Architect. *s.*

1. Professor of the art of architecture; con-
structor, or contriver, of a building.

The *architect's* glory consists in the design and
idea of the work; his ambition should be to
make the form triumph over the matter.—*Sir H.
Wotton*.

The hasty multitude
Admiring entered, and the work some praise,
And some the *architect*, his mind was known
In heaven, by many a tower'd structure high
Where seceder'd angels held their residence,
And sat as princes. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 730.

2. Contriver or constructor, in general.

An irreligious Moor,
Chief *architect* and plotter of these woes.
Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, v. 3.

Architective. *adj.* Adapted to the work of
architecture. *Rare*.

How could the bodies of many of them, par-
ticularly the last mentioned, be furnished with
architective materials?—*Berham, Physico-Theology*.

Architectonic. *adj.* According to the prin-
ciples of an architect; capable of building
or forming anything.

To say that some more fine part of either or all
the hypostatical principle, is the architect of this
elaborate structure, is to give occasion to demand,
what proportion of the *trita prima* afforded this
architectonic spirit, and what agent made so skilful
and happy a mixture.—*Boyle*.

This, indeed, is no small addition to Grecian
poetical celebrity, as it stood in the days of *Sedon*,
Alkæus, *Sappho*, and *Sthenichus*; but we must re-
member that the epical structure of the *Odyssey*, so
ancient and long acquired to the Hellenic world,
implies a reach of *architectonic* talent quite equal
to that exhibited in the most symmetrical drama of
Sophokles.—*Græce, History of Greece*, ch. lxvii.

Architectonical. *s.* That which is architec-
tonic.

Those inferior and ministerial arts, which are
subjected unto others, as to their *architectonicals*.
—*Fotherley, Athanasius*, p. 184.

Architectonical. *adj.* Same as Archi-
tectonic.

Geometrical and *architectonical* artists look
narrowly upon the description of the ark, the fabric
of the temple, and the holy city in the *Apocalypse*.—
Sir T. Browne, Miscellaneous Tracts, p. 6.

Architeotor. *s.* Architect. *Obsolete*.

They think to overcome us with numbers too,
laying claim to all merchants, pilots, seamen, *archi-
tectours*, masons, &c.—*Gayton, Notes on Don
Quixote*, iv. 11.

Architectress. *s.* Female architect.

If Nature herself, the first *architectress*, had (to
use an expression of *Vitruvius*) windowed your
brow.—*Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie Wottoniana*.

Architectural. *adj.* Relating to architec-
ture.

Plot's, though a neat engraving, and in the most
finished manner of that excellent *architectural*
sculptor, *Michael Burghers*, is by no means a faithful
and exact representation.—*T. Warton, History of
the Parish of Kildington*, p. 16.

Architecture. *s.* Art, or science, of building.

Our fathers next in *architecture* skill'd,
Cities for use and forts for safety build:
Then palaces and lofty domes arose,
These for devotion and for pleasure throve.

Sir R. Blackmore.

The formation of the first earth being a piece of
divine *architecture*, ascribed to a particular pro-
vidence.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

Architrave. *s.* [Gr. *ἀρχή* = chief, Lat. *trabs* =
beam.] Lowest of three members of an
entablature, and resting immediately on
the columns.

The materials laid over this pillar were of wood;
through the lightness whereof the *architrave* could
not suffer, nor the column itself, being so substan-
tial.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture*.

Westward a pompous frontispiece appear'd,
On Dorick pillars of white marble rear'd,

Crown'd with an *architrave* of antique mold,
And sculpture rising on the roughen'd gold. *Pope*.

Archives. *s.* [Lat. *archiva*.] Records; mu-
niments; (generally in the plural).

Though we think our words vanish with the
breath that utters them, yet they become records in
God's court, and are laid up in his *archives*, as wit-
nesses either for or against us.—*Dr. H. More, Dis-
cussant of the Tongue*.

I shall now only look a little into the *Mosaic
archives*, to observe what they furnish us with upon
this subject.—*Woodward*.

The real criminal was not named; nor, till the
archives of the House of Stuart were explored, was
it known to the public that Falkland had perished
by the hand of all the hundred villains of Marl-
borough.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

In the singular.

This I transcribed out of the Greek manuscript,
which we have extant in the *archives* of our publick
library. *Gregory, Posthumus*, p. 240: 1630.

It may be found in the same *archives*, where the
famous original contract between magnanimous
people so much insisted on, in the vindictum of
the rights of mankind, is deposited.—*Warburton,
Alliance between Church and State*, p. 90.

Boecio himself calls his master Leontius an in-
exhaustible *archive* of Grecian tales and fables.—*T.
Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 70.

With *archies* as plural.

The Christians were able to make good what they
asserted by appealing to these records kept in the
Roman *archivi*.—*Dr. H. More, On Godliness*, d. vii.
ch. xii. § 2. (T.)

Archivist. *s.* One who is employed on
archives.

The twelve eldest are sent solemnly to fetch the
Constitution itself, the printed Book of the Law,
Archidiaconus, an Old-Consentit appointed
Archidiacon, he and the Ancient Twelve, amid blare
of military pomp and clangour, enter, bearing the
divine Book; and President and all Legislative
Senators, laying their hand on the same, successi-
vely take the oath, with cheers and heart-efusion,
universal three-times-three. In this manner they
begin their session.—*Curlye, French Revolution*, pt.
ii. b. v. ch. ii.

Archlike. *adj.* [from *arch*, Lat. *arcus*.] Built
like an arch.

An *archlike* strong foundation.

Young, Night Thoughts, vii.

Archly. *adv.* In an arch manner.

John, when his master's step he heard,
Soon in the dressing-room appeared;
Archly he looked, and silly leered. *Somerville, Poems*.

Archness. *s.* [The *arch* which lies at the root
of this form is from the A.S. *earg* = bad,
as opposed to the derivatives of *ἀρχος* and
arcus.] *Archness* implies humour with a
touch of malignant pleasure; hence, the
element suggested by the original meaning
of the word. Wickedness and roguish-
ness convey the same notions.] Attribute
suggested by *Arch*.

He [Fontaine] generally took his subjects from
Boecio, *Poggins*, and *Aristotle*; but adorned them
with so many natural strokes, with such quaintness
in his reflections, and such a dryness and *archness*
of humour, as cannot fail to excite laughter.—*J.
Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope*,
ii. 183.

Archon. *s.* [Gr.] Chief magistrate among
the Athenians.

We might establish a *logos*, a lord *archon*, a re-
gent.—*Holingshroke, On Parties*, let. 8.

Archway. *s.* Passage under an arch; arch
itself.

The white-flower'd elder-thicket from the field
Glean thro' the Gothic *archways* in the wall.
Tennyson, Godiva.

Archwise. *adv.* In the form of an arch.

The court of arches, so called *ab arcuata ecclesia*,
or from flow church, by reason of the steeple or
cloclether thereof, raised at the top with stone pillars
in fashion of a bow bent *archwise*.—*Ayliffe, Pari-
son Juris Canonici*.

Archy. *adj.* Having an arched form. *Rare*.

Beneath the black and *archy* brows shined forth
the bright lamps of her eyes.—*Parthenia Serna*,
prologue: 1633.

Arctie. *s.* [Gr. *ἄρκτος* = the constellation
Ursa, or the Bear.] Lying within, or per-
taining to, the Arctic circle.

Ever during snows, perpetual shades
Of darkness, would congeal their livid blood,
Did not the *arctic* tract spontaneous yield

A cheering purple berry big with wine,

J. Philips, *Cider*, ii.

Arcaute. *adj.* Bent in the form of an arch. Sounds that move in oblique and *arcuate* lines, must needs encounter and disturb the one the other. — Bacon, *Natural History*.

In the gullet, where it perforates the midriff, the carious fibres are infected and *arcuate*. — Ray, *Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Arcaubalist. *s.* [see Arblast.] Crossbow; engine to shoot stones. *Rare*.

It is an historical fact, that Richard was killed by the French from the shot of an *arcaubalist*, a machine which he often worked skilfully with his own hands. — T. Warburton, *History of English Poetry*, i. 184.

Arcaubalister. *s.* Crossbow-man. *Rare*.

King John was captiv'd by a very good *arcaubalister*, who said, that he would soon dispatch the cruel tyrant. God forbid, vile varlet, quoth the earl, that we should procure the death of the holy one of God. — Camden, *Reinaine*.

Ardency. *s.*

1. Ardour; eagerness; warmth of affection. Accepted our prayers shall be, if qualified with humility, and ardency, and perseverance, so far as concerns the end immediate to them. — Hammond, *Practical Catechism*.

The ineffable happiness of our dear Redeemer must needs bring an increase to ours, commensurate to the ardency of our love for him. — Boyle.

2. Heat.

By how much heat any one receives externally from the ardency of the sun, his internal heat is proportionably abated. — Sir P. Herbert, *Travels*, p. 27.

Ardent. *adj.*

1. Hot; burning; fiery.

Chymists observe, that vegetables, as lavender, rue, marjoram, &c., distilled before fermentation, yield oils without any burning spirits; but, after fermentation, yield *ardent* spirits without oils; which shews, that their oil is by fermentation converted into spirits. — Sir F. Newton, *Opticks*.

2. Fierce; vehement; having the appearance or quality of fire.

A knight of swarthy face,
High on a coal-black steed pursued the chace;
With flashing flames his *ardent* eyes were filled.

Dryden.

Within three days, therefore, Monmouth, the most *ardent* and restless man in the whole party, brought into the Upper House a bill substantially the same with that which had so strangely miscarried in the Lower. — Macaulay, *History of England*, ch. xx.

3. Passionate; (applied to desire).

Another nymph with fatal power may rise,
To damp the sinking beams of Cælin's eyes;
With haughty pride may hear her charms confest,
And swear the ardent vows that I have blest.

Prior.

Ardently. *adv.* Eagerly; affectionately.

With true zeal may our hearts be most *ardently* inflamed to our religion. — Bishop Sprat, *Sermons*.

Ardour. *s.* [Lat. *ardor* -- burning.]

1. Heat.

Joy, like a ray of the sun, reflects with a greater *ardour* and quickness, when it rebounds upon us from the heart of his friend. — South.

That grand universal fire, which shall happen at the day of judgement, may, by its violent *ardour*, vitrify and turn to one lump of crystal the whole body of the earth: Nor am I the first that fell upon this conceit. — Howell, *Letters*, i. 1.

Applied to love, desire, or courage.

The soldiers shout around with generous rage;
He grails'd their *ardour*, only pleas'd to see
His host.

Dryden.

Unmov'd the mind of Ithacus remained
And the vain *ardours* of our love restrain'd. — Pope.
At length William forc'd himself to resume that correspondence; but his first letter was the letter of a heartbroken man. Even his martial *ardour* had been tamed by misery. 'I tell you in confidence,' he wrote, 'that I feel myself to be no longer fit for military command. Yet I will try to do my duty; and I hope that God will strengthen me.' So despondingly did he look forward to the most brilliant and successful of his many campaigns. — Macaulay, *History of England*, ch. xxi.

2. Object which is ardent or bright.

Nor delay'd the winged saint,
After his charge receiv'd; but from among
Thousand celestial *ardours*, where he stood
Viel'd with his gorgeous wings, upspringing light,
Flew through the midst of heaven.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, v. 247.

Arduity. *s.* Height; difficulty. *Rare*.

I hope the *arduity* will not be unconquerable, nor the defence of them be wholly wav'd. — Waterhouse, *Apology for Learning*, p. 93: 1633.

Arduous. *adj.* [Lat. *arduus* -- high.]

1. Lofly; hard to climb.

High on Parnassus' top her sons she show'd,
And pointed out those *arduous* paths they trod.

Pope.

2. Difficult.

It was a means to bring him up in the school of arts and policy, and so to fit him for that great and *arduous* employment that God designed him to. — South.

Arduousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Arduous.

He began with uttering ambiguous generalities about the vast extent of the empire and the *arduousness* of the task of governing it. — Merivale, *History of the Romans under the Empire*, ch. xlii.

A-Re, or Alamire. Lowest note but one in Guido's scale of music.

Ganuit I am, the ground of all accord,

A re, to plead Hortensius's passion:

B mi, Bianca take him for thy lord,

C faut, that loves with all affection.

Shakespeare, *Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 1.

Area. *s.* [Lat.]

1. Surface contained between any lines or boundaries.

The area of a triangle is found by knowing the height and the base. — Wallis, *Logic*.

2. Any open surface (as the floor of a room, the open part of a church, the vacant part or stage of an amphitheatre); enclosed place (as lists, a bowling-green, a grass-plot).

Let us conceive a floor or area of goodly length, with the breadth scarcely more than half the length. — Wallis, *Logic*.

The Alban lake is of an oval figure, and, by reason of the high mountains that encompass it, looks like the area of some vast amphitheatre. — Addison.

In areas vary'd with mosaic art,

Some whirl the disk, and some the jav'lin dart.

Pope.

Aréad, Aréde, or Aréed. *r. a.* [A.S. *arēdan* -- see Rede.] Advise; direct; declare; show. *Obsolete*.

Knights and ladies gentle deeds,
Whose praises having slept in silence long,
Me, all too meane, the sacred muse *arēads*

To blazon brand. — Spenser, *Faerie Queene*, i. 1, 1.

But what adventure, or what high intent,
Hath brought you hither into Fairy land?

Aréad, Prince Arthur, crowne of martiall band.

Spenser, *Faerie Queene*, i. 1, 6.

But mark what I *arēde* thee now: avant,
Fly thither whence thou fled'st! If from this hour
Within these hollow'd limits thou appear,
Back to the infernal pit I drag thee chain'd.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iv. 902.

A *rele*, good gentle swaine.

If in the dale below, or on yond plaine

Or is the village seat in a grove?

W. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*, i. 2.

In the following passage, it seems to be employed for *read*.

I will overlook

Her hardly open'd book,

Which to *arēde* is easie, to understand divine.

John Hall, *Poems*, p. 61.

Aréca. *s.* [? Indian.] Nut of the areca palm; tree itself.

A third article of export which the Dutch curried with marked attention was the fruit of the *aréca* palm, the nuts of which were shipped in large quantities to India, &c. — Sir J. E. Tennant, *Ceylon*, pt. vi. ch. ii.

Aréek. *adv.* [A.S. *on réec*.] In a reeking condition.

A messenger comes all *aréek*

Mordant to Madrid to seek.

Swift.

Arrefaction. *s.* [Lat. *arrefactio*, -onis -- making dry.] State of growing dry; act of drying.

From them, and their motions, principally proceed *arrefaction*, and most of the effects of nature. — Bacon.

Aréty. *r. a.* Dry; exhaust of moisture.

Heat drieth bodies that do easily expire, as parchement, leaves, roots, clay, &c., and so doth time or age *aréty*, as in the same bodies, &c. — Bacon, *Natural History*.

Aréna. *s.* [Lat.; originally a space for contests covered with arena -- sand.]

1. Space for combatants, or other exhibitions, in a theatre.

The place where the gladiators fought (in the amphitheatre) was called *aréna*, because it was covered with sand and sawdust, to prevent the gladiators from sliding, and to absorb the blood; and

the persons who fought, *arenarii*. But *arena* is also put for the whole amphitheatre, or the show, also for the seat of war; or for one's peculiar province. — Adams, *Roman Antiquities*.

Live in the secret of thy chamber or closet, as though the doors were thrown upon thee, and all the eyes of the world beheld thee; as though thou wert in the arena of a publick theatre, exposed to the view of men and angels. — Ray, *On the Disposition of the World*, ch. xii.

In the centre of the edifice, the arena, or stage, was strewn with the reddest sand, and successively assumed the most different forms. — Gibbon, *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, i. 390. (Ord MS.)

2. Metaphorically, and generally. Any field for a contest or struggle.

When Pyrrhus sailed from Sicily after his unsuccessful attempt upon that island, he looked back on its shores and exclaimed, 'What an arena we have for the Carthagenians and the Romans!' — Sir G. C. Lewis, *Enquiry into the Credibility of the early Roman History*, i. 67.

The concealment of authorship by newspaper writers exempts them from many of the feelings which disturb the judgment of rival politicians, contending in the open arena of public life. — Sir G. C. Lewis, *On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. ix.

Arenaceous. *adj.* Sandy; having the qualities of sand.

Fishes whose eggs or spawn is *arenaceous*. — Sir T. Browne, *Vulgar Errors*, iv. 10.

A piece of the stone of the same mines, of a yellowish brown colour, an *arenaceous* friable substance, and with some white spar mixed with it. — Woodward, *On Fossils*.

Argal. *s.* [?] Hard lees sticking to the sides of wine-vessels, commonly called tartar; generally a crude supertartrate of potash.

I know you have arsenick,

Vitriol, sal-tartre, *argale*, alkaly.

R. Johnson, *Alchymist*.

The brightest colours, dyed with this material, are made by over-dyeing the same; and then by discharging part of it by lye-hyline it is *argal*. — Sir H. P. Phillips, in *Bishop Sprat's History of the Royal Society*, p. 208.

Argent. *adj.* [Lat. *argentum* -- silver.] Colour of silver; white. *Heraltic and rhetorical*.

Rinable flings

As swift as they light'ning kiln'd new,

His *argent* eagle with her silver wings

In field of azure, fair Erinia knew.

Fairfax.

In an *argent* field, the seal of war

Was drawn triumphant on his iron car.

Dryden.

With that she tore her robe apart, and half

The polish'd *argent* of her breast to sight

Laid bare. Thence she pointed with a laugh,

Showing the usnick's tale.

Tennyson, *A Dream of Fair Women*.

Those *argent* fields more likely habitats,

Translated saluts or midday spirits hold,

Between'th angelical and human kind.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iii. 440.

Or ask of yonder *argent* fields above

Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove.

Pope.

Argent-horned. *adj.* Silver-horned.

Bright as the *argent*-horned moose.

Loveless, *Lucania*, p. 151.

Argentine. *adj.* Of, or after the manner of, silver. *Rare*.

Celestial Dian, goddess *argentine*,

I will obey thee.

Shakespeare, *Pericles*, v. 2.

Argentry. *s.* Materials of silver; plate. *Rare*.

Having preserved Count Mansfeld's troops from dishonour, by paying his own *argentry* and jewels, he passed this way. — Howell, *Letters*, i. 2.

No medals of rich stuff of Tyrian dye,

No costly bowls of trosted *argentry*.

Howarth, *Poem to King Charles I.*

Argil. *s.* [Fr. *argille*, Lat. *argilla*.] Potter's clay; fat soft kind of earth of which vessels are made.

Potter's clay is not pure *argill*. — Kirwan, *Minerals*, p. 61.

Argill is that part of clay to which this owes its property of feeling soft and unctuous, and of hardening in fire; it is difficultly soluble in acids, and scarcely ever effervesces with them. When combined with the vitriolick acid, it forms alum. — Ibid. p. 6.

Argillaceous. *adj.* Clayey; partaking of the nature of argil; consisting of argil, or potter's clay.

Clayey loam denotes a compound soil, moderately cohesive, in which the *argillaceous* ingredient predominates. — Kirwan, *Minerals*, p. 9.

Argillous. *adj.* Consisting of clay; clayish; containing clay. *Rare*.

Albuquerque derives this redness from the

and argillous earth at the bottom.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Argosy. *s.* [from *Argo*, the mythologic vessel which first made a commercial voyage.] Large vessel for merchandise. *Rhetorical.*

Your mind is tossing on the ocean;
There where your *argosies*, with portly sail,
Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood,
Do overpeer the petty traffickers.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, l. 1.
They might perhaps find stuff enough, I will not
say to lade an *argosy*, but to overladen any man's
wit in the world to rely unto.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

Mine *argosies* from Alexandria,
Laden with spice and silks, now under sail,
Are speedily gliding down by Candy shore
To Malta, through our Mediterranean sea.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta.

Argue. *v. n.* [Lat. *arguo*.]

1. Reason; offer reasons.

I know your majesty has always lov'd her
No clear in heart, not to doing her what
A woman of less piece might ask by law;
Scholars allow'd freely to *argue* for her.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. ii. 2.
An idea of motion, not passing on, would perplex
any one who should *argue* from such an idea.—*Locke.*

If the world's age and death be *argued* well
By the sun's fall, which now towards earth doth
bend,

Then we might fear that virtue, since she fell
So low as woman, should be near her end. *Donne.*

2. Dispute; (with the particles *with* or *against* before the opponent, and *against* before the thing opposed.)

Why do Christians of several persuasions so
strenuously *argue* against the salvability of each other?
—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

He that by often *arguing* against his own sense
imposes falsehoods on others, is not far from be-
lieving himself.—*Locke.*

I do not see how they can *argue* with any one,
without setting down strict boundaries.—*Ibid.*

Argue. *v. a.*

1. Persuade by argument.

It is a sort of poetical logic which I would make
use of, to *argue* you into a predication of this play:—
Congreve, Old Bachelor, dedication.

2. Suggest; prove.

So many laws *argue* so many sins
Among them: how can God with such reside?

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 283.
It *argues* dissembler of the mind as well as of the
body when a man is continually tossing from one
side to the other.—*North.*

This *argues* a virtue and disposition in those sides
of the rays, which answers to that virtue and dispo-
sition of the crystal.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

With of.

I have plodded guilty to all thoughts and expres-
sions of mine, which can be truly *argued* of disem-
plicity, profaneness, or immorality, and retract them.
—*Jerome, Biblia.*

The accidents are not the same, which would have
argued him of a servile copying and total barren-
ness of invention; yet the *seas* were the same.—*Ibid.*

3. Imply.

What's he that thus boldly enters in?
His habit *argues* him a Christian.
Tragedy of Solomon and Perseda.

Arguer. *s.* Reasoner; disputer; contro-
vertist.

Men are ashamed to be proselytes to a weak
arguer, as thinking they must part with their popu-
larity as well as their sin.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Neither good Christians nor good *arguers*.—
Bishop Atterbury.

I am by the law of my nature a reasoner. A per-
son who should suppose I want by that word, an
arguer, would not only not understand me, but
would understand the contrary of my meaning. I
can take no interest whatever in hearing or saying
any thing merely as a fact—merely as having hap-
pened. It must refer to something within me be-
fore I can regard it with any curiosity or care.—
Coleridge, Table Talk.

Arguing. *verbal abstr.* Argument; reasoning.

Public *arguing* off serves not only to exasperate
the minds, but to whet the wits of heretics.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Those heart risings and internal *arguing*s against
the reception of those joyful tidings.—*Smith, Por-
traiture of Old Age*, p. 22.

He had, to his sufficient memory and incompa-
rable invention, a clear discerning judgement; and
that not only in scholastic affairs and points of
learning, which the *arguing*s, and besides them the
disposition of his writings, manifest beyond dis-
pute, but in the concerns of public nature both of
church and state.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*,
§ 1.

Argument. *s.* [see extract under Argu-
mentation.]

1. Reasoning for or against anything.

We sometimes see, on our theatres, vice rewarded,
at least unpunished; yet it ought not to be an *argu-
ment* against the art.—*Dryden.*

When any thing is proved by *as* good *arguments*
as that thing is capable of, supposing it were; we
ought not in reason to make any doubt of the exist-
ence of that thing.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Our author's two great and only *arguments* to
prove, that heirs are lords over their brethren.—
Locke.

In the persuasion of a truth, it is lawful to use
such *arguments* whose strength is wholly made pre-
vailing by the weakness of him that is to be per-
suaded. Such *arguments* are not hominens, that is,
proportionable to the doctrines, customs, usages,
belief, and credulity of the man. The reasons are
these, because ignorant persons are not capable of
such *arguments* as may demonstrate the question,
and he that goes about to draw a child to him, may
pull him by the long sleeve of his coat, and need not
to hire a yoke of oxen.—*Jeremy Taylor, Doctor
Dabintinus*, l. 75. (Ord MS.)

Sometimes with a before the thing to be
proved, but generally for.

The best moral *argument* to patience, in my
opinion, is the advantage of patience itself.—*Arch-
bishop Tillotson.*

This, before that revelation had enlightened the
world, was the very best *argument* for a future state.
—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Subject of any discourse or writing.

That she that's but now was your best object,
The *argument* of your praise, hitherto of your age,
Most best, most dearest.

Shakespeare, King Lear, l. 1.
I may assert eternal providence,
And justify the ways of God to men.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 21.
Said task! yet *argument*

Not less, but more heroic than the wrath
Of stern Achilles. *Ibid.* ix. 13.

A much longer discourse my *argument* requires;
your merciful dispositions a much shorter. *Bishop
Sprat, Sermons.*

3. Contents of any work summed up by way
of abstract.

The *argument* of the work, that is, its principal
action, the economy and disposition of it, are the
things which distinguish copies from originals.—
Dryden.

4. Controversy.

This day, in *argument* upon a case,
Some words there grew 'twixt Somerset and me.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part. 1. ii. 5.
An *argument* that fell out last night, where each
of us fell in praise of our country mistresses.—
Shakespeare, Cynthia, l. 5.

If the idea be not agreed on between the speaker
and hearer, the *argument* is not about things, but
names.—*Locke.*

Argument. *v. n.* [an old English verb.]

Reason; discourse. *Rare.*

But yet they *argument* a faste
Upon the pope and his estate.
Gower, Confessio Amantis, Prologue, p. 16.

Argumental. *adj.* Belonging to argument;
reasoning.

Afflicted sense thou kindly dost set free,
Oppress'd with *argumental* tyranny,
And routed reason finds a safe retreat in thee.

Pope.

Argumentation. *s.* Reasoning; act of rea-
soning.

Argumentation is derived from *argumentari*,
which means 'argumentis uti'; *argument*, again, *argu-
mentum*—what is assumed in order to argue
something—is properly the middle notion in a rea-
soning, that through which the conclusion is estab-
lished, and by the Latin rhetoricus it was often
'judiciale inventum ad faciendum idem.' It is defined,
however, applied as extensive with *argumentation*.
—*Sir W. Hamilton, Logic*, i. 276.

Argumentation is that operation of the mind,
whereby we infer one proposition from two or more
propositions premised. Or it is the drawing a con-
clusion, which before was unknown, or doubtful,
from some propositions more known and evident;
so when we have judged that matter cannot think,
and that the mind of man doth think, we conclude
that therefore the mind of man is not matter.—
Watts, Logic.

Can dialogues in verse be defended? I cannot but
think that a great philosophical poet ought always
to teach the reader himself as from himself. A
poet does not admit *argumentation*, though it does
admit development of thought.—*Coleridge, Table
Talk.*

I suppose it is no ill topic of *argumentation*, to
show the prevalence of contempt, by the contrary
influences of respect.—*South.*

The whole course of his *argumentation* comes to
nothing.—*Addison.*

Argumentative. *adj.* Consisting of argu-
ment; containing argument; disputatious.

This omission, considering the bounds within
which the *argumentative* part of my discourse was
confined, I could not avoid.—*Bishop Atterbury,
Preface to his Sermons.*

With of.

Another thing *argumentative* of providence is that
papyrus plumes growing upon the tops of some
seeds, whereby they are wafted with wind and dis-
seminated far and wide.—*Ray, Wisdom of God
manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Argumentatively. *adv.* In an argumen-
tative manner.

Nor do they oppose things of this nature *argu-
mentatively* so much as oratoriously.—*Jeremy Tay-
lor, Apostolical Homilies*, p. 115.

Chaucer has in reality clouded the question both
historically and *argumentatively*, in his disputes
against the Romantics.—*Waterland, Christianity
evincuted*, p. 60.

Argumentator. *s.* [Lat.] One who in-
dulges in argument.

Over-athetick *argumentator*.—*Cudworth*, 886.

This much was rightly urged by the athetick
argumentator, that no corporeal deity could be ab-
solutely in its own nature incorruptible, nor other-
wise than by accident only immortal, because of its
divisibility. *Ibid.* 888. (Ord MS.)

Argumentize. *v. n.* Debate; reason.

Must it needs follow that all the unmixed and
argumentizing philosophy, all arts and sciences,
must be brought from Canaan?—*Mansyngham,
Diogenes*, p. 34.

Argumentizer. *s.* One who debates or rea-
sons.

This *argumentizer* should, to have made this story
more probable, have cited this proclamation.—
Brady, Introduction to Old English History, p. 241:
1681.

Argutatio. *s.* Over-refinement in argu-
ment. *Rare.*

Vindicate Thy holy name, and blessed deity, from
all their devilish and frivolous *argutations*.—*Bishop
Hall, Argument of Godliness*, § 8. (Ord MS.)

Argute. *adj.* Acute; shrewd; subtle.

There would be many whose vocation was not that
of the active preacher, or the restless missionary, of
the *argute* schoolman.—*Milman, History of Latin
Christianity*, ch. 1.

Arguteness. *s.* Wittiness; acuteness.

The arguments of the Grecian [Plutarch] drawn
from reason, work themselves into your under-
standing, and make a deep and lasting impression
in your mind; those of the Roman [Seneca] drawn
from wit, flash immediately on your imagination,
but leave no durable effect: so this tickles you by
starts with his *arguteness*, that pleases you for
continuance with his propriety.—*Dryden, Life of
Plutarch.*

Arianize. *s.* Heresy or sect of Arius.

The Arianism is but a system of the old Arianism,
ill digested and worse put together, with a mixture
of some Heathenism and Judaism. For Maximus's
father was no heathen, his mother a Jewess, and his
tutor was Sergius the monk, a Nestorian; which
sect was a branch of Arianism. These, crudely
mixed, made up the farrago of the Arianism. But the
prevailing part was Arianism.—*Lestie, Truth of
Christianity*, p. 120.

What will the Romantics say of the whole Church
in a manner, both eastern and western, when it was
overspread with Arianism?—*Trapp, Popery truly
stated*, pt. 1.

Arianize. *v. n.* Admit or follow the tenets
of Arianism.

These some were the Christians, that lived after
the downfall of the Arianizing Vandals and the
expiring of their power.—*Worthington, Miscel-
laneous*, p. 29.

Arid. *adj.* [Lat. *aridus*=dry; Fr. *aride*.]

Dry; parched up.

My complexion is become adust, and my body *arid*,
by visiting lands.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

His harden'd fingers deck the gaudy spring,
Without him Summer were an *arid* waste.

Thomson.

For the rivers which intersect the land run mostly
in beds too deep to be made available for watering
the soil, which consequently is, and always has been,
remarkably *arid*.—*Buckle, History of Civilization
in England*, vol. ii. ch. 1.

Aridity. *s.*

1. Dryness.
Salt taken in great quantities will reduce an ani-
mal body to the great extremity of *aridity*, or dry-
ness.—*Arbuthnot On the Nature and Choice of
Aliments.*

Of the eagerness with which he sought the sealed

well, and his delight in sprinkling its freshness over the aridity of the profusion, the following letter affords an memorable instance.—*Thomson, The Lives of Twelve Eminent Judges, Lord Stowell.*

He was ordered to read aloud all the objectionable parts at full length in all their logical aridity.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity, v. viii. ch. v.*

2. State of anything withered up.

Strike my soul with lively apprehensions of thy excellencies, to bear up my spirit under the greatest aridities and dejections, with the delightful prospect of thy glories.—*Norris.*

Aries. s. [Lat.] In *Astronomy*. The Ram, as a sign of the zodiac.

At last from Aries rolls the bounteous sun.

And the bright Bull receives him. *Thomson.*

Aristation. s.

1. Contending after the manner of rams.

Now those heterogeneous atoms, by themselves, hit so exactly into their proper residence, in the midst of such tumultuary notions, and aridities of other parties.—*Glanville, Synopsis Scientifica.*

2. Act of battering with an engine called a ram.

The strength of the percussion, wherein ordinance do exceed all aridities and ancient inventions.—*Baron.*

Aright. adv. [A.S. on righte—on right.] Rightly; in a right direction.

How him I lov'd, and love with all my might;

So thought I lov'd him, and think I thought aright.

Spenser.

A generation that set not their heart aright.—*Pope, Ixviii. 8.*

The doing of courtesies aright is the mixing of the respects for his own sake and for mine.—*B. Jonson, Diacuerice.*

In such cases, the knowledge which we acquire, by means of experience, is of a clear and precise nature; and the passions and feelings and interests, which make the lessons of experience in practical matters so difficult to read aright, no longer disturb and confuse us.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas, ch. iv.*

Ariolation, or Mariolation. s. [Lat. *hariosus*—soothsayer.] Soothsaying; vaticination.

The priests of elder time deluded their apprehensions with *ariolation*, soothsaying, and such oblique idolatries.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Arise. v. n. [A.S. *arisan.*]

1. Mount upward; (as the sun).

He rose, and, looking up, beheld the skies

With purple blushing, and the day arise. *Dryden.*

As from sleep, or from rest.

So Eudora arose up, and said unto them, Ye have transgressed the law.—*1 Eudra, ix. 7.*

How long wilt thou sleep, O sluggard; when wilt thou arise out of thy sleep?—*Proverbs, vi. 9.*

2. Come into view; come on the stage; (as from obscurity).

Another Mary then arose,

And did righteous laws impose. *C. Wesley.*

There shall arise false Christs and false prophets.

—*Matthew, xxiv. 24.*

As from death.

Thy dead men shall live, together with my dead

body shall they arise: awake and sing, ye that dwell in dust.—*Isaiah, xxvi. 19.*

3. Proceed, or have its original.

They which were scattered abroad upon the per-

secution that arose about Stephen, travelled as far as Phoenicia.—*Acts, xli. 19.*

I know not what mischief may arise.—*Dryden.*

4. Commence hostility; act as an insurgent.

And when he arose against me, I caught him by

his beard, and smote him.—*1 Samuel, xvii. 35.*

Aristarchy. s. System of criticism, or body of critics, after the manner of Aristarchus.

Rare.

The ground on which I would build his chief praise, to some of the *aristarchy* and sour censures of these days, requires first an apology.—*Harrington, Brief View of the Church of England, p. 153.*

Aristocracy. s. [Gr. *ἀριστος*—best, *κρατος*—govern.] Form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the nobles; body of aristocrats.

Their pure forms of commonwealths, monarchies, aristocracies, democracies, are most famous in contemplation: but in practice they are temperate, and usually mixt.—*Burton, Anatomy of Misconduct, p. 37.*

This art—has sometimes made use of a monarchy, sometimes of an aristocracy, sometimes of a democracy.—*Bishop Wren, Monarchy asserted, p. 179.*

The aristocracy of Venice hath admitted so many abuses through the degeneracy of the nobles, that the period of its duration seems to approach.—*Swift.*

The aristocracy of France anticipated with intrepid gaiety a bloody but a glorious day, followed by a large distribution of the crosses of the new order. William himself was perfectly aware of his danger, and prepared to meet it with calm but manly fortitude.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xx.*

Aristocrat. s. Favourer of aristocracy.

What his friends call aristocrats and despots.—*Burke.*

Aristocratic. adj. Relating to aristocracy; including a form of government by the nobles.

Though with the temper'd monarchy here mix'd

Aristocratic away, the people still,

Platitud' by this or that, as interest leav'd,

No full perfection knew.—*Thomson, Liberty, pt. iv.*

Subdivisions in government are only admissible in favour of the dignity of inferior princes and high nobility; or for the support of an aristocratic confederacy under some head; or for the conservation of the franchises of the people in some privileged province.—*Burke, Works, iii. 264.*

And you're gain' to Lady Hms, and Hm, and Hms, ain't you (the names of these aristocratic places of resort were quite inaudible)?—*Thackeray, The Newcomes, ii. 40.*

Aristocráticoal. adj. Same as Aristocratic.

Ockham distinguishes, that the papacy, or ecclesiastical monarchy, may be changed in an extraordinary manner, for some time, into an aristocratic form of government.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

The wergild and oath of an earlorman were in proportion to this lofty position: at first no doubt, he ranked only with the general class of nobles in this respect, and the Kentish law does not distinguish him from them; but at a later period, when the aristocratic hierarchy had somewhat better developed itself, we find him ranked on the same level with the bishop, and above the ordinary nobles.—*Kemble, The Saxons in England, v. ii. ch. iv.*

In general the least mischievous of the aristocratic captains were those who completely abandoned to others the direction of the vessels, and thought only of making money and spending it.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. iii.*

Every trace of his magnificence has long disappeared; and no aristocratical mansion is to be found in that once aristocratical quarter.—*Ibid. ch. iii.*

Aristocratism. s. Assumption of aristocratic habits.

Let 'Dandellary visits,' with rigour of authority

be made to this end. To search for arms; for horses,

—*Aristocratism* rules in its carriage, while Patriotism cannot trail its cannon. To search generally for

munitions of war, 'in the houses of persons suspect,'

—and even, if it seems proper, to seize and imprison

the suspect persons themselves!—*Carlyle, French Revolution, pt. iii. b. c. ch. ii.*

Aristotelian. adj. Founded on the opinions of Aristotle.

The historian has here the very same advantages over the moral philosopher, that the experimental naturalist has over the Aristotelian in physics.—*Warburton, Enquiry into the Causes of Prodiges and Miracles, pt. ii.*

This is just the Aristotelian hypothesis of sensible species, which modern philosophers have been at great pains to refute.—*Reid, Inquiry into the human Mind.*

Aristotelian. s. Follower of the philosophy of Aristotle.

The *Aristotelians* were of opinion, that superfluity

of riches might cause a tumult in a commonwealth.

Sir Miles Sandys, Essays, p. 210.

Some of Plato's followers, in particular, when they talk of the world of ideas, entertain us with subtleties and beings no less extravagant and chimerical. Many *Aristotelians* have likewise spoken as unintelligibly of their substantial forms.—*Addison, Spectator, no. 66.*

Aristotélic. adj. Belonging to, or originating in, Aristotle.

As in the Socratic way of dispute you agree to everything which your opponent advances, in the *Aristotélic* you are still denying and contradicting some part or other of what he says. Socrates conquers you by stratagem, Aristotle by force. The one takes the town by sap, the other sword in hand.

Addison, Spectator, no. 239. (Ord M.)

The *Aristotélic* or Arabian philosophy continued to be communicated from Spain and Africa to the rest of Europe, chiefly by means of the Jews.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry, l. 463.*

Aristometric. s. [Gr.] Science of numbers; art of computation.

On fair ground I could best forty of them;

But now 'tis odds beyond arithmetic.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 1.*

The Christian religion, according to the Apostle's arithmetic, hath but these three parts of it; sobriety, justice, religion.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Arithmétiqueal. adj. According to the rules or method of arithmetic.

The principles of bodies may be infinitely small, not only beyond all naked or assisted sense, but beyond all arithmetic operation or conception.—*Greece.*

The squares of the diameters of these rivers, made by any prismatic colour, were in arithmetic progression, as in the fifth observation.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Arithmetic progression might easily demonstrate how fast mankind would increase, overpassing as miraculous, though indeed natural, that example of the Israelites, who were multiplied in two hundred and fifteen years from seventy unto six hundred thousand able men.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

Arithmetically. adv. In an arithmetical manner; according to the principles of arithmetic.

Though the fifth part of a sextes being a simple fraction, and arithmetically regular, it is yet no proper part of that measure. *A rathnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Arithmetician. s. Master of the art of numbers.

A man had need be a good arithmetician to understand this author's works. His description runs on like a multiplication table. *Addison.*

The arable land and pasture land were not supposed by the best political arithmeticians of that age to amount to much more than half the area of the kingdom.—*Murray, History of England, ch. iii.*

Ark. s. [Lat. *arca*.—introduced during the A.S. period:

—*Barrowman, Cradman: ed. Thorpe, p. 82.*

1. Vessel to swim upon the water: (usually applied to that in which Noah was preserved from the universal deluge).

Make thee an ark of gopher wood; rooms shalt thou make in the ark, and shalt pitch it within and without with pitch. *Genesis, vi. 14.*

The one just man alive, by his command,

Shall build a wondrous ark, as thou beheld'st,

To save himself and household, from amidst

A world devote to universal wreck. *Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 818.*

And when she could not longer hide him, she took for him an ark of bulrushes, and daubed it with slime and with pitch, and put the child therein.—*Exodus, ii. 3.*

2. Repository of the covenant of God with the Jews.

This coffer was of shittim wood, covered with plates or leaves of gold, being two cubits and a half in length, a cubit and a half wide, and a cubit and a half high. It had two rings of gold on each side, through which the staves were put for carrying it. Upon the top of it was a kind of gold crown all around it, and two cherubims were fastened to the cover. It contained the two tables of stone, written by the hand of God. *Culmet.*

3. Chest, coffer, or bin: (so used formerly; and still common, in this sense, in our northern counties).

The one, the margarite or pearl; the other, the cabinet or casket to keep this jewel.—*Bishop King, Vita Pauleana, p. 6.*

Bearing that precious relike in an arko

Of gold. *Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 5. 16.*

Arked. adj. Enclosed in an ark.

When arked, Noah and seven with him,

The cupied world's remains,

Had led the instrumental means

Of landing them again. *Warner, Albion's England, i. 3.*

Arm. s. [from A.S. *earn.*]

1. Limb which reaches from the hand to the shoulder.

If I have lift up my hand against the fatherless, when I saw my help in the gate, then let mine arm fall from my shoulder blade, and mine arm be broken from the bone.—*Job, xxxi. 22.*

Like helpless friends who view from shore

The halving ship, and hear the tempest roar,

So stood they with their arms across. *Dryden.*

2. Bough of a tree.

The trees spread out their arms to shade her face,

But she on elbow leav'd. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Where the tall oak his spreading arms entwines,

And with the beech a mutual simile combines. *Gag.*

3. Inlet of water from the sea.

Full in the centre of the sacred wood,

An arm ariseth of the Stygian flood. *Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.*

We have yet seen but an arm of this sea of beauty.

—*Norris.*

4. Power; might: (in this sense is used the secular arm, &c.).

Cursed be the man that trusteth in man, and

maketh flesh his arm, and whose heart departeth from the Lord.—*Jeremiah*, xvii. 5.
O God, thy arm was here!
And not to us, but to thy arm alone,
Ascribe we all. —*Shakespeare*, *Henry V.* iv. 8.

Arm. s. (in the singular number.) Weapon. See Arms.

Arm. r. a. [from Lat. *armo*, from *arma* = weapons.]

1. Furnish with armour or weapons; fit up.
And when Abram heard that his brother was taken captive, he armed his trained servants, born in his own house, three hundred and eighteen, and pursued them unto Dan.—*Genesis*, xiv. 14.
You must arm your hook with the line in the inside of it.—*J. Wolton*, *Angler*.

2. Provide against.
His servant arm'd against such coverture
Reported unto all, that he was sure
A noble gentleman of high regard. —*Spenser*.

Arm. r. n. Take arms; be fitted with arms.
Think we king Harry strong;
And princes, look you strongly arm to meet him.
—*Shakespeare*, *Henry V.* ii. 4.

Armada, or (less correctly) **Armado. s.** [Span. *armada*.] Naval armament.

I could report more actions yet of weight
Out of this orb, as here of eighty-eight,
Against the proud Armada, still'd by Spain
The invincible, that cover'd all the main.

B. Jonson, *Masques at Court*.
Armada following armada closely displayed their
projects for effecting a territorial conquest.—*Sir P. Paflagra*, *History of England and of Normandy*, i. 553.

Every one believed the whole armada to be almost
utterly ruined, and after a thanksgiving and a libation
to Poseidon, the fleet returned to its former
station at Artemision, to complete the victory which
the gods had begun.—*Bishop Thirlwall*, *History of Greece*, ch. xv. p. 279.

So by a roaring tempest on the flood,
A whole armada of convicted sail
Is scatter'd and disjoint'd from fellowship.

Shakespeare, *King John*, iii. 4.
In all the mid-earth sons was left no road
Wherein the pagan his held hand untwines,
Spread was the huge armada wide and broad,
From Venice, Genes, and towms which them con-
fines.

At length resolv'd to assert the watery ball,
He in himself did whole armada bring;
His aged senium might their master call,
And those for general, were he not their king.
—*Dryden*.

Armadillo. s. [Sp. *armadillo*.] A singular
scaly quadruped belonging to the Order
Edentata.

A small but very distinct family, intermediate
between the sloths and ant-eaters. The sloths ap-
pear to be a purely herbivorous family, and to be
even incapacitated by other details of their organi-
sation for the capture or destruction of a living
prey; whilst the ant-eaters are not only deprived
of canine, but likewise of molar teeth, consequently
are without teeth of any description, and thus form
the only family of the order Edentata that literally
answers to the name and definition. The ant-eaters
differ from the other two families by the want of
clawed, and the *armadillos* by the peculiar nature
of their external covering. Instead of hair, the
armadillos are covered with a species of hard bony
crest, very similar in form and appearance to the
plate-armour of the middle ages, from which indeed
these animals have acquired the name of *armadillos*—
a name of Spanish origin which has been adopted
by English writers.—*English Cyclopædia*, *Natural History*, v. Armadillo.

Armament. s. [Lat. *armamentum*.] Force
equipped for war, military or naval.

No small were her armaments, and her councils
thus divided.—*Dryden*, *On Troy*.
He possessed neither such courage, nor such vigour
and activity of mind, as to undertake in person the
conduct of the armament.—*Robertson*.

Roofs exposed, but to no purpose. It was
necessary for him to submit, and to proceed with
his twenty men of war to the Mediterranean, while
his superiors, with the rest of the armament, re-
turned to the Channel.—*Macaulay*, *History of Eng-land*, ch. 22.

Armature. s.
1. Armour; something to defend the body
from hurt.

Others should be armed with hard shells; others
with prickles; the rest that have no such armature,
should be endowed with great swiftness and per-
cility.—*Ray*, *Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

2. Offensive weapons.
The double armature is a more destructive engine
than the tumultuary weapon.—*Dr. H. More*, *Decay of Christian Piety*.

Armful. s. What the arm can hold.

'Tis not the wealth of Plutus, nor the gold
Lockt in the heart of earth can buy away
This armful from me; this had I best a ransom
To have ransom'd the great Augustus Caesar.
—*Ben Jonson* and *Fletcher*, *Philaster*, iv. 1.
He comes so lazily on in a simile, with his arm-
full of weeds, and deems himself in the dull ex-
pression so like a dough-kneaded thing.—*Milton*,
Apology for Scurrilousness.
Let that happy soul hold fast
Her heavenly armful. —*Cranham*, *Poems*, p. 59.

Armhole. s. Cavity under the shoulder.
Tickling is most in the sole of the feet, and under
the armholes, and on the sides. The cause is the
thinness of the skin in those parts, joined with the
ravenous of being touched there.—*Bacon*, *Natural History*.

Armiger. s. [Lat.] In *Heraldry*. Esquire;
one with a right to armorial bearings;
badge.

Their arms were encreased with armigers two,
With a red ribbon Sutton's, and Figg's with a blue.
—*Dr. Byrom*.

Armil. adj. [Lat. *armilla* = bracelet.] In
Astronomy. Kind of sundial.

M. Lohr, an Italian mathematician, has unde-
taken one of the problems of this kind, that of the
armil, with Dupole and Petit's law for his basis, in
a memoir read to the Institute of France, in 1825,
and since published in Florence.—*Whewell*, *History of the Inductive Sciences*, b. x. ch. i. § 5.

Armillary. adj. Of the nature of an armil.
When the circles of the mundane sphere are sup-
posed to be described on the convex surface of a
sphere which is hollow within, and, after this, you
imagine all parts of the sphere's surface to be cut
away, except those parts on which such circles are
described; then that sphere is called an *armillary*
sphere, because it appears in the form of several
circular rings, or bracelets, put together in a due
position.—*Harris*, *Description of the Globes*.

Armipotent. adj. [Lat. *arma* = arms, *potens*,
-alis = powerful, presiding over.] Power-
ful in, or presiding over, arms.

The manifold linguist, and the armipotent soldier.
—*Shakespeare*, *All's well that ends well*, iv. 3.
For if our God the Lord armipotent,
Those armed angels in our aid down sent,
That were at Babylon in his prophet sent,
That wilt come down with them. —*Fairfax*.
Beneath the lowering brow, and on a bent,
The temple stood of Mars armipotent. —*Dryden*.

Armistice. s. [Lat. *armisticium*; from
arma arms, *sisto* stop or stay.] Tem-
porary cessation of arms.

Many reasons of prudence might incline the king
of England to think this *armistice* more desirable
than a continuance of the war.—*Lord Lyttelton*.

Armless. adj. [from *arm* = limb.] Without
an arm.

On a wall this king his eye cast,
And saw an hand armless that wrote full fast.
—*Chaucer*, *Monk's Tale*.

Armless. adj. [from *arm*; from Lat. *arma* =
weapons.] Without weapons or arms.

Truth laughs at death,
And terrifies the killer more than killed:
Integrity this *armless* seeks her foes,
And never needs the target, nor the sword,
Nor even sword's shafts.

—*Beaumont and Fletcher*, *Queen of Corinth*, iv. 3.
Next, we reave thy sword,
And give thee *armless* to thy enemies.
—*Beaumont and Fletcher*, *Knight of Malta*, v. 2.
They of the religion are now lawless and arm-
less.—*Howell*, *Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 16.

The king of Morocco, and others with an army—
suddenly invaded Spain, lying *armless* and open;
and so conquered it.—*Howell*, *Letters*, i. 3.

Armlet. s. Bracelet.
And, when she takes thy hand, and doth seem
kind,
Doth search what rings and armlets she can find.

—*Shakespeare*.
Every nymph of the flood her tresses rending,
Throws off her armlet of pearl in the main. —*Dryden*.

Armorial. adj. Appertaining to the arms,
or escutcheon, of a family.

These five cinquefs, or these 25 round spots, which
in arms do signify numbers, as some writers have
observed, have not been only imprinted upon their
altars, but being (as it is probable) from thence de-
rived, have been accounted a symbolical device and
made *armorial*.—*Potter*, *Interpretation of the Num-ber 666*, p. 176.

The walls of the principal apartments were finely
sculptured with fruit, foliage, and *armorial* bearings,
and were hung with embroidered satin.—*Macaulay*,
History of England, ch. iii.

Thus her heart rejoices greatly,
Till a gateway she discovers
With armorial bearings stately,
And beneath the gate she turns.
—*Tennyson*, *The Lord of Burleigh*.

Armour. s.

1. Defensive arms.

Your friends are up and buckle on their armour.
—*Shakespeare*, *Richard III.* v. 3.
That they might not go naked among their ene-
mies, the only armour that Christ allows them is
prudence and innocence.—*South*.

In the plural. Rare.
We'll want no mistress,
Good swords, and good strong armour!
—*Beaumont and Fletcher*, *Knight of Malta*, ii. 5.

2. Armorial bearings.

On the same benches on which sat the goldsmiths,
drapers, and grocers, who had been returned to
parliament by the commercial towns, sat also
members who, in any other country, would have
been called noblemen, hereditary lords of manors,
entitled to hold courts and to wear coat armour, and
able to trace back an honourable descent through
many generations.—*Macaulay*, *History of England*,
ch. i.

Armourbearer. s. One who carries the
armour of another.

His armour-bearer first, and next he kill'd
His chariotster.
—*Dryden*.
Arnold of Brescia was a hearer of Abélard, a pupil
in his revolutionary theology or revolutionary phi-
losophy, and inspired himself to a complete revolu-
tion in civil affairs: he was called, as has been seen,
the armour-bearer of the giant Abélard.—*Millman*,
History of Latin Christianity, b. viii. ch. vi.

Armourer. s.

1. One who makes armour, or weapons.

Now thrive the armourers, and honour's thought
Rejoins solely in the breast of every man.
—*Shakespeare*, *Henry V.* ii. chorus.
The armourers make their steel more tough and
pliant, by aspersion of water and juice of herbs.—*Bacon*.

The whole division that to Mars pertains,
All kinds of death that dwell in steel for pains,
Were there: The butcher, armourer, and smith,
Who forges sharp'n'd fustian, or the scythe.

—*Dryden*.
When *armourers* temper in the ford
The keen-edg'd pole-ax, or the shining sword,
The red-hot metal hisses in the lake. —*Pope*.

One who dresses another in armour.
The armourers, accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers closing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation.

The morning he was to join battle with Harold
his *armourer* put on his buckpiece before and his
breastplate behind.—*Camden*.

Armoury. s.

1. Place in which arms are deposited for use;
magazine.

The sword
Of Michael, from the armoury of God,
Was gin's him temper'd so, that neither keen,
Nor soft, might resist that edge.

—*Milton*, *Paradise Lost*, iv. 321.
Let a man consider these virtues, with the con-
trary sins, and then, as out of a full armoury, or
magazine, let him furnish his conscience with texts
of scripture. —*South*.

2. Armour; arms of defence. Rare.

Nigh at hand
Celestial armoury, shields, helms, and spears,
Hunk high, with diamond flaming, and with gold.

—*Milton*, *Paradise Lost*, iv. 553.
The great majority of such weapons found in a
fossil state, called 'ichthyodonta', show by their
basal structure that they come from Plagiostomous
fishes, and exemplify in a remarkable manner the effi-
ciency, beauty, and variety of the ancient armoury
of that order. In some, the marginal serrations
were themselves denticulate (Edgests). Certain rays
(Trysan) have spines with both margins serrate.
—*Owen*, *Anatomy of Vertebrates*, p. 194.

3. Armorial bearings. Rare.

Well worthy be you of that *armoury*,
Wherein you have great glory won this day.

—*Spenser*, *Fuery Queen*.
Your great-grandfather, Henry the Seventh, (whether
more valiant, or fortunate, I know not,) being
almost at once an exile and a conqueror, united by
the marriage of Elizabeth of York, the white rose
and the red, the *armories* of two very powerful families.—*Sir H. Wotton*, *Panegyric to King Charles I.*

4. Heraldry. Rare.

She sat there all in white,
Colour fitting her delight;
—*Virgins* no
Ought to go,
For white in *armory* is placed
To be the colour that is chaste. —*R. Green*, *Poems*.

Armpit. s. Cavity under the shoulder, at the junction of the arm and chest.

The handles to these gougues are made so long, that the handle may reach under the *armpit* of the workman.—*Maons*.

Others hold their plate under the left *armpit*, the best situation for keeping it warm.—*Swift*.

Arms. s. pl.

1. Weapons of offence, or armour of defence.

Those *arms* which Mars before
Had giv'n the vanquish'd, now the victor bore.

Pope.

Is the singular.

We are sending an army of rifles against an army of muskets, though the Russian musket is, we believe, a superior and powerful arm.—*Leader Newspaper*, March 4, 1854.

2. State of hostility; war in general; action; act of taking arms.

Sir Edward Courtney and the haughty prelate,
With many more confid'rate, are in *arms*.

Shakespeare, Richard III., iv. 4.

Arms and the man I sing.

Him Paris follow'd to the dire alarms,

Both breathing slaughter, both resolv'd in *arms*.

Pope.

And was and rocks and skies rebound,

To *arms*, to *arms*, to *arms*!

Id.

3. Armorial bearings; heraldic cognizance.

As this surcoat was worn over the armour upon grand occasions, it was here that the growing taste for splendour and ornamentation developed itself with the greatest rapidity, cloths of gold, or silver, ermine, miniver, ermines, or other rich furs, were employed in its manufacture. The arms were borne upon this surcoat, whence the derivation of the term of coat of arms.—*Porter, History of the Knights of Malta*, ch. ii.

Army. s.

1. Collection of men for the purposes of war on land.

Number itself importeth not much in *armies*, where the people are of weak courage.—*Bacon*.

The meanest soldier, that has fought often in an army, has a truer knowledge of war, than he that has writ many volumes, but never was in any battle.—*South*.

The Tuscan leaders and their *army* sing,

Which follow'd great Eneas to the war.

Dryden.

2. Great number.

The fool hath painted in his memory an *army* of good words.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, iii. 5.

Armylist. s. List of officers of the army.

There are women, and handsome women too, who have this fortune in life. They fall in love with the utmost generosity: they ride and walk with half the *army-list*, though they draw near to forty, and yet the Miss O'Grady's are Miss O'Grady's still. *Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, ch. xlii.

Arnatto, or Arnatto. s. [? Caribbean.] Drug prepared from the fruit of a West-Indian tree, the Bixa Orellana Willd.

Arnatto is mixed up by the Spanish Americans with their chocolate, to which it gives, in their opinion, an elegant tincture and great medicinal virtue. They suppose that it strengthens the stomach, stops fluxes, and abates febrile symptoms; but its principal consumption is among painters and dyers. It is sometimes used by the Dutch farmers to give a richness of colour to their butter.—*Guthrie, Geography*.

Arnatto dyeth of itself an orange-colour, is used with pot-ashes upon silk, linen, and cottons, but not upon cloth, as being not apt to penetrate into a thick substance.—*Sir W. Petty, in Bishop Sprat's History of the Royal Society*, p. 200.

Aroint. adv. [?] Begone; away. *Obsolete*.

Saint Withold footed thrice the wold,

He met the night-mare, and her nine fold,

Bid her alight,

And her truth plight,

And aroint thee, with, aroint thee!

Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 4. song.

Aroma. s. [Gr. *aroma*; Fr. *arôme*.] Delicate and fragrant scent, like that of the volatile oils or essential ether; spicy odour.

Sillery is universally allowed to be the best of the still wines. It is dry, of a light amber colour, and has a considerable body and a charming *aroma*.—*McCluck, Commercial Dictionary*.

Metaphorically. Flavour of any kind.

Copyright spoils the native *aroma* of the popular tale.—*Sir F. Palgrave, History of England and of Normandy*, i. 406.

Aromatic. adj. Possessing aroma.

1. Spicy.

Amidst whole heaps of spices lights a ball,

And now their odours arm'd against them fly;

Some preclusively by shatter'd porcelain fall,
And some by *aromatic* splinters die. *Dryden*.

2. **Fragrant; strong-scented.**

Or julek effluvia darting through the brain,
Die of a rose in *aromatic* pain. *Pope*.

And as delicious goodour letters are passed through an oven at quantative, sprinkled with *aromatic* vinegar, and then aromatised clean—namely a lady whose reputation would be doubtful otherwise and liable to give infection, passes through the whole some ordinal of the Royal presence, and issues from it free from all taint.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, ch. xlviii.

Aromatic. adj. Same as Aromatic.

All things that are hot and *aromatic* do preserve liquors or powders.—*Bacon*.

Volatile oils refresh the animal spirits, but likewise are endued with all the bad qualities of such substances, producing all the effects of an oily and *aromatic* acrimony.—*Arbuthnot*.

Aromatic. s. Spices, oils, &c., possessing an aroma.

They were furnished for exchange of their *aromatics*, and other proper commodities.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Aromatize. v. a. Impregnate with an aroma; render fragrant.

Drink the first cup at supper hot, and half an hour before supper something hot and *aromatized*. *Bacon*.

Like converted Jews no man imputeth this unsavoury odour, as though *aromatized* by their conversion.—*Sir P. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Aromatizer. s. That which gives aroma.

Of other strewings, and *aromatizers*, to enrich our sallets, we have already spoken.—*Evelyn*.

Around. adv. In a circle; on every side.

Where Atlas turns the howling heav'n's around,
And his broad shoulders with their lights are crown'd.

Dryden.

And all above was sky, and ocean all around. *Id.*

Around. prep. About; encircling.

From young Iulus head

A lambent flame arose, which gently spread

Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryden*.

Arouse. v. a. Wake from sleep; raise up; excite.

And now loud howling wolves *arouse* the jades,
That drag the trophy night.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II., iv. 1.

But absent, went fantastick woe around
Rage in each thought, by restless musing fed,
Chill the warm cheek, and blast the bloom of life.

Thomson.

Arow. adv. [on row]. In a row; in order; one after the other. *Obsolete*.

Then some green gowns are by the lasses worn

In chastest plays, till home they walk *arow*.

Sir P. Sidney.

But with a pace more sober and more slow,
And twenty, rank in rank, they rode *arow*.

Dryden.

My master and his man are both broke loose,

Beaten the muskadeer, and bound the doctor.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

Three days *arow*, to pass the open street.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 321.

Arpeggio. s. [Italian.] In Music. Notes of a chord, struck in quick succession, so as to imitate the sound of a harp: (in the example it is used of a harp accompaniment).

The funeral song... was sung in recitative over his grave by a *recitante*, or rhapsodist, who occasionally sustained his voice with *arpeggio* swept over the strings of the harp.—*Walker, Historical Memoir of the Irish Harp*, p. 17.

Arquebuse. s. (used adjectively in extract.) [Fr.—originally meaning the shot of an arquebuse; used in its present sense in consequence of being applied to wounds made by that weapon.] Distilled water, for application to a bruise or wound.

You will find a letter from my sister to thank you for the *arquebuse* water, which you sent her.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

Arquebuse. s. [Fr. *arquebuse*; from *L. lat. arcubagia* = musket-stock with a bow fixed to it.] Kind of gun; carbine.

A *hargneuse*, or ordnance, will be farther heard from the mouth of the piece, than backwards or on the side.—*Bacon*.

Give him then an *arquebuse*

And a soldier's dress.

D. F. MacCarthy, Translation of Calderon's

Devotion of the Cross.

Stout Hassan hath a journey to'en,

With fifty vessels in his train;

Each armed as well becomes a man.

With arquebuss and atagani. Byron, The Giaour.

Arquebustier. s. Soldier armed with an arquebuse.

He compassed them in with fifteen thousand *arquebustiers*, whom he had brought with him will appointed.—*Knutley, History of the Turks*.

Arra. s. [Lat. *arrha*.] Earnest money. *Obsolete*.

By his spirit's hate God grafted us into his Christ, as the branches are into the true vine, by whose sap, even his said spirit, we have not only our *arra* and earnest penny of his assured covenant, but also are set so sure into eternal life, that it is impossible for sin, Satan, flesh, or whatsoever, to rattle us.—*Anderson, On the Hymn Benedictus*, p. 4. l. 1573.

Arrack. s. [Indiam.] Name given in the East Indies to all kinds of ardent spirits.

I send this to be better known for choice of china, tea, *arrack*, and other Indian goods.—*Spectator*. Many persons drink a spirituous liquor, *arak*, which the Tartar mountaineers distil from plums, shoes, dog-berris, elderberries, and wild-grapes.—*Pallas, Travels in the Crimea*.

To effect their object, the Dutch conceived the plan of purchasing *arrack*, for without account, sending it to Surat and Cochin, and there exchanging it for cloth with which to undersell the Moors.—*Sir J. E. Tennant, Travels*, pt. vi. ch. ii.

Arraign. v. a. [Fr. *arraigner*.] Put in form for trial; accuse.

Prepare you, lords:

Summon a session, that we may *arraign*

Our most disloyal lady; for as she hath

Been publicly accused, so shall she have

A just and open trial.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

Reverse of nature! shall such captives then

Arraign the originals of Maro's poem?

Lord Bacon.

He that thinks a man to the ground, will quickly endeavour to lay him there: for while he despises him, he *arraigns* and condemns him in his heart.—*South*.

With for.

My own equities I shall never answer; and if your lordship has any, they will not *arraign* you for want of knowledge.—*Dryden, Dedication to the Æneid*.

One clergyman, who took the opposite side, and spoke harshly of Calvin, was *arraigned* for his presumption by the University of Cambridge, and escaped punishment only by expressing his firm belief in the tenets of reprobation and final perseverance, and his sorrow for the offence which he had given to pious men by reflecting on the great French reformer.—*Maccubay, History of England*, ch. i.

Arraigner. s. One who arraigns.

It [the third Council of Constantinople] deals far less in grave argument than in contemptuous crimination. The ordinary name for the arraigners is the *arraigners* of Christianity. It assumes boldly that the worship of images was the ancient, immortal, unquestionable usage of the Church, recognised and practised by all the fathers, and sanctioned by the six General Councils: that the refusal to worship images is a new and rebellious heresy. Every quotation from the fathers which makes against images is rejected as a palpable forgery, so proved, as it is asserted, by its accordance with the universal tradition and practice of the Church.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iv. ch. vii.

Arraignment. s. Act of arraigning; accusation; charge.

The night thou [O blessed Saviour] hadst spent in watching, in prayer, in agony, in thy conveyance from the garden to Jerusalem: from Anna to Caiaphas, from Caiaphas to Pilate; in thy restless answers, in buffetings, and stripes: the day in *arraignment*, in haling from place to place, in scourging, in stripping, in robing and disrobing, in bleeding, in tugging under thy cross, in wounding and distention, in pain and passion.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations, The Crucifixion*.

In the sixth suture, which seems only an *arraignment* of the whole sex, there is a latent admonition to avoid ill women.—*Dryden*.

But this secret *arraignment* of the king did not content the unquiet prelate.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, vol. iii. ch. vii.

Arraiment. s. [See Array.] Clothing; dress. *Obsolete*.

For their taste they must have weekly fish, herbs, and fruits, brought well-nigh from all places in Italy: for their clothing, the softest *arraiments* [that] can be had.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 174.

Sheep clothed in soft *arraiment*, purchased without their providence or pain.—*Quarles, Judgment and Mercy, The Slothful Man*.

Arrand. s. Same as Errand. *Obsolete*.

Such may be said to go out upon such an *arrand*.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 187.

At sudden sight of heaven's bright messenger,
In milder part she straight composed her;
And when he briefly to her heedful thought
Had done the merest *arrang*, that he brought,
She thus reply'd.

Sylvestre, Du Bartas, 432. (Ord MS.)

Arränge. v. a. [Fr. *arranger*.] Put in proper order.

I chanced this day
To see two knights in travel on my way,
(A sorry sight!) *arrang'd* in battle new.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, p. 14.

Arränge. r. n. Come to a system of cooperation, agreement, or compromise: (with *with*).

We cannot *arrange* with our enemy in the present conjuncture, without abandoning the interest of mankind.—*Burke, Two Letters, p. 14.*

Arrangement. s. Act of putting in proper order; state of being put in order.

Nor think thou seest a wild disorder there;
Through this illustrious chaos to the sight,
Arrangement met and chuseth order reign.

Young, Night Thoughts, i.

The representatives acquired in this *arrangement*, on receiving from Kaleroy the assurance that his Majesty's person should be treated with the greatest respect.—*Finlay, History of the Greek Revolution, b. v. ch. iv.*

Arranger. s. One who arranges.

None of the list-makers, the assemblers of the mob, the directors and *arrangers*, have been convicted.—*Burke, Reflections on the Executions in 1780.*

Errant. adj. [?—see Errant.] Thorough: (in a bad sense).

He [the devil] makes all his subjects *errant* vassals, yea, chained slaves. *Bishop Hall, Romances, p. 23.*

A villain fool grows forty times an *erranter* not than before.—*Sir Roger L'Estrange.*

Country folks, who looked and looked at me, as at the *errantest* coward that ever showed his shoulders to the enemy.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

'Tis pointed satire, and the shafts of wit
For such a prize are the only weapons fit;
Nor needs there art, or genius here to use,
Where indignation can create a muse:
Should parts and nature fail, yet very spite
Would make the *errantest* Wild or Witlier write.

Oldham, Satires on the Jesuits.

In 1501, John Ross started in the pulpit that the advisers of the king were all traitors, and that the king himself was likewise a traitor. He was also a rebel and a rapine, . . . He avoided open persecution, and spoke them fair; but his deeds did not correspond to his words; and, so great was his dissimulation, that he was the most *errant* hypocrite then living in Scotland.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England, vol. ii. ch. iv.*

I'll example you with thievery:

The sun's a thief, and with his great attraction
Robs the vast sea; the moon's an *errant* thief,
And her pale fire she snatches from the sun;
The sun's a thief, whose liquid surge resolves
The moon into salt tears.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Errantly. adv. In an errant manner.

Funeral tears are as *errantly* shed out as mourning clothes.—*Sir Roger L'Estrange.*

Three more!

That is a heavy falling-off, my friends,
And *errantly* ill-timed.

H. Taylor, Philip Van Artevelde, Part II. v. 3.

Arras. s. [from Arras, a town in Artois, where hangings are woven.] Tapestry; hangings woven with images.

He's going to his mother's closet;

Behind the arras I'll convey myself;

To hear the process. *Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 3.*

And the invading crows from force scared.

Now on my head the birds their relics leave,

And spiders in my mouth their arras weave.

Oldham, Satires on the Jesuits.

Their web is black, and black the arras is,

And send the general aspect.

Rogers, Italy, p. 70.

For some were hung with arras green and blue,

Showing a jolly summer-morn,

Where with puff'd cheek the belted hunter blew

His wreathed bugle-born.

Longman, The Palace of Art.

I have of yore made many a wretchedling meet

In corners, behind *arrases*, on stairs.

Bainmont and Fletcher, Woman Hater, iii. 4.

Array. s. [Fr. *array*; from L. Lat. *arria*, from German *reihe* = row.]

1. Order: (chiefly of war.)

Wert thou sought to deeds,

That might require the array of war, thy skill

Of conduct would be such that all the world

Could not sustain thy prowess.

Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 16.

A general acts his army in *array*
In vain, unless he fight and win the day.

Sir J. Denham.

For what can more affect us than the greatest glory that ever was visible upon earth, and, at the same time, the greatest terror?—a God descending at the head of an array of angels, and a burning world under his feet.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Now these men were elected by common counsel for the general weal, throughout all the provinces and counties, and the several counties, in full folk-moot, as the sheriffs of the provinces and counties ought also to be elected; so that in every county there was one heretoch elected to lead the array of his county, according to the precept of our lord the king, to the honour and advantage of the crown of the realm aforesaid, whenever need should be in the realm.—*Kenble, The Saxons in England, b. ii. ch. iv.*

Louis might have had a sufficient token of his own debility when he marshalled, or rather endeavoured to marshal, his army against the Bretons. A starved array, the larger number of the nobles and troops, who ought to have obeyed his summons, refused.—*Sir Francis Palgrave, History of England and of Normandy, i. 220.*

What was that mighty array which Elizabeth reviewed at Tilbury.—*Maccanlay, History of England, v. i.*

2. Dress.

A rich throne, as bright as sunny day,

On which there sat most brave embellished

With royal robes, and gorgeous array.

A maiden queen. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

That women adorn themselves in modest apparel, with shame-freedom and sobriety; not with lordly hair or gold, or pearls, or costly array.—*1 Timothy, ii. 9.*

In this remembrance, Emily ere day

Arose, and dress'd herself in rich array. *Dryden.*

3. In Law.

Challengers are of two kinds; first, to the array, when exception is taken to the whole number impanelled; and secondly, to the polls, when individual jurymen are objected to.—*A. Foulques, jur., How we are governed, let, xvii.*

Array. r. a.

1. Put in order of battle; put in order generally.

His lance was for him *arraid*.

Guicci, Confessio Amantis, b. 8.

The day of trial came; and the very men who had most loudly and sincerely professed this extravagant loyalty were, in almost every county in England, *arrayed* in arms against the throne.—*Maccanlay, History of England, ch. i.*

2. Deck; dress; adorn the person.

One vest *array'd* the corps, and one they spread
O'er his closed eyes, and wrap'd around his head.

Dryden.

With *with*.

Deck thyself now with majesty and excellency,
and *array* thyself with glory and beauty.—*Job, xl. 10.*

With *in*.

Now went forth the morn,

Such as in highest heaven, *array'd* in gold

Empyreal. *Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 12.*

Arreâr. [see Arriere.] adv. Behind. *Obsolete.*

To leave with speed Atlanta swift *arreâr*,

Through forests wild and unfrequented land,

To chase the lion, bear, or rugged bear.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Arreârage. s. Remainder of an account, or a sum of money remaining in the hands of an accountant; any money unpaid at the due time; arrears. *Rare.*

Page set forth the king of England's title to his debts and pension from the French king; with all *arreârages*.—*Sir J. Heywood.*

He'll grant the tribute, will send the *arreârages*.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, ii. 4.

The old *arreârages* under which that crown had long groined, being decayed, he hath brought laurels to uphold and maintain herself.—*Howell, Vocal Forest.*

Arreâr. s. That which remains behind unpaid, though due.

His loan is giv'n; his knight has gained the day,

But lost the prize; the *arreâr* is yet to pay.

Dryden.

It will comfort our grand-children, when they see a few rags hung up in Westminster-hall which cost a hundred millions, whereas they are paying the *arreâr*, and boasting, as beggars do, that their grandfathers were rich.—*Swift.*

Some officers, to whom large *arreâr* were due, after vainly importuning the government during many years, had died for want of a morsel of bread.—*Maccanlay, History of England, ch. ii.*

In the singular.

All this time, the ways and means for the year were under consideration. The Parliament was

able to grant some relief to the country. The land-tax was reduced from four shillings in the pound to three. But nine expensive campaigns had left a heavy *arreâr* behind them.—*Maccanlay, History of England, ch. xliii.*

The bills of the little household, which had been settled weekly, first fell into *arreâr*.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair, ch. xiv.*

If a tenant run away in *arreâr* of some rent, the land remains; that cannot be carried away or lost.—*Larkin.*

The first comes sometimes in the *arreâr*.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel, p. 74.*

Arreât. v. a. Raise or lift up. *Rare.*

Arctynge my sight towards the sodake,

The signes xij for to beholde asarre.

Skellon, Poems, p. 9.

Arreât. adj. Erect; (figuratively) attentive. *Obsolete.*

God speaks not to the idle and unconcerned hearer, but to the vigilant and *arreât*.—*Bishop Smalridge, Sermons, p. 9.*

Eager for the event,

Around the beldame all *arreât* they hang,

Each trembling heart with grateful terrors quell'd.

Akenaide, Pleasures of Imagination, i.

Arreât. v. a. Make *arreât*. *Obsolete.*

He was also the first in the kingdoms who began to improve the Spanish accomplishments of braying, and having large ears perpetually exposed and *arreât*, he carried his art to such a perfection that it was a point of great difficulty to distinguish, either by the view or the sound, between the original and the copy.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub, sect. xi. (Ord MS.)*

Arreâtory. s. Beam, or post, standing upright. *Rare.*

The *arreâtory*, or beam, of his cross.—*Bishop Hall, Works, ii. 278: 1661.*

Arreât. v. a. Let for a rent. *Obsolete.*

The acquisitions of the victor were absolute and universal: he gained the interest and property of the very soil of the country subdued, which the victor might, at his pleasure, give, sell, or *arreât*.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law of England, (Ord MS.)*

Arreption. s. Snatching up. *Rare.*

This *arreption* was sudden, yet Bisha sees both the chariot and the horses, and the ascent.—*Bishop Hall, Baptes of Bishop, (Ord MS.)*

Arreptions. adj. Etymologically, snatched up; seized: (in the following passage, apparently, *rapt* as in a trance; Johnson renders it *mad*). *Rare.*

Mock oracles, and odd *arreptions* frantick extravagancies.—*Howell, Letters, iv. 43.*

Arrest. s.

1. In Law. Stop, or stay: (as a man apprehended for debt is said to be arrested. To plead in *arrest* of judgement, is to show cause why judgement should be stayed, though the verdict of the twelve be passed. To plead in *arrest* of taking the inquest upon the former issue, is to show cause why an inquest should not be taken.)

If I could speak so wisely under an *arrest*, I would send for my creditors; yet I had as lief have the fopery of freedom as the morality of imprisonment.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, i. 3.*

2. Any caption; seizure of the person.

To the rich man, who had promised himself ease for many years, it was a sad *arrest*, that his soul was surprised the first night.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

3. Stop.

The stop and *arrest* of the air sheweth that the air hath little appetite of ascending.—*Bacon.*

4. Simply a decree: (this word, although used by some of our old writers, has never obtained favour.)

He makes it evident to me by the *arrests* of state, and the determinations of the Sorbonne in matters of religion.—*Lord Claremoun, Tracts, 285. (Ord MS.)*

Arrest. v. a. [N.F. *arrest*; Fr. *arrêter* = stop.]

1. Seize by a mandate from a court or officer of justice; seize anything by law; seize; lay hands on; detain by power.

Good tidings, my lord Hastings, for the which

I do *arrest* thee, traitor, of high treason.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

There's one yonder *arrested*, and carried to prison,

was worth five thousand of you all.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, i. 2.*

He hath enjoyed nothing of Ford's but twenty pounds of money, which must be paid to Master

Arrest; his horses are *arrested* for it.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.
But when as Morpheus had with leaden mace
Arrested all that goodly company.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 4, 44.
Age itself, which, of all things in the world, will
not be baffled or defied, shall begin to *arrest*, seize,
and remind us of our mortality.—*South*.

They were asked whether they would pray for
King James VII. They refused to do so except
under the condition that he was one of the elect. A
file of musketeers was drawn out. The prisoners
kneel down: they were blindfolded; and, within an
hour after they had been *arrested*, their blood was
lapped up by the dogs.—*Macaulay, History of Eng-
land*, ch. iv.

2. Check; hinder; obstruct; stop.

This defect of the English justice was the main
impediment that did *arrest* and stop the course of
the conquest.—*Sir J. Davies*.

As often as my dogs with better speed
Arrest her flight, is she to death decreed.—*Dryden*.
Nor could her virtues, nor repeated vows
Of thousand lovers, the relentless hand
Of death *arrest*.—*Philips*.

To manifest the cogitative power, we have *ar-
rested* the fluidity of new milk, and turned it into a
curdled substance.—*Boyle*.

Ascribing the causes of things to secret proprie-
ties hath *arrested* and laid asleep all true enquiry.
—*Bacon*.

Arrestment. s. Arrest.

The first effect is *arrestment* of the functions of
the spinal chord.—*Christison, Treatise on Poisons*,
pt. i. ch. § 2.

Arride. v. a. [Lat. *arrideo*.] Smile on; please the fancy of anyone. *Pedantic*, *obsolete*.

A pretty air; in general, I like it well; but in par-
ticular, your long die-wode did *arride* me most.—
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.
E. 'Fore heavens, his humour *arrides* me exceed-
ingly.

C. Arrides you?

E. Ay, please me, (a pox on't.) I am so haunted
at the court, and at my lodging, with your refined
choise spirits, that it makes me sham of another
gair, another sheaf, I know not how! I cannot
frame me to your harsh vulgar phrase, 'tis against
my genius!—*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour*.

I have had more care to suite the capacities of
the vulgar, than to observe those criticisms which
arride the learned.—*Waller, Translation of the
Psalms*, pref. p. 1: 1632.

But, above all, that conceit *arrided* us most at
that time, and still tickles our midriff, to remember,
where, allusively to the flight of Astræa—'ultima
Celestium terras reliquit'—we pronounced—in refer-
ence to the stockings still—that Mobydy, taking
her final leave of mortals, had last blush was visible
in her ascent to the heavens by the track of the
glowing meteor. This might be called the crowning
conceit; and was extremely tolerable writing in those
days.—*G. Lamb, Last Essays of Elia: Westmagore
thirty-five years ago*.

Arriere. s. and adj. [Fr.] Last body of an army; rear. *Rare*.

The horsemen might issue forth without distur-
bance of the foot, and the avant-gard without shuf-
fling with the battail or *arriere*.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

For the following see Ban.

This sea being of too limited a surface to yield
convenient supply to so vast a region labouring uni-
versally under this calamity, nature seems distressed
and reduced to her last shifts; and, when her com-
mon methods fail, summons (as it were) her *arriere
band* to prevent, for ought we know, some sort of
dissolution.—*Sir H. Shere, Discovery of the Meli-
terrean Sea*, p. 24.

Thus vice the standard rear'd; her *arriere band*
Corruption call'd, and land she gave the word.
—*Thomson, Castle of Indolence*, ii. 30.

Charles summoned his army for the purpose of
expelling the enemy; carefully scanty was the re-
inforced *arriere ban*. Hugh the Abbot had the gout,
and sent his esquire.—*Sir F. Pulgrave, History of
England and of Normandy*, i. 594.

Arrival. s. Act of coming to any place.

How are we changed since we first saw the
queen?

She, like the sun, does still the same appear,
Bright as she was at her *arrival* here.—*Waller*.
The unravelling is the *arrival* of Ulysses upon his
own island.—*Bruner, View of Epick Poetry*.

Arrivance. s. *Obsolete*.

1. Company coming.

Every minute is expectancy
Of more *arrivance*.—*Shakespeare, Othello*, ii. 1.

2. Arrival.

Our reason is that of Aristotle, drawn from the
increment and generation of this animal, that is, its
sudden *arrivance* into growth and maturity, and
the small time of its remainder in the womb.—*Sir
T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, p. 123. (Ord. 118.)

Vol. I.

Arrive. v. n. [Fr. *arriver*; Lat. *ad ripam* = come on shore.]

1. Reach a point; attain to.

With an or upon.

At length *arriving* on the banks of Nile,
Wearied with length of ways and worn with toil,
She laid her down.—*Dryden*.

When we were *arrived* upon the verge of his es-
tate, we stopped at a little inn, to rest ourselves and
our horses.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

With at.

The bounds of all body we have no difficulty to
arrive at; but when the mind is there, it finds no-
thing to hinder its progress.—*Locke*.

It is the highest wisdom by desisting the world
to *arrive* at heaven; they are blessed who converse
with God.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

The virtuous may know in speculation, what they
could never *arrive* at by practice, and avoid the
snares of the crafty.—*Addison*.

With to.

Happy! to whom this glorious death *arrives*,
More to be valued than a thousand lives.—*Waller*.
In the age of that poet, [Eschylus] the Greek
language was *arrived* to its full perfection.—*Dryden*,
Preface to Troilus and Cressida.

Whether he that hath these notions of repent-
ance is ever like to *arrive* to the truth of repent-
ance, He alone knows, who knows whether He will
give such an one another heart or no.—*South, Ser-
mons*, vol. 120.

2. Come.

The time at length *arrived* when the effect of all
these causes became visible, in the important change
which is commonly described as the work of 'Thes-
seus, by which the national unity was consolidated,
and many of the germs were fixed, out of which the
institutions to which Athens owed her greatness
finally unfolded themselves.—*Bishop Thirlwall, His-
tory of Greece*, ch. xi.

Arrive. v. a. Come alongside of; reach. *Rare*.

Ere we could *arrive* the point proposed.
—*Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

I phorne with indefatigable pains
Over the vast abrupt, ere he *arrives*.
The lady is!—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 408.
Last a word was *arrive* him.—*Milton, Treatise of
Civil Power*.

Arrive. s. Arrival. *Obsolete*.

How should I joy of thy *arrive* to hear!
—*Shakespeare, Richard III*, i. 3.
Id. Epistle of Brulante to Mary.
At whose *arrive* the shores with people throng.

Id. Miserie of Queen Margaret, 110.

Arrrogance. s. Act of taking much upon one's self; pride consisting in exorbitant claims.

Stanley, notwithstanding she's your wife,
And loves not me, be you, good lord, assur'd,
I hate not you for her proud *arrogance*.

Pride and *arrogance*, and their evil way, and the
froward mouth do I hate.—*Proverbs*, viii. 13.

Humility it expresses by the stooping and bemi-
ng of the head: *arrogance*, when it is lifted, or, as
we say, tossed up.—*Dryden, Translation of Da-
vidson*.

At every great crisis of his political and of his
military life he was ultimately drunk with *ar-
rogance* and sunk in dejection.—*Macaulay, History of
England*, ch. xxi.

Arrogancy. s. Same as Arrogance. *Rare*.

Discussing of matter dubious, and on any con-
trovertible truths, we cannot without *arrogancy*
entreat a credulity.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Er-
rors*.

Arrogant. adj. Exorbitant; haughty.

French's right unto that country which he claims,
or the signery therein, must be vain and *arrogant*.
—*Spencer, View of the State of Ireland*.

An *arrogant* way of treating with other princes
and states is natural to popular governments.—*Sir
H. Temple*.

His [Lord (Harvard's)] temper was sour, *ar-
rogant*, and impatient of opposition.—*Macaulay, His-
tory of England*, ch. i.

Arrogantly. adv. In an arrogant manner.

Not enterprising to run afore, and so, by their
rashness, become the greatest hinderers of such
things, as they more *arrogantly* than justly would
seem (by their own private authority) most hotly
to set forward.—*King Edward VI. Injunctions*.

Our post may
Himself admire the fortune of his play;
And *arrogantly*, as his fellows do,
Think he writes well, because he pleases you.

—*Dryden*.
Another, warin'd
With high ambition, and conceit of prowess
Inherent, *arrogantly* thus proud'd;
What if this sword, full often drench'd in blood,
Should now cleave sheer the execrable head
Of Churchill?—*J. Philips, Blenheim*.

Arrogate. v. a. [Lat. *arrogatus*, part. of *arrogare*.] Prefer a claim in a spirit of pride.

The popes *arrogated* unto themselves, that the
empire was held of them in lousage.—*Sir Walter
Raleigh*.

Who, not content
With fair equality, fraternal state,
Will *arrogate* dominion and mastery?

Over his brethren.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 23.
Rome never *arrogated* to herself any infallibility,
but what she pretended to be founded upon Christ's
promise.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

'For my own part,' said he, 'I rejected the pro-
vince offered me as an appendage to my pretorship;
whereas Pompey *arrogated* many provinces to him-
self, and some he bestowed upon his friends.'—
*Lainghorne, Translation of Plutarch's Lives: Cato
the Younger*.

In the mean time let us not presume to *arrogate*
the office of pronouncing judgement upon even the
least of those who have sinned for their account; but it
is not less our duty than to their advantage to profit
by past experience, and to trace out in causes and
effects the profound dispensations of God.—*Adams-
son, The Slave in its Relations with the Church*,
ch. vii.

He *arrogated* to himself the field of deciding dog-
matically what was orthodox doctrine and what was
heresy, of drawing up and imposing confessions of
faith, and of giving religious instruction to his peo-
ple.—*Marquess, History of England*, ch. i.

Opposed to deprecate.

I intend to describe this battle fully, not to depre-
cate anything from any nation, or to *arrogate* to the
other.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

Arrogation. s. Claiming in a proud unjust manner. *Rare*.

Where selfishness is extinguished, all manner of *ar-
rogation* must of necessity be extinct.—*Dr. H. More*,
Song of the Soul, Notes, p. 372.

Arrogative. adj. Presumptuous. *Rare*.

Mortification, not of the body, (for that is suffi-
ciently insisted upon,) but of the more spiritual *ar-
rogative* life of the soul, that should ascribing that
to ourselves that is God's, for all is God's.—*Dr. H.
More, Song of the Soul*, Notes, p. 371.

Arrow. s. [A.S. *arwe*; O.E. *arwe*.] Weapon which is shot from a bow.

I swear to thee by Cupid's strongest bow,
By his best arrow with the golden head,

—*Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 1.
Here were boys so desperately resolved, as to pull
arrows out of their flesh, and deliver them to be
shot again by the archers on their side.—*Sir J. Hay-
ward*.

Arrow-root. s. [see last extract.] Farina from the root of Maranta arundinacea and its congeners.

Maranta indica, as its specific name implies, fur-
nishes West-Indian *arrow-root*. The Caracena
angustifolia of Roxburgh supplies much of the East-
Indian *arrow-root*; and some has lately been
brought from the Sandwich Islands, which is the
production of the Tacca pinnatifida.—*Thomson*,
Dispensatory, p. 185.

What love, what fidelity, what constancy is there
equal to that of a nurse with small wages? They
suckle pillows, and under *arrow-root*, they get up
at nights; they bear complaints and querulousness;
they see the sun shining out of doors and don't
want to go abroad; they sleep on arm-chairs, and
eat their meals in solitude; they pass busy, long
evenings doing nothing, watching the embers, and
the patient's drink simmering in the jug; they read
the weekly paper the whole week through; and
Law's Serious Call, or the Whole Duty of Man suf-
fers them for literature for the year.—*Thackeray*,
Lucy Fair.

The name *arrow-root* was originally applied to
this plant from the fact of its brittle substance being
employed by the native Indians as an application to
the poisoned wounds inflicted by their arrows.—
Bulley, Manual of Botany, p. 663.

Arrowy. adj. Consisting of arrows; formed like an arrow.

See! the storm begins to lower,
Haste, the loom of hell prepare;
Iron sheet of *arrowy* shower,
Hurdes in the darkened air.

—*Gray, The Fatal Sisters*.
The lambent homage of his *arrowy* tongue.
—*Cooper, Task*, vi.

Arsenal. s. [Ital. *arsenale*.] Magazine of military stores and implements.

[*Arsenal*. It. *arsana*, *arsena*, *arsana*, a dock-
yard, place of naval stores and outfit, dock. Sp.
atarazana, *atarazanal*, a dock, covered shed over a
rope-walk. From the Arabic *dār cunah*, place of
work. (Dirz.) O. Fr. *arsene*; Arab. *arsenah*,
stiller, magazine. (Roquefort.)—*Webster, Dic-
tionary of English Etymology*.]

I would have a room for the old Roman instru-
ments of war, where you might see all the ancient
military furniture, as it might have been in an
arsenal of old Rome.—*Addison*.

They sailed back, but found him on his guard, and some actions took place in which they were finally worsted; yet not before they had put the tyrant in such jeopardy, that he was forced to take the precaution of shutting up the wives and children of the other citizens in the *arsenal*, and threatening to set it on fire if any attempt was made in favour of the insurgents.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. xiii.

Arsenic. *s.* [Gr. *ἀρσενικόν* = male, masculine, powerful, virile, after the manner of a man.] Metal so called.

Arsenic is a very deadly poison: held to the fire, it emits fumes, but liquidates very little.—*Woodward, On Fossils*.

It is by no means uncommon to find a word which is used to express general characters subsequently become the name of a specific substance in which such characters are predominant; and we shall find that some important anomalies in nomenclature may be thus explained. The term *arsenic*, from which the word *Arsenic* is derived, was an ancient epithet applied to those natural substances which possessed strong and acrimonious properties, and as the poisonous quality of *arsenic* was found to be remarkably powerful, the term was especially applied to Orpiment, the form in which this metal most usually occurred.—*Dr. Paris, Pharmacologia, Historical Introduction*, i. 65, 68.

Arsenical. *adj.* Containing or consisting of arsenic; of the nature of arsenic.

An hereditary consumption, or one engendered by arsenical fumes under ground, is incurable of cure.—*Harvey, Diseases of Consumptions*.

There are *arsenical*, or other like noxious minerals lodged underneath.—*Woodward*.

Arsenious. *adj.* With an excess of arsenic. *Arsenious* acid, and the salts of lead, bismuth, copper, and mercury, if introduced into the animal organism, except in the smallest doses, destroy life. These facts have long been known, as insulated truths of the lowest order of generalization; but it was reserved for Lavoisier, by an apt employment of the first two of our methods of experimental inquiry, to connect these truths together by a higher induction, pointing out what property, common to all these deleterious substances, is the really operating cause of their fatal effect.—*Mill, System of Logic*, b. iii. ch. ix. § 1.

Arsen. *s.* [L. *arsis*, *arsis*, -onis = burning.] Crime of willfully burning.

For the practice of clipping, pernicious as it was, did not excite in the common mind a detestation resembling that with which men regard murder, arson, robbery, even theft. The injury done by the whole body of clippers to the whole society was indeed immense, but each particular act of clipping was a trifle.—*Maccarty, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Art. *s.* [from Lat. *ars*, *art-is*.]

1. Skill: (the result of habit regulated by rules, as opposed to science which is determined by laws, and its opposed to natural skill, the result of no training at all).

Art is properly an habitual knowledge of certain rules and maxims, by which a man is governed and directed in his actions.—*South*.

Best with each grade of nature and of art. *Pope*.

Ev'n clasp'd Dryden wanted, or farc'd, The last and greatest art, the art to blot.

It (i.e. Logic's) 'most appropriate office, however, is that of instituting an analysis of the process of the mind in reasoning; and in this point of view it is, as has been stated, strictly a science; which, considered in reference to the practical rules above mentioned, may be called the art of reasoning.—*R. Wately, Logic*.

It was a point long keenly mooted by the old logicians, whether logic were a science or an art, or neither or both. The Greek Aristotelians, and many philosophers since the revival of letters, deny it to be either science or art. In more modern times, however, many Aristotelians, all the Ramists, and a majority of the Cartesianists maintained it to be an art: but a considerable party were found who declared it as both art and science.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Logic*, i. 9.

Theorists, by an observation of particulars, and by generalizing upon them, attempt to construct a system of scientific propositions with respect to a certain subject; upon which system a set of rules intended for the guidance of practice may be founded. These rules form an art. Many scientific investigations have been conducted, and scientific treatises composed, by persons unpractised in the corresponding art; thus, Aristotle composed a treatise on rhetoric, though not himself an orator and practical rhetorician. Clerk's work on naval tactics is another instance of a scientific treatise by an unprofessional writer. In other cases, scientific inquiries and treatises are due to practitioners, as on medical and physiological subjects.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. iii. p. 42.

2. Exercise of any art, especially a liberal one, personified.

Meanwhile J. J. went steadily on with his work, no day pass'd without a line; and fame was not very far off, though this he heeded but little; and Art, his sole mistress, rewarded him for his steady and fond pursuit of her.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ii. 110.

3. Cunning; artfulness; artifice.

More matter with less art. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

Truly, I have heard

Of such a chamber.

More than heard have I;

For I have seen it.

Thou hast an entering art. How got'st thou in?

M. Sir, by the golden key.

J. T. Taylor, St. Clement's Eve, iii. 6.

Art. *s.* [from Lat. *artifex*.] Contriver. *Art* and part, when a person is both the contriver of a crime and takes part in the execution, but commonly in the negative, neither *art* nor *part*. From the Lat. *artifex* see *artifice*, neither contriver nor partner.—*Webster, Dictionary of English Etymology*.

Arted. *adj.* Skilled. *Obsolete*.

Those that are thoroughly arted in navigation do as well know the coast as the ocean.—*Felltham, Resolves*.

It hath been counted ill for great ones to sing, or play, like an arted musician. Philip asked Alexander if he were not ashamed that he sang so artfully.—*Sylvester, Du Bartas*, 88. (Ord MS.)

Artérial. *adj.* Relating to, or contained in, an artery.

As this mixture of blood and chyle passeth through the arterial tube, it is pressed by two contrary forces; that of the heart driving it forward against the sides of the tube, and the elastic force of the air, pressing it on the opposite side of those air-bladders; along the surface of which this arterial tube creeps.—*Arbuthnot*.

Adding that after it [the blood] has thus been transferred from the arterial vein (that is the pulmonary artery) to the venous artery (that is, the pulmonary vein) it is then diffused from the left ventricle of the heart throughout the arteries (or blood-vessels) of the whole body.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, ii. 133.

There are two oxides of iron, a protoxide and a peroxide. In the arterial blood the iron is in the form of peroxide: In the venous blood we have no direct evidence which of the oxides is present, but the considerations to be presently stated lead to the conclusion that it is the protoxide. As arterial and venous blood are in a perpetual state of alternate conversion into one another, the question arises, in what circumstances the protoxide of iron is capable of being converted into the peroxide, and vice versa.—*Mill, System of Logic*, b. iii. ch. iii.

Artery. *s.* [Lat. *arteria*; Gr. *ἀρτηρία*.]

1. Duct which conveys the blood from the heart to the capillaries: (the opposite of veins, which convey it from the capillaries to the heart).

Besides, another motive power doth rise Out of the heart, from whose pure blood do spring The vital spirits, which, born in arteries, Continual motion to all parts do bring.

Sir J. Deane, Immortality of the Soul, § 23. The arteries are elastic tubes, endowed with a contractile force, by which they drive the blood forward; it being hindered from going backward by the valves of the heart.—*Arbuthnot*.

2. Trachea or windpipe: (*τρωχία ἀρτηρία* = rough artery).

In's hollow artery doth music play.

Poems of Walter de Maup, edited by T. Wright, p. 282.

In ead' musica nidi arteria.—*Original*.

And in his hollow pipes did music finely lay.

Translation of the same, p. 272.

Artful. *adj.* Performed with art; cunning; skillful.

The last of these was certainly the most easy, but, for the same reason, the least artful.—*Dryden*.

O still the same, Ulysses, she rejoins'd,

In useful craft successfully refin'd.

Artful in speech, in action, and in mind. *Pope*.

Artfully. *adv.* With art; skillfully; cunningly.

The rest in rank; Honoria chief in place,

Was artfully contriv'd to set her face,

To front the thicket, and behold the chase. *Dryden*.

Vice is the natural growth of our corruption. How irresistibly must it prevail, when the seeds of it are artfully sown, and industriously cultivated?—*Reynolds*.

Artfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by

Artful; skill; cunning.

Consider with how much artfulness his bulk and

situation is contrived, to have just matter to draw round him these many bodies.—*Chryse*.

Arthritic. *adj.* [Gr. *ἀρθριτικός*, from *ἄρθρον* = joint.] Gouty.

Frequent changes produce all the arthritic diseases.—*Arbuthnot*.

Arthritical. *adj.*

1. Same as Arthritic.

I have forgotten whether I told you in my last a pretty late experiment in arthritical pains.—*Sir H. Wollam, Reliquia Wollamiana*, p. 435.

2. Relating to joints.

Serpents, worms, and leeches, though some want bones, and all extended articulations, yet have they arthritical analogies; and by the motion of fibrous and muscular parts, are able to make progression.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Artic. or **Artique.** *adj.* Incorrect for Artic.

But they would have winters like those beyond the Arctic circle, for the sun would be 80 degrees from them.—*Sir T. Browne*.

To you, who live in chill degree, As nuns inform, of fifty-three, And do not much for cold alone, By bringing thither fifty-one, Methinks all climes should be alike, From trojick e'en to pole artique. *Dryden, Epistles*, 7.

Artichoke. *s.* [Ital. *articoceo*.] Vegetable so called (Cynara Scolymus).

No herbs have curled leaves but cabbage and cabbage lettuce; none have double leaves, one belonging to the stalk, another to the fruit or seed, but the artichoke.—*Bacon*.

Artichokes contain a rich, nutritious, stimulating juice.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Article. *s.* [Lat. *articulus* = joint.]

1. In Grammar. The article in Grammar is not often defined. It is generally stated that such and such words are articles. What makes an article is rarely stated. According to the views of the present writer, exhibited more fully in his *English Language* and elsewhere, the first essential for an article is, that it should be a word which cannot be used by itself, but must always be joined-on to another word. On the other hand, it must be capable of being separated, or isolated. It must have an independent existence as a word. This separates *an* and *the* from the *-s* in *father's*, the *-ed* in *moved*, and other ordinary inflections. It must be definitely deducible from some other word, itself capable of an independent existence. *A* in this way—*an*, whilst *an* = *one*. *The*, in like manner, is deducible from the root of *this* and *that*. The word from which it is thus deducible must be a pronoun. In such expressions as *I have written a letter* the original possessive power of *have* is lost. Yet *have* is no article. See *Have*.

It must be demonstrative or numerical. In *this is my hat*, we cannot use *my* by itself and say *this hat is my*. Yet *my* is no article. It must express something connected with the definitude, the indefinitude, or the number of the noun with which it is connected. Thus *the* means some object, or objects, specially; *a* means some particular though undefined object. If this definition be recognized, *no* and *every* are articles; their construction being that of *the* and *a*. See *No* and *Every*. In the singular number *any* (q.v.) is, if no true article, subarticular. To the question *which will you have?* we answer *any*, only when we mean to take more than one. If we ask *which one will you take?* the answer is, *not any*, but *any one*. Hence, the construction is that of *every*. For the full exposition, however, of the doctrine here laid down, the reader is referred to further remarks under *Have*, *Every*, *My*, and *No*.

[It is not usual to look upon the word 'no' as an *article*; though some grammarians have done so. It is still more uncommon to make an *article* of 'every.' There is good reason, however, for doing it. All the four words under notice agree in having no separate and independent existence. Whenever they occur they occur in union with a noun or a pronoun. Thus we say, *a man, the man, and no man*. We can say *every one is ready*; but we cannot say *every* is ready. *Articles* take their name from the circumstance of their being united or joined to some other word. In many languages they are actually combined. Thus (in Danish) *board* is a table, whilst *board* is the table (table-the).—*Dr. R. Latham, Elementary English Grammar*, § 90.]

2. Single clause of an account; particular part of any complex thing.

Laws touching matters of order are changeable by the power of the church; *articles* concerning doctrine not so.—*Hooker*.

Have the summary of all our griefs.
When time shall serve to show in *articles*.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.
Many believe the *article* of remission of sins, but believe it without the condition of repentance. We believe the *article* otherwise than God intended it.

Jerome Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Holy Living.
All the precepts, promises, and threatenings of the gospel will rise up in judgment against us; and the *articles* of our faith will be as many *articles* of accusation; and the great weight of our charge will be this, That we did not obey the gospel which we professed to believe; that we made profession of the Christian faith, but lived like heathens.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

You have small reason to repine upon that *article* of life.—*Swift*.

And thus we are, at last, returned to our old *article* of advice; that main preliminary of self-study and inward converse, which we should have found so much wanting in the authors of our time.—*Lord Shaftesbury, Characteristics*.

At most, in the immeasurable tide of French speech (which ceases not day after day, and only ebbs towards the short hours of night), may this of the royal sickness emerge from time to time as an *article* of news.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, b. i. ch. i.

Happily the progress of this great evil was speedily stopped by the Revolution, and by that *article* of the Bill of Rights which condemns all cruel and unusual punishments.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iv.

3. Term; stipulation.

I enquire these conditions; let us have *articles* betwixt us.—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, i. 5.

It would have gall'd his surly nature,
Which easily endured not *article*,
Tying him to ought.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

4. Point of time; exact time.

If Cansfield had not, in that *article* of time, given them that brisk charge, by which other troops were ready, the king himself had been in danger.—*Lord Clarendon*.

5. Special commodity.

Very few of the *articles* which form at the present day the staple exports of Ceylon appear in the commercial reports of the Dutch governors.—*Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon*, pl. vi. ch. ii.

6. In Journalism. Contribution in a periodical.

'Tis strange the mind, that very fiery particle,
Should let itself be snuffed out by an *article*.

One of the latest instances of skill in putting things which I remember to have struck me, came upon me, where abundance of such skill is to be found—in a leading *article* of the 'Times.' The writer of that *article* was endeavouring to show that the work of the country clergy is exceedingly light.—*Reverend of a Country Parson*, ch. i.

'By certain humble contributions of mine to the press,' answered Bayham, majestically. 'Mr. Warrington, the claret happens to stand with you; and exercise does it good, sir.' 'Yes, the *articles*, trifling as they may appear, have attracted notice.'—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ii. 41.

Articles in reviews generally appear with the names of the authors, in France, Germany, and the other continental countries. In England and the United States, reviews are almost always anonymous; but the secrecy of authorship is not so strictly maintained as in newspapers. In either case, an *article* appearing in a review possesses whatever authority it may derive from the previous character of the periodical work in which it is published.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. ix.

Article. v. n. Stipulate; make terms.

Such in love's warfare is my case,
I must not *article* or grace.

Having put love at last to show his face. *Donna*.
He had not infringed the least title of what was *articled*, that they aimed at one mark, and their ends were concentric.—*Howell, Vocal Forest*.

If it be said, God chose the successor, that is manifestly not so in the story of Jephtha, where he

articled with the people, and they made him judge over them.—*Locke*.

They detected them to the archbishop, by *articling* against them for their doctrine.—*Strype, Life of Archbishop Cranmer*, b. i. ch. 23.

Article. v. a. Draw up in particular articles; bind by articles.

He, whose life seems fair, yet if all his errors and follies were *articled* against him, the man would seem vicious and miserable.—*Jerome Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Holy Living*.

Articular. adj. In the manner of, or appertaining to, a joint.

The long bones of most reptiles retain a layer of ossifying cartilage beneath the terminal *articular* cartilage; and growth continues at their extremities while life endures.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. i.

Articulata. In Zoology. Same as Annulose.

From this point upwards, through the various families of molluscs, *articulata*, and vertebrata inhabiting the water, we trace a more complex visual apparatus, and a generally increasing distance through which the correspondence extends.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, pt. iii. ch. vii.

Articulate. adj.

1. Distinct; definite; in detail under separate heads: (applied to sounds).

In speaking under water, when the voice is reduced to an extreme ebbity, yet the *articulate* sounds, the words are not confounded. *Bacon*.

The first, at least, of these I thought dony'd
To beasts; when God, on their creation day,
Created mute to all *articulate* sound.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 555.

Applied generally.

Antiquity expressed numbers by the fingers on either hand. On the left, they accounted their digits and *articulate* numbers unto an hundred; on the right hand hundreds of thousands.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Wherever *articulate* contemporary declarations have been preserved, ethnological is not less certain than other sorts of history.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, Enquiry into the Credibility of the early Roman History*, i. 222.

What is Logic? Answer.—Logic is the Science of the Laws of Thought, as Thought. This definition, however, cannot be understood without an *articulate* explanation of its several parts.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Logic*, i. 4.

2. Branched out into articles. Rare.

Henry's instructions were extremely curious and *articulate*; and, in them, more articles touching inquisition than negotiation: requiring an answer in distinct articles to his questions.—*Bacon*.

3. Belonging to the joints.

The causes internal of these *articulate* pains move upon one hinge of Hippocrates, which he calleth humours.—*Widdaker, Blood of the Grape*, p. 75.

4. In Zoology. Belonging to the Articulata.

And since we were led from the infusoria to the polyp, because the ciliated larvae of these resembled the mounds, and from the polyp to the nematode, because these in their larval state were polypes, so we have now the same indication, from a transitory step in development, of the right track in passing from the annulata to the epizoic; and the succeeding steps will lead us to place these parasites on a higher grade of *articulate* structure: and not with the coelozoic, where Cuvier and Lamarck left them.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xii.

Articulato. v. a.

1. Draw up articles; make terms; treat. Rare.

These things, indeed, you have *articulated*,
Præsum'd all market crosses, read in churches,
To fix the garment of rebellion
With some fine colour.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. v. 1.
We will write

To Rome of our success. You, Titus Lartius,
Must to Corioli back: send us to Rome
The best with whom we may *articulate*.
For their own good and ours. *Id., Coriolanus*, i. 9.

2. Form words; utter distinct syllables; speak as a human being.

The doctinalist knows not by what art he directs his tongue, in *articulating* sounds into voices.—*Glaucilla, Scæpiæ Scientifiæ*.

Parisian anatomists, in their anatomy of apes, tell us that the uncles of the tongue, which do most serve to *articulate* a word, were wholly like those of man.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

3. Joint.

If we consider, on the part of the bones, first, the shape, and take notice that it is situated on the wrong part of the back; that it is *articulated* to the inferior per arthrodium.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Ape*, p. 30.

Articulated. part. adj. Jointed.

They would derive themselves with a little *articulated* air.—*Locke*.

As regards the development of the skull, properly so called, the ordinary course is pursued with very little deviation in the Dermopterous fishes; but is arrested at more or less early embryonic stages; yet at each of these, even the earliest, development proceeds in a special direction, to stamp the species with its own distinctive and peculiar character: in the Branchiostoma by the *articulated* cartilages of the head arch and its numerous filaments; and in the proper Myxinioids and Lampreys by the formation of the complex system of internal and labial cartilages; or by the modification of the palatine, maxillary, and hyoid rudiments, in relation to the suctorial function of the mouth. *Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. iv.

Articulately. adv.

1. In the way or form of distinct articles.

The letter of my Lords of the council with your Majesty, touching the affairs of Ireland, written largely and *articulately*, will much facilitate our labours here. *Bacon, to the King*, April 19, 1617.

The table hath ordered that the informer shall attend one of the clerks of the council, and set down *articulately* what he can speak. *Overseer*, vi. 141. (Orl MS.)

In pursuance of this plan, I at once commence by giving you, as a first proportion or paragraph, the following: I may notice, however, by way of parenthesis, that as we may have sometimes occasion to refer *articulately* to these proportions, it would be proper for you to distinguish them by sign and number.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Logic*, i. 5.

2. In an *articulate* voice.

The secret purpose of our heart, no less *articulately* spoken to God, who needs not our words to discern our meaning.—*Dr. H. More, Deity of Christ*, ch. vi.

Articulateness. s. Attribute suggested by Articulate.

The disturbed air hinders the *articulateness* of a discourse from coming to the ears, though it may convey something of the business and length of it.—*Translation of Plutarch's Morals*, c. 393. (Orl MS.)

Articulation. s.

1. Junction or joint of bones.

With relation to the motion of the bones in their *articulations*, there is a twofold ligament prepared for the immobility and inflexibility of the heads, an oily one, and a unguiscent one, supplied by certain glands subsistent in the *articulations*. *Rap*.
His conceivings are kinder than his utterance, and his happiest impressions had the appearance of effort. He has been accused of trying to be witty, when in truth he was but struggling to give his poor thoughts *articulation*.—*C. Lamb, Preface to his Works*.

2. Act of forming words.

I conceive that an extreme small, or an extreme great sound, cannot be *articulate*, but that the *articulation* requireth a mediocrity of sound. *Bacon*.
By *articulation*, I mean a peculiar motion and flexure of some parts belonging to the mouth, between the throat and lips. *Ibid.*

Artifice. s.

1. Trick; fraud; stratagem.

It needs no legends, no service in an unknown tongue; none of all these laborious *artifices* of ignorance; none of all these tricks and coverings.—*South*.

In private those who were conscious of guilt employed numerous *artifices* for the purpose of averting enquiry.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

2. Art of making.

Strabo affirmeth, the Britons were so simple, that though they abounded in milk, they had not the *artifice* of cheese.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, p. 312. (Orl MS.)

3. Artistic skill.

His (Congreve's) plots are constructed without much *artifice*.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, ii. 257.

Artificer. s. One by whom anything is made; artist; manufacturer; contriver.

The lights, doors, and stairs, rather directed to the use of the guest, than to the eye of the *artificer*.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Let you alone, cunning *artificer*.—*B. Jonson*.
The great *artificer* would be more than ordinarily exact in drawing his own picture.—*South*.

In the practices of *artificers*, and the manufactures of several kinds, the end being proposed, we find our ways.—*Locke*.

He soon awar,
Each perturbation smooth'd with outward calm,
Artificer of fraud! and was the first
That practis'd falsehood under saintly show.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 119.

Th' *artificer* of lies
Renews th' assault, and his lust bat'ry tries.

Hydion.

Artificial. *adj.*

1. Made by art; not natural.

Basilius used the artificial day of torches to lighten the sports their inventions could contrive.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The curtains closely drawn the light to screen,

As if he had contrived to be unseen;

Thus covered to an artificial night, — *Dryden.*

There is no natural motion perpetual; yet it doth not hinder but that it is possible to contrive such an artificial revolution. — *Bishop Wilkins.*

These seem to be the more artificial, as those of a single person the more natural governments.—*Sir W. Temple.*

A broad and rapid stream may be introduced into the ditches, and the artificial island may be encompassed, like Athens, by land or water. — *Gibbon, Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, ch. lxvii.*

Fictions; not genuine.

Why, I can smile, and murmur while I smile,
And cry, Content, to that which grieves my heart,
And wet my cheeks with artificial tears.

— *Shakspeare, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 2.*

The resolution which we cannot reconcile to public good has been supported by an obsequious party, and then with usual methods confirmed by an artificial majority. — *Swift.*

3. Skilled in stratagem. *Rare.*

The great trust his majesty reposed in him, infinitely above and contrary to his desire, was in itself liable to envy; and how insupportable that envy must be, upon this new relation, he could not but foresee; together with the jealousies, which artificial men would be able to insinuate into his majesty. — *Confutation of Cleverland's Life, li. 72.*

4. As opposed to Natural in the way of classification.

The didactic, or plan of the system, may aim at a natural or at an artificial system. But no classes can be absolutely artificial, for if they were, no assertions could be made concerning them. An artificial system is one in which the smaller groups (the genera) are natural; and in which the wider divisions (classes, orders) are constructed by the peremptory application of selected characters (selected, however, so as not to break up the smaller groups). A natural system is one which attempts to make all the divisions natural, the widest as well as the narrowest; and therefore applies no characters peremptorily. Natural groups are best described, not by any definition which marks their boundaries, but by a type which marks their center. The type of any natural group is an example which possesses in a marked degree all the leading characters of the class. — *Huxley, Natural Organism revolutum, axioms 84-102.*

Artificial. s. Production of art. *Rare.*

There ought to be added to this work many and various indices, besides the alphabetical ones; as namely, one of all the artificials mentioned in the whole work. — *Sir W. Petty, Advice to S. Hurdish, p. 10.*

Artificiality. s. Appearance, or result, of art; artificial character.

Trees in lodges partake of their artificiality. — *Shelton.*

A man not with logic-spectacles; but with an eye. Unlucky without Deceit, moral code or theory of any fixed sort yet not without a strong living soul in him, and sincerity there; a reality, not an artificiality, not a sham! — *Carlyle, French Revolution, pt. i. li. iv. ch. iv.*

Artificially. adv.

1. In an artificial manner.

It is covered on all sides with earth, crumbled into powder, as if it had been artificially sifted. — *Addison.*

2. Artfully; craftily. *Rare.*

How cunningly he made his faultiness less, how artificially he set out the torments of his own conscience. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

So artificially did this young Italian behave herself, that she deceived even the eldest and most jealous persons, both in the court and country. — *Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time, s. b. iii.*

3. With art; (in a good sense).

Should any one be cast upon a desolate island, and find there a palace artificially contrived, and curiously adorned. — *Ray.*

The subject may be rapidly and somewhat rudely sketched out; and the matter not always very artificially disposed, or set forth to the most advantage. — *Crash, History of English Literature, li. 254.*

Artificialness. s. Attribute suggested by Artificial; artificial character.

I should rather have concluded it well done, had Alexander himself not disproved it, who was better able to judge of its artificialness than his horse. — *Christian Religion's Appeal to the Bar of Reason, p. 6. (Ord MS.)*

Artifice. s. Give the appearance of art to anything. *Rare.*

If I was a philosopher, says Montaigne, I would naturalise art, instead of artificializing nature. The expression is odd; but the sense is good. — *Lord Bolingbroke, To Pope.*

Artillerist. s. One who applies himself to the construction or improvement of artillery.

Exactly a month ago we published a letter from Mr. Whitworth, in which that eminent artillerist assured us that his guns were capable of doing much more than they had hitherto done. — *Times Newspaper, Nov. 15, 1862.*

Artillery. s. [Fr. *artillerie*.]1. Weapons of war. *Rhetorical.*

And Jonathan gave his artillery unto his lad, and said unto him, Go, carry them unto the city. — *1 Samuel, xx. 30.*

2. Cannon; great ordnance.

Have I not heard great ordnance in the field?

And Hew's'n artillery thunder in the skies? — *Shakspeare, Taming of the Shrew, li. 2.*

I'll to the tower with all the haste I can,

To view the artillery and munition.

— *Id., Henry VI. Part I. i. 1.*

'Upon one wing the artillery was drawn, being sixteen pieces, every piece having pioneers to plain the ways. — *Sir J. Hume.*

He that views a fort to take it,

Plants his artillery 'gainst the weakest place.

— *Sir J. Denham.*

[We find in Middle Latin the term *ars*, and the derivative *artificium*, applied in general to the implement with which anything is done, and specially to the implements of war, on the same principle that the Gr. *τεχνον*, the equivalent of the Lat. *ars*, gave rise to the word *machine*, a *machina*, and on which the word *engine* is derived from the Lat. *ingenium*, a contrivance. . . From *ars* seems to have been formed the Fr. verb *artiller*, in the general sense of exercising a handicraft, or performing skilled work, subsequently applied to the manufacturing or supplying with munitions of war. In testimony of the more general sense we find *artilleria*, and thence the Fr. *atelier*, a workshop. — *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Artisan. s.

1. Artist; professor of an art.

What are the most judicious artificers, but the mimicks of nature? — *Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Best and happiest artisan,
Best of painters, if you can,
With your many colour'd art,
Draw the mistress of my heart.

— *Guardian.*

Fine and feathery artisan,
Best of plumbers, if you can
With your art so far presume,
Make for me a prince's plume.

— *Moore, Trepoony Postbag.*

2. Skilled workman.

I, who had none but generals to oppose me, must have an artisan for my antagonist. — *Addison.*

He divided the people into three classes, nobles, husbandmen, *artisans*; and to the first of these he reserved all the offices of the state, with the privilege of ordering the affairs of religion, and of interpreting the laws, human and divine. — *Bishop Warburton, History of Greece, ch. xi.*

Artist. s.

Professor of an art.

How to build ships, and dreadful ordnance cast,
Instruct the artists, and reward their haste.

— *Waller.*

Rich with the spoils of many a conquer'd land,
All arts and artists Theseus could command,
Who sold for hire, or wrought for better fame:
The master painters and the carvers came.

— *Dryden.*

When I made this, an artist undertook to imitate it; but using another way, fell much short. — *Sir J. Newton, Opticks.*

The truest nicety is required in the mode of doing this; but we speak only of the great artists in the profession. — *Lamb, Essays of Elia, Stage Illusion.*

Especially of one of the fine arts, most especially painting.

I would just as soon be yonder artist, who is painting up 'Foker's Entire' over the public-house at the corner. — *Thackeray, The Newcomes, li. 117.*

I ventured to rally him—fluting him in a better mood—upon a representation of the artist evangelist, which the old man, whose affairs were beginning to flourish, had caused to be set up in a sidewalk sort of frame over his really handsome shop. — *Lamb, Essays of Elia: Poor Relations.*

2. Skillful man: (not a novice).

If any one think himself an artist at this, let him number up the parts of his child's toady. — *Locke.*

The native historians of Rome, from Fabius Pictor, down to Claudius Quadrignus and Valerius Antias, did not hold a high rank as artists. — *Sir G. Lewis, Enquiry into the Credibility of the early Roman History, p. 40.*

Artistic. adj. After the manner of an artist.

He [Dyer] sees, too, with an artistic eye—while

at the same time, his pictures are full of the moral inspiration which alone makes descriptive poetry. — *Crash, History of English Literature, li. 269.*

Artless. adj.

1. Unskillful; wanting, or showing absence of, art.

She maintains a train of prating pettifoggers, jangling swimmers, smooth-tongued bawds, artless empiricks, hungry parasites. — *Brown, Lingua, fil. 6.*

Had it been a practice of the Saxons to set up these assemblages of artless and massy pillars, more specimens would have remained. — *T. Walton, History of the Parish of Kiddington.*

With of.

The high-shod plowman, should he quit the land,
Careless of stars, and of the moving sand.

— *Dryden.*

2. Simple-minded.

Meanwhile the little artless Rosy warbled on her pretty ditties. — *Thackeray, The Newcomes, li. 38.*

Artlessly. adv. In an artless, simple, manner; naturally; innocently.

Nature and truth, though never so low or vulgar, are yet pleasing when openly and artlessly represented. — *Pope.*

Artlessness. s. Attribute suggested by Artless; absence of Art in the sense of Artifice; simplicity.

Nothing that I can say can give any notion of his cloquence and manner. . . of the hold which he soon got on his audience. . . of the variety of his stores of information—or, finally, of the artlessness of his habits, or the modesty and temper with which he listened to, and answered arguments, contradictory to his own. — *Note by J. T. C. at end of Coleridge's Table Talk.*

Artisan. s. Artist; adept. *Rare.*

The pith of all sciences, which maketh the artisans differ from the ignorant, is in the middle propositions. — *Bacon, Advancement of Learning, b. ii.*

Arum. s. [Lat.] Plant of the order Aroides: (cuckoo-pint is the *Arum maculatum*).

The tubers of the *arums* abound in starch, and, in the South Sea islands and elsewhere, are largely used as esculents. — *Perrin, Treatise on Food and Diet.*

Arúspices. s. [Lat. *aruspez*.] Soothsayers.

The second sort of ministers mentioned by Cicero were not priests, but augurs and *aruspices*, designed to be the interpreters of the mind of the gods. — *Bishop Storr, On the Priesthood, ch. v.*

They [the Romans] had colleges for augurs and *aruspices*, who used to make their predictions sometimes by fire, sometimes by flying of fowls, &c. — *Hoevel, Letters, iii. 23.*

Arúspex. s. Art of prognosticating by inspecting the entrails of the sacrifice.

A flam more senseless than the roguery

Of old *aruspex* and augury.

— *Butler, Hudibras, li. 3.*

As. s. [Lat.] Roman pound, consisting of twelve equal parts or ounces. See *Acc.*

Where twelve divide the *as*, and every one

Hath part withouten domination.

— *Lykes prefixed to Kyngston's Chaucer.*

The *as*, or Roman pound, was commonly used to express any integral sum. — *Sir W. Blackstone.*

As. conj. [A.S. *eall*—all, *æwa*—so.] In this

word the import turns upon the latter element, i. e. *so*. This implies likeness, both when standing alone and in composition; as in *such*, &c. From this follow the cognate notions of Equality, or perfect likeness in degree; of Proportion, or likeness in the way of ratio; of Concordance, or agreement in general. This may be for either time or place. More remote is the notion of Consequence. Even here the notion of relation (i. e. in the way of Effect and Cause) is visible.]

1. In the same manner as something else.

a. Agreement in manner in general.

When thou dost hear I am as I have been,

Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou wast.

— *Shakspeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 5.*

I live as I did, I think as I do, I love you as I did;

but all these are to no purpose: the world will not live, think, or love as I do. — *Swift.*

Who then is Paul, and who is Apollon, but ministers by whom ye believed, even as the Lord gave to every man. — *1 Corinthians, iii. 5.*

Their figure being printed,

As just before, I think, I hinted,

Alas infortun'd can try the case.

The republick is shut up in the great duke's dominions, who at present is very much incensed against it. The occasion is as follows. — *Addison, Tracels in Italy.*

b. In degree.

Well hast thou spoke, the blue-eyed maid replies,
Thou good old man, benevolent as wise.
Pope, Homer's Odyssey.

c. In proportion.

As every engine of artificial motion, as it consists of more parts, is in more dangers of delinquency and disorder, so every effect, as it requires the agency of greater numbers, is more likely to fail. Yet what pleasure is granted to man, beyond the gross gratification of sense, common with him and other animals, that does not demand the help of others, and the help of greater numbers, as the pleasure is sublimated and enlarged?—*Johnson, Sermons*, p. 220. (Ord MS.)

d. In character. Under particular consideration as; so far as.

Besides that law which concerneth men as men, and that which belongeth unto men as they are men, linked with others in some society; there is a third which touches all several bodies politic, so far forth as one of them have publick concerns with another.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The objections that are raised against it as a tragedy, are as follow.—*Gay, Preface to the What d'ye call it?*

When this vicious disposition had been effectually repressed by the terrible chastisement of the Cypriote, there remained, as Scripture shows us, a proud and deep misanthropy, which too clearly proves that, in this region of the earth, at least, man, as such, knew nothing of duty or of love to man.—*Glendon, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. ii.

Long accustomed to regard the Pope as the successor of the chief of the apostles, as the bearer of the keys of earth and heaven, they had learned to regard him as the Head, the Antichrist, the Man of Sin.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i.

e. In time. When, or while.

At either end, it whistled as it flew,
And as the lambs were green, so drapp'd the dew;
Infected as it fell with sweat of sanguine hue.
Dryden.

These haughty words Alecto's rage provoke,
And frighted Turnus trembled as she spoke.
So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains
Of rushing torrents, and descending rains,
Works itself clear, as it runs below.
Addison, Cato.

Civilisation, just as it began to rise, was met by this blow, and sunk down once more.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i.

2. As it were; as if: (in some sort).

As for the daughters of king Edward IV. they thought king Richard had said enough for them; and took them to be but as of the king's party, because they were in his power, and at his disposal.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

The squire began higher to approach,
And wind his horn under the castle-wall,
Till with the noise it shook as it would fall.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

They all contended to creep into his humour, and to do that, as of themselves, which they conceived he desired they should do. *Sir J. Maynard.*

Contented in a nest of snow
He lies, as he his bliss did know,
And to the world no more would go.
So hot the sun, so high the tumult rose,
As all the Jordan and Argoles ran
Had been contracted in that narrow space.
Dryden.

Can misery no place of safety know,
The noise pursue us wheresoe'er I go,
As fate would only me.
Id., Aurengzebe.

But some others of a different stamp are beginning to view the connection of Church and State with an eye of indifference, or even of suspicion. These are men dutiful to the State, but more affectionately and intimately cleaving to the Church; men who, though unwilling to regard the two as in any sense having opposite interests, are nevertheless wearied, perhaps exasperated, at the injustice which has been done of late years, or rather during recent generations, by the temporal to the spiritual body.—*Glendon, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. i.

3. Inasmuch as.

He that commanded the injury to be done is first bound; then he that did it; and they also are obliged who did so assist, as without them the thing could not have been done.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

As the ensuing essay relates to matters of opinion, it will be necessary for me, as the outset, without entering upon disputed questions of mental philosophy, to explain briefly what portion of the subjects of belief is understood to be included under this appellation, and what is the meaning of the generally received distinction between matters of opinion and matters of fact.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. i.

4. For example.

A simple idea is one uniform idea, as, sweet, bitter.—*Watts.*

5. Its use in comparisons is somewhat lax. Its proper antecedent is so; but so, itself,

is little more than as, or rather (as has already been stated) as is, in respect to its etymology, nothing more than so preceded by the prefix *all*, meaning *altogether*, or *only*. Etymologically, then, as is merely an intrusive *so*. Hence we may reasonably expect in the syntax of *as* and *so* in conjunction, the phenomena of substitution and omission, i. e. *as* in the place of *so*, and *so* omitted altogether.

Sempronius is as brave a man as Cato. *Addison.*

Here we might also say *so brave*; and, if the statement were negative, this is what would most likely be said—i. e. 'Sempronius is not so brave as Cato.'

[As follows adjectives or adverbs of the positive degree, preceded by 'so'—i. e. so kind as to come here.' Then follows adjectives and adverbs of the comparative degree—'This is sharper than that. I see better to-day than yesterday.'—*Dr. R. O. Latham, Elementary English Grammar*, § 232, 233.]

With the first *as* omitted.

Bright as the sun, and like the morning fair.

Granville.

Here we might say either *so bright as*, or *as bright as*.

6. Answering to *such* (*such* is only *so* in composition, i. e. *so like* = *such*, *so with*, and follows, to a great extent, the rules of *so*).

Is it not every man's interest, that there should be such a governor of the world as declares our happiness, as would govern us for our advantage.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

7. In a conditional sense: (having *so* to answer it).

As far as they carry light and conviction to any other man's understanding, so far, I hope, my labour may be of use to him. *Locke.*

With *so* understood.

As in my speculations I have endeavoured to extinguish passion and prejudice, I am still desirous of doing some good in this particular.—*Spectator.*

8. That.

The cunningest mariners were so conquered by the storm, as they thought it best with stricken sails to yield to be governed by it. *Sir P. Sidney.*

He had such a dexterous proclivity, as his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

The relations are so uncertain, as they require a great deal of examination.—*Bacon.*

In the following the construction belongs rather to the second word of the combination than to *as*. Still the examples are given as they stand in Johnson.

With *for*. In respect to.

As for the rest of those who have written against me, they deserve not the least notice.—*Dryden, Fables, Preface.*

With *if*.

Answering their questions, as if it were a matter that needed it.—*Locke.*

With *to*.

I pray thee, speak to me as to thy thoughts, As thou dost ruminate; and give thy worst of thoughts.

The worst of words. *Shakespeare, Othello*, iii. 3.

They pretend, in general, to great refinements, as to what regards Christianity. *Addison, Travels in Italy.*

I was mistaken as to the day, placing that accident about thirty-six hours sooner than it happened. *Swift.*

As to speculative questions of science and philosophy, every person ought, as far as his leisure and opportunities for reading and reflection will permit, to attempt to form for himself an independent judgment.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. v.

With *how*. Colloquial.

As how, dear Syphax? *Addison, Cato.*

With *yet*.

Though that war continued nine years, and this hath as yet lasted but six, yet there hath been much more action in the present war. *Addison.*

With *though*. As if nevertheless.

For instance, persons who have not cultivated the science of music are often slow to believe that the harmonies of its great masters are more than a display of skill, or than literally a composition, which falls in with the fancy of particular persons, and is taken up by others as a fashion: as though its laws were conventional, and proficiency in it a mere successful application of general talent to a medium of

exhibition accidentally chosen, and as if the satisfaction it affords were felt and spontaneously but upon rule, the mere appropriation of those who were possessing instances of conformity to principles which they had themselves arbitrarily pronounced: that is, they do not believe in the existence of truths or laws about the beauty of sounds in the nature of things, external to particular minds, affecting various persons variously, and mastered by them in various degrees, as the case may be.—*Newman, Development*, &c. ch. i. § 1.

Many constructions of *as* are ambiguous. They indicate likeness of manner in general. What special number is meant is often doubtful.

The *as*, for instance, in the following, means in proportion *as*. But this we know only from the context. We might write *where* instead.

It very commonly happens, as it does in this instance, that the variations of an effect are correspondent, or analogous, to those of its cause; as the moon moves further towards the east, the high water point does the same; but this is not an indispensable condition; as may be seen in the same example, for along with that high-water point, there is at the same instant another high-water point diametrically opposite to it, and which, therefore, of necessity, moves towards the west as the moon, followed by the nearer of the tide waves, advances towards the east; and yet both these motions are equally effects of the moon's motion.—*Mill, System of Logic*, p. 400.

The same remark applies more or less to the extracts under 1. c. In the one from Addison we are quite free to make the last line say that the water stream grows clear in proportion to its running. In the one from Dryden, the *flight* of the arrow is the cause of the *whistling*; and the amount of the latter would be in proportion to the rate of the former. In the other two the notion of proportion is at its minimum.

As, pron. Who; which. (Such an expression as 'The man as goes to market,' is, doubtless, a colloquial vulgarism. Yet the word *as* is, logically, a pronoun. So it is in the following extract from a classical writer.)

Whether thou from that deluge of debauchery, sin, and wickedness, as is ever ready to cover and overwhelm them.—*Lord Charnish, Tracts*, 377. (Ord MS.)

Asafoetida. s. Insipissated juice of the Fernia Asafoetida.

Nigh Whormoot are Duzzen, Lastun-de, and other towns, where is not the best *asafoetida* through all the orient: The tree exceeds not our birch in height; but the leaves resemble rose-leaves, the root the radish; though the savour be so offensive to most, the sap is so good, that in meat, no sauce, no vessel plagues some of the Gujarati painters save what relishes of it.—*Sir T. Herbert, Travels*, p. 118.

Asbestiform. adj. With the character of Asbestos.

But besides these, there are numerous veins of *asbestiform* minerals, of serpentine, and of soft clayey matter, and some strings of smalt.—*Ansted, The Channel Islands*, p. 264.

Asbestine. adj. Having the qualities of, or made of, asbestos.

A good man, like an *asbestine* garment, as well as a tobacco-pipe when foul, is cleansed by burning. *Pittman, Lectures*, ch. 37.

Asbestos. s. [Gr. *ἀσβεστός* = incapable of being extinguished or destroyed.] Fibrous mineral, capable of being woven into an incombustible cloth.

Large quantities of actinolite occur in many parts of Sark, especially on the east side; and an important vein of serpentine and steatite, with *asbestos* and tulle, has been traced crossing the central part near Port du Moulier.—*Ansted, The Channel Islands*, p. 264.

Ascend. v. n. [Lat. *ascendo*.]

1. Move upwards; mount; rise.

Then to the heaven of heavens he shall ascend
With victory, triumphing through the air
Over his foes and thine.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 351.

2. Proceed from one degree of good to another.

By these steps we shall ascend to more just ideas of the glory of Jesus Christ, who is intimately

uniting to God, and is one with him.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

Ascend. v. a. Climb up anything.
Vespasian triumphantly did ascend the imperial throne.—*Barrow, Works*, i. 315.
They ascend the mountains, they descend the valleys.—*Delany, Revelation examined with Candour.*

Ascendence. s. Same as Ascendency.
Men did not make themselves; and if fear had too much ascendence on the mind, the man was rather to be pitied than abhorred.—*Pidding, Adventures of Joseph Andreeva*, ch. ix.

Ascendency. s. Influence; power.
Custom has some ascendancy over understanding and what at one time seemed decent, appears disagreeable afterwards.—*Watts.*
Instead of prating about Protestant ascendancies, Protestant parliaments ought, in my opinion, to think at last of becoming patriot parliaments.—*Burke, Letter to R. Burke, Esq.*

The colleagues of Walpole had, after his retreat, admitted some of the chiefs of the Opposition into the government, and soon found themselves compelled to submit to the ascendancy of one of their new allies.—*Macaulay, Essays, Walpole's Letters to Sir Horace Mann.*

Towards the end of the sixth century, the Anglo-Saxon power was firmly established in Britain, and a number of petty kingdoms were struggling for ascendancy.—*H. Poirson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. viii.

Ascendent. s.
1. Ascendency; influence: (originally an astronomical term).

He was initiated, in order to gain instruction in sciences that were there in their highest ascendant.—*Sir W. Temple.*

By the ascendancy he had in his understanding, and the dexterity of his nature, he could persuade him very much.—*Lord Chatham.*

Has giv'n thee an ascendant o'er my mind.
Tragedy, Jonson's Satire, x.

When they have got an ascendant over them, they should use it with moderation, and not make themselves scarecrows.—*Locke.*

Murthorough had not, when Popery was in the ascendant, crossed himself, shivered himself, done penance, taken the communion in one kind, and as soon as a turn of fortune came, unfastened back again, and proclaimed to all the world that, when he knelt at the confessional and received the host, he was merely laughing at the king and the priests.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

2. One who has influence or superiority.

There is not a single particular in the Francis-street declamations which has not, to your and to my certain knowledge, been taught by the jealous ascendants, sometimes by doctrine, sometimes by example, always by provocation.—*Burke, Second Letter to Sir H. Langrish.*

3. Kinsman in the ascending degree: (the opposite to a descendant).

The most nefarious kind of bastards are incestuous bastards, which are begotten between ascendants and descendants in filiation; and between collaterals, as far as the divine prohibition.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Ascendent. adj.

1. Superior; predominant; overpowering.

Christ outdoes Moses before he displaces him; and shows an ascendant spirit above him.—*South.*
Thus I pass from the descendant to the ascendant duty.—*Sir E. Sandys, Essays*, p. 150.

Without some power of persuading or confuting, of defending himself against accusations, or in case of need, accusing others, no man could possibly hold an ascendant position.—*Grote, History of Greece*, bk. ii. ch. lviii.

2. In *Astronomy*. Above the horizon.

Let him study the constellation of Pegasus, which is about that time ascendant.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Ascending. part. adj. In *Genealogy*. Proceeding upwards; direct.

The only incest was in the ascending, not collateral, branch: as when parents and children married, this was accounted incest.—*Browne, Notes on the Odyssey.*

Ascension. s.

1. Act of ascending or rising (frequently applied to the visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven); ascent.

Then rising from his grave, Spill'd principles, and pow'rs, triumph'd In open show; and with ascension bright, Captivity led captive through the air.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 185.

2. Thing rising or mounting.

Men err in the theory of incubation, conceiving

the brain doth only suffer from vaporous ascensions from the stomach.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Ascensive. adj. In a state of ascent. *Rare.*
The cold augments when the days begin to encrease, though the sun then ascends, and returning from the winter tropic.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Ascént. s. [Lat. *ascensus*.]

1. Rise; act of rising; act of mounting.
To him with swift ascent he up return'd, Into his blissful home ransum'd.
In glory, as of old. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 226.

The temple, and the several degrees of ascent, whereby men did climb up to the same, as if it had been a scale, be all poetical and fabulous.—*Bacon.*

It was a rock Conspicuous far: winding with one ascent Accessible from earth, one entrance high.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 544.

Used metaphorically.

And still less do the advances of other sciences consist in going at once upon the highest generality, and filling in afterwards all the intermediate steps between that and the special instances. On the contrary, as we have seen, the *ascensus* from particular to general are all successive; and each step of this *ascensus* requires time, and labour, and a patient examination of actual facts and objects.—*Mill, System of Logic.*

2. Eminence, or high place.

No hand like Italy erects the sight, By such a vast ascent, or swells to such a height.
Abraham.

A wide flat cannot be pleasant in the Elysian fields, unless it be diversified with depressed valleys and swelling ascents.—*Bentley.*

Ascensive. adj. In the way of an ascent; up-hill. *Rare.*

When the handsome courtesan Theodora vanted to Socrates, how much she was to be esteemed before him, because she would gain many proselytes from him, but he none at all from her; he replied, it was no wonder; for she led men down the easy and descending road of vice, while he compelled them to take the thorny and ascending paths of virtue.—*Fitzham, Reader's*, 8. (Oud MS.)

Ascertain. v. a.

1. Make certain; fix; establish.

The divine law both *ascendit* the truth, and supplieth unto us the want of other laws.—*Hooker.*
Of a small time, which none *ascertain* may.
Spenser, Epithymia, v. 504.

Money differs from uncoined silver in this, that the quantity of silver in each piece is ascertained by the stamp.—*Locke.*

2. Make confident; take away doubt: (with *of*).

Right judgment of myself may give me the other certainty, that is, *ascertain* me that I am in the number of God's children.—*Hammond, Practical Catechism.*

This makes us act with a repose of mind and wonderful tranquillity, because it *ascertain* us of the goodness of our work.—*Dryden, Translation of Infirmary.*

Ascertainable. adj. Capable of being ascertained.

From these discordant accounts no satisfactory result can be obtained. None is founded on any ascertainable contemporary evidence.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, Enquiry into the Credibility of the early Roman History*, i. 277.

Ascertainment. s. Discovery; establishment.

For want of *ascertainment* how far a writer may express his good wishes for his country, innocent intentions may be charged with crimes.—*Swift, To Lord Middleton.*

True, we cannot transcend consciousness: but we can proceed in the *ascertainment* of internal truths, as we proceed in the *ascertainment* of external ones—we can make a particular mode of perception the guarantee of all other modes.—*H. Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, pt. i. ch. i. § 1.

Ascético. adj. [Gr. *ἀσκήτικός*, from *ἀσκήω* = exercise.] Given to the exercise and habits of devotion and mortification.

None lived such healthful and long lives as monks and hermits, who had sequestered themselves from the pleasures and pleasures of the world to a constant *ascetic* rule of the severest abstinence and devotion.—*South, Sermons*, li. 31.

Ascético. s. One who exercises devotion and mortification.

I am far from commending those *ascetics*, that, out of a pretence of keeping themselves untroubled from the world, take up their quarters in deserts.—*Norris.*

He that preaches to man should understand what is in man; and that skill can scarce be attained by an *ascetic* in his solitude.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

It is impossible to conceive a contrast more strong or more irreconcilable than the cohabitation Gregory, in his cloister palace, in his cloister of stern *ascetics*, with all but severe imprisonment within conventual walls, completely monastic in manners, habits, views, in corporate spirit, in celibacy, in rigid seclusion from the rest of mankind, in the conscientious determination to enslave, if possible, all Christendom to its inviolable unity of faith and to the least possible latitude of discipline; and the gay and yet youthful Frederick, with his mingled assemblage of knights and ladies, of Christians, Jews, and Mohammedans, of poets and men of science, met, as it were, to enjoy and minister to enjoyment; to cultivate the pure intellect; where, if not the restraints of religion, at least the awful authority of churchmen, was examined with freedom, sometimes ridiculed with sportive wit.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. iii.

In the following it is either an adjective or a substantive:

Well! as thou wilt, *ascetic* as thou art, One question more, and then in peace depart.
Byron, Corina.

Asceticism. s. State of an ascetic.

Such societies we have seen, whose religious doctrines are so little serviceable to civil society, that they can prosper only on the ruin and destruction of it. Such are those which preach up the sanctity of celibacy; *asceticism*; the sinfulness of defensive war, capital punishments, and even civil magistracy itself.—*Bishop Warburton, Alliance between Church and State*, p. 57.

Ascites. s. [Gr. *ἀσκήω* = cask, cavity.] Abdominal dropsy.

There are two kinds of dropsy, the *anasarca*, called also leucophlegmy, when the extravasated matter swims in the cells of the membrane adiposa; and the *ascites*, when the water possesses the cavity of the abdomen.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Ascitic. adj. Relating to, or formed by, *Ascites*.

The circumscription of an *ascitic* tumour requires a practised hand and a skilful touch.—*Copper, Surgery.*

Ascitical. adj. Same as *Ascitic*.

When it is part of another tumour, it is hydroptic, either *anasarcous* or *ascitical*.—*Wise, Surgery.*

Ascitious. adj. [Lat. *adscititius* adopted.] Not inherent; not original; supplemental; additional; adventitious.

Homer has been reckoned an *ascitious* name, from some accident of his life.—*Pope.*

Ascribable. adj. Capable of being ascribed.

The greater part have been forward to reject it, upon a mistaken persuasion, that these phenomena are the effects of nature's abhorrence of a vacuum, which seem to be more fitly *ascribable* to the weight and spring of the air.—*Boyle.*

No such imputations are countenanced in the discussion which Plato devotes to the doctrine: indeed, if the vindication which he sets forth against himself on behalf of Protagoras, be really *ascribable* to that sophist, it would give an exaggerated importance to the distinction between good and evil, into which the distinction between Truth and Falsehood is considered by the Platonic Protagoras as resolvable.—*Grote, History of Greece*, pt. ii. ch. lxvii.

Ascribe. v. a. [Lat. *ascribo*; from *ad* = to, *scribo* = write.] Carry to account of.

a. Attribute as a cause.

The cause of his banishment is unknown, because he was unwilling to provoke the emperor, by *ascribing* it to any other reason than what was pretended.—*Dryden.*

To this we may justly *ascribe* those jealousies, and enmities, which render mankind uneasy to one another.—*Hogers.*

The common people indeed were, if possible, more eager than the public functionaries to bring the traitors to justice. This eagerness may perhaps be in part *ascribed* to the great rewards promised by the royal proclamation.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

A few years later, the rapid decomposition of Cromwell's own corpse was *ascribed* by many to a deadly potion administered in his medicine.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iv.

b. As a quality.

He which shall affirm such a one is a true Christian, a true gentleman, &c. is conceived to *ascribe* truthness of being unto all these.—*Bishop Hall, Works*, ii. 434: 1661.

These perfections must be somewhere, and therefore may much better be *ascribed* to God, in whom we suppose all other perfections to meet, than to any thing else.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Ascribe is not then to our severity, but to your own sine, that we refuse to admit the Abbot of St. Polys, whom ye call Archbishop of Zara. It would be a just offence to all Christian people if we should seem thus to sanction your iniquity in the seizure of Zara, by granting the pall of an archbishop in that

city to a prelate of your nomination.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. 12. ch. vii.

Ascription. s. Act of ascribing; thing ascribed.

By this description his [Anaxagoras's] mens must needs be God. Yes, and so is it likewise by his ascription too. For he ascribeth unto this mens the very making of the world.—*Fotherby, Athanasius*, p. 231.

Though the heathen templed and adored this drunken god, [Bacchus], yet one would take their ascriptions to him to be matter of dishonour and mock; as his troop of mad women; his chariot drawn with the lynx and tiger.—*Felltham, Benvise*, p. 84.

Although a woman, praised for her complexion, be bound in modesty to calumny those passions; yet if the fire have given her a good colour, it is not thought pride to refrain contradicting, because the effect being natural to the fire, and requiring no excellent predispositions in the object, to refer those ascriptions to their cause is held to justify the not rejecting them.—*Boyle, Against Customary Swearing*, p. 78.

Ascription. adj. Capable of being, or liable to be, ascribed; ascribed.

An ascriptional and supernumerary god.—*Parinson, Sermon*, p. 82.

Ash. s. [A.S. *æsc*.] Popular name of the Fraxinus excelsior.

1. Tree so called.

The ash for nought unfit.

The mountain stir'd its bushy crown,
And, as tradition teaches,

Young ashes pirated down,
Coquetting with young beeches;
And leafy-vine and ivy-wreath
Ran forward to his hymning,
And from the valleys underneath
Came little copses climbing.

Tennyson, Amphion.

2. Wood of the ash.

Let me twine
Mine arms about that body, where against
My rammed oak an hundred blows hath broke,
And scard the moon with splinters.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 3.

Ash. s. See Ashes.

Ashame. v. a. Make ashamed. See Shame.
It should humble, *ashame*, and grieve us.—*Barrow, Works*, ii. 417.

Ashamed. adj. Touched with shame; generally with of before the cause of shame if a noun, and to if a verb.

Profess publicly the doctrine of Jesus Christ, not being ashamed of the word of God, or of any practices rejoined by it.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living*.

One would have thought she would have stir'd;
but strown
With modesty, and was *asham'd* to move. *Dryden*
This I have shadow'd, that you may not be ashamed
of that hero, whose protection you undertake.—*Id.*

Ashbud. s. Bud of the ash.

Love, unperceived,
A more ideal artist he than all,
Once, drew your pearl from you, made those eyes
blackier than darkest juncos, and that hair
More black than *ashbuds* in the front of March.

Tennyson, The Gardener's Daughter.

Ashcoloured. adj. Coloured between brown and grey, like the bark of an ashen branch.
Clay, *ash-coloured*, was part of a stratum which lay above the strata of stone.—*Woodward, On Fossils*.

Ashelf. adv. On a shelf; (shelf meaning *hidden-rock*).

I will declare and make plain unto you by a familiar similitude, that we put not any more and run *ashelf* on such idolatry and very manifest sorcery.—*Harmer, Translation of Beza's Sermons*, p. 231.

Ashen. adj. Made of ash wood.

At once he said, and threw
His *ashen* spear; which quiver'd as it flew.

Dryden.

Ashes. s. Remains of anything burnt.

Some relics would be left of it, as when *ashes* remain of burnt bodies.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies*.

This late disunion, grown between the pears,
Burns under fier'd *ashes* of forg'd love,
And will at last break out into a flame.

Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part I, iii. 1.

Ashes contain a very fertile salt, and are the best manure for cold lands, if kept dry, that the rain doth not wash away their salt.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

a. Of the body: (used in poetry for the car-

case, from the ancient practice of burning the dead).

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Pale *ashes* of the house of Lancaster!
Thou bloodless remnant of that royal blood!

Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 2.

To great Lærtius I bequeath
A task of grief, his ornaments of death;
Lest, when thou follow his royal *ashes* claim,
The Grecian matrons taint my spotless name.

Pope, Homer's Odyssey.

b. Like many other words which are naturally the names of a collection of objects rather than of any of the individual objects of which the collection is made, *ashes* is generally found in the plural number. In the singular, it is most properly used to denote some particular kind or variety of *ash*, as *cinder-ash* in opposition to *tobacco-ash*.

In addition to the three essential constituents above-mentioned, most of these materials contain small and variable proportions of sulphur, nitrogen, and inorganic matter, the latter constituting, when the substance is burned, what we call ash. When these substances are heated to redness they undergo decomposition, a considerable quantity of inflammable gases and vapour being evolved, whilst a residue consisting of carbon, or carbon and ash, remains behind in a solid form.—*Cro. Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines: Coal*.

Ashlar. s. [see second extract.] Freestones as they come out of the quarry, of different lengths, breadths, and thickness.

Was it wise to quit the bosky verdure of Brienne, and thy new *ashlar* children there, and what it held, for this? Soft were those shades and lawns; sweet the hymns of postleets, the blandishments of high-rouged Graces.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. b. iii. ch. vii.

[If any inquisitive foreigner should happen to learn that our most superb public edifices—St. Paul's, or York Cathedral, for example—are *ashlar-work*; that is, constructed (as here defined) of stones as they come from the quarry, what an elevated opinion he must form of English architecture! No one, so far as we know, has attempted an etymology of this word, which seems to be confined to the British island: we believe it to be Celtic. The Gaelic is, *clach shreath-thae* (pronounced *shred*), i. e. stone laid in rows— from *shreath*, a row.—*Garnett, Philosophical Essays*, p. 31.]

Ashore. adv. [on shore.] On shore; to the shore.

The poor Englishman riding in the road, having all that he brought thither *ashore*, would have been undone. *Sir W. Raleigh*.

We may as bootless spend our vain command
Upon the enraged soldiers in their spoil,
As send presents to the Levantine
To *buy ashore*. *Shakespeare, Henry V. iii. 3.*

May thy billows rowl *ashore*. *Milton, Comus*, 932.
The beryl, and the golden reed,
Mow'd in a Chini creek, *ashore* I went,
And all the following night in Chini spent.

Addison, Ovid.

Ashub. s. Tub to receive ashes.

Or though thou choose an *ash-ub* for thy bed.
Quarles, Feast for Worms, p. 40.

Ashy. adj.

1. Ash-coloured; pale; inclining to a whitish grey.

On have I seen a timely parted ghost
Of *ashy* semblance, numere, pale, and bloodless.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

2. Turned into ashes.

Thine self-begotten hint
In the Arabian woods embod,
That no second knows nor third,
And lay ere while a holoast,
From out her *ashy* womb now teem'd,
Revives, reflowerishes, then vigorous most,
When most unactive deem'd.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1639.

Ashy-pale. adj. [two words.] Pale as ashes.

Still is he sullen, still he low'rs and frets,
'Twixt crimson shame and anger, *ashy-pale*!
Shakespeare, Venus and Adonis.

Aside. adv. [on side.]

1. To one side: (out of the perpendicular direction).

The *Adonis* rush'd in, and *Arctis* stood agast;
The flames were blown *aside*, yet shone they bright,
Fann'd by the wind, and gave a ruffled light.

Dryden.

2. To another part: (out of the true direction).

He had no brother; which though it be a comfortable thing for kings to have, yet it draweth the subjects' eyes a little *aside*.—*Bacon*.

Without laying *askie* that dauntless valour which had been the terror of every land from the Elbe to the Pyrenees, the Normans rapidly acquired all, and more than all, the knowledge and refinement which they found in this country where they settled.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i.

3. From the company: (as, to speak *aside*).
He took him *aside* from the multitude.—*Mark*, vii. 33.

Asinine. adj. [Lat. *asininus*, from *asinus* = ass.] Belonging to an ass.

You shall have more ado to drive our dullest and latest youth, our stocks and stiffs, from the indolence of such a happy nurture, than we have now to hale and draw our choicest and hopefulest wits to that *asinine* fast of now-tithes and brambles.—*Milton, Tractate on Education*.

This one act
Of his, to let his wife out to be courted,
And at a price, proclaims his *asinine* nature
So loud, as I am weary of my title to him.

Id. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, i. 6.

'Tis the most *asinine* employ on earth,
To tear them tell of parentage and birth,
And echo conversations dull and dry,
Embellish'd with 'He said,' and 'So said I.'

Corper, Conversation, 260.

They petitioned his majesty in the most lowly manner, to communicate their *asinine* miseries, if not to cure and end them.—*Translation of Beuchamp*, p. 242; 1624.

But to that most rational objection, the sticklers for the scheme of taxation returned this *asinine* answer. They said that the British government had a right to tax the colonists; and that it ought not to be withheld by paltry considerations of expediency from enforcing its sovereign right against its refractory subjects.—*Ashton, Province of Jurisprudence defined*.

Ask. [A.S. *æscan*.]

1. Petition; beg.

When thou dost ask me blessing, I'll kneel down,
And ask of thee forgiveness.

Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 3.

We have nothing else to ask, but that
Which you deny already.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 3.

In long journeys, ask your master leave to give aid
To the horses.—*Saunders*.

With for.

My son, hast thou sinned? do so no more, but ask
pardon for thy former sins.—*Execestriensis*, xxi. 1.
If he ask for bread, will ye give him a stone?—*Matthew*, vii. 9.

2. Demand; claim: (ask a price for goods).

Ask me never so much dowry and gift, and I will
give according as ye shall say unto me: but give me
the dowry to wife.—*Genesis*, xxvii. 12.

He saw his friends, who, whelm'd beneath the
waves,
Their funeral honours claim'd, and ask'd their quiet
graves.

Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

3. Question.

O inhabitant of Aroer, stand by the way and spy,
ask him that lieth, and her that escapeth, and say,
what is done?—*J. Reminisc*, xlviii. 19.

4. Enquire: (with after).

He said, wherefore is it that thou dost ask after
my name? And he blessed him there.—*Genesis*,
xxiii. 29.

With for.

Stand ye in the ways, and see, and ask for the old
paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and
ye shall find rest for your souls.—*Jeremiah*, vi. 16.

With of.

For ask now of the days that are past, which were
before thee, since the day that God created man
upon the earth, and ask from the one side of heaven
unto the other, whether there hath been any such
thing as this great thing is, or hath been heard like
it.—*Deuteronomy*, iv. 33.

5. Require.

As it is a great point of art, when our matter
requires, to enlarge and veritate all suit: so to take
it in and contract it, is no less praise when the argu-
ment doth ask it.—*B. Jonson*.

The administration passes into different hands at
the end of two months, which contributes to dis-
patch: but any experience of state asks a much longer
time to conduct any design to its maturity.—*Addison*.

As physically necessary.

A lump of ore in the bottom of a mine will be
stirred by two men's strength; which, if you bring
it to the top of the earth, will ask six men to stir it.
—*Bacon*.

Askance. adv. Asquint; sideways; obliquely.

Zephania, keeping a countenance *askance*, as he
understood him not, told him, it became her evil.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

His wannish eyes upon them bent *askance*,
And when he saw their labours well succeed,
He wept for rage, and thunders'd dire misadventure.
Fairfax.

valent is *asper*. Yet the English rendering is not *asperate* but *aspicate*, as if the difference were formed by the insertion of the aspirate *h*. Phonetically, however, this is not the case. The true aspirates of *p, t, k*, are the *ph* in *haphazard*, the *th* in *nuthook*, and the *kh* in *inkhorn*. Whence the confusion? In Latin the Greek *α* was spelt by *ph*; the Greek *θ* by *th*; the Greek *χ* by *ch*. Hence, the presence of an *h*, though nonexistent, was simulated. See *Aspirate*.

A breathing is an *aspirate*; the power of the Greek *δσπν* is *aspirate*.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, English Language*, pt. iii. ch. v.

Aspergilline. s. [Fr.] Implement for sprinkling holy water.

For the chapel they received two crucifixes of silver gilt, weighing nine ounces; an holy-water-stop and *aspergilline* of silver parcel-gilt, weighing more than eighteen ounces.—*T. Watton, Life of Sir T. Pope*, p. 129.

Asperity. s. [Fr. *aspérité*; Lat. *asperitas*, from *asper* = rough.]

1. Unevenness; roughness.

a. Of surface.

Sometimes the pores and *asperities* of dry bodies are so incommensurate to the particles of the liquor, that they glide over the surface.—*Boyle*.

b. Of sound. Harshness of pronunciation.

We cannot suppose that he is entirely free from those dissimulations and *asperities*, which still adhered to the general character and state of our nation.—*T. Watton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 62.

c. Of temper. Moroseness; sourness; crabbedness.

The clarity of the one, like kindly exhalations, will descend in showers of blessings; but the rigour and *asperity* of the other, in a severe doom upon ourselves.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*. Avoid all unseasonableness and *asperity* of carriage; do nothing that may argue a peevish or froward spirit.—*Boydell*.

The orators of the opposition declaimed against him with great animation and *asperity*.—*Macaulay, History of England*, v. 30.

2. Sharpness.

The *asperity* of tartarous salts, and the fiery acrimony of alkaline salts, irritating and wounding the nerves, produce unseemly passions, and anxieties in the soul.—*Bishop Becket, Sermon*, § 86.

Asperly, or Asprely. adv. Roughly; sharply. *Obsolete*.

Swimming into the ships, [they] enforced their enemies to strike on land, and there assaulted them so *asprely*, that the captain of the Romans might easily take them.—*Sir F. Elgot, The Governour*, fol. 56 b.

Asperous. adj. Uneven. *Obsolete*.

Black and white are the most *asperous* and unequal of colours; so like, that it is hard to distinguish them; black is the most rough.—*Boyle*.

They [caves of hermits] are all built in the rocks, and have a craggy and *asperous* ascent to them.—*Sir P. Rynd, Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 243.

Aspergo. v. a. [Lat. *aspersus*, part. of *aspergo* = sprinkle.]

1. Sprinkle over.

Your scorn makes me appear more abject to myself, Than all diseases I have tasted yet Had power to *asperge* upon me.

Here he used to hunt; and at the fall of a deer, where he would be sure to be present, embrow his hands in the blood of it, and throw it *aspergo* and sprinkle the attendants.—*Heath, Plagellum*, p. 159.

2. Bespatter with censure or calumny.

In the business of Ireland, besides the opportunity to *asperge* the king, they were safe enough.—*Lord Clarendon*.

Curb that impetuous tongue, nor rashly vain, And singly mad, *asperge* the sovereign reign. *Pope*.

Unjustly poets we *asperge*, Truth shines the brighter and in verse. *Swift*.

And here I solemnly protest I have no intention to vilify or *asperge* any one; for 'everything is copied from the book of Nature, and warre a character or action produced which I have not taken from my own observations and experience, yet I have used the utmost care to obscure the persons, by such different circumstances, degrees, and colours, that it will be impossible to guess at them with any degree of certainty; and if it ever happens otherwise, it is only where the failure characterized in so minute, that it is a foible which the party himself may laugh at as well as any other.—*Fiddling, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*, produce.

VOL. I.

Aspersion. s.

1. Sprinkling.

If thou dost break her virgin knot before All sanctimonious ceremonies, No sweet *aspersion* shall the heav'ns let fall, To make this contract grow.

It exhibits a mixture of new conceits and old; whereas the institution gives the new unmixed, otherwise than with some little *aspersion* of the old, for taste's sake.—*Bacon*.

2. Calumny; censure.

Not casting any *aspersion* on their religion, but ready to maintain my own.—*Bishop Hall, Spectation of his Life*.

The same *aspirations* of the king, and the same grounds of a rebellion.—*Dryden*.

And if, at present, every candid critic would be ashamed to cast wholesale *aspirations* on the entire body of professional teachers, much more is such censure unbecoming in reference to the ancient sophists, who were distinguished from each other by stronger individual peculiarities.—*Grate, History of Greece*, pt. ii. ch. lxvii.

Asphalte. s. [Lat. *asphaltum*.] Variety, or imitation, of bitumen.

Minto Square, Great Clive Street, Warren Street, Hastings Street, Ochelary Place, Plassy Square, Assaye Terrace ('Gardens' was a felicitous word not applied to such houses with *asphaltum* terraces in front, so early as 1827)—who does not know those respectable abodes of the retired Indian aristocracy, and the quarter which Mr. Venham calls the Black Hole, in a word?—*Thackeray, Family Tree*, ch. ix.

Asphaltic. adj. Gummy; bituminous.

And with *asphaltic* slime, bread as the gates, Deep to the roots of hell the gather'd beav' They fasten'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost* x. 298.

Asphaltus. s. Kind of pitch.

Many a row Of starry lamps and blazing cressets, fed With *asphaltus* and *asphaltus*, yielded light As from a sky. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 727.

Asphodel. s. *Asphodelus luteus*: (a plant sacred to Proserpine).

By those happy souls who dwell In yellow meads of *asphodel*. *Pope*.

Others in Elysian valleys dwell, Resting weary limbs at foot of *asphodel*. *Taunson, The Lotus-Eaters*.

Aspic. s. [?] In *Cookery*. Side dish so called.

Aspic, or clear savoury jelly.—*Miss Aclon, Cookery*.

Aspick. s. Name of an African serpent (Coluber Aspis).

Why did I 'scape th' venom'd *aspick's* rage, And all the fiery monsters of the desert, To see this day? *Addison*.

Aspirant. s. Candidate.

I require then in our young *aspirant* to the name and honours of an English senator, that his mind be early and thoroughly saturated with the principles of virtue and religion.—*Bishop Hall*.

In a low state of morals as to sexual intercourse, in an order recruited from all classes of society, and filled by men of tried and untried religion; in an order crowded by *aspirants* after its wealth, power, comparative ease, privileges, immunities, public estimation; in an order superior to, or dictating public opinion (if public opinion made itself heard); in a permanent order, in which the degeneracy of one age would go on increasing in the next, till it produced some stern reaction; in an order comparatively idle, without social duties or intellectual pursuits; in an order not secluded in the desert, but officially brought into the closest and most confidential relations as instructors and advisers of the other sex, it was impossible to maintain real celibacy, and the practical alternative lay between secret marriages, concubines without the form of marriage, or a looser and more corrupting intercourse between the sexes.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. vii. ch. i.

Aspirate. v. a. [Lat. *aspiratus*, from *aspiro* = breathe.] Pronounce with aspiration: (as *horse, house, hope*).

Evil, saith Clemens, if it be *aspirated* Hevia, signifies, in the Hebrew tongue, a female serpent: where the good man calls the Chaldean tongue the Hebrew; for in the Hebrew I do not find such a word for a serpent.—*Lightfoot, Miscellanies*, p. 169.

Aspirate. adj. Uttered with aspiration.

For their being previous, you may call them, if you please, *peraspirate*; but yet they are not *aspirate*, i. e. with such an aspiration as *h*.—*Holder, Elements of Speech*.

Aspirate. s. Mark to denote an aspirated sound; sound itself. See *Asperate*.

We must correct then twenty authors who have

T

it in the compound *ἀσπῆς* and *ἀσπῆρας*; and not, as the *aspirate* would require it, *ἀσπῆς* and *ἀσπῆρας*.—*Bentley, To Dr. Mead*.

[The Lat. *aspirare* is also used for the strong breathing caused by pronouncing the letter *h*, thence called the *aspirate*, a term etymologically unconnected with the spiritual *aspiro* of the Latin grammarians.—*Wolgast, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Aspiration. s.

1. Breathing after; ardent wish: (used generally of a wish for spiritual blessings).

A soul inspired with the warmest *aspirations* after celestial beatitude, keeps its powers attentive.—*Watts*.

2. Act of aspiring to, or desiring, something high and great.

'Tis he: I ken the manner of his gait;

He rises on his toe; that spirit of his In *aspiration* lifts him from the earth.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 3.

3. Pronunciation of a vowel with a strong emission of breath.

It is only a natural *aspiration*, i. e. a more forcible impulse of the breath from the lungs.—*Holder, Elements of Speech*.

Aspire. v. n.

1. Desire with eagerness; pant after something higher: (with *to*).

Most excellent lady, no expectation in others, nor hope in himself, could *aspire* to a higher mark, than to be thought worthy to be praised by you.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

His father's grave counsellors, by whose means he had *aspired* to the kingdom, he cruelly tortured.—*Knollys*.

Hence springs that universal strong desire, Which all men have of immortality; Not some few spirits unto this thought *aspire*, But all men's minds in this united be.

Sir J. Davies.

Horace did not *aspire* to epic lays:

Nor lofty Maro stoop to lyric lays. *Lord Bacon*.

Then a helpless, hopeless, homely swain,

I sought not freedom, nor *aspired* to gain. *Dryden*.

Aspiring to be gods, if angels fell,

Aspiring to be angels, men rebel. *Pope*.

While English warriors, leaving behind them the devastated provinces of France, entered Valladolid in triumph, and moved north to the gates of Florence, English poets depicted in vivid tints all the wide variety of human manners and fortunes, and English thinkers *aspired* to know, or dared to doubt, where *hitherto* had been content to wonder and believe. *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i.

With *after*.

Those are raised above sense, and *aspire* after immortality, who believe the perpetual duration of their souls. *Archbishop Tillotson*.

There is none of us but who would be thought, throughout the whole course of his life, to *aspire* after immortality.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

2. Rise; tower; point upwards.

Whose atoms do the one down, sideways, bear, And th' other make in pyramids *aspire*.

Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul, § 4.

Aspire. v. a. *Aspire to; attempt. Rare.*

Who dare *aspire* this journey with a stail, Hath weight will force him lewdly back again.

Lucan, Poem, l. 184.

That gallant spirit hath *aspired* the clouds.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 1.

Aspirement. s. Act of *aspiring. Rare.*

The only means [light] by which each mortal eye Sends usse needs to the wide firmament: That to the longing soul shines presently High contemplation and deep wonderment:

By which *aspirement* she her wings displays.

Brerke, Lucretia, 3. 6.

Aspirer. s. One who ambitiously strives to be greater than he is.

They were'd To win the mount of God: and on his throne, To set the ovier of his state, the proud *Aspirer*: but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain.

Milton, Paradise Lost.

I find not that he did set up for advancement, during Henry the Eighth's time, though a vast *aspirer* and provident storer.—*Naunton, Fragmenta Regalia*, Leicester.

Aspiring. verbal abs. Aspiration; desire of something great.

The ambitious and *aspirings* of the worldling.—*Hammond, Sermons*.

With *to*.

Having quite lost not only all inclination and *aspirings* to knowledge and virtue, lay likewise all courage and bravery of mind to recover their ancient freedom and honour.—*Huvellet, Letters*, ii. 57.

Aspiring. part. adj. Ambitious.

When, at length, many *aspiring* nobles had per-

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ished on the field of battle or by the hands of the executioner, when many illustrious houses had disappeared for ever from history, when those great families which remained had been exhausted and sobered by calamities, it was universally acknowledged that the claims of all the contending Plantagenets were united in the house of Tudor.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. 1.

Asportation. *s.* [Lat. *asportatio*, -onis, from *porto* = carry.] Carriage; act of carrying or conveying.

A bare removal from the place where the thief found the goods, is a sufficient asportation or carrying away. —*Sir W. Blackstone*.

Aspre. *adj.* See *Asper*.

Wind pure and aspre strokes I have seen them give and receive to-day.—*History of Oliver of Castile*.

Asquint. *adv.* Obliquely; not in the straight line of vision.

A single guide may direct the way better than five hundred, who have contrary views, or look asquint, or shut their eyes.—*Swift*.

Used figuratively.

There he answered not, but looked as if he were asquint at it.—*see, Book of Martyrs, Life of Rogers*.

If Herod the Great had been *ακατακτάτος*, or eaten up of swarms, and by the judgement of God too; but it to be thought that this judgement looked asquint upon all the rest of this king's enormities, and cast a full eye only on the massacre of the children?—*Gregory, Pastoralia*, p. 105: 1650.

Ass. *s.* [A.S. *asse*.] Animal so called (Equus Asinus).

You have among you many a purchase'd slave, Which, like your *asses*, and your dogs and mules, You use in alight and in slavish part, Because you bought them.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

Metaphorically. Dull fellow; dolt.

I do begin to perceive that I am made an *ass*.

Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

That such a crafty mother Should yield the world this *ass*!—a woman that Bears all down with her brain; and yet her son Cannot take two from twenty for his heart, And leave eighteen.

Id., Cymbeline, ii. 1.

Assagay. *s.* [?] Dart, or javelin, chiefly used by the Caffres.

Denote the Saracen and Hungarian invasion by darker-ensanguined tints, by crossed *assagays*, scimitars, or arrows.—*Sir F. Palgrave, History of England and of Normandy*, i. 420.

Assail. *v. a.* [Fr. *assailler*; from Lat. *ad* = to, on, *salio* = leap, meaning spring upon anyone.] Attack in a hostile manner; assault; fall upon; invade.

No when he saw his flat v'rine arts to fall, With greedy force he 'gan the fort v' assail.

Spenser, Faerie Queen

My gracious lord, here in the parliament, Let us assail the family of York.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III., i. 1.

How have I fear'd your fate! but fear'd it most, When love assail'd you on the Libyan coast.

Dryden.

All books he reads, and all he reads assails, From Dryden's *Poems* down to D-y's *Tales*. *Pope*.

In vain Thucydides with reproach assails: For who can move when fair Belinda fails? *Id.* They assailed him with keen invective; they assailed him with still keener irony; but they found that neither invective nor irony could move him to anything but an unforced smile and a goodhumoured curse; and they at length threw down the lash, acknowledging that it was impossible to make him feel.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Assailable. *adj.* Capable of being assailed.

Junque and his Fleance lives.—

But in them nature's ray's not eternae.—

There's comfort yet, they are assailable.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 2.

Assailant. *s.* One who assails.

The same was so well encountered by the defendants, that the obstinacy of the assailants did but increase the loss.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire, And with a kind of urber smirch my face, The like do you; so shall we pass along, And never stir assailants.

Shakespeare, As you like it, i. 3.

It might seem almost a simultaneous rising; though the active assailants were few, the feelings of the whole people were with them.—*Miltona, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. ii.

This second conflict was long and bloody. The assailants again forced an entrance into the village. They were again driven out with immense slaughter, and showed little inclination to return to the charge.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Nor did the Church grudge this extensive power to our princes. By them she had been called into

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existence, nursed through a feeble infancy, guarded from Papists on one side and from Puritans on the other, protected against Parliaments which bore her no good will, and avenged on literary assailants whom she found it hard to answer.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. 1.

Assailant. *adj.* Attacking; invading.

And as evening dragon came, Assailant on the perched roosts Of tame villanick fowl.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1602.

Assailor. *s.* One who assails.

Palladius heated, so pursued our assailors, that one of them slew him.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Assailing. *part. adj.* Attacking.

She will not stay the siege of loving terms, Nor bide th' encounter of assailing eyes.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.

Assailment. *s.* Attack. Rare.

His most frequent assailment was the head-ache.

—*Johnson, Life of Pope*.

Assart. *s.* [Fr. *essart*.] In Law. Clearance of wood; disforestment.

Freedom from assart is an exemption from a fine or penalty for so doing.—*Burn, History of West-sussex and Chichester*, Glossary.

[*Assart*. A cleared piece in a wood. Fr. *essart*, Mid. Lat. *essartum*, *assartum*, *assartum*, *assartum*. *Essarta* vulgo dicitur: quando foresta, nemora, vel demeta quadratim succeduntur, quibus succedunt et relictis *crucibus*, terra subvertitur et excolitur. (Lili. Semeh. in Duc.) Et quicquid in toto territorio lausimmo diruptum et exstirpatum est quod vulgo dicitur *essare*. (Chart. A. D. 1096, in Duc.) From *ex-essartum*, grubbed up. (Diez.) Lat. *essare*, *essare*, to hoe, to weed.—*Webster, Dictionary of English Etymology*.

Assart. *v. a.* In Law. Commit an act of assart; clear; disforest.

The king granted to him free chase and free warren in all those his lands, &c. and also power to assart his lands.—*Ashmole, Antiquities of Berkshire*, ii. 425.

Assassin. *s.* [see last quotation.] Murderer.

The Syrian king, who, to surprise One man, assassin like, had levy'd war, War unprovoked.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 219.

Here hir'd assassins for their gain invade, And treacherous poisoners urge their fatal trade.

Creech.

When she hears of a murder, she enlarges more on the guilt of the suffering person than of the assassin.—*Addison*.

Crested brandish'd the revenging sword, Slew the dire pair, and gave to funeral flame The vile assassin and adultress dame.

Pope.

Useful, we grant, it serves what life requires, But dreadful too, the dark assassin hires. *Id.* th, who was deemed worthy, by his strength and shrewdness, to be initiated into the assassin service, was invited to the table and conversation of the grand-master, or grand-prior; he was then intoxicated with hemlock (*hushish*), and carried into the garden, which on awakening, he believed to be Paradise. Everything around him, the hours in particular, contributed to confirm his delusion.

To this day, Constantinople and Cairo show what an incredible charm opium with hemlock exerts on the drowsy indolence of the Turk and the fiery imagination of the Arab; and explains the fury with which those youths sought the enjoyment of these rich pastiles (*hushish*), and the confidence produced in them, that they are able to undertake any thing or every thing. From the use of these pastiles, they were called *hushishis* (herb-eaters), which, in the mouths of Greeks and Crusaders, has been transformed into the word assassin; and as synonymous with murder, has immortalized the history of the order in all the languages of Europe.—*Translation of Van Harner's History of the Assassins*.

Assassin. *v. a.* Murder. Rare.

Can God be as well pleased with him that assassin his parents as with him that obeys them?—*Bishop Stillfleet, Sermons*, p. 502.

Assassination. *s.* Act of assassinating. Rare.

This spiritual assassinating, this deepest die of blood being most eternally designed on souls.—*Hammond, Sermons*.

Assassinate. *s.*

1. Crime of an assassin; assassination; murder. Rare.

For which his temper'd zeal, see Providence Flying in here, and arms him with defiance Against the assassin who upon his life By a foul witch. —*B. Jonson, Mankind at Court*.

Were not all assassinations and popular insurrections wrongfully chastised, if the munificence of the offenders indemnified them from punishment?—*Pope*.

2. Same as Assassinate. Rare.

In the very moment as the knight withdrew from the duke this assassin gave him, with a back blow, a deep wound into his left side.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

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The old king is just murdered, and the person that did it is unknown.—Let the soldiers seize him for one of the assassins, and let me alone to accuse him afterwards.—*Dryden*.

Religion puts on black; and loyalty Blushes and mourns to see bright majesty Butcher'd by such assassins; nay both 'Gainst God, 'gainst law, allegiance, and their oath.

Cleveland.

Assassinate. *v. a.* Murder by violence; destroy; treat after the manner of an assassin.

Help, neighbours, my house is broken open by force, and I am ravished, and like to be assassinated.—*Dryden*.

What could provoke thy madness To assassinate so great, so brave a man? *Philips*.

The incorporating Of these same outward things into that part, Which we call mortal, leaves some certain forces That stop the organs, and, as Plato says, Assassinate our knowledge. —*B. Jonson, Volpone*.

As for the custom that some parents and guardians have, of forcing marriages, it will be better to say nothing of such a savage inhumanity, but only thus, that the law which gives not all freedom of divorce to any creature indwelt with reason so assassinated, is next in cruelty.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, i. 12. (Ord MS.).

Assassinate. *v. n.* Commit murder.

You who those ways fear'd of late, Where now no thieves assassinate, O. Sandys, Paraphrase of Sacred Songs, Judges v.

Assassination. *s.* Act of assassinating; murder by violence.

'T were well It were done quickly, if th' assassination Could trammel up the consequence.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 7.

The Duke finish'd his course by a wicked assassination.—*Lord Clarendon*.

Assassinate. *adj.* After the manner of an assassin. Rare.

Let him ask the Jesuits about him, whether it be not their known doctrine, and also practice, not by fair and due process of justice to punish kings and magistrates, which we disavow not, but to smother them in the basest and most assassinous manner, if their church-interest so require.—*Milton, On Cromwell's Letter*, 561. (Ord MS.).

Assassinate. *s.* [Lat. *assatio*, -onis, from *asso* = roast.] Roasting. Rare.

The egg expiring less in the elixation or boiling; whereas, in the *assatio* or roasting, it will sometimes abate a drachm.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Assation. *s.* A concoction of the inward moisture by heat.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 21.

Assault. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Attack; hostile onset; invasion.

Her spirit had been invincible against all assaults of affection.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 3.

Theories built upon narrow foundations, are very hard to be supported against the assaults of opposition.—*Locke*.

Themselves at discord fell, And cruel combat join'd in middle space, With horrible assault, and fury fell.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Not to be shok thyself, but all assaults Baffling, like thy hear cliffs the loud sea wave.

Thomson.

2. Storm of a fortified place: (opposed to *sup* or *siege*).

Jason took at least a thousand men, and suddenly made an assault upon the city.—*2 Maccabees*, v. 5.

After some days' siege, he resolved to try the fortune of an assault: he succeeded therein so far, that he had taken the principal tower and fort.—*Bacon*.

With upon.

After some unhappy assaults upon the prerogative by the parliament, which produced its dissolution, there followed a compromise.—*Lord Clarendon*.

3. In Law.

A soldier, therefore, by knocking down his colonel, incurred only the ordinary penalty of assault and battery, and by refusing to obey orders, by sleeping on guard, or by deserting his colours, incurred no legal penalty at all.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

Assault.—A violent injury offered to a man's person, being of a higher nature than battery, for it may be committed by offering a blow or pronouncing a threatening speech. Thus, in case a person threatens to beat another, or lies in wait to do it, if the other is hindered in his business and receives loss, it will be an assault for which an action may be brought and damages recovered. Not only striking, but pushing, thrusting, throwing stones or even drink in the face of a person, are deemed assaults.—*Complete Dictionary of Arts and Sciences*.

Assault. *v. a.* Attack; invade; fall upon with violence.

The king granted the Jews to gather themselves together, and to stand for their life, to destroy all the power that would assault them.—*Ezther*, viii. 11.

Before the gates the cries of babes new-born, Whom fate had from their tender mothers torn, Assault his ears.—*Dryden*.

Now cursed steel, and more accursed gold, Owe mischief birth, and made that mischief bold; And double death did wretched man invade, By steel assaulted, and by gold betrayed.—*Id.*

Assaultable, *adj.* Capable of being assaulted. *Rare*.

A breach, he it made never so assaultable, having many hands to defend it with any valour, lightly is never entered.—*Sir Roger Williams, Actions of the Love Conscience*, p. 100.

Assaulter, *s.* One who assaults.

Neither liking their eloquence, nor fearing their might, we esteemed few words in a just defence, able to resist many unjust assaulters.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Assay, *s.* [Fr. *essai*; from L. Lat. *exagium*, from *exigo* = work out, try, test.]

1. Examination; trial; first entrance upon anything; taste for trial; trial by danger or distress; difficulty; hardship.

But for to look at all assays To him, that wold'nt reason weeke, After the comin worldes specke, Is to wonder of thilke werre, In which none wote who hath the werre.—*Gower, Confessio Amantis*.

This cannot be By any assay of reason. 'Tis a pargant, To keep us in false gaze. *Shakespeare, Othello*, i. 3. For well he wot, that so glorious bias Would tempt his gust to take thereof assay.—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

She heard with patience all unto the end, And strove to muster sorrowful assay.—*Id.* The men he prest but late, To hard assays unfit, unsure at need, Yet arm'd to point in well attempted plate.—*Fairfax*.

Be sure to find, What I foretel thee, many a hard assay Of dangers, and adversities, and pains, Ere thou of Israel's sceptre gett hold.—*Milton, Paradise Regained*, iv. 477.

2. Tested value. She saw bedrowed all with rich array Of pearls and precious stones of great assay.—*Spenser*.

Assay, *v. a.* Make trial of; make experiment of; apply to: (as the touchstone in assaying metals.)

One that to bounty never cast his mind, No thought of honour ever did assay His inner breast.—*Spenser*.

Gray and Bryan obtained leave of the general a little to assay them; and so with some horsemen charged their house.—*Sir J. Heyward*.

What unweild behaviour hath this drunkard pickt out of my conversation, that he dares in this manner assay me?—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

Whom thus allictid, when sad Eve beheld, Desolate where she sat, approaching nigh, Soft words to his fierce passion shew assay'd.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 865.

Assay, *v. n.* Try; endeavour. David kirked his sword upon his armour, and he assayed to go, for he had not proved it.—*1 Samuel*, xvii. 30.

Assayer, *s.* One who assays. The smelters come up to the assayers within one in twenty.—*Woodward, On Fossils*.

Assocle, *s.* [Lat. *assecle*.] Attendant; dependent; follower. *Rare*.

It mattereth not with the pope and his assocles, of what life and conversation their saints be.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 325: 1016.

Assurance, *s.* Assurance. *Obsolete*.

What may be thought of those assurances which they give, in the parish Church, to all such as die in the same, with the copious furniture of their sacraments, and their own merits.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 320.

Assurance, *s.* Assurance free from doubt. *Obsolete*.

How far thou reaches this assurance? So far as to exclude all fears, all doubting and hesitation?—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 298.

Assure, *v. a.* Give assurance; make secure. *Obsolete*.

Their gifts and grants are thereby made effectual, both to bar themselves from revocation, and to assure the right they have given.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, v. 28.

It is not helped but by being assured of pardon.—*Id.*, vi. 367.

The war was thither to be transferred, not only for religion's sake, and to assure the passage thither from the incurious of the Maltese, but in revenge of the old and late injuries by them done.—*Knots*, 1018 G. (Ord MS.)

Assuetion, *s.* [Lat. *assuetio*, -onis, from *assueo* = follow up, obtain.] Acquisition; act of obtaining. *Obsolete*.

By the canon law, a person after he has been in full possession of a second benefice, cannot return again to his first; because it is immediately void by his assuetion of a second.—*Sylvestre, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Assémbiage, *s.*

1. Collection; number of individuals brought together.

All that we amass together in our thoughts is positive, and the assémbiage of a great number of positive ideas of space or duration.—*Locke*.

2. Association.

O Hartford, fitted or to shine in courts With unaffected grace, or walk the plains, With innocence or meditation join'd In soft assémbiage, listen to my song.—*Thomson*.

Assémbiance, *s.* *Rare*.

1. Semblance; representation; appearance.

Will you tell me, Master Shallow, how to choose a man? Care I for the limb, the thews, the stature, bulk, and big assémbiance of a man! Give me the spirit, Master Shallow.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

2. Assembling.

He chaunt to come, where happily he spild A rout of many people far away; To whom his course he hastily applide, To weat the cause of their assémbiance wide.—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*, v. 4, 21.

Assémbly, *v. a.* Bring together into one place; collect.

And he shall set up an ensign for the nations, and shall assémbly the outcasts of Israel, and gather together the dispersed of Judah.—*Isaiah*, xl. 12. He wonders for what end you have assémbled Such troops of citizens to come to him.—*Shakespeare, Richard III.* iii. 7.

Secure under the Mosaic sceptre, the three patriarchs of Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem assémbled a numerous synod.—*Gibbon, Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, ch. xvii.

Assémbly, *v. n.* [Fr. *assembler*.] Meet together.

These men assémbled, and found Daniel praying.—*Daniel*, vi. 11.

[The origin of Lat. *simul*, together, at once, is probably the radical *sum*, very widely spread in the sense of same, self. From *simul*, *insimul*, were formed It. *insieme*, Fr. *ensemble*, together; *assimuler*, to draw together, *assimuler*, to meet or flock together; whence E. *assemble*. In the Teutonic branch of language we have Goth. *summa*, the same; *summa*, *summa*, A.S. *sumod*, together, i. e. to the same place; *summa*, together; *summa*, *summa*; Sw. *summa*, *summa*, Dan. *summa*, *summa*, G. *summa*, to collect, to assemble. In O.E. *assemble* was often used in the special sense of joining in battle.

By Carlmeu assémbled that; There was hard fighting as I hardie say.—*(Wyntoun in Jam.)*

‘Thun bathe the fyrst rowis rycht thare At that assémbly weenest war’.—*(Id.)*

And in old Italian we find *assembliato* in the same sense. ‘La varuita era fornita. Non poteo a sio patro daro successo. Non poteo essere a la *assembliata*.’ In the Latin translation, ‘conclitum interesse nequibat.’ (Hist. Rom. Frang. in Muratori.)—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Assémbler, *s.* One who forms, or calls together, an assembly.

For your confession of faith, which you say shall be published by your assémbler, if that be to be used in the service of God, then must there be some new direction for it put into the directory.—*Hammond to Chynel, Works*, i. 193.

None of the list-makers, the assémbles of the mob, the directors and arrangers, have been convicted.—*Burke, Reflections on the Executions in 1780*.

Assémbly, *verbal abs.* Meeting together.

Let all rude and riotous assémbles, all clamorous sports and boisterous exercises, all unbecoming liberties, both of the hand and tongue, be banished from this day of rest and holiness.—*Bishop Fleetwood, Charge*.

Assémbly, *s.*

1. Company met together.

They had heard by fame, Of this so noble and so fair assémbly, This night to meet here.—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII.* i. 4.

It is, I perceive, an usual prayer of many preachers well-affected to your assémbly, that God would now (after 1,000 years universal practice of the whole

church of Christ upon earth) show you the pattern in this mount; as if, after so long and perfect inquiries, there could be any new discoveries of the form that was, or should be.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 394.

The policy which the parliamentary assemblies of Europe ought to have adopted was to take their stand firmly on their constitutional right to give or withhold money, and resolutely to refuse funds for the support of armies, till ample securities had been provided against despotism.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i.

2. Assembling; collection.

From Murano to Venice herself, or to any of the little assémbly of islands about her.—*Hosell, Letters*, i. 1.

3. Meeting for the purpose of pleasure.

Her girls had more milliner's furniture than they had ever enjoyed before. They appeared perseveringly at the Windsor and Southampton assémbles; they penetrated to Cowes for the regatta and regatta-gardes there; and their carriage, with the horses taken from the plough, was at work perpetually, until it began almost to be believed that the four sisters had had fortunes left them by their aunt, whose name the family never mentioned in public but with the most tender gratitude and regard.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, ch. xxix.

Assémbly-room, *s.* [Two words, rather than a true compound.] Room for assémbles.

No sooner did the reputation of the poem begin to spread, than she heard it repeated in all places of concourse; nor could she enter the assémbly-rooms, or cross the walks, without being saluted with some lines from *The Bastard*.—*Johnson, Life of Savage*.

Assént, *s.* [Lat. *assensus*.] Act of agreeing to anything; consent; acceptance; agreement.

To urge any thing upon the church, requiring thereunto that religious assént of Christian belief wherewith the words of the holy prophets are received, and not to show it in scripture: this did the fathers evermore think unlawful, impious, and execrable.—*Hooker*.

The evidence of God's own testimony, added into the natural assént of reason, concerning the certainty of them, doth not a little comfort and confirm the same.—*Id.*

Without the king's assént or knowledge,

You wrought to be a legate.—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII.* iii. 2.

All the arguments on both sides must be laid in balance, and upon the whole, the understanding determine its assént.—*Locke*.

When her assént she lightly dash inelide,

To either part she's of opinion light;

But when she doth by principles deduce

A certain truth, she hath true judgement's sight.—*Sir J. Aker, Importunity of the Soul*, § 25.

Knicht's speech, retouched and made more efficacious, soon appeared in print without a license. Tens of thousands of copies were circulated by the post, or dropped in the streets; and such was the strength of national prejudice that too many persons read this rivalry with assént and admiration.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

He alone was entitled to evocate the estates of the realm; he could at his pleasure dissolve them; and his assént was necessary to all their legislative acts.—*Id.*, ch. i.

With to.

Faith is the assént to any proposition not thus made out by the deduction of reason, but upon the credit of the proposer.—*Locke*.

With with.

For fals maintaining a maketh crickets, and assémbly with sicke falsheid bringeth into offence, and Christ wote not assémbly with these; for they may not be sold.—*Wycliffe, Three Treatises*, p. 24.

Assént, *v. n.* Concede; yield, or agree, to.

And the Jews also assented, saying that those things were so.—*Acts*, xxiv. 9.

Asséntation, *s.* [Lat. *assentatio*, -onis, from *assentor* = agree to, flatter.] Compliance with the opinion of another out of flattery or dissimulation.

A prince whom, without asséntation, I may be bold to call the sweetest and the fairest blossom that ever budded, either out of the white or the red rosey.—*Lord Northampton, Proceedings against Garnet*, sign. 13 d 3.

Words, smooth and sweeter-sounded, are to be used rather than rough or harsh; as more for worship, asséntation for flattery.—*Instructions for Oratory*, p. 25: Oxford, 1693.

Asséntator, *s.* [Lat.] Flatterer; follower. *Obsolete*.

Other there be which, in a more longest term may be called asséntators or followers, which do await diligently what is the form of the speech and gesture of their master, and also their manners and fashion of garments.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 188, b.

Assentatorily, adv. After the manner of an assentator; with flattery, compliance, and adulation. *Obsolete.*

Because I have no purpose: Valilie or assentatorilie to represent this greatness; as in water, which shows things bigger than they are, but neither as by an instrument of art, helping the sense to take a true magnitude and dimension.—*(Of the true Greatness of the Kingdom of Britain, 194. (Ord MS.)*

Assenter, s. One who consents; assistant; favourer.

The good man, by that delusive spell, is rendered a ridiculous spectator, and seemingly an assenter to their misadventures [wicked acts].—*Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 337.*

She is not an assenter (though thousands be) to that rabbinical rule cited in Drusius from Rabbi Maurien: Let a man clothe himself (saith he) beneath his ability, his children according to it, and his wife above it!—*Whitlock, Manners of the English, p. 353.*

Assentment, s. Consent. *Rare.*

Their arguments are but precarious, and subvert upon the charity of our assentments.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Assert, v. a. [Fr. *asserer*; Lat. *asserto*.]

1. Maintain; defend, either by words or actions; affirm; declare positive.

Your forefathers have asserted the party which they chose till death, and died for its defence.—*Dryden.*

Thut to the height of this great argument I may assert Eternal Providence, And vindicate the ways of God to men.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 25.

2. Claim; vindicate a title to.

Nor can the groveling mind, In the dark dungeon of the limbo confin'd, Assert the native skies or its own heav'nly kind.

Dryden.

3. Rescue; free. *Latinism.*

The people of Israel, being lately oppressed in Egypt, were asserted by God into a state of liberty.—*Bishop Patrick, Commentary on Numbers, xxiii. 22.*

Assertion, s. Act of asserting; thing asserted; statement; allegation; affirmation.

If any affirm the earth doth move, and will not believe with us it standeth still, because he hath probable reasons for it, and I no infallible sense or reason against it, I will not quarrel with his assertion.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Assertive, adj. Positive; dogmatical; peremptory. *Rare.*

He was not so fond of the principles he undertook to illustrate as to boast their certainty; proposing them not in a confident and assertive form, but as probabilities and hypotheses.—*Glanville.*

Assertively, adv. Affirmatively. *Rare.*

Read it interrogatively, and it is as strong for Soto and the Dominicans, as if it be read assertively, for Catherine and the Jesuits.—*Bishop Doctol, Letters, p. 403.*

Asserter, s. One who asserts; maintainer; vindicator; supporter; affirmer.

Among th' assertors of free reason's claim, Our nation's not the least in worth or fame.

Dryden, Epistles, ii.

Faithful assertor of thy country's cause, Britain with tears shall bathe thy glorious wound.

Prior.

It is an usual piece of art to undermine the authority of fundamental truths, by pretending to show how weak the proofs are, which their assertors employ in defence of them.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Assertory, adj. Affirming; supporting.

We have not to do here with a promissory oath, the obligation whereof is for another inquisition: it is the assertory oath that is now under our hand, which the great God by whom we swear hath ordained to be an end of controversies.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience, l. ii. C.*

His other heap of arguments are only assertory not promatory.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness, p. 129.*

As this participle Amen, used in the beginning of a speech is assertory of the un doubted truth of it, so when it is subjoined and used at the end of it [it] is promatory, and signifies our earnest desire to have our prayers heard and our petitions granted.—*Bishop Hopkins, Expositions of the Decalogue and the Lord's Prayer, p. 208.*

Asservile, v. a. Render servile. *Obsolete.*

I think my fortune will set me at liberty, who am weary of asserviving myself to every man's charity.—*Bacon, v. 210. (Ord MS.)*

Assess, v. a. [Fr. *assesser*.] Rate; fix the value of taxes, damages, or law costs.

Before the receipt of them in this office, they were assessed by the affidavit from the time of the inquisition found.—*Bacon.*

Assess, s. Assessment.

Taking off assesses, levies, and free-quarterings, might appear plausible alius.—*King Charles I. in the Princes Petition, ch. viii.*

Assessory, adj. Pertaining to assessors.

One of the assessors of the jury upon their oaths at the assessory court, I have inserted.—*Curcio, Survey of Cornwall.*

Assessment, s. Sum levied on certain property; act of assessing.

They were not ashamed, after they had taken away and sold all my goods and personal estate, to come to me for assessments and monthly payments for that estate which they had taken.—*Bishop Hall, Specialties of his Life, p. 31.*

What greater immunity and happiness can there be to a people, than to be liable to no laws but what they make themselves? To be subject to no contribution, assessment, or any pecuniary levy whatsoever, but what they vote and voluntarily yield unto themselves?—*Howell.*

Assessor, s. [from Lat. *assessor*, from *sedeo* = sit.] One who sits by another.

a. As assistant, or adviser, to a judge.

Minus, the strict inquirer, appears; And lives and crimes, with his assessors, hears. Round in his run the blended balls he rolls, Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls.

Dryden.

The statutes are as extraordinary as if they had been drawn up by Don Quixote himself, or his assessors, the curia and the barler.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry, l. 336.*

b. As next in dignity.

To his Son,

The assessor of his throne, he thus began.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 678.

Twice stronger than his sire, who sat above, Assessor to the throne of thundering Jove.

Dryden.

Assessor, s. [from *assess*.] One appointed to ascertain and fix the value of taxes, &c.

The assessors of taxes may be elected of the meaner sort of the people.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire, p. 63.*

Assets, s. [L. Lat. *at* = to, *sat* or *satis* = enough.]

1. In Law. Property of a deceased person chargeable with his liabilities and legacies.

For I am dead, and, more unlucky still, My legal assets will not pay your bill.

Epigram by George Selwyn.

2. In Commerce. Entire property of a trader or company of traders.

The term assets is used to designate the stock in trade, and the entire property of all sorts, belonging to a merchant or to a trading association.—*McCulloch, Commercial Dictionary.*

[*Assets*. In local language, are funds for the satisfaction of certain demands. Commonly derived from Fr. *asset*, but in OE. it was commonly written *aseth*.

'And if it suffice not to aseth.' (P. Plowman, p. 24.)

'And Pilat, willing to make aseth to the people, left to them Barabbas.'—*Wyclif, Mark xvi.*

'And though on heapes that lie him by Yet never shall make his riches aseth into his freedoms.'—(R. R.)

'Make asetho (makyn asetho = R.), satisfacto.—Pr. Pin. 'Now then, rise and go forth and speking do asetho to thy servauntis' (Wicliffe); 'satisfac servis tuis' (Vulgate). 'Therefore I swore to the hews of Idd that the wickedness of his hews shall not be done aseth before with slain sacrificis and gifts.' (Wicliffe) In the Vulgate *expetier*.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Asser, v. a. [Lat. *assevero*.] Same as *asseverate*.

Aschmus, though otherwise a severe and a very austere man, yet is so sweetened and mollified with the concert of this music [the harmony of heaven], that he not only assevereth it, but also endeavourth, with great pains and labour, to set out the true musical proportion of it; as Macrobius before did.—*Rutherby, Atheismaster, p. 317.*

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Asser, v. a. Affirm with solemnity.

It is impossible to calculate the good that such a work would have done if half which is asseverated (no matter how earnestly) had only been proved.—*Blunt, Essays contributed to the Quarterly Review, essay v.*

Asservation, s. Solemn affirmation (as upon oath).

That which you are persuaded of, ye have it no otherwise than by your own probable collection; and therefore such bold asseverations as in him were admirable, should, in your mouths, but argue rashness.—*Hooker.*

The repetition gives a greater emphasis to the words, and agrees better with the vehemence of the speaker in making his asseveration.—*Broune, Notes on the Oligarchy.*

While Wharton had been making his report to the Commons, Leeds had been haranguing the Lords. He denied with the most solemn asseverations that he had taken any money for himself. But he acknowledged, and indeed almost boasted, that he had abetted Leeds in getting money from the company, and seemed to think that this was a service which any man in power might be reasonably expected to render to a friend.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xxi.*

Asshead, s. One slow of apprehension; blockhead.

I can see none agree with my lords here in thys opynion, unless they be blynde Assheads and Assheads, as thys olde dotynge foole was.—*Bale, Yet a Course at the Romyne Pyre, fol. 80. b.*

Will you help an asshead, and a concomb, and a knave, a thin-faced knave, a gull.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, v. 1.*

Assiduate, adj. Diligent; with assiduity. *Rare.*

My long and assiduate course of suffering has taken me from an opinion of suffering.—*King Charles I. in the Princes Petition, ch. viii.*

It is much better to have but one physician, provided that he be assiduate and careful.—*Time's Store House, 777. 2. (Ord MS.)*

Hunting is nothing else but a lively image of warre, and an assiduate meditation thereof.—*Ibid. 102. 2.*

Assiduity, s. Diligence; closeness of application.

I have, with much pains and assiduity, qualified myself for a nomenclator.—*Addison.*

Can he, who has undertaken this, want conviction of the necessity of his utmost vigour and assiduity to acquit himself of it?—*Rogers.*

Assiduous, adj. [Lat. *assiduus*.] * Constant in application.

And if by prayer Incessant I could hope to change the will Of Him who all things can, I would not cease To weary Him with my assiduous cries.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 307.

The most assiduous tale-tellers, and bitterest revellers, are often half-witted people.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

In summer, you see the hen giveth herself greater freedoms, and quitting her care for above two hours together; but in winter, when the rigour of the season would chill the principles of life, and destroy the young one, she grows more assiduous in her attendance, and stays away but half the time.—*Addison.*

Each still renews her little labour, Nor justles her assiduous neighbour.

Prior.

Assiduously, adv. Diligently; continually.

The trade that obliges artificers to be assiduously conversant with their materials is that of glassmen.—*Boyle.*

The habitable earth may have been perpetually the drier, seeing it is assiduously drained and exhausted by the seas.—*Bentley.*

Assiduousness, s. Attribute suggested by Assiduous; diligence.

Persons that will have the patience to understand, and press with art and assiduousness.—*Letter dated 1637, Sidney State Papers, li. 608.*

Assiège, a. [Fr. *assiéger*.] Besiege. *Obsolete.*

On the other side the assigned castle's ward Their steadfast stands did nightly maintain.

Spenser.

Assign, v. a. [Fr. *assigner*.] Mark out; appoint; appropriate.

And it came to pass, when Josh observed the city, that he assigned Uriah unto a place where he knew that valiant men were.—*2 Samuel, xi. 16.*

Promising unto the king by intercession three hundred and thirty score talents of silver; and of another revenue, eighty talents. Besides this, he promised to assign an hundred and fifty more, if he might have leave to set him up a place for exercise, &c.—*2 Maccabees, iv. 8. 9.*

The two armies were assigned to the leading of two generals, both of them rather courtiers assured to the state, than martial men.—*Bacon.*

While yet we live, scarce one short hour perhaps, Between us two let there be peace; both joining. As join'd in injuries, our enmity Against a foe by doom express assign'd us. That cruel serpent. *Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 123.*

True quality is neglected, virtue is oppress'd, and vice triumphant. The last day will assign to every one a station suitable to his character.—*Addison.*

Assign, s. One to whom any property is, or may be, assigned. See Assignee.

Severus likes not these unseason'd lines Of rude asurdities, time's foul abuse, To all posterities, and their assigns.

Parrot, Springs for Woodcocks, ep. 13. Without interruption or claim of heirs, execut'ry and assigns.—*Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 162.*

Assignable, adj.

1. Capable of being assigned or marked out, or fixed with regard to quantity or value.

Aristotle held that it streamed by conatural result and emanation from God; so that there was no instant assignable of God's eternal existence, in which the world did not also co-exist.—*South.*

As the number of terms may increase beyond any assignable number; so may the excess decrease below any assignable quantity.—*Wallis, Correction of Hobbes, § 6.*

In one hour, and in the self-same assembly, without any assigned or assignable cause, to be precipitated from the highest authority to the most marked neglect, possibly into the greatest peril of life and reputation, is a situation full of danger, and destitute of honour.—*Burke, Thoughts on the present Discontent.*

If, therefore, we require that a historical account should rest on the testimony of known and assignable witnesses, whose credibility can be scrutinized and judged, we shall find ourselves compelled to withhold our belief from the history of Rome down to the landing of Pyrrhus in Italy, in the year 473 from the building of the city, or 241 a.c.—*Sir G. R. Lewis, Enquiry into the Credibility of the early Roman History, l. 25.*

2. Capable of being transferred as a property.

The only advantage that can result to a nation from public debts, is the increase of circulation by multiplying the cash of the kingdom, and creating a new species of currency, assignable at any time, and in any quantity always therefore ready to be employed in any beneficial undertaking, by means of this its transferable quality.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries, l. 323. (Ord. 818.)*

Assignat, s. Paper money issued by the French government during the first revolution.

The mortgage of our assignats draws near its end. *Burke, Works, vii. 340.*

In the war with Holland, he saw nothing but gold to seize on, and assignats to sell at par.—*Ibid. p. 351.*

There are some seven prisons in Paris, full of aristocrats with conspiracies;—may not even Bieffre and Salpêtrière shall escape, with their forgers of assignats; and there are seventy times seven hundred patriot hearts in a state of frenzy.—*Carlyle, French Revolution, pt. iii. l. i. ch. iv.*

Assignment, s.

1. Appointment to meet.

The lovers expected the return of this stated hour with as much impatience as if it had been a real assignation.—*Spectator.*

Or when a whore, in her vocation, keeps punctual to an assignation. *Swift.* They return home as much raised in their spirits, and elevated in their very countenances, as the most jolly good fellows do from their merry assignations.—*Goldsmith, Winter Evening Conference, pt. i.*

More delightful and more profitable than either coffee-house, club, or tavern assignations.—*Id. pt. ii.*

Four glances beget eyes, eyes sighs, sighs wishes, wishes words, and words a letter, which flies on wings of light—heed'd Mercuries.

Who do such things because they know no better; And then, God knows what mischief may arise; When love links two young people in one fetter; Vile assignations and adulterous beds, Elopements, broken vows, and hearts, and heads. *Byron, Beppo, xvi.*

2. Making over a thing to another.

By assignments of yearly pensions out of their revenues.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.* He had obtained an assignment of 50,000 crowns to be levied in Portugal.—*Bacon, Report of Lupus's Treason.*

This manor was in the possession of Reginald Fitzherbert, who, dying in 1285, by an assignment made it over to his wife Joan.—*Ashmole, Antiquities of Berkshire, ii. 276.*

3. Designation; marking out.

In all these places this title is attributed unto Christ absolutely and universally, without any kind of restriction or limitation, without any assignment of any particular in respect of which he is the first or last.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed, art. ii.*

I am happy to find this assignment of Stonehenge, which I cursorily hazarded in my first volume of the History of English Poetry, ascertained by an authentic historian as Turgot!—*T. Warton, Roxley Enquiry, p. 65.*

The assignment of particular names to denote particular objects, that is, the institution of nouns substantive, would, probably, be one of the first steps towards the formation of language.—*A. Smith, Dissertation on the Origin of Language.*

Assigned, part. adj. Fixed: (in regard to quantity, or value, or proprietorship).

There is no such intrinsic, natural, settled value in any thing, as to make any assigned quantity of it constantly worth any assigned quantity of another.—*Locke.*

Assigné, s. One to whom anything is assigned.

Assigns the same to another; by law, where the law makes an assignee without any appointment of the person instituted; as an executor is assignee in law to the testator, and an administrator to an intestate. But when there is an assignee by deed, the assignee in law is not allowed.—*Complete Dictionary of Arts and Sciences.*

Assigner, s. One who assigns.

The Gospel is at once the assigner of our tasks, and the magazine of our strength.—*Dr. H. More, Essay of Christian Piety.*

Assignment, s.

1. Appropriation of one thing to another thing or to a person.

The only thing which maketh any place public, is the public assignment thereof unto such duties.—*Hooker.*

This institution, which assigns it to a person, whom we have no rule to know, is just as good as an assignment to nobody at all.—*Locke.*

2. Designation; act of marking out; appointment.

By this your assignment Popery will extend itself very far indeed.—*Bishop Montagu, Appeal to Conscience, p. 119.*

All chancery-clerks, commissaries, archdeacons, officials, and all other exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction, shall appoint such meet places for the keeping of the courts, by the assignment or appointment of the bishop of the diocese, as shall be convenient for the entertainment of those that are to make their appearance there.—*Ecclesiastical Constitutions and Canons, 125.*

Assimilable, adj. Capable of being assimilated, or converted to the same nature with something else. *Rare.*

The spirits of many will find but naked habitations: meeting no assimilable wherein to rest their natures.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Assimilate, v. n. Become like something else; harmonize.

He stands aloof from all, maintains his state, And scorns like Scotchmen to assimilate. *Churchill, The Rosciad.*

Assimilate, v. a.

1. Bring to a likeness or resemblance.

A ferine and nervous kind of life would easily assimilate at least the next generation to barbarism and ferocity.—*Sir M. Hale.*

They are not over patient of mixture; but such whom they cannot assimilate soon find it their interest to remove.—*Swift.*

2. In Physiology. Turn to its own nature by digestion.

Tasting concoct, digest, assimilate, And corporeal to incorporeal turn. *Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 512.*

Hence also animals and vegetables may assimilate their nourishment: moist nourishment easily changing its texture, till it becomes like the dense earth.—*Sir J. Newton.*

3. Liken.

We read in Xenophon that Socrates considered such a bargain as nothing less than servitude, rubbing the teacher of all free choice as to persons or proceeding; and thus he assimilated the relation between teacher and pupil to that between two lovers or two intimate friends, which was thoroughly dishonoured, robbed of its charm and reciprocity, and prevented from bringing about its legitimate reward of attachment and devotion, by the intervention of payment of money.—*Grote, History of Greece, pt. ii. ch. lxvii.*

Assimilation, s. [Lat. *assimilatio*, -onis, from *similis*—like.] Act of converting anything to the nature or substance of another; state of being assimilated, or becoming like something else.

It furthers the very act of assimilation of nourishment, by some outward elements that make the parts more apt to assimilate.—*Bacon, Natural History.*

A nourishment in a large acceptance, but not in propriety, coarsening the body, not repairing it by assimilation, but preserving it by ventilation. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

With to.

What shall he gain by this but that advantage, which he promiseth to himself, of your good, in your assimilation to other churches.—*Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 315.*

With with.

It is as well the instinct as duty of our nature, to aspire to an assimilation with God; even the most

laudable and generous ambition.—*Dr. H. More, Essay of Christian Piety.*

Assimilative, adj. Having the power of turning to its own nature by digestion.

Neither ought it to seem more strange, that the same ventricle in the brain should be capable of all these three functions, than that the same bone or sinew, and every part and particle thereof, should have in it (in regard of the nourishment it receives and the excrement it drives forth) an attractive, a retentive, an assimilative, and an expulsive virtue.—*Halewell, Apology, p. 5.*

Assist, v. n. [Fr. *assister*; from Lat. *assistere*—stand by.] Help.

Assist her in the Lord, as becometh saints, and assist her in whatsoever business she hath need.—*Romans, xvi. 2.*

Assistance with method will assist one in tracing human affairs. *Watts, Logic.*

Assist, v. n. Help; contribute; lend a hand.

Almighty God, who in thy wise providence hast constituted several ranks and qualities of men, that they might mutually assist to the support of each other; teach me to be content with the station, wherein thou hast been pleased to place me.—*Nelson, Congregation to the Fasts and Festivals of the Church of England, St. James.*

With in.

She no sooner yielded to adultery, but she agreed to assist in the murder of her husband.—*Broome, On the Olympe.*

Assistance, s. Help; furtherance.

The council of Trent commands recourse, not only to the prayers of the saints, but to their aid and assistance: What doth this aid and assistance signify? *Bishop Stillingfleet.*

You have abundant assistance for this knowledge, in excellent books.—*Archbishop Wake, Preparation for Death.*

Let us entreat this necessary assistance, that by his grace he would lead us.—*Rogers.*

Assistance, adj. Helping; lending aid.

Some perchance did adhere to the duke, and were assisted in him openly, or at least under hand.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law of England.*

For the performance of this work, a vital or directive principle seemeth to be assistant to the corporal. *Grew.*

Assistant, s. Person engaged in an affair, not as principal, but as auxiliary or ministerial; attendant.

Some young towards noblemen or gentlemen were usually sent as assistants or attendants, according to the quality of the persons.—*Bacon.*

The pale assistants on each other star'd, With gaping mouths for issuing words prepar'd. *Byron, Id.*

A messenger of the press went thither with several assistants, and found Anderson's wife and mother twisted as sentinels at the door.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xx.*

Assistantly, adv. So as to assist.

He hath helped up assistantly His servant Israel. *Magnificent, Sternhold's Psalms; 1598.*

Assisting, part. adj. Helping.

It is necessary and assisting to all our other intellectual faculties.—*Locke.*

Assistless, adj. Destitute of assistance.**Rare.**

Stupid he stares, and all assistless stands. *Pope, Homer's Iliad.*

Assize, s. [Fr. *assise*; from Lat. *assessio*—sitting.]

1. Court, place, or time, where and when the writs and processes of assize are taken.

The law was never executed by any justice of assize, but the people left to their own laws.—*Sir J. Davis, On Ireland.*

At each assize and term we try A thousand rascals of as deep a dye. *Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.*

The Assize Courts, Central Criminal Court, and Court of the Queen's Bench, have power to try for all treasons, felonies, and misdemeanours, committed or renewed for trial within their jurisdiction.—*J. Foulsham, jun., How we are governed, let. xvi.*

He sometimes made it his residence during part of the year. At all events, he was often attracted thither by business and pleasure, by assizes, quarter sessions, elections, matters of militia, festivals, and races.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. iii.*

Henry II. accordingly introduced the grand assize as a substitute, at the option of the litigants.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England, ch. xxxiii.*

2. Any court of justice.

The judging God shall close the book of fate, And throw the last assize keep. For those who wake, and those who sleep. *Dryden.*

But kept upright in such a wise,
That jute broke nought th' assise
Of love, which is all the chief,
To kepe a regno out of mischeife.

Gower, *Confessio Amantis*.

For this prologue is no assise
That it to wisdom all belongeth.

Ibid. *Prologue*.

3. Name given to certain statutes and writs.

By an ordinance in 27 Hen. II. called the *assise* of arms, it was provided, that every man's armour should descend to his heir.—*Sir W. Blackstone*.

Their code of law was the *assise* of Jerusalem.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, ch. vii. b. i.

4. Measure; rating. See *Size*.

On high hill's top I saw a stately frame,
A hundred cubits high by just assise,
With hundred pillars.

Spenser.

Assise. *v. a.* Fix rate of anything; measure; appoint.

That thou therof might ben advised,
Thou shalt have day and time assised.

Gower, *Confessio Amantis*, *Tale of Florent*.

Asslike. *adj.* Like an ass.

I had much rather, whene truly I may do it, show
their mistaking of Plato, under whose lion's skin
they would make an ass-like braying against poetry,
than go about to overthrow his authority.—*Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poetry*.

They are sleepy, with savanaria, dull, slow, cold,
blackish, ass-like.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 101.

Assober. *v. a.* Keep sober. *Obsolete*.

And thus I rede, thou *assober*
Thyne herte, in hope of such a grace.

Gower, *Confessio Amantis*, b. vi.

Associate. *v. a.* Unite; join; connect with; accompany.

Language and fashion *associate* also affections.—*Sir E. Knight, State of Religion*.

Some obnoxious parties imperceptibly *associate* themselves to it.—*Bayle*.

If Hamlet, a king of the Huns, has any concern in this name [the Hamlet], the best way is to reconcile matters, and *associate* both dynasties in Huns-Awer, or Hamlet.—*T. Warton, Notes on Milton's smaller Poems*.

As a patron of genius and learning he [Montaigne] mixes with his two illustrious friends, Dorset and Spenser. His munificence fully equalled theirs; and, though he was inferior to them in delicacy of taste, he succeeded in *associating* his name inseparably with some names which will last as long as our language.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Associate. *v. n.* Keep company; (with whom).

Associates with the midnight shadows. *Thomson*.
They appear in a manner no way accessory to those with whom they must *associate*.—*Burke*.

Associate. *adj.* Confederate; joined in interest or purpose.

While I descend through darkness,
To my *associate* power, them to acquaint
With these successes.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, x. 393.

Associate. *s.*

1. One joined with another; partner; companion: (implying some kind of equality).

They persuade the king, now in old age, to make Plautus his *associate* in government with him.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

He was accompanied with a noble gentleman, no unsuitable *associate*.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

Sole Eve, *associate* sole, to me beyond
Compare, above all living creatures dear.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, ix. 227.

But my *associates* now my stay deplore.

Impatient. *Pope, Homer's Odyssey*.

2. Confederate (in a good or neutral sense); accomplice (in an ill sense).

Their defender, and his *associates*, have since no
projected to the world a form such as themselves
like.—*Hooker*.

Association. *s.* [Lat. *associatio*, -onis, from *socius* = companion.]

1. Union; conjunction; society.

The church being a society, hath the self-same original grounds, which other politic societies have: the natural inclination which all men have unto sociable life, and consent to some certain bond of *association*; which bond is the law that appointeth what kind of order they shall be associated in.—*Hooker*.

2. Confederacy; union for particular purposes; partnership; assembly of persons; club.

This could not be done but with mighty opposition: against which, to strengthen themselves, they secretly entered into a league of *association*.—*Hooker*.

Self-denial is a kind of holy *association* with

God; and, by making you his partner, interests you in all his happiness. *Boyle*.

The power of serving and obliging the rulers of corporations, of winning over the popular leaders of political clubs, associations, and neighbourhoods.—*Burke, Speech on the Duration of Parliament*.

The opinion of the great majority of the House of Commons was that the Indian trade could be advantageously carried on only by means of a joint stock and a monopoly. It might therefore have been expected that the resolution which destroyed the monopoly of the Old Company would have been immediately followed by a law granting a monopoly to the New Company. No such law, however, was passed. The Old Company, though not strong enough to defend its own privileges, was able, with the help of its Tory friends, to prevent the rival association from obtaining similar privileges.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

3. Apposition; union of matter.

The changes of corporeal things are to be placed only in the various separations, and new associations and motions of these permanent particles.—*Sir I. Newton*.

4. In *Mental Philosophy*. Connection: (applied to ideas).

Association of ideas is of great importance, and may be of excellent use.—*Watts*.

It takes no account, at least in the department of pure logic, of memory and imagination, or of the blind laws of association, but confines its attention to connection regulated by the laws of intelligence.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Logic*, lect. i. 3.

Hamlet remained in Scotland till the age of twenty, when he settled in London; and, though he was abroad for about three years, he abandoned his own country, and became socially and intellectually, a native of England. Hence, the early associations of his mind were formed in the midst of a deductive nation; the later associations, in the midst of an inductive one.—*Backe, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. v.

Associative. *adj.* In the way of association.

It is really amazing how very few people are capable of perceiving the force of banter and irony, which proceeds, no doubt, from neglecting to cultivate the *associative* faculty, by which we readily call up a variety of images that bear an obscure relation to each other.—*Adams*, no. 55. (Ord. M.)

Associator. *s.* Confederate.

I will briefly take notice of some few particulars wherein our late *associators* and conspirators have made a third copy of the League.—*Dryden, History of the League*.

Assoi. *v. a.* [from Fr. *assoiler*; from Lat. *absolvere*.] *Obsolete*.

1. Solve.

Upon which subject [that Episcopacy is of divine right; a most learned Heidelberg doctor wrote a whole book, uttering therein very many arguments both from scripture and antiquity; and *assolving* the objections to the contrary.—*Bishop Morton, Episcopacy asserted*, p. 157.

To *assail* this seeming difficulty, it may be proper to observe in the entrance, how, or upon what occasion, these words are brought in.—*Waterland, Scripture vindicated*, iii. 63.

2. Release; set free; acquit; pardon; absolve by confession.

If we live in an age of indecision, we think ourselves well *assailed* if we be warmer than their ice.—*Jeremy Taylor, Great Exemplar*, p. 68.

But first thou must a season fast and pray,
Till from her bands the spright *assailed* is.

And have her strength recovered from frail infirmities.—*Spenser, Faerie Queene*, i. 10. 52.

She soundly slept, and careful thoughts did quite *assail*.

Ibid. iii. 1. 58.

The king . . . soon after, under the broad seal, *assailed* him from all irregularities and scandals.—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, abridged, p. 18.

To some bishop we will weft,
Of all the sins that we have done,
To be *assail'd* at his hand.

Bishop Percy, Reliques of English Poetry, l. 172.

Assoi. *v. a.* [from Fr. *souiller* = soil.]
Stain; soil.

White'er he be, [who]
Can with unthankfulness *assail* me, let him
Dig out mine eyes, and sing my name in verse,
In ballad verse, at every drinking house,
And no man be so charitable to lend me
A dog to guide my steps.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

Assolument. *s.* Acquittal. *Rare*.

I endeavored to perform it, having my obedience ever ready for my excuse to men, and my willingness to perform my duty for the *assolument* of myself before God.—*Jeremy Taylor, Gunpowder Sermon*, c. d. (Ord. M.)

Assorted. *part. adj.* [Fr. *assortier*.] Put in lots; arranged.

To be found in the well *assorted* warehouses of dissenting congregations.—*Burke*.

Assortment. *s.* Act of classing or ranging; mass or quantity properly selected and ranged.

It is not much more distinct and intelligible, and of better direction for the *assortment* and certainty of structure, to say that 'amor' is a transitive action, and 'mummi' the patient or object?—*H. Johnson, Novels Nottinghamshire*, p. 8.

When the greater part of objects had thus been arranged under their proper classes and *assortments*, distinguished by such general names, it was impossible that the greater part of that almost infinite number of individuals, comprehending under each particular *assortment* or species, could have any peculiar or proper names of their own, distinct from the general name of the species.—*A. Smith, Dissertation on the Origin of Languages*.

In such heterogeneous *assortments*, the most innocent person will lose the effect of his innocence.—*Burke, Works*, ii. 431.

Assot. *v. a.* Infatuate; besot. *Obsolete*.

But whence they sprung, or how they were begot,
Uneth is to assure, uneth to wene,
That mongrous error which doth some *assot*.

Spenser.

Assuage. *v. a.* [Fr. *assouager*; from Lat. *adsuavis*, from *suavis* = sweet.] Mitigate; soften; allay; appease; pacify.

Refreshing winds the summer's heats *assuage*,
And kindly warmth disarms the winter's rage.

Adams.

Yet is his hate, his rancour ne'er the less,
Since nought *assuageth* malice when 'tis told.

Fairfax.

This was necessary for the securing the people from their fears, capable of being *assuaged* by no other means.—*Lord Clarendon*.

Shall I't *assuage*
Their brutal rage,
The royal stem destroy?

Dryden, *Albion and Albanus*.

Assuage. *v. n.* Abate; mitigate.

God made a wind to pass over the earth, and the waters *assuaged*.—*Genesis*, viii. 1.

Assuagement. *s.* Mitigation; abatement of evil.

Tell me, when shall these weary woes have end,
Or shall their ruthless torment never cease?
But all my days in pining languor spend,
Without hope of *assuagement* or release.

Spenser, *Sonnets*.

Assuasive. *adj.* [Lat.—see *Persuade*, *Persuasive*.] Softening; mitigating.

If in the breast tumultuous joys arise,
Musick her soft *assuasive* voice applies.

Pope, *Ode on St. Cecilia's Day*.

In pleasing visions and *assuasive* dreams,
O soothe my soul, and teach me how to lose thee.

Johnson, *Irene*.

O, tell how rapturous the joy, to melt
To melody's *assuasive* voice.

T. Warton, *Pleasures of Melancholy*, 171.

Assubjugate. *v. a.* [Lat. *subjugo*; from *sub* = under, *jugum* = yoke.] Subject to. *Rare*.

This thrice worthy and right valiant lord
Must not so stifle his palm, nobly acquit'd;
Nor, by my will, *assubjugate* his merit,
By going to Achilles.

Shakespeare, *Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 3.

Assuetudination. *s.* [Lat. *assuetudo*, -onis = making accustomed to anything.] State of being accustomed to anything. *Obsolete*.

Right and left, as parts intervene unto the motive faculty, are differentiated by degrees from use and *assuetudination*, or according whereunto the one grows stronger.—*Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errone*.

Assuetude. *s.* Accustomance; custom; habit.

We see that *assuetude* of things hurtful doth make them lose the force to hurt.—*Bacon, Natural History*.

Assume. *v. a.* [Lat. *assumo*.]

1. Take.

This when the various God had urg'd in vain,
He straight *assum'd* his native form again.

Pope.

2. Take upon one's self.

With ravish'd ears,
The monarch hears,
Assumes the God,
Affects to nod,
And seems to shake the spheres.

Dryden.

3. Suppose something granted without proof. In every hypothesis, something is allowed to be *assumed*.—*Boyle*.

4. Apply to one's own use; appropriate. His Majesty might well *assume* the complaint and expression of King David.—*Lord Clarendon*.

Assessment. *s.* [Lat. *assumentum*; from *ad* = to, *sum* = sew, stitch.] Thing affixed.

This *assessment* or addition Dr. Marshall says he never could find anywhere but in this Anglo-Saxon translation. — *Lewis, History of English Bible*, p. 9.

Assumer. *s.* One who assumes; arrogant person; one who claims more than is due.

Can man be wise in any course in which he is not safe too? But can these high *assumers* and pretenders to reason prove themselves so? — *South*.

Assuming. *part. adj.* Arrogant; haughty.

His haughty looks, and his *assuming* air,
The son of Isis could no longer bear. — *Dryden*.
This makes him over-forward in impudence, *assuming* in conversation, and peremptory in answers. — *Cutler*.

Assuming. *verbal abs.* Presumption.

The vain *assumings*
Of some, quite worthless of her [Poetry's] sovereign
wraths. — *B. Jonson, Poetaster*.

Assumpsit. *s.* [Lat., third person singular perfect of *assumo* = take up.] In Law. Action for the recovery of damages sustained by reason of the breach or non-performance of a promise, express or implied.

Upon no terms but an *assumpsit*. — *B. Jonson, Alchemist*, i. 2.

Assumpt. *v. a.* Take up. *Obsolete*.

The souls of such their worthies as were departed from human conversation, and were *assumpt* into the number of their gods. — *Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 115.

Assumpt. *s.* That which is assumed, or supposed to be granted without proof. *Rare*.

The sun of all your *assumps*, collected by yourself, is this. — *Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants*, p. 60.

Assumption. *s.*

1. Act of taking anything to one's self.
The personal descent of God himself and his *assumption* of our flesh to his divinity, more familiarly to illustrate his pleasure to us, was an enforcement beyond all methods of wisdom. — *Hammond, On Fundamentals*.

2. Supposition, or act of supposing anything without further proof; thing supposed postulate.

These by way of *assumption*, under the two general propositions, are intrinsically and mutually good or bad. — *Norris*.

Hold, says the Stoick, your *assumption's* wrong; I grant, true freedom you have well dole'd.

Dryden, Juvenal's Satires, x.
For the *assumption*, that Christ did such miracles and supernatural works to confirm what he said, we need only repeat the message sent by him to John the Baptist. — *South*.

The *assumption* of a final cause in the structure of each part of animals and plants is as inevitable as the *assumption* of an efficient cause for every event. The maxim that in organised bodies nothing is in vain, is as necessarily true as the maxim that nothing happens by chance. — *Whewell, Novum Organon renovatum*, section 105.

The *assumption* of the universal influence of the law of causation is at the bottom of all the arguments that the partisans of this doctrine have to begin with. — *Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*.

3. Minor premise of a syllogism.

Still more objectionable are the correlative terms, Proposition and *Assumption*, as synonymous for the major and minor premises. — *Sir W. Hamilton, Logic*.

4. Taking up of any person into heaven: (especially used of the Blessed Virgin).

Upon the feast of the *assumption* of the Blessed Virgin, the pope and cardinals keep the vespers. — *Bishop Butler*.
Adam, after a certain period of years, would have been rewarded with an *assumption* to eternal felicity. — *Archbishop Wake*.

5. Act of taking, simply.

To the nutrition of the body there are two essential conditions required, *assumption* and retention. — *Howell, Letters*, i. v. 6.

6. Adoption; application.

It is evident that the prose psalms of our liturgy were chiefly consulted and copied, by the perpetual *assumptions* of their words and combinations; many of the stanzas are literally nothing more than the prose verses put into rhyme. — *T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 175.

Assumptive. *adj.* In the way of assumption; assumed.

Certainly, writing under an *assumptive* character

is a fine improvement in this way. — *Wycherley, Plain Dealer*, preface. (Ord MS.)

Assurance. *s.*

1. Certain expectation; confidence; trust; freedom from doubt; spirit; intrepidity.

Though hope be, indeed, lower and lesser thing than *assurance*, yet, as to all the purposes of a pious life, it may prove more useful. — *South*.

What man is he, that boasts of fleshly might,
And vain *assurance* of mortality,
Which all so soon as it doth come to flight
Against spiritual foes yields by and by.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Conversation, when they come into the world, will add to their knowledge and *assurance*. — *Locke*.

Proof from the authority of man's judgment is not able to work that *assurance* which doth grow by a stronger proof. — *Hobbes*.

Men whose consideration will relieve our modesty, and give us courage and *assurance* in the duties of our profession. — *Rogers*.

2. Confidence; want of modesty; exemption from awe or fear.

My behaviour, ill governed, gave you the first comfort; my affection, ill hid, hath given you this last *assurance*. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

This was an unfortunate expedient: for the hostess was soon undressed in the opinion she had entertained of Adams, whom Trulliber abused in the grossest terms, especially when he heard he had had the *assurance* to pretend to be his near relation. — *Pieling, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.

3. Ground of confidence; security.

As the conquest was but slight and superficial, so the pope's donation to the Irish submissions were but weak and feeble *assurances*. — *Sir J. Davies, On Ireland*.

None of woman born
Shall harin Macbeth. —
Then live, Macbeth, what need I fear of thee?
But yet I'll make *assurance* doubly sure,
And take a bond of fate: Thou shalt not live.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.
An *assurance* being passed through for a competent fine, hath come back again by reason of some oversight. — *Bacon*.

But, when Pharoah sent Moses *assurances* of his safety, he readily dismissed him. — *Langhorne, Translation of Habakuk's Lives, Antiquy*.

Not only were the intentions of the Court strictly concealed, but *assurances* which quieted the mind of the moderate Presbyterian were given by the king in a most solemn manner. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. v.

The French agent used, in private conversation, expressions plainly implying that the government which he represented was prepared to recognise William and Mary; but no formal *assurance* could be obtained from him. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

But we have so little *assurance* that they are any thing more than arbitrary combinations, invented by writers who transferred the form of institutions which existed in the historical period to the mythical ones, that the attempt is scarcely worth making. — *Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. xi.

4. Testimony of credit; conviction.

I am a gentleman of blood and breeding,
And from some knowledge and *assurance* of you,
Offer this office. — *Shakespeare, King Lear*, iii. 1.

We have as great *assurance* that there is a God, as we could expect to have, supposing that he were. — *Archbishop Tillotson*.

Such an *assurance* of things as will make men careful to avoid a lesser danger, ought to awaken men to avoid a greater. — *Id.*

The doubt would rest, I dare not solve.
In the same circle we revolve,
Assurances only breeds resolve.

Tennyson, The Two Voices.

5. Security to make good a loss.

He said, Sir, you should procure him better *assurance* than Randolph: he would not take his bond and yours; he liked not the security. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II*, i. 2.

And for your more *assurance* you shall have
What obligation you yourself will crave.

Sir J. Harrington, Epigrams.
He [Monsieur Chevalier] would have a uniformity in all countries of the laws and customs of *assurances* and especially of marine *assurances*, uniformity of weights and measures, uniformity of coins. — *Times, Leading Article for August 21, 1861*.

Assure. *v. a.* [Lat. *assecurus*.]

1. Give confidence by a firm promise.

So when he had *assured* them with many words, that he would restore them without hurt, according to the agreement, they let him go for the saving of their brethren. — *2 Maccabees*, xii.
And hereby we know, that we are of the truth, and shall *assure* our hearts before him. — *1 John*, iii. 19.

O thou, who future things must represent
As present, heavenly instructor, I revive
At this last sight; *assured* that man shall live
With all the creatures, and their seed preserve.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 672.

2. Secure to another; make safe.

No irrevocable authority cannot be reflected on without the most awful reverence, even by those whose piety *assures* its favour to them. — *Rogers*.
The sea-faring man will, in a storm, cast over some of his goods, to save and *assure* the rest. — *Bacon, Speech in Parliament*, 30 Ellis.

With of.

But what on earth can long abide in state?
Or who can him *assure* of happy day? — *Spenser*.
And for that dowry, I'll *assure* her of
Her widowhood, be it that she survives me,
In all my lands and houses whatsoever,
Let specialties be therefore drawn between us.

Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

3. Affiance; betroth.

This diviner had claim to me, called me Drumio,
Swore I was *assured* to her. — *Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors*, iii. 2.

Assured. *part. adj.*

1. Certain; indubitable; not doubted.

It is an *assured* experience, that flint abate about the bottom of a tree makes it steeper. — *Bacon, Natural History*.

He committed the protection of his son *Assures* to two of his high kinsmen and *assured* friends. — *Knutson, History of the Turks*.

No kingdom or empire upon earth, were it never so flourishing or great, was ever yet so *assured*, but that in the revolution of time, after the manner of other worldlings, it hath as a sickly body become subject unto many strange innovations and changes, and at length come to nothing. — *Knutson, History of the Turks*, ch. 75, B. (Ord MS.)

2. Convinced.

As when by night the glass
Of Galileo, less *assured*, observed
Innum'd' hounds and regions in the moon;
Or pilot, from amidst the Cyclades
Delos or Samos first appearing, kens
A cloudy spot. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 202.

3. Affianced.

Young princes, close your hands —
And your lips too; for, I am well *assured*
That I did so, when I was first *assured*.

Shakespeare, King John, ii. 2.

4. Immodest; viciously confident.

The alarm was thus given to Anderson. He concealed the instruments of his calling, came forth with an *assured* air, and bade defiance to the censor, the censor, the Secretary, and little Hook-nose himself. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Assuredly. *adv.* Certainly; indubitably.

They promise'd me eternal happiness,
And brought me farlands, Griffith, which I feel
I am not worthy yet to wear: I shall *assuredly*.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII, iv. 2.

God is absolutely good, and so, *assuredly*, the cause of all that is good; but of anything that is evil he is no cause at all. — *Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

Assuredly he will stop our liberty till we restore him his worship. — *South*.

Assuredness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Assured; state of being assured; certainty.

That which by Brocardus hath been delivered touching the holy land in particular, is by Columella in his books of husbandry with no less *assuredness* averred, touching the earth in general. — *Hackett, Zoology*, v. 132.

I being very mad with anger, the Lord Bruce should thirst after my life with a kind of *assuredness*. — *Sir E. Sackville, Guardian*, no. 133.

Asterisk. *s.* [Gr. *astereios* = little star.]

Mark in printing or writing, in form of a little star.

He also published the translation of the Septuagint by itself, having first compared it with the Hebrew, and noted by *asterisks* what was defective, and by obelisks what was redundant. — *Grew*.

We know nothing beyond the *asterisks* with which the published fragments ends. — *Sir F. Polgrave, History of England and of Normandy*, i. 423.

Asterism. *s.* [Gr. *astereios*.]

1. Constellation.

Poetry had filled the skies with *asterisms*, and histories belonging to them; and then astrology divides the figured virtues and influences of each. — *Beatty, Sermons*.

2. Asterisk, or mark. *Catachrestic, rare*.

Dwell particularly on passages with an *asterism*; for the observations which follow such a note will give you a clear light. — *Dryden, Translation of Eufrasio's Art of Painting*.

Astern. *adv.* [on stern.] In Navigation. In the hinder part of the ship; behind the ship.

The galley gives her side, and turns her prow,
While those *astern* descending down the steep,
Thro' gaping waves behold the boiling deep. — *Dryden*.

Asteroid. *s.* [Gr. *asteroion* = like, or in the form of, a star.]

1. Falling star.

Streams of *asteroids* were seen again, and the Northern renewed their dreadful ravages.—*Sir E. Polgrave, History of England and of Normandy*, i. 305.

2. Planets of the class represented by Juno, Ceres, Vesta, and Pallas.

An *asteroid* is a body resembling fixed stars; but two new planets (Ceres and Vesta) have a circumstance in common with those bodies.—*Ross, Cyclopaedia*, v. *Asteroids*.

Astert. *v. u.* Start; terrify; startle; fright.

Rare.
We deem of death, as doom of ill desert;
But know we look what it us brings until,
He would we daily, once it to expect;
No danger there the shepherd can assert,
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Asthma. *s.* [Gr. *asthma*.] Dilease of the chest so called.

An *asthma* is the inflation of the membranes of the lungs, and of the membranes covering the muscles of the thorax.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the Animal Humours*.

Asthmatic. *adj.* Troubled with asthma.

After drinking our horses are most *asthmatic*; and, for avoiding the watering of them, we wet their hay.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the Animal Humours*.

Asthmatic. *s.* Person troubled with asthma.
Asthmatic cannot bear the air of hot rooms, and cities where there is a great deal of bad hum.—*Arbuthnot, Effects of Air on Human Bodies*.

Asthmatical. *adj.* Same as *Asthmatic*.

In *asthmatic* persons, though the lungs be very much stuffed with tangle phlegm, yet the patient may live some months, if not some years.—*Boyle*.

As stipulate. *v. n.* [Lat. *astipulor*.] Agree; concur in. *Rare.*

All, but an hateful Epicurus, have *astipulated* to this truth.—*Bishop Hall, Twentieth World*, ii. § 1.
Several of Hippocrates' aphorisms, which alone are left in credit with these men, do *astipulate* the same.—*Robinson, Endura*, p. 20.

As stipulation. *s.* [Lat. *as stipulation*, -onis; see *Stipulate*.] Agreement; concurrence. *Rare.*

As for that glorious show of antiquity wherewith C. E. hopes to bear his readers' eyes, craning himself therein with the *as stipulation* of our reverend Jew; I need not return any other answer than of his Beatific Rhinoceros.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, ii. 8.

Astir. *adj.* [on stir.] On the move.
For the Nautica Youth, the Angers Youth, all Britany was *astir*.—*Catlye, French Revolution*, pt. i. b. iv. ch. ii.

Astomatous. *adj.* [Gr. *a* = not, *stoma*, *stomatoc* = mouth.] In Biology. Mouthless.

The more free and locomotive the organism, the more capacious the internal receptacle for the ters to be assimilated, the characteristic differences of form fading away in the passage from the pendant parasites and the polypus to the *astomatous* polypastrin, the sponges, and plants proper.—*Queen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, introd. lxx.

Astomous. *adj.* [derived, improperly, from the nominative case instead of the root.] Same as *Astomatous*.

But no proof has been given that the Frustule and other *astomous* polypastrin, which separate oxygen in excess, do not effect this by reducing the carbonic acid of the atmosphere, and fixing the carbon, in order to produce their fats and hydrates.—*Queen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, introd. lxx.

Astōne, or Astōny. *v. a.* [Fr. *estonner*.] Terrify; confound with fear or amazement. *Rare.*

No wonder is though that she be *astoned*,
To see so great a guest come in that place,
She never was to more such guests wined,
For which she looked with a full pale face.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, ii. 21.
The trembling fowl dismay'd with dreadful sight
Of death, the which them almost overtook,
Do hide themselves from her [the fowl's] *astonying* looks.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, v. 2. 54.

Many were *astoned* at thee.—*Isaiah*, lii. 11.
Nehemiah's king was *astoned*, and rose up in haste.—*Isaiah*, lii. 21.
He recoiled *astoned*, and with the helmet fell off,
He remaining baredheaded.—*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, i. 23.

The Sultan, with his horseman's nose, gave him such a blow upon the head as might have killed a bull, so the Emperor, therewith *astoned*, fell down from his horse.—*Knollys*, 87, B. (Ord MS.)

Adam, soon as he heard
The fatal trespass done by Eve, amaz'd,
Astonish stood and blank.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 800.

Astoniedness. *s.* State of being astonished.

Obsolete.

Astoniedness or dizziness of the mind, not perceiving what is done.—*Barret*, in v. *Brainwashing*.

Astonish. *v. a.* Confound with some sudden passion (as with fear or wonder); amaze; surprise; stun.

It is the part of men to fear and tremble.
When the most nightly gods, by tokens, send
Such dreadful heralds to *astunish* us.
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, i. 3.
Astunish'd at the voice, he stood amaz'd,
And all around with inward horror gaz'd.
Addison.

Astonishing. *part. adj.* Creating astonishingment.

What *astunishing* apprehensions of that life would it produce.—*Butler, The Saint's Rest*, ch. xiv.
A genius universal as his theme,
Astunishing as chance.
Thomson.

Indeed, the power which a plant exercises of holding a leaf erect during an entire day, without pause and without fatigue, is an effort of *astunishing* vigour, and is one of many proofs, that a principle of compensation is at work, so that the same energy which, in the animal world, is weakened by being directed to many objects, is, in the vegetable world, strengthened by being concentrated on a few.—*Huckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. v.

Astonishingly. *adv.* In an astonishing manner.

Events *astunishingly* happy.—*Bishop Fleetwood, Sermons before Queen Anne*.
We crossed a large tract of land *astunishingly* fruitful.—*Steuernheime, Travels in Spain*, let. 13.

Astonishment. *s.* Amazement; confusion of mind from fear or wonder; cause or matter of astonishment.

We found, with no less wonder to us than *astunishment* to themselves, that they were the two valiant and famous brothers.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Some impostors and counterfeiters have been able to writhe and cast their bodies into strange forms and motions; yea, and others to bring themselves into trances and *astunishments*.—*Bacon, Discourse to Sir H. Neville*.

Thou shalt become an *astunishment*, a proverb, and a by-word among all nations, whether the Lord shall lend thee.—*Isaiah*, xlviii. 37.

She esteemed this as much above his wisdom, as *astunishment* is beyond bare admiration.—*South*.

Astound. *v. a.* *Astound*; confound with fear or wonder; stun.

These thoughts may startle well, but not *astound* the virtuous mind, that ever waits attended by a strong sliding champion, conscience.
Milton, Comus, 210.

Astounding. *part. adj.* Like that which astounds.

The third is your soldier's face, a menacing and *astounding* face, that looks broad and big.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*.

Astragal. *s.* [Lat. *astragalus*.] In Architecture. Small moulding with semicircular profile, used to separate the shaft from the capital of a column.

We see none of that ordinary confusion which is the result of quarter rounds of the *astragal*, and I know not how many other intermingled particulars.—*Spectator*.

Astral. *adj.* [Lat. *astrum* = star.] Starry; belonging to the stars.

Some *astral* forms I must invoke by pray'r,
From'd out of purest atoms of the air;
Not in their natures simply good or ill;
But most subservient to bad spirits' will.
Dryden.
Some *astral* condescendence or hidden harmony of spirits.—*Dr. H. More, Notes upon Psychozoia*, p. 301.

But the salt, sulphur, and mercury of Paracelsus were not, he tells his disciples, the visible bodies which we call by those names, but certain invisible, *astral*, or sidereal elements. The *astral* salt is the basis of the solidity and incombustible parts in bodies; the *astral* sulphur is the source of combustion and vegetation; the *astral* mercury is the origin of fluidity and volatility. And again, these three elements are analogous to the three elements of man, body, spirit, and soul.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*.

Astray. *adv.* After the manner of one who strays; out of the right way.

May seen the wain was very evil led,
When such an one had guiding of the way,
That knew not whether right he went, or else *astray*.
Spenser.
You run *astray*, for whilst we talk of Ireland, you

rip up the original of Scotland.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.
Like one that had been led *astray*
Through the heaven's wide pathless way.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 60.

Astrean. *adj.* [see *Astral*.] Belonging to the stars. *Rare.*

Every star in Heaven is a peculiar world of itself, which is colonized and replenished with *astrean* inhabitants, as the earth, sea, and air are with elementary.—*Howell*, B. 3. v. (Ord MS.)

Astrict. *v. a.* [Lat. *astriatus*, particip. of *astringo*.] Bind tightly; constrain. *Rare.*

The solid parts were to be relaxed or *astriated*, as they let the humours pass either in too small or too great quantities.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

The mind is *astriated* to think in certain forms.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions*, p. 591.

Astrict. *adj.* Compendious. *Rare.*
An epitaph is a superscription, or an *astrietary* pithy diagram.—*Weever, Funeral Monuments*.

Astriction. *s.* Act or power of contracting or binding up anything.

Astriction is in a substance that hath a virtual cold; and it worketh partly by the same means that cold doth.—*Bacon*.

This virtue requirith an *astriation*, but such an *astriation* as is not grateful to the body; for a pleasing *astriation* doth rather bind in the nerves than expel them; and therefore such *astriation* is found in things of a harsh taste.—*Id.*

Of marriage he is the author and the witness; yet hence will not follow any divine *astriation* more than what is subordinate to the glory of God, and the main good of either party.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, ch. xiii. (Ord MS.)

Lenitive substances are proper for dry *astriation* constitutions, who are subject to *astriation* of the belly and the yelw.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Ali*.

Astrictive. *adj.* Styptic; of a binding quality.

Bloodstone [is] a stone growing in Ethiopia and Arabia; of nature *astrietary*, stopping any issue of blood.—*Bullock, Exposition of hard Words*.

Astride. *adv.* With the legs wide apart.

To lay their native arms aside,
Their nobility, and ride *astride*.—*Butler, Hudibras*.
I saw a place where the Rhone is so straitened between two rocks, that a man may stand *astride* upon both at once.—*Boyle*.

Astringe. *v. a.* [Lat. *astringo*.] Press by contraction; cause to draw together. *Rare.*

Tears are caused by a contraction of the spirits of the brain; which contraction, by consequence, *astrieth* the moisture of the brain, and thereby sendeth tears into the eyes.—*Bacon*.

Astringency. *s.* Power of contracting the parts of the body.

Astringency prohibiteth dissolution; as, in medicines, *astriagents* inhibit putrefaction; and, by *astrienging*, some small quantity of oil of vitriol will keep fresh water long from putrefying.—*Bacon, Natural History*.

Acid, acrid, austere, and bitter substances, by their *astrienging*, create horror, that is, stimulate the fibres.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Astringent. *adj.* Binding; contracting; (opposed to *laxative*).

Astringent medicines are binding, which act by the asperity of their particles, whereby they corrugate the membranes, and make them draw up closer.—*Quincy*.

The myrobolan hath parts of contrary natures, for it is sweet and yet *astriengent*.—*Bacon*.
The juice is very *astriengent*, and therefore of slow motion.—*Bacon, Natural History*.

What diminisheth sensible perspiration encreaseth the insensable; for that reason a strengthening and *astriengent* diet often condueth to this purpose.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Astringent. *s.* Astringent medicine.
In medicine, *astriengents* inhibit putrefaction.—*Bacon, Natural History*.

Astrolabe. *s.* Instrument used for taking the altitude of the sun or stars at sea (now superseded by Hadley's quadrant); armillary sphere.

She sent for him, and he came;
With him his *astrolabe* he came,
With points and circles mercurious,
Which was of fine gold precious.

Greene, Constance Amante, b. vi.
I w'd Tycho now, struck with this ray, which alone
More bright if the moon than others beam at noon,
Hed take his *astrolabe*, and seek out here
What new star 'twas did gild our hemisphere.
Dryden, Death of Lord Hastings, ver. 46.

Although Chaucer had already set the example of writing on scientific subjects in the mother tongue by his treatise on the *Astrology*—the oldest work in English now known to exist on any branch of science—this department of study was but very little cultivated in England during the present period. The shortlist of English scientific works during the fifteenth century does not contain a single name remembered, or deserving of being remembered, in the history of science. The dream of astrology and alchemy still captivated and bewildered almost all who turned their attention either to mathematical or natural philosophy. — *Craik, History of English Literature*, i. 367.

Astrólogo. s. [Lat. *astrologus*; Gr. *αστρολογος*; one who observes the stars.]

1. One who, supposing the influence of the stars to have a causal power, professes to foretell or discover events depending on those influences.

Not unlike that which *astrologers* call a conjunction of planets, of no very benign aspect the one to the other. — *Sir H. Wotton*.

A happy genius is the gift of nature; it depends on the influence of the stars, say the *astrologers*; on the organs of the body, say the naturalists; it is the particular gift of heaven, say the divines, both Christians and heathens. — *Brady*.

Astrologers, that future lives foretell. Pope.
I never heard a liver satire against lawyers (than that of *astrologers*, when they pretend, by rules of art, to tell when a suit will end, and whether to the advantage of the plaintiff or defendant. — *Swift*.

2. **Astronomer. Obsolete.**

A worthy *astronomer*, by perspective glasses, hath found in the stars many things unknown to the ancients. — *Sir W. Raleigh*.

Astrologian. s. Same as *Astrologer. Obsolete.*

The twelve houses of heaven, in the form which *astrologians* use. — *Clarendon*.
The stars, they say, cannot dispose,
No more than can the *astrologian*.
Butler, *Hudibras*.

Astrologie. adj. Professing astrology; relating to astrology.

No *astrologick* wizard homar gains,
Who has not oft been lannish'd or in chains. — *Dryden*.

Astrological. adj. Same as *Astronomie*.

Astrological prayers seem to me to be built on as good reason as the predictions. — *Bishop Stillingfleet*.
The poetical fables are more ancient than the *astrological* influences, that were not known to the Greeks till after Alexander the Great. — *Boswell*.

Some seem a little *astrological*, as when they want us from plays of malign influence. — *Sir H. Wotton*.

Expressions, such as 'disastrous, ill-starred, exorbitant, lord of the ascendant,' and hence 'ascendancy, influence, a sphere of action,' and the like, in *astrology* opinions have affected language, though the doctrine is no longer a recognized science. — *Whewell, Novum Organum renovatum*, b. iv. aph. i. § 3.

Astrologically. adv. In an astrological manner; with an astrological meaning.

Plutarch interprets *astrologically* that tale of Mars and Venus. — *Barlow, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 352.

Some are *astrologically* well disposed, who are morally highly vicious. — *Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 7.

Astrólogy. s. Practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the stars; art of an astrologer in the first sense of the word.

I know the learned think of the art of *astrólogy*, that the stars do not force the actions or wills of men. — *Swift*.

Astrólogy also supplied a number of words founded upon fanciful opinions: but this study having been expelled from the list of sciences, such words now survive only so far as they have found a place in common language. Thus men were termed 'mercurial, martial, jovial,' or 'saturnine,' according to their characters were supposed to be determined by the influence of the planets Mercury, Mars, Jupiter, or Saturn. — *Whewell, Novum Organum renovatum*, b. iv. aph. i. § 3.

Astrónomer. s. One who studies the celestial motions, and the rules by which they are governed.

The motions of fictions under kings ought to be like the motions in the *astrónomers* speak of, in the inferior orbes. — *Barrow*.

Astrónomers no longer doubt of the motion of the planets about the sun. — *Locke*.
The old and new *astrónomers* in vain attempt the heavenly motions to explain.

Sir R. Blackmore.

Astronómico. adj. Belonging to astronomy.

Can he not pass an *astronómico* line?
Or dreads the sun th' imaginary sign,
That he should ne'er advance to either pole?

Sir R. Blackmore.

Astronómico. adj. Same as *Astronomie*.

Our forefathers marking certain mutations to happen in the sun's progress through the zodiac, they registered and set them down in their *astronómico* annals. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Tycho Brahe greatly improved the methods of *astronómico* observation by giving steadiness to the frame of his instruments, (which were large quadrants,) and accuracy to the divisions of the limb. But the application of the telescope to the *astronómico* quadrant and the fixation of the center of the field by a cross of the wires placed in the focus, was an immense improvement of the instrument, since it substituted a precise visual ray, pointing to the star, instead of the coarse coincidence of sights. — *Whewell, Novum Organum renovatum*, b. iii. ch. ii. § 2.

Astronómico. adv. In an astronomical manner.

Lunges *astronómicamente* framed under certain constellations to preserve from several inconveniences. — *Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iii. 1.

This was the figure of the heavens when they were first formed, the same being *astronómicamente* calculated and erected according to Tycho's tables. — *Gregory, Ptolemaia*, p. 213; 1650.

Astrónomize. v. n. Assume the habits and studies of an Astronomer; study astronomy.

The old ascetic Christians found a paradise in a desert, and with little converse on earth held a conversation in heaven; thus they *astrónomized* in caves; and, though they beheld not the stars, had the glory of heaven before them. — *Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 9.

Astrónomy. s. Study of the heavenly bodies.

Je craft is illote
Astrónomy. — *Lagomani, MS. Coll. Coll. A. ix.*
Je craft is illote *Astrónomy*. — *Thal. MS. Coll. Ohio, C. 331. Sir F. Maitland, ii. 205.*
To this must be added the understanding of the globes, and the principles of geometry and *astrónomy*. — *Cochran*.

In the History of *Astrónomy*, I have described the method of observation of celestial angles employed by the Greeks. They determined the lines in which the heavenly bodies were seen, by means either of shadows, or of sights; and measured the angles between such lines by arcs or rules properly applied to them. The Armilla, Astrolobe, Dioptra, and Ptolemaic instrument of the ancients, were some of the instruments thus constructed. — *Whewell, Novum Organum renovatum*, b. iii. ch. ii. § 2.

Astro-theology. s. Divinity founded on the observation of the celestial bodies.

That the diurnal and annual revolutions are the motions of the terrestrial globe, and of the sun, I show in the preface of my *Astro-theology*. — *Derham, Physico-Theology*.

Astún. v. n. Sim. *Obsolete.*

The winds *astún*, with sounds' rebounds from shore,
The soldiers' ears. — *Milton, For Magnificence*, p. 363.

He fell rebounding; breathless and *astún*,
His trunk extended lay. — *Southern, Rural Games*, ii.

Astúte. adj. [Lat. *astu* craft.] Cunning; penetrating; sly.

We term those most *astute*, which are most versatile. — *Sir M. Stodrig, Essays*, p. 168.

A fine river, by following which the *astute* engineer led his railway to this seeming impracticable spot. — *Reverend, The Canal and the River*, ch. i.

A great part of the celestial decorations and popularities of Sir Pitt's 'races' would have been traced to the compass of that *astute* little lady of Curzon Street. — *Thackeray, Vanity Fair*.

Asúnder. adv. [on sunder.] Apart; separately; not together.

Two indignant foes, the further that they are drawn out, the further they go *asúnder*. — *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Some thinks the planets' spheres not much *asúnder*.

What tells us then their distance is so far?
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul,
Giveth hope to find

His wish, and best advantage, as *asúnder*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 257.

The fall'n angel, curious of our state,
Seeks his advantage to be near us worse;
Which, when *asúnder*, will not prove too hard.

For both together are each other's guard. — *Dryden*.

None but *asúnder* by the likes of men,
Like adamant and steel they meet again.

Dryden, Fables.

All this metallic matter, both that which continued *asúnder*, and in single corpuscles, and that

which was amassed and converted into molten, subsided. — *Woodward, Essay toward a Natural History of the Earth*.

Aswoón. adv. [on swoon.] In a swoon. *Obsolete*.

And with this word she fell to ground
Aswoón, and there she lay *aswoón*.
Gower, Confessio Amantis, iv.

Asylum. s. [Lat.; from Greek *α-σύν* = not, *σύν* = with.] Place out of which he that has fled to it may not be taken; sanctuary; refuge; place of retreat and security.

So sacred was the church to some, that it had the right of an *asylum* or sanctuary. — *Ashley, Purveyance of the Commons*.

The opponents of the government began to despair of the destiny of their country; and many looked to the American wilderness as the only *asylum* in which they could enjoy civil and spiritual freedom. — *Manning, History of England*, ch. i.

And his last great enterprise, in some respects the most important of all, was to fit out, at an incredible cost, that famous Armada with which he hoped to visit that famous England, and to nip the heresy of Europe in its bud, by depriving the Protestants of their principal support, and of the only *asylum* where they were sure to find safe and honourable refuge. — *Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, ch. i.

Asymmetra. adj. Not symmetrical. *Rare*.

Long before this time the church had become *asymmetra*. — *Dr. H. More, Against Idolatry*, ch. viii.

Asymmetrical. adj. Not agreeing; inharmonious.

Asymmetrical or unsuitable, that is, such as we see not how to reconcile with other things evidently and confessedly true. — *Boyle, in Norris on Reason and Faith*, ch. iii.

No one imagines the Mammuthian belong to an *asymmetrical* type, because they are *asymmetrical* in their adult shape, and yet there is no stronger evidence for the very common assertion that the typical form of the molluscs is spiral or *asymmetrical*. — *Huxley, Philosophical Transactions*, vol. ii. 1.

Asymmetry. s. Contrariety to, or want of, symmetry; disproportion. *Rare*.

The *asymmetry* of the brain, as well as the deformities of the legs or feet, may be rectified in time. — *Greig*.

Asymptote. s. [Gr. *ἀσύν-ωτερος* = not falling together.] In *Geometry*. Non-coincident: (of which word it is the exact Greek equivalent; *α-σύν* = cum or con, root of *πύσις* = endis, fall).

The everlasting approximation and impossible course of *asymptotes*. — *Bishop St. Ward, Apology for the Mysteries of the Gospel*, p. 26; 1673.

Asymptote. adj. Non-coincident.

Asymptote lines, though they may approach still nearer till they are less than the least assignable distance, yet, being still produced infinitely, will never meet. — *Greig*.

Asyndeton. s. [Gr. *ἀσύνδετον* = not bound together.] In *Rhetoric*. Omission of a copulative conjunction in a sentence. (as in 'veni, vidi, vici,' where *et* is left out).

Asyndeton is a figure, which keeps the parts of our speech together without help of any conjunctions. — *Wace*, that they are usually, conjoin the feeble mind, support the weak, be patient toward all men. — *1 Thess.*, v. 13. — *Heal the sick, chase the demons, raise the dead, cast out devils.* — *St. Matt.*, x. 8. When matters require brevity, this figure is chiefly to be used, or when we signify the quick dispatch of a deed. — *Boycham, Garden of Eloquence*, sign. i. iv.

At. prep. In actual or approximate contact with anything.

a. In space.
This custom continued among many, to say their prayers at fountains. — *Bishop Stillingfleet*.

b. In time.
We thought it at the very first a sign of cold affection. — *Hooker*.

How frequent to desert him, and at last
To heap ingratitude on worst desert.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 273.

At the same time that the storm beats upon the whole species, we are falling foul upon one another.

— *Addison*.

We made no efforts at all where we could have most weakened the common enemy, and, at the same time, enriched ourselves. — *Swift*.

c. In the way of effect from a cause.

Such sanctity hath Heaven given his land,
They presently amend. — *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

O, sir, who'll hear of your approach,
If that young Arthur be not gone already,
He's at this news he dies.

Shakespeare, King John, iii. 4.
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Much of the sight was Adam in his heart
Dimmy'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 440.
High o'er their heads a wondrous rock is plac'd,
That promises a fall, and shakes at every blast.
Dryden.

d. As a condition.

Consider any man as his personal powers, they
are not great; for, at greatest, they must still be
limited. *South.*

We bring into the world with us a poor, needy,
uncertain life, short at the longest, and unquiet at
the best. *Sir W. Temple.*

It bringeth the transience of a realm into a few
hands: for the usurper belug at certainties, and others
at uncertainties, at the end of the game most of the
money will be in the box. *Bacon.*

Hence walk'd the herd at large in spacious field.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 430.

The rest, for whom no lot is yet decreed,
May run in pastures, and at pleasure feed.
Dryden, Virgil's Georgics.

Deserted, at his utmost need,
By those his former bounty fed.
Dryden, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

What hinder'd either in their native soil,
At ease to reap the harvest of their toil.
Dryden, Fables.

Wise men are sometimes over-borne, when they
are taken at a disadvantage. *Collier, Of Confidence.*

These have been the maxims they have been
guided by: take these from them, and they are per-
fectly at a loss, their compass and pole-star then
are gone, and their understanding is perfectly at a
nonplus. *Locke.*

One man manages four horses at once, and leaps
from the back of another at full speed. *Pope, Essay on Homer's Battles.*

They will not let me be at quiet in my bed, but
pursue me to my very dreams. *Swift.*

e. With be. Colloquial.

We find some arrived to that sottishness, as to
own roundly that they would be at. *South.*

How d'ye find yourself? says the doctor to his
patient. A little while after he said it again, with a
Pray how d'ye find your body? *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

But she who well enough knew what,
Before he spoke, he would be at,
Pretended not to apprehend. *Butler, Hudibras.*

He who makes pleasure the vehicle of health, is a
doctor at it in good earnest. *Collier, Of Friendship.*

The creature's at his dirty work again. *Pope.*

f. As a price.

Rest in this tomb, rais'd at thy husband's cost.
Dryden.

Tom has been at the charge of a penny upon this
occasion. *Addison.*

Those may be of use to confirm by authority, what
they will not be at the trouble to deduce by reason-
ing. *Arbuthnot.*

g. With once. Altogether; suddenly.

One warns you by degrees, the other sets you on
fire all at once, and never interrupts his heat. *Dryden, Fables.*

Not with less ruin than the Bajan mole,
At once comes tumbling down.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

h. With all, preceded by a negative. In any respect.

Nothing more true than what you once let fall,
Most women have no characters at all. *Pope.*

i. From.

The worst authors might endeavour to please us,
and in that endeavour deserve something at our
hands. *Pope.*

j. With a view to something as an object.

Suffens has comb'd and powdered at the ladies
for thirty years together. *Addison, Spectator*, no.
311. (Ord MS.)

Ataraxia. s. [Gr. ἀταραξία = non-disturbance.]

Exemption from vexation; tranquillity. *Rare.*

The sceptics affected an indifferent equipoindous
neutrality, as the only means to their ataraxia,
and freedom from passionate disturbances. *Glanville, Scopia Scientificæ.*

Ataxy. s. [Gr. ἀταξία = non-arrangement.]

Disturbance; confusion. *Rare.*

They (the fallen angels) being all embodied spirits,
that is, vitally united to matter, they must, of neces-
sity be capable both of pain and pleasure, the sense
of which is more or less acute and vigorous accord-
ing to either the tenacity or grossness of their bodies;
and by consequence they are liable and obnoxious
to harm and injury from those of their own society;
which, considering the inebriety of their
natures and dispositions, (each one's particular lusts
being the grand rule and measure of his actions),
would certainly breed an infinite ataxy and con-
fusion amongst them, and at last the ruin and de-
struction of their kingdom, if not prevented by
some external restraint and discipline. *Hallwell,*

Metapemproza, p. 18.

Three ways of church-government I have heard of,
and no more; the Episcopal, the Presbyterian, and
that new-born bastard Independency. *Non datur*

quantum.' The last of these is nothing but a con-
founding ataxy, rent upon rent, and a schism of
schisms, until all church community be torn into
atoms. *Sir E. Dering, Speeches*, p. 141.

Atheism. s. Disbelief in the existence of a God.

God never wrought miracles to convince atheism,
because his ordinary works convince it. *Bacon.*

It is the common interest of mankind, to punish
all those who would seduce men to atheism. *Arch-
bishop Tillotson.*

Atheist. s. [Gr. ἀθεός = not, θεός = God.] One who denies the existence of God.

To these, that sober race of men, whose lives
Religious titled them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame,
Jealously to the trains, and to the smiles
Of these fair atheists.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 621.

Though he were really a speculative atheist, yet if
he would but proceed rationally, he could not how-
ever be a practical atheist, nor live without God in
this world. *South.*

Atheist, use thine eyes,
Think, if thou canst, that matter blindly hur'd
Without a guide, should frame this wondrous world.

Cyclo.

No atheist, as such, can be a true friend, an affec-
tionate relation, or a loyal subject. *Beaulty.*

Halifax, good natured to the last, would not dis-
turb the felicity of the wedding day. He gave strict
orders that his interment should be private, pre-
pared himself for the great change by devoutness
which astonished those who had called him an
atheist, and died with the serenity of a philosopher
and of a Christian. *Maccaulay, History of England*,
ch. xxi.

Atheist. adj. Atheistic; denying God.

Nor stood unmindful Abdul to amuse
The atheist crew. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 369.

Atheistic. adj. Given to atheism.

This argument demonstrated the existence of a
Deity, and convinced all atheistic gossayers. *Bay,*

*Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the
Creation.*

Atheistical. adj. Same as Atheistic.

Men are atheistical, because they are first vicious;
and question the truth of Christianity, because they
hate the practice. *South.*

Atheistically. adv. In an atheistic manner.

Is it not curious, that a divine, hearing a great
sinner talk atheistically, and scoff profanely at reli-
gion, should, instead of vindicating the truth,
tacitly approve the scoff? *South.*

I entreat such as are atheistically inclined to con-
sider those things. *Archbishop Tillotson.*

Atheisticalness. s. Attribute suggested by

Atheistical.

Lord, purge out of all hearts profaneness and
atheisticalness. *Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Atheize. v. n. Talk or argue like an un-

believer.

All manner of atheists whatsoever, and those of
them who most pretend to reason and philosophy,
may in some sense be justly styled both enthusiasts
and fanatics. Forasmuch as they are not led,
or carried into this way of atheizing by any clear
dictates of their reason or understanding, but only by
an *ὀρεσις ἀλογος*, a certain blind and irrational im-
petus. *Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 134.

Atheling. s. One of noble or royal descent:

(a proper, rather than a common, name).

[In the former editions *Adeling*; in many
other works *Ætheling*; in some *Ætheling*.
However, the general adjunct to that
Edgar, whom the Norman Conquest threw
out of his succession to the English Crown,
is *Atheling*. The root is *æþel*, or *edel* =
noble. The termination *-ing* is more im-
portant. In A.S. it is as truly patronymic
as *-icus* in Greek. In the Bible transla-
tion the son of Elisha is called *Elisling*.
In the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle occur such
genealogies as the following:—'Ida was
Eopping, Eoppa Esing, Esa Inging, Inga
Angenwiting, Angenwit Alocing, Aloc
Beonocing, Beonoc Branding, Brand Bæl-
degging, Bældag Wodenung, Woden Fri-
ðowulfing, Friðowulf Finning, Finn God-
wulfing, Godwulf Genting.'—Ida was the
son of Eoppa, Eoppa of Esa, Esa of Inga,
Inga of Angenwit, Angenwit of Aloc,
Aloc of Beonoc, Beonoc of Brand, Brand
of Bældag, Bældag of Woden, Woden of

Friðowulf, Friðowulf of Finn, Finn of
Godwulf, Godwulf of Geat.—In Greek
this would be 'Ἰδὰ ἀπὸ Βοκκείδης, Βοκκὰ
Ἰσείδης, Ἡσὺ Ἰγγείδης, Ἰγγὰ Ἀγγωνείδης,
&c. In like manner, Edgar *Atheling*
means *Edgar of the family of the nobles*.

The plurals of these forms in *-ing* have
commanded attention from their promi-
nence in the Anglo-Saxon charters, as the
names of places. Through the *Codex
Diplomaticus* we learn that the following
districts (along with many others), of which
the names now end in the simple singular
syllable *ing*, originally ended in the plural
form *-ing-as*. Thus

Barking in Essex	was Bercingas.
Becking " Essex	" Boringas.
Ditchling " Sussex	" Dieclingas.
Docking " Norfolk	" Doecingas.
Malling " Kent	" Mallingas.
Reading " Berks	" Rendingas.
Tarring " Sussex	" Terringas.

In a few cases, however, the *as*, in the form
s, is retained at the present time, e. g.

Barlings in Lincolnshire.	
Boulings " Suffolk.	
Hastings " Sussex.	
Lillings " Yorkshire.	

Atheologian. s. One who is the opposite to a theologian.

They of your society [Jesuits], as they took their
original from a soldier, so they are the only *atheolo-
gians*, whose heads entertain no other object but the
tumult of realms; whose doctrine is nothing but
confusion and bloodshed. *Sir J. Hayward, Answer to
Doleman*, ch. ix.

Atheology. s. Atheistic theology.

Several of our learned members have written
many profound treatises on anarchy; but a brief,
complete body of *atheology* seemed yet wanting till
this irrefragable discourse appeared. *Swift, On
Collins's Discourse*, (Ord MS.)

Atheous. adj. Atheistic; godless. *Rare.*

Thy Father, who is holy, wise, and pure,
Suffers the hypocrite or atheous priest
To tread his sacred courts.

Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 440.

A whole year was humil little enough for the wife
to mourn for her husband departed; and so is still
amongst the very Christians, though atheous Pagans.
Hishop Hall, Cases of Conscience, iv. 7.

Atheroma. s. [Gr.] In Pathology. Spec-

ies of wen; curdy tumour.

If the matter forming them resembles milk curds,
the tumour is called *atheroma*; if it be like honey,
melicris; and if composed of fat, or a sucty sub-
stance, steatoma. *Sharp.*

Atheromatous. adj. Having the qualities of an atheroma.

Feeling the matter fluctuating, I thought it *athe-
romatous*. *Wiseeman, Surgery.*

Athirst. adj. [on thirst.] Thirsty; in want of drink.

When thou art *athirst*, go unto the vessels, and
drink of that which the young men have drawn.
Ruth, ii. 9.

When saw we thee as hungred, or *athirst*?—
Matthew, xxv. 44.

With scanty measure thou supply their food;
And when *athirst* restrain them from the drop. *Dryden.*

Athlete. s. [Gr. ἀθλητής = wrestler.] One trained to games of agility and strength.

David's combat compared with that of Diogenes,
the Athenian athlete. *Idolary, Life of David.*

Having opposed to him a vigorous athlete. *A. Smith, Theory of Moral Sentiments.*

Weak Truth leaning on her crutch,
Wnn, wasted Truth in her utmost need,
Thy kindly intellect shall feed,
Until she be an athlete bold,
And weary with a finger's touch
Those writhed limbs of lightning speed.

Tennyson.

If Charles had sworn that should those Kings not
accede to the treaty, he would return into captivity.
The Pope replied that the imprisonment having been
from the first unjust, Charles was not bound to re-
turn to it: his services being imperiously demanded
as a vessel and special athlete for the defence of the
Church, he was bound to fulfil that higher duty. *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xi. ch. v.

Athletic. adj.

1. Belonging to an athlete.

The *athletic* diet was of pulse, alphon, maza,
barley, and water; whereby they were advantaged

sometimes to an exquisite state of health.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellaneous Tracts*, p. 17.

For the judiciary combats, as also for common athletic exercises, they [the Goths] formed an amphitheatrical circus of rude masonry.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, i. diss. 1.

2. Strong of body; vigorous; lusty; robust. Seldom shall one see in rich families that athletic soundness and vigour of constitution, which is seen in cottages, where nature is cook, and necessity caterer.—*South*.

Seldom distinguishes a man of honour from one of those athletic brutes, whom undeservedly we call heroes.—*Dryden*.

Such are the history of John the Great, who, by his brave and heroic actions against men of large and athletic bodies, obtained the glorious appellation of the giant-killer; that of an Earl of Warwick, whose Christian name was Guy; the lives of Argulus and Partholus, and above all, the history of those seven worthy personages, the champions of Christendom.—*Flelding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*, b. i. ch. i.

To keep as far from the carriage road as possible was therefore the wish of every pedestrian. The mild and timid gave the wall. The bold and athletic took it.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. lii.

- Athwart. adv.** In a manner vexatious and perplexing; crossly; wrongly.

All athwart, there came A post from Wales laden with heavy news.

The baby beats the nurse, and quite athwart Goes all decorum.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, i. 4.

- Athwart. prep.** [see Thwart.] Across; transverse to anything.

Themistocles made Xerxes post out of Grecia, by giving oft a purpose to break his bridge athwart the Hellespont.—*Bacon, Essays*.

Exercisable shape!

That dar'st, though grim and terrible, advance Thy miscreanted front athwart my way.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 681.

In the confusion, the colours were either struck or shot away; but she was moored athwart one of the batteries in such a situation that the British made no attempt to board her; and a boat was despatched to the prison, to inform him of her situation.—*Southey, Life of Nelson*.

The swimming vapour slopes athwart the glen, Puts forth an arm, and creeps from pine to pine, And lingers, slowly drawn.

Tennyson, Elaine.

- Attil. adv.**

1. In the manner of a tilter.

To run attil at men, and wild Their naked tools in open field. *Butler, Hudibras*.

2. In the posture of a barrel raised or tilted behind, to make it run out.

Speak; if not, this stand Of royal blood shall be abroach, attil and run Even to the leas of honour.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Philaster, v. 1.

- Atiptoe. adv.** On tiptoe.

Does Louvet (of Paulins) stand a-tiptoe!—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, i. b. iv. ch. iv.

- Atlas. s.** See extract.

Atlas, in anatomy, the name of the first vertebra of the neck, or that which supports the head. It has its name from an allusion to a celebrated mountain in Africa, of so stupendous a height, that it seems to support the heavens; and from the fable, in which *Atlas*, king of that country, is said to bear the heavens on his shoulders.

Atlas, in architecture, is a name given to those wide or half figures of men, sometimes used instead of columns or pilasters to support any member in architecture; they are sometimes called telamones.

Atlas, in matters of literature, denotes a book of universal geography, containing maps of all the known parts of the world.—*Complete Dictionary of Arts and Sciences*.

- Atmological. adj.** Pertaining to Atmology.

Leaving, therefore, the application of thermotical and atmological principles in particular cases, let us consider, for a moment, the general views to which they have led philosophers.—*Whewell, History of the Inductive Sciences*, b. x. ch. iii. § 4.

- Atmologist. s.** One who studies atmology.

But besides these collections of principles which regard heat by itself, the relations of heat and moisture give rise to another extensive collection of laws and principles, which I shall treat of in connexion with

Thermistics, and shall term *atmology*, borrowing the term from the Greek word (*atmos*), which signifies vapour.—*Whewell, History of the Inductive Sciences*, b. x. introd.

- Atmosphere. s.** [Gr. *atmos* = vapour, *sphaîra* = sphere.] See first extract.

The exterior part of this our habitable world is the air, or *atmosphere*; a light, thin, fluid, or springy body, that encompasses the solid earth on all sides. *Locke*.

Immense the whole excited *atmosphere* Impetuous rushes o'er the sounding world.

Thomson.

- Atmosphéric. adj.** Same as Atmosphérical.

Quarantine cannot keep out an *atmosphéric* disease; but it can, and does always, increase the predisposing causes of its reception.—*Coleridge, Table Talk*.

- Atmosphérical. adj.**

1. Consisting of the atmosphere; belonging to the atmosphere.

We did not mention the weight of the incumbent *atmosphérical* cylinder as a part of the weight resisted.—*Boyle*.

2. Dependent upon the atmosphere.

If I lived in Ireland, I fear the wet climate would endanger more than my life, my humour and health; I am so *atmosphérical* a creature.—*Pope, To Swift*, 18, 205. (Ord MS.)

- Atom. s.** [Gr. *átomos*; from *á* = not, *tomé* = cutting.] Such a small particle as cannot be physically divided.

Imnumerable minute bodies are called *atoms*, because, by reason of their perfect solidity, they were really indivisible. *Ray*.

See plastic nature working to this end, The single atoms each to other tend, Attract, attracted to, the next in place, Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace.

Pope.

- Atoméd. adj.** Small as atoms.

And *atoméd* mists turn instantly to hail. *Dryden, Elvics*, i. (Ord MS.)

- Atómie. adj.** Relating to atoms; consisting of atoms.

The struggles by which philosophers attained a right general conception of plane, of circular, of elliptical polarization, were some of the most difficult steps in the modern discoveries of optics. A conception of the *atómie* constitution of bodies, such as shall include what we know, and assume nothing more, is even now a matter of conflict among chemists.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*.

But the moment we avail ourselves of it for practical purposes, we find that in its action it is warped by other laws, such as those concerning the friction of air, and the different density of the bodies on which we operate, arising from their chemical composition, or, as some suppose, from their *atómie* arrangement.—*Darke, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. i.

- Atómical. adj.** Same as Atómie.

Vitrified and pellucid bodies are clearer in their continuities than in powders and *atómical* divisions. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

A vacuum [is] another principal doctrine of the *atómical* philosophy. *Baillie, Scenarios*.

- Atomism. s.** Doctrine of atoms.

Atomism is also inconvertible; for this supposes atoms, minimum, extended but indivisible.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics*, ii. app. 527.

- Atomist. s.** One who holds the atomical philosophy, or doctrine of atoms.

The *atomists*, who define motion to be a passage from one place to another, what do they more than put one synonymous word for another?—*Locke*.

Now can judicious *atomists* conceive, Chance to the sun could his just impulse give.

Sir R. Blackmore.

- Atomlike. adj.** Resembling atoms.

They all would vanish, and not dare appear, Who *atom-like*, when their sun shined clear, Danc'd in his beams.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

- Átomy. s.** Same as Atom. *Obsolete*.

1. Atom.

Drawn with a team of little *átomys*, Athwart men's noses, as they be asleep.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.

It is as easy to count *átomys*, as to resolve the propositions of a lover.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, iii. 2.

Musicians think our souls are harmonies, Physicians hold that they complexities be: Epicures make them swarms of *átomys*, Which do by chance into our bodies flee.

Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul, § 7.

2. Catchrestic for Anatomy.

You starved blood-hound!—Thou *átomy*, thou!—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.* v. 4.

- Atóne. v. n.** [at one.]

1. Be as one; be at union; agree; accord. *Obsolete*.

He and Aufidius can no more *atone*, Than violentest contrariety.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 4.

2. Stand as an equivalent for something; (particularly used of expiatory sacrifices).

Yet such their virtues, that their loss alone, For Rome and all our legions did atone.

Dryden, Juvenal's Satires, vii.

The good intention of a man of weight and worth or a real friend, seldom *atones* for the unkindness produced by his grave representations.—*Locke*.

Let thy sublime meridian course

For Mary's setting rays *atone*;

Our lustre with redoubled force

Must now proceed from thee alone. *Prior*.

His virgin sword *Aegyptus*' veins imbrued; The murder fell, and blood *atoned* for blood.

Pope.

- Atóne. v. a.**

1. Reduce to concord; appease. *Obsolete*.

If my contention arose, he knew none fitter to be their judge to *atone* and take up their quarrels but himself.—*Brommood*.

If he had been cool enough to tell us that, there had been some hope to *atone* you; but he seems so implacably enraged.—*B. Jonson, Episcene*.

If the duke shall once but permit himself to be *atoned* and won by our united applications, not only our afflicted brethren, but we ourselves, shall reap the noble and abounding harvest and reward of this laborious undertaking.—*Milton, Letters of State*.

I have been *atoning* two most warring neighbours;

They had no money, therefore I made even.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 4.

Endeavour is the child of hope; and we attempt not to *atone* one whom we conclude implacable.—*Dr. H. More, Deity of Christ the Pity*, p. 162.

The sweating mace shakes his head, but he With unnumbered prayers *atones* the deity.

Dryden, Juvenal's Satires, vi.

2. Expiate; answer for.

Should you your boasters cease their haughty strife, Or each *atone* his guilty love with life.

Pope.

- Atóne. adv.** At one; together; at once. *Obsolete*.

So bene they both *atone*, and down uprose Their beavers bright each other for to greet.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, ii. l. 29.

All his senses wern'd bereft *atone*.

Ibid. 32.

And home they bringen in a royal throne, Crowned as king; and his queen *atone* Was Lady Flora.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, May.

- Atónement. s.**

1. Agreement; concord; reconciliation. *Obsolete*.

He desires to make *atónement* Between the Duke of Gloucester and your brothers.

Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 3.

A fair moderation and civil *atónement* may be mediated between ladies' countenances and their consciences, by the intercession of judicious and religious persons.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness*, p. 136.

Offer in one hand the powerful olive Of concord, or if that can be denied,

By powerful intercession in the other Carry the Herman rod, and force *atónement*.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Fair Maid of the Inn, v. i.

2. Expiation; expiatory sacrifice; equivalent; (with *for*).

And the Levites were purified, and Aaron made an *atónement* for them to cleanse them.—*Numbers*, vii. 21.

Surely it is not a sufficient *atónement* for the writers, that they profess loyalty to the government, and sprinkle some arguments in favour of the dissenters, and under the shelter of popular politics and religion, undermine the foundations of all piety and virtue.—*Swift*.

Great as *Snayver's* offences were, he had made great *atónement* for them. He had stood up manfully against Popery and despotism: he had, in the very presence chamber, positively refused to draw warrants in contravention of Acts of Parliament: he had resigned his lucrative office rather than appear in Westminster Hall as the champion of the dispensing power: he had been the leading counsel for the seven Bishops; and he had, on the day of their trial, done his duty ably, honestly, and fearlessly.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xv.

- Atóp. adv.** [on top.] On the top; at the top.

Atop whereof, but far more rich, appeared The work as of a kingly intemperance.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 504.

What is extracted by water from coffee is the oil, which often swims atop of the decoction.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

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Atrabiliarian. *adj.* [Fr. *atrabiliare*; from Lat. *ater* = black, *bilis* = bile.] Melancholy; replete with black choler. *Rare.*

The atrabiliarian constitution, or a black, viscous, pitchy, consistence of the fluids, makes all secretions difficult and stymie. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Atrabiliarius. *adj.* Same as Atrabiliarian. *Rare.*

The blood, deprived of its due proportion of serum, or finer and more volatile parts, is atrabiliarius; whereby it is rendered gross, black, unctuous, and earthy. — *Quincy.*

From this black and stymie state of the blood, they are atrabiliarius. — *Arbuthnot, Effects of Air on human Bodies.*

Atrabililar. *adj.* Melancholic. *Rhetorical.*

But now, if Mirabeau is the greatest, who of these six hundred may be the meanest? Shall we say, that misvous, slight, ineffectual-looking man, under thirty, in spectacles; his eyes (were the glasses off) troubled, careful; with upturned face, smiling dimly the uncertain future times; complexion of a multiple atrabililar colour, the final shade of which may be the pale sea-green. That greenish-coloured (verdâtre) individual is an Advocate of Arms; his name is Maximilien Robespierre. — *Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. b. iv. ch. iv.

Atrabilious. *adj.* Same as Atrabililar.

The exceedingly numerous varieties of this temperament, which the ancients called *atrabilius* or melancholic, and the diversity of circumstances which may produce it, such as hereditary disease, long continued anxiety, excess of study, &c., lead us to the opinion that the melancholic temperament is less to be regarded as a natural and primitive constitution, than as a morbid affection, either hereditary or acquired. — *Rees's Cyclopædia, Man.*

Atramental. *adj.* [Lat. *atramentum* = ink.]

Inky; black. Rare.
If we enquire in what part of vitriol this atramental and denigrating condition lodgeth, it will seem especially to lie in the more fixed salt thereof. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Atramentous. *adj.* Inky; black. *Rare.*

I am not satisfied that those black and atramentous spots, which seem to represent them, are ocular. — *Brown.*

Whenever provoked by anger or labour, an atramentous quality, of most malignant nature, was seen to distil from his lips. — *Swift, Battle of the Books.*

Atred. *adj.* [Lat. *ater* = black.] Tinged with a black colour. *Rare.*

It cannot express any other humour than yellow choler, or atred, or a mixture of both. — *Whitaker, Wood of the Grays*, p. 76.

Atrôcious. *adj.* [Fr. *atroce*; from Lat. *atrox* = horrid.] Wicked in a high degree; enormous; horribly criminal; grievous.

An advocate is necessary, and therefore audience ought not to be denied him in defending causes, unless it be an atrocious offence. — *Ayliffe, Paragon Juris Canonici.*

He would be second against the great atrocities and frightful distempers, such as melancholy, luxury, and insolence. — *Cheyne, Essay on Regimen*. (Orit MS.)

He would not refuse absolution to those who confessed and lamented their sins; but they must be purified as by fire, lest by too great facility of pardon, the atrocious and violent crimes of which they had been guilty to the apostolic see should be regarded as a light sin, or as no sin at all. — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. vii. ch. ii.

Atrôciously. *adv.* In an atrocious manner; with great wickedness.

As to my publishing your letters, I hold myself fully justified by the injury you have done me by abusing me infamously and atrociously. — *Louth, To Warburton*, letter 2.

Atrôciousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Atrocious.

The atrociousness of the crime made all men look with an evil eye upon the claim of any privilege, which might prevent the severest justice. — *Burke, Abridgment of English History*, li. 6.

Atrôcity. *s.* Horrible wickedness; excess of wickedness.

I never recall it to mind without a deep astonishment of the very horror and atrocity of the fact in a Christian court. — *Sir H. Watton.*

They desired justice might be done upon offenders, as the atrocity of their crimes deserved. — *Lord Clarendon.*

They described and exaggerated the atrocities which had disgraced the insurrection of Ulster. — *Macaulay, History of England.*

Atrophy. *s.* [Gr. *â* = not, *τροφή* = nutrition.] Want of nourishment; disease in which what is taken at the mouth cannot contribute to the support of the body.

Marasmus, and wide-wasting pestilence.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 683.
As if (according to the fable) the arm should resolve to work for the belly no longer, but for itself, a folly quickly punishing itself with atrophy and consumption. — *Widdlock, Manners of the English*, p. 374: 1054.

The mouth of the lacteals may be shut up by a viscid mucus, in which case the chyle passeth by stool, and the person falleth into an atrophy. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Attâch. *v. a.* [see Attack.]

1. Arrest; take, or apprehend, by commandment or writ.

Attâch the guard, which on his state did wait, Attâch'd that traitor false, and bound him strait. — *Speencer.*

The tower was chosen, that if Clifford should accuse great ones, they might, without suspicion or noise, be presently attâched. — *Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Bohemia greets you, Desires you to attâch his son, who has His dignity and duty both cast off. — *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, v. 1.

With of. Obsolete.

You, lord archbishop, and you, lord Mowbray, Of capital treason I attâch you both. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.* v. 2.

Fix to one's interest; win; gain over.

Songs, earlands, flow'rs, And charming symphonies attâch'd the heart Of Adam. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 536.

We shall take it for granted that proper means have been used to form the manners and attâch the mind to virtue. — *Goldsmit, Essays*, 13.

The great and rich depend on those whom their power or their wealth attâches to them. — *Rosier, Louis VI. of France*, the young Prince William, and Fulke of Anjou, were the enemies whom no defect could intimidate, and no peace attâch. — *C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxi.

Attâché. *s.* [Fr.] One attached to an embassy.

Besides George Gaunt and I were intimate in early life: he was my junior when we were attâché at Pumpernickel together. — *Thackeray, Vanity Fair*.

Attâchement. *s.*

1. Adherence fidelity.

Cromwell had to determine whether he would put to hazard the attâchement of his party, the attâchement of his army, his own greatness, nay his own life, in an attempt, which would probably have been vain, to save a prince whom no engagement could bind. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i.

The rapidity with which Manfred after his first successes overran the whole of the two Sicilies, implies, if not a profound and ardent attâchement to the house of Swabia, at least an obstinate aversion to the Papal sovereignty. — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xi. ch. ii.

2. Attention; regard; (with to). *Rare.*

The Romans burnt this last fleet, which is another mark of their small attâchement to the sea. — *Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

3. Affection; engagement of affection.

She really seems to have been a very charming young woman, modest, generous, affectionate, intelligent, and sprightly, with a little turn for equestrian, which was yet perfectly compatible with warm and disinterested attâchement, and a little turn for satire, which yet seldom passed the bounds of good-nature. — *Macaulay, Essays, Sir William Temple.*

Attâck. *v. a.* [Fr. *attaquer* = assail.] Assault; (opposed to defend).

The front, the rear Attack, while Yvo thunders in the center. — *Philips.*

Those that attack generally get the victory, though with disadvantage of ground. — *Cane, Campaigns.*

[To attack - attack. These words, though now distinct, are both derived from the It. *attaccare*, to fasten, to hane, apparently to tack or fasten with a small nail or point. Venet. *lacare*; Piedm. *taché*, to fasten. Hence in Fr. the double form, *attaquer*, to tie, to fasten, to stick, to attack, and *attaquer*, properly to fasten on, to begin a quarrel. *Stoffacher* is also used in the same sense; *Stoffacher* à, to captivate, grapple, fight with. — *Coker.* It. *attaccar* in chiodo, to fasten a nail; in guerra, to commence war; in battaglia, to engage in battle; in fuoco, to set on fire; *attaccar* il fuoco, to catch fire; di parole, to quarrel. — *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Attâck. *s.* Assault.

Hector opposes, and continues the attack in which Sarpedon makes the first breach in the wall. — *Pope, Homer's Iliad.*

If apprais'd of the severe attack, The country be shut up. — *Thomson.*

I own 'twas wrong, when thousands call me back, To make that hopeless, ill-advis'd attack. — *Young.*

Attâcker. *s.* One who attacks.

To so much reason the attackers pretend to answer.

— *Elphinstone, Principles of English Language*, li. 468.

Attâin. *v. a.* [from Lat. *tango* = touch.]

1. Overtake; come up with; reach. *Rare.*
The earl hoping to have overtaken the Scottish king, and to have given him battle; but not attâining him in time, set down before the castle of Aton. — *Bacon, Canaan he now attâins; I see his tents Pitch'd above Sichem.*

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 135.
So the first precedent, if it be good, is seldom attâined by imitation. — *Bacon.*

2. Gain; procure; obtain.

Is he wise who hopes to attâin the end without the means, nay by means that are quite contrary to it? — *Archbishop Tillotson.*

One who in such an age is determined to attâin civil greatness, must renounce all thought of consistency. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. lii.

Attâin. *v. a.* Chuchrestic for Attâint = affect by attâinder.

The Scythians do determine the memory of a horse, who seeing his master shine, become the reverer of his murder, never ceasing till (with his bridle) he had instantly beaten out the brains of the murderer. The dog of Hecuba is also remembered, because he attâined the children of Gæteus, for the murder committed on the person of his master. — *Tines's Short-house*, p. 152. (Orit MS.)

Attâin. *v. n.* [from Lat. *tango* = touch.]

Reach; (with to or unto).
Milk will soon separate itself into a cream, and a more serous liquor, which, after twelve days, attâins to the highest degree of acidity. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high; I cannot attâin unto it. — *Psalm*, cxxxix. 6.

To have knowledge in most objects of contemplation, is what the mind of one man can hardly attâin unto. — *Locke.*

Attâin. *s.* [from Lat. *tango* = touch.] Thing attâined. *Obsolete.*

Crowns and diadems, the most splendid terrene attâins, are akin to that which to-day is in the field, and to-morrow is cut down. — *Glanville, Scæpis Scientifica.*

Attâinable. *adj.* [from Lat. *tango* = touch.] Capable of being attâined.

He wilfully neglects the obtaining unspeakable good, which he is persuaded is certain and attâinable. — *Archbishop Tillotson.*

Noun was proposed that appeared certainly attâinable, or of value enough. — *Rogers.*

Attâinableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Attâinable.

Persons often become enamoured of outward beauty, without any particular knowledge of its possessor, or its attâinableness by them. — *Cheyne.*

Attâinder. *s.* In Law. Act by which an Attâint is effected; taint.

The ends in calling a parliament were chiefly to have the attâinders of all his party reversed; and, on the other side, to attâint by parliament his enemies. — *Bacon.*

Such partisans were to be considered in heresy, schism, and rebellion, to lose all ecclesiastical rank, dignity, or bishopric, and to forfeit their estates. The descendants of one branch were declared incapable to the fourth generation, of entering into holy orders. Such was the attâinder for their spiritual treason. — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xi. ch. vii.

Attâintment. *s.*

1. That which is attâined.

We dispute with men that count it a great attâintment to be able to talk much, and little to the purpose. — *Glanville.*

Our attâintments are mean, compared with the perfection of the universe. — *Grew.*

The triple and sevenfold division ran throughout, and connected, assimilated, almost identified the mundane and supermundane church. As there were three degrees of attâintment, light, purity, knowledge (or the divine vision), so there were three orders of the earthly hierarchy, bishops, priests, and deacons; three sacraments, baptism, the eucharist, the holy chrism; three classes, the baptised, the communicants, the monks. — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. ii.

2. Act or power of attâining.

The Scripture must be sufficient to imprint in us the character of all things necessary for the attâintment of eternal life. — *Hooker.*

Education in extent more large, of time shorter and of attâintment more certain. — *Milman.*

Government is an art above the attâintment of an ordinary genius. — *South.*

If the same actions be the instruments, both of acquiring faith and procuring this happiness, they would nevertheless fall in the attâintment of this last end, if they proceeded from a desire of the first. — *Adam.*

The great care of God for our salvation must ap-

pear in the concern he expressed for our attainment of it.—*Rogers*.

Attain. *v. a.* [from Lat. *tango* = touch.] Affect by Attainder.

[*Attainder*.—*Attain*. Fr. *Attaindre* (O. Fr. *attein*der—*Rapin*), to reach or attain unto, hit or strike in reaching, to overtake, bring to pass, also to attain or convict, also to accuse or charge with.—*Cotgr*. The institution of a judicial accusation is compared to the pursuit of an enemy; the proceedings are called a suit, Fr. *poursuite en jugement*, and the agency of the plaintiff is expressed by the verb *prosequi*, to pursue. In following out the metaphor the conduct of the suit to a successful issue in the conviction of the accused is expressed by the verb *attingere*, Fr. *attein*dre, which signifies the apprehension of the object of a chase.

Quem fugientem dictus Raimundus attingit. Hence the French *atteinte* d'une cause, the gain of a suit; *atteindre* le mefait, to fix the charge of a crime upon one, to prove a crime. (Carp.) *Alains* du fct, convicted of the fact, caught by it, having it brought home to one. (Roques).—*Wadsworth, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Then almost all awry;

I must offend before I be attained.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. li. 4.
Were it not an endless trouble, that no traitor or felon should be attained, but a parliament must be called.—*Spenser*.

The king was compelled to submit to the cruel humiliation of passing an act which attained the instruments of his revenge, and which took from him the power of pardoning them.—*Maccarty, History of England*, ch. i.

Its first postulate was the absolute exclusion of John, as attained for murder during the reign of his brother Richard, and incapable thereby of inheriting the crown; and for the murder of his nephew, of which he had been found guilty in the court of the King of France.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. v.

Attain. *v. a.* [from Lat. *tingo* = dye.—The confusion and ambiguity exhibited in the notice of Allow and other words occurs here. The disgrace that ensues upon being overtaken by justice is a stain upon the character of the person thus attained. But a stain is a dye. Again, any discolouration, or shade, may be treated as a stain. In the following passage the word seems to mean *overcast*, in which the notion is that of change of colour or aspect, rather than that of touching, reaching, or overtaking.] Overcloud. *Rare*.

His warlike shield
Was all of diamond, perfect, pure, and clean,
For so exceeding shone its glistering ray
That Phœbus golden face it did attain,
As when a cloud his beams doth overlay.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Attain. *adj.* [from Lat. *tango* = touch.] Attainted. *Rare*.

Nor need I to shew how suitable our law is to the law of nature, in providing that an idiot, idiot, alien, adjured, perjured, or attained, unlawful, or in premature being of any inquest or jury; especially, in case of life and death.—*Sauter, Rights of the Kingdom*, p. 178.

Attain. *s.* [from Lat. *tango* = touch.] In Law. Writ so called (now abolished).

He threatened them with an attain of jury.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Times*, an. 1685.
A writ of attain to enquire, whether a jury of twelve men gave a false verdict.—*Sir W. Blackstone*.

Attain. *s.* [from Lat. *tingo* = dye.] Taint; stain. *Rare*.

No man hath a virtue that he has not a glimpse of; nor any man an attain, but he carries some stain of it.—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, l. 2.

Nor doth he dedicate one jot of colour
Unto the weary and all-watched night;
But freshly looks, and overbeats attain
With cheerful semblance.

Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. chorus.

Attainment. *s.* In Law. State of being attained. *Rare*.

This manner and castle was made over by Hen. VIII. to that great man, [Cardinal Wolsey] upon whose attainment, that sacrilegious prince re-berished it to the crown.—*Aschmole, Antiquities of Berkshire*, l. 45.

Attainure. *s.* Legal censure; reproach; imputation.

Hisne's knavery will be the duchess's wreck,
And her attainure will be Humphrey's fall.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. li. 2.

Attask. *v. a.* Task; tax. *Rare*.

Under pardon,
You are much more attack'd for want of wisdom,
Than praise'd for harmful mildness.

Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 4.

Attaste. *v. a.* Taste. *Rare*.

For gentlemen (they said) was taught so fit,
As to attaste by bold attempts the cup
Of conquest's wine whereof I thought to sup.
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 207.

Attemper. *v. a.* [Lat. *ad* = to, *temper* = regulate, adjust, suit, modify, qualify.]

1. Mix in just proportions; regulate; fit; temper.

She to her guests doth bounteous banquet dight,
Attemper'd, goodly, well for health and for delight.
Spenser.

With to.

The hramble bush, where birds of every kinde
To the waters' full their thirst attemper right.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, June.
These lower powers are worn, and wearied out, by the toilsome exercise of dragging about and unmanaging such a load of flesh; whereas, being so castigated, they are duly attemper'd to the more easy body of air again.—*Glauville, Precisance of Souls*, ch. xiv.

Phœbus! let arts of gods and heroes old,
Attemper'd to the lyre, your voice employ.

Pope.
Nevertheless its hearth is warm, its ladder well replenish'd: the innumerable Swiss of Heaven, with a kind of natural loyalty, gather round it; will prove, by pamphleteering, miskeetering, that it is a truth; or if not an unmix'd (uncertainly, impossible) truth, then better, a wholesomely attemper'd one (as wind is to the storm lamb), and works well.—*Curlye, French Revolution*, pt. l. b. iii. ch. i.

2. Mingle; weaken by the mixture of something else; dilute; make mild.

Therefore attemper thy courage;
Foolhard doth none advantage.

Gower, Confessio Amantis, li.
Nobility attemper sovereignty, and draws the eyes of the people somewhat aside from the him royal.—*Bacon*.

Attemper'd muns arise,
Sweet-beam'd, and shedding off thro' field clouds
A pleasing calm.
Thomson, Seasons, Autumn.
Those smiling eyes attemper'd every ray,
Shone sweetly lambent with celestial day.

Attéperance. *s.* Same as Temperance. *Obsolete*.

The felawes of abstinence ben attéperance, that holdeth the meane in alle things; also shame, that escheweth all dishonour.—*Chaucer, Parson's Tale*.

By this virtue, attéperance, the creature reasonable keepeth hym from to much drinke.—*Institution of a Christian Man*.

Attéperate. *adj.* Proportion, suit, or accommodate, to something. *Rare*.

Hope must be proportioned and attéperate to the promise; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a timour and tympany of hope.—*Hawmond, Practical Catechism*.

Attéperly. *adv.* In a temperate manner. *Obsolete*.

Governe thy also of your dieto
Attéperly, and namely in this late.

Chaucer, Shipman's Tale.

Attépt. *v. a.* [N. Fr. *tempter*; Fr. *tenter*; from Lat. *tento* = strive.]

1. Attack; invade; venture upon.

He flattering his displeasure,
Tript me behind, got praises of the king,
For him attempting who was self-subdu'd.
Shakespeare, King Lear, li. 2.

2. Tempt. *Obsolete*.

Why then will ye, fond daine, attempted beo
Unto a stranger's love, so lightly plac'd,
The gifts of gold or any worldly glee?

Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 11. 63.

Attépt. *v. n.* Make an attack; try; strive; endeavour.

I have nevertheless attempted to send unto you,
for the renewing of brotherhood and friendship.—*Macabees*, xii. 17.

With upon. *Obsolete*.

I have been so hardy to attempt upon a name,
which among some is yet very sacred.—*Glauville, Scipias Scientifica*.

Hence his monster with woman's head above, and fishy extreme below, answers the shape of the ancient Syrius that attempted upon Clymæ.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Attépt. *s.* Attack; essay; endeavour.

Alack! I am afraid, they have awak'd,
And 'tis not done; th' attempt, and not the deed,
Confounds us.

He would have cry'd it; but hoping that he dreamt,
Amusement ty'd his tongue, and stopp'd th' attempt.
Dryden.

I subjoin the following attempt towards a natural history of fossils.—*Woodward, On Fossils*.

With upon.

If we be always prepared to receive an enemy, we shall long live in peace and quietness, without any attempt upon us.—*Bacon*.

Attemptable. *adj.* Liable to attempts or attacks; capable of being attempted.

The gentleman vouching his to be more fair, virtuous, wise, and less attemptable than the rarest of our ladies.—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, l. 5.

Attépt. *s.* One who makes an attempt.

You are no factors for glory or treasure, but disinterested attempters for the universal good.—*Glauville, Scipias Scientifica*.

Atténdo. *v. a.* [Fr. *attendre*; from Lat. *atendo*, from *ad* = to, *tendo* = stretch.]

1. Be on the stretch, or look-out, for anything; regard; fix the mind upon; heed; observe. *Rare*.

The diligent pilot in a dangerous tempest doth not attend the unskillful words of a passenger.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

2. Expect; wait for; stay for. *Obsolete*.

So dreadful a tempest, as all the people attended therein the very end of the world, and judgment-day.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.
Thy interpreter, full of despatch, bloody as the hunter, attends thee at the orchard end.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, iii. 3.

To him who hath a prospect of the state that attends all men after this, the measures of good and evil are changed.—*Locke*.

Rich Crossin's fate;
Whom Solon wisely counsel'd to attend
The name of happy, till he knew his end.
Three days I promis'd to attend my doom.
Dryden.

3. Wait on; accompany.

His companion, youthful Valentine,
Attends the emperor in his royal court.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.
The fifth had charge sick persons to attend.

Spenser.
He was at present strong enough to have stopp'd or attended Waller in his western expedition.—*Lord Clarendon*.

England is so idly king'd,
Her sceptre so fantastically borne,
That fear attends her not.

Shakespeare, Henry T. ii. 1.
My prayers and wishes always shall attend
The friends of Rome.

Addison, Cato.

With with.
The duke made that unfortunate descent upon Rhé, which was afterwards attended with many unprosperous attempts.—*Lord Clarendon*.

A vehement, burning, fixed, pungent pain in the stomach, attended with a fever.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Atténdo. *r. n.*

1. Yield attention.

But, thy relation now! for I attend,
Pleas'd with thy words.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 257.

With to.

Since man cannot at the same time attend to two objects, if you employ your spirit upon a book or a bodily labour, you have no room left for sensual temptation.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

With upon.

Every one may attend upon his own affairs.—*2 Macabees*, xi. 23.

2. Stay; delay. *Obsolete*.

... This first true cause, and last good end,
She cannot here so well and truly see;
For this perfection she must yet attend,
Till to her Maker she exposed be.

Sir J. Daines, Immortality of the Soul.
Plant anemones after the first rains, if you will have flowers very forward; but it is surer to attend till October. *Kerlyn*.

3. Wait; be within reach or call.

The charge thereof unto a covetous spite,
Commanded was, who thereby did attend,
And warily awaited.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.
If any minister refused to admit a lecturer recommended by him, he was required to attend upon the committee.—*Lord Clarendon*.

Atténdance. *s.*

1. Act of waiting on, or serving, another.

For he, of whom these things are spoken, pertaineth to another tribe, of which no man gave attendance at the altar.—*Hebrews*, vii. 13.

The other, after many years' attendance upon the duke, was now one of the bedchamber to the prince.—*Lord Clarendon*.

Dance attendance. Attend to order; obey the caprices of anyone.

I dance attendance here;
—I think the duke will not be spoke withal.

Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 7.
Twang out, my fiddle! shake the twigs!
And make her dance attendance

Blow, flute, and stir the stiff-set springs,
And scirrhous roots and tendons.
Tennyson, Amphion.

2. Presence for any purpose.

The ladies of the town began to take her conduct into consideration. It was the chief topic of discourse at their tea-tables, and was very severely censured by the most fastidious; especially by Lady Anne, a lady whose discreet and stately carriage, together with a constant attendance at church three times a day, had utterly defeated many malicious attacks on her own reputation. — *Fiddling, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

On the second of January Sumners brought up the report. The attendance of Tories was scanty; for, as no important discussion was expected, many country gentlemen had left town, and were keeping a merry Christmas by the blazing chimneys of their manor houses. The number of zealous Whigs was strong. *Mansley, History of England, ch. xv.*

3. Service.

Why might not you, my lord, receive attendance
From those that she calls servants?
Shakespeare, King Lear, li. 4.

4. Persons waiting; train.

Attendance more shall need, nor train; where none
Are to behold the judgement, but the judgment.
Those two. *Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 80.*

5. Attention; regard.

Give attendance to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine. — *1 Timothy, iv. 13.*

6. Expectation. Obsolete.

That which causeth bitterness in death, is the
misappointing attendance and expectation thereof ere
it come. — *Hooker.*

ATTENDANCE. s. Obsolete.

1. Same as Attendance, 4.

Of honour, another part is attendance; and there-
fore, in the visions of the glory of God, angels are
spoken of as his attendants. . . . It sheweth what
honour is fit for prelates, and what attendance. —
Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity, vii. § 20. (Ord MS.)

2. Relation.

A further sort of demonstration is to name lands
by the attendance they have to other lands more
notorious, or as 'paved of my manner of D, belong-
ing to such a college lying upon Thames bank.' —
Bacon, Maxims of the Law, x. v. (Ord MS.)

ATTENDANT. adj.

1. Accompanying.

Other suits, perhaps
With their attendant means, thou wilt deservy.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 184.
Superior to her waiting nymphs,
As lobster to attendant shrimps.
Lady M. W. Montague.

2. Dependent; (with upon).

We find rape, robbery, and murder, and mustard
almost wholly attendant upon cultivation. — *Pro-
fessor Buckman, Report of British Association for
the Advancement of Science, 1861.*

ATTENDANT. s.

1. One who attends in service, belongs to the train, or waits the pleasure, of anyone.

I will be returned forthwith; disanks your atten-
dant there; look it be done. — *Shakespeare, Othello,*
iv. 3.

When some gracious monarch dies,
Soft whispers first and mournful murmurs rise
Among the sad attendants. — *Dryden.*

I endeavour that my reader may not wait long for
my meaning; to give an attendant quick dispatch is
a civility. — *T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

2. One present for any purpose.

He was a constant attendant at all meetings re-
lating to clarity, without contributing. — *Swift.*

3. That which is united with another, as a concomitant or consequent.

Govern well thy appetite, lest sin
Surprise thee, and her black attendant, death.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 546.

They secure themselves first from doing nothing,
and then from doing ill: the one being so close an
attendant on the other, that it is scarce possible to
sever them. — *Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

He had an unlimited sense of fame, the attendant
of noble spirits, which prompted him to engage in
travels. — *Pope.*

It is hard to take into view all the attendants or
consequents that will be concerned in a question. —
Watts.

ATTENDER. s. One who, or that which, is attendant.

The pygmies were there,
Like lords to appear,
With such their attenders,
As you thought offenders. — *B. Jonson.*

The most curious attenders of such things as these.
— *J. Spenser, Discourse concerning Prodigia, p. 297.*

ATTENDMENT. s. That which attends; at-
tendance. Rare.

For rejecting the consolations of life, he passed

his days in tears, and the uncomfortable attendments
of hell. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors, p. 372.*
(Ord MS.)

ATTENT. adj. Intent; attentive; heedful;
regardful. Obsolete.

Now mine eyes shall be open, and mine ears attend
unto the prayer that is made in this place. — *2 Chro-
nicles, vii. 15.*

What can then be less in me than desire
To see thee, and approach thee, whom I know
Devil'd the Son of God, to hear of old
Thy wisdom, and behold thy glorious deeds? — *Milton, Paradise Regained, l. 383.*

Read your chapter in your prayers; little inter-
ruptions will make your prayers less tedious, and
yourself more attend upon them. — *Jeremy Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

Being denied communication by their ear, their
eyes are more vigilant, attend, and heedful. — *Hollier.*
To want of judging abilities, we may add their
want of leisure to apply their minds to such a serious
and attend consideration. — *South.*

ATTENTATE. s. [Fr. attentat.] Attempt. Ob-
solete.

The very furthest notions, wholly affrighted at no
dreadable an attentate, here testified, that this dis-
aster was in common to them, communicating like-
wise in our sighs and tears. — *Time's Store-house,*
p. 154. (Ord MS.)

ATTENTION. s.

1. Act of attending or heeding; act of bend-
ing the mind upon anything.

They say the tongues of dying men
Enforce attention like deep harmony. — *Shakespeare, Richard II. l. 1.*

He perceived nothing but silence, and signs of at-
tention to what he would further say. — *Bacon.*
But him the gentle music by the land
Soon rais'd, and his attention thus recall'd. — *Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 421.*

By attention the ideas that offer themselves are
taken notice of, and, as it were, registered in the
memory. — *Locke.*

Attention is a very necessary thing; truth doth
not always strike the soul at first sight. — *Watts.*

He took a prominent part in debate: but, though
his eloquence and knowledge always seemed to him
the attention of his hearers, he was never again,
even when the Tory party was in power, admitted
to the smallest share in the direction of affairs. —
Mansley, History of England, ch. xxi.

2. Service; care.

It was believed that, in ancient times, Mars
ravished a virgin, and that the offspring of the in-
trigue were no other than Romulus and Remus,
both of whom it was intended to put to death; but
they were fortunately saved by the attentions of a
she-wolf and a woodpecker; the wolf giving them
milk, and the woodpecker protecting them from in-
sects. — *Buckle, History of Civilization in England,*
ch. xiii.

ATTENTIVE. adj. Heedful; regardful; full of
attention.

Being moved with these and the like your effec-
tual discourses, wherein we gave most attentive
ear, till they entered even unto our souls. — *Hooker.*
I'm never merry when I hear sweet music. —
The reason is, your spirits are attentive.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.
I saw most of them attentive to three sirens, dis-
tinguished by the names of Sloth, Ignorance, and
Pleasure. — *Tidder.*

A critic is a man who, on all occasions, is more
attentive to what is wanting than what is present. —
Adison.

Music's force can tame the furious beast;
Can make the wolf, or fawning boar, restrain
His rage; the lion drop his crested mane,
Attentive to the song. — *Prior.*

Whom have we here? A listener? God forbid!
And yet he seems attentive.

H. Taylor, Philip Van Artevelde, Part II. li. 2.

ATTENTIVELY. adv. In an attentive manner;
heedfully; carefully.

If a man look sharply and attentively, he shall see
Fortune; for though she be blind, she is not invis-
ible. — *Bacon.*

The cause of cold is a quick spirit in a cold body:
as will appear to any that shall attentively consider
of nature. — *Id.*

But indeed his fears were frivolous, for the fellow
. . . had listened attentively to the discourse between
him and the young woman; for whose departure he
patiently waited. — *Fiddling, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

I shall hope to show him, that a sincere believer
in no more than the general principle of Tiehku
will, upon looking attentively at the nature and
necessities of the State, and its capabilities in re-
spect of religion, be led on, by regular and progres-
sive inferences, to the full adoption of the principle
which demands the continued union of the Church
with the constitution of the country. — *Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church, ch. i.*

ATTENTIVENESS. s. Attribute suggested by
Attentive; heedfulness; attention.

The lawyers are not so much to be blamed in the
attentiveness of their private gains, as many fond
clients by procuring their own pains. — *Night,*
Trials of Truth, p. 29: 1380.

At the relation of the queen's death, bravely con-
fessed and lamented by the king, how attentiveness
wounded his daughter. — *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale,*
v. 2.

Your humble, hearty, and zealous saying Amen,
shews your attentiveness to the publick prayers, and
that you are neither asleep nor inadvertent when they
are made. — *L. Addison, Christian's Sacrifice, p. 130.*

ATTENUATE. v. a. [Lat. attenuo, from tenuis
= thin.]

1. Make thin, slender, or weak; waste.

The finer part belonging to the juice of grapes,
being attenuated and subtilized, was changed into
an ardent spirit. — *Boyle.*

It is of the nature of acids to dissolve or attenuate,
and of alkalies to precipitate or incrassate. — *Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

We may reject and reject till we attenuate history
into sapless incongruities. — *Sir P. Palgrave, History of England and of Normandy, l. 533.*

Sometimes he meditates — as of a thing apart from
him — upon his poor aching head, and that dull pain
which, dozing or waking, lay in it all the past night
like a log, or palpable substance of pain, not to be
removed without opening the very skull, as it seemed,
to take it thence. Or he pities his long, clammy,
attenuated fingers. He commiserates himself all
over; and his bed is a very discipline of humanity,
and tender heart. — *C. Lamb, Last Essays of Elia, The Convalescent.*

2. Lessen in point of number.

I come now to the Mahometans; the modernest
of all religions, and the most mischievous and de-
structive to the church of Christ; for this fatal sect
hath justified her out of divers large regions in Africa,
in Tartary, and other places, and attenuated their
number in Asia. — *Howell, Letters, li. 10.*

ATTENUATE. adj. Made thin or slender.

Vivification ever consisteth in spirits attenuate,
which the cold doth congeal and coagulate. — *Bacon.*

ATTENUATION. s. Act of making anything
thin or slender; lessening; state of being
made thin or less.

Chiming with a hammer upon the outside of a
bell, the sound will be according to the inward
concave of the bell; whereas the clision or attenu-
ation of the air can be only between the hammer
and the outside of the bell. — *Bacon.*

I am ground even to an attenuation. — *Donne, In-
volutions, p. 517.*

ATTOR. v. a. [Fr. à terre = on the earth;
from Lat. ad terram.] Bind to the earth;
place upon the earth. Obsolete, rare.

Judith, the while, trills rivers from her eyes,
Attors her knees, tends toward th' arch'd skies
Her harmless hands: then thus with voice devout
Her very soul to God she poureth out.
Bethune's Recue, iv. p. 405. (Ord MS.)

ATTORATE. v. a. Convert into land. Obsolete.

Another great instance of change made in the
superficies of the earth by attention is in our own
country, the great level of the fens running through
Holland in Lincolnshire, the Isle of Ely in Cam-
bridgeshire, and Marshland in Norfolk, which that
it was sometime part of the sea, and altered by
land brought down by floods from the upper grounds,
seems to me evident, in that it is near the sea, and
in that there is thereabout a concurrence of many
great rivers, which in flood times, by the abundance
of mud and silt they bring down, these subsiding
have by degrees raised it up. — *Ray, Three Discourses concerning the Chaos, Deluge, and Dissolution of the World, ch. v.*

Varenus rationally conjectures, that all China, or
a great part of it, was originally raised up and al-
tered, having been anciently covered with the sea.
Id. ibid. (Ord MS.)

ATTERRATION. s. Conversion into land. Ob-
solete.

This equality is still constantly maintained, not-
withstanding all inundations of land, and alterations
of sea; because one of these doth always nearly
balance the other, according to the vulgar proverb,
'what the sea loses in one place, it gains in another.'
— *Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation, ch. lii.*

Of the first sort of change by attoration, or making
the sea dry land, we have an eminent instance in the
Dutch Netherlands, which have undoubtedly hereto-
fore, in time long past, been sea. — *Ray, Three Dis-
courses concerning the Chaos, Deluge, and Dissolution of the World, ch. v. (Ord MS.)*

ATTEST. v. a. [Lat. attestor, from testis =
witness.] Confirm by evidence; bear wit-
ness to.

Many particular facts are recorded in holy writ,
attested by particular pagan authors. — *Adison.*
The sacred streams, which heaven's imperial state
Attests in oaths, and fears to violate. — *Dryden.*

A trace of ten years was concluded : and the followers of Jesus and Mahomet, who swore on the Gospel and Koran, attested the word of God as the guardian of truth and avenger of perjury.—*Gibbon, Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, ch. xvii.
Among the few facts which we are able to collect with regard to the state of Attica in the earliest times, there are two which seem to be so well attested, or so clearly deduced from authentic accounts, that they may be safely admitted.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. xi.

This to attest,
Behold what is here, the hand and seal of death !
F. Taylor, *St. Clement's Key*, v. 5.

Attest. s. Witness; testimony; attestation.
Obsolete.

The attest of eyes and ears.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, v. 2.
With the voice divine
Nigh thunderstruck, th' exalted man, to whom
Such high attest was giv'n, a while survey'd
With wonder. *Milton, Paradise Regained*, l. 35.

Attestate. s. Attestation. **Rare.**
Let it be as an attestation of my acknowledgments to you.—*Lord, Discovery of the Sect of the Danians, dedicated to Sir M. Abbot*, 1630.

Attestation. s. Testimony; evidence.
There remains a second kind of preperitiveness, of those who can make no relation without an attestation of its certainty.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.
The next coal-pit, mine, quarry, or chalk-pit, will give attestation to what I write; these are so obvious that I need not seek for a compurgator.—*Hudward, Essay towards a natural History of the Earth*.
We may derive a probability from the attestation of wise and honest men by word or writing, or the concurring witness of multitudes who have seen and known what they relate.—*Watts*.
All are equally destitute of credible attestation.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, Enquiry into the Credibility of the early Roman History*, l. 516.
He frequently adverts to the imperfections of the external attestation for the early period.—*Id.*, ib. i. 11.

Attestor, or Attestor. s. Witness.
The Romans of old, though as apt to swallow such prodigious stories as any, yet used to chew them first by a serious examination of the credit of the attestors, and truth of the relations.—*J. Spenser, Discourse concerning Prodiges*, p. 307.
This arch-attestor for the publick good
By that one deed enrols all his blood.
Dryden, Abdomon and Achitophel.

Attic. adj. Belonging to Athens, the capital of Attica; pure; classical; elegant.

What next repeat shall feast us, light and choice,
Of attic taste. *Milton, Sonnets*, x. 10.
The choice histories, heroic poems, and attic tragedies of statelike and most reverent argument, with all the famous political orations, offer themselves.—*Milton, Tractate on Education*.
Dionysius Halicarnassensis, though he was born in a Doric country, yet lived in another; and in the age of Augustus, when the attic idiom had been famous for three years.—*Bentley, Dissertation upon Phalaris*, p. 390.
Casiodorus affirms—that it is done in an attic or elegant stile; wherein many things are spoken subtly indeed, but not so warily as they should have been.—*Hammer, View of Ecclesiastical Antiquity*, p. 95.
Far be it from me to insinuate so unseemlylike a thing, as if we had the same use for good English, that a Greek had for his attic elegance.—*Bishop Warburton, Preface to Shakespeare*.
I call Erasmus a wonderful man, not only on account of the variety and classical purity of his works, but of that penetration, that strong and acute sense, which enabled him to pierce through the absurdities of the times, and expose them with such poignant ridicule and attic elegance.—*Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope*, l. 188.
The comedies of Aristophanes are universally esteemed to be the standard of attic writing, in its greatest purity; if any man would wish to know the language as it was spoken by Pericles, he must seek it in the scenes of Aristophanes.—*Cumberland, Observer*, no. 78. (Ord MS.)
In front of these came Addison. In him Humour in holiday and mildly trim, Suddinity and attic taste combined.
To polish, furnish, and delight the mind.
Cowper, Told Talk, l. 614.

Attic. s. [see first extract.] Upper story of a house.

[The word 'attic' is found also in French, as a term of architecture, in the form *attique*; but with a meaning somewhat different from that which it has in English. I do not believe that a satisfactory etymology for this word can be found out, with the material we possess, from any of the European languages; but the close resemblance it bears to the Sanskrit word *attaka* (in its modern pronunciation *attak*) leaves little doubt, in my opinion, that the word *attic* may have been borrowed from the Hindous in a direct way, especially if we consider that

the word, in its architectural sense, is not to be found in the oldest English dictionaries. *Attaka* is, in Sanskrit, a pleonastic form of *atta*, and both meant a room on the top of the house. . . . The highest room of an Indian house being that on the flat roof, and that of a European building being that under the roof, the difference of the respective meanings of *attaka* and *attic* would be merely an apparent one. Through what channel this word has come into the English language, I am unable to say, at least for the present. *Goldschmidt, Transactions of the Philological Society*, 1851.]
They stare not on the stars from out their attics,
Nor deal (thank God for that!) in mathematics.
Byron, Beppo, 78.

The wild wind rang from park and plain,
And round the attics rumbled,
Till all the tables danced again,
And half the chimneys tumbled.
Tennyson, The Goose.

Attical. adj. Same as **Attic. Rare.**
If this be not the common attical reception of it, yet it will seem agreeable to the penning of the New Testament; in which, whoever will observe, may find words and phrases, which perhaps the attic purity, perhaps grammar, will not approve of.—*Hammond, Sermons*, 12.

Atticism. s. Example, or imitation, of the attic style; elegant or concise manner of expression.

They made sport, and I laughed; they mispronounced, and I misliked; and to make up the atticism, they were out, and I hissed.—*Milton, Apology for Socrates*.
Let us hear the second apology for the atticism of Phalaris.—*Bentley, Dissertation upon Phalaris*, p. 516.

The one thing to mix atticism in one style, and another thing strictly to write attic.—*Boyle, Acquaint Bentley*, p. 34.
There is an elegant atticism which occurs, Luke xiii. 9: 'If it bear fruit; well.'—*Nicome, Historical View of the English Biblical Translations*, p. 270.

Atticism. v. n. Make use of atticism.
If any will still excuse the tyrant for atticism in those circumstances, it is hard to deny them the glory of being the faithfullest of his vassals.—*Bentley, Dissertation upon Phalaris*, p. 517.

Attire. v. a. Dress; habit; array.
Let it likewise your gentle breast inspire
With sweet infusion, and put you in mind
Of that proud maid, whom now those leaves attire,
Proud Daphne. *Spenser*.
My Nan shall be the queen of all the fairies;
Finely attired in a robe of white.
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.
With the linen mitre shall he be attired.—*Lectures*, xvi. 4.

Now the sappy boughs
Attire themselves with blooms. *J. Phillips*.
Attire. s. [N. Fr. *attour* = hood, female head-dress.] Clothes; dress; habit.
Mid his fourte knives
And hire hors and hire atyr.
And at lat dunn bi-housele.
Layamon, MSS. Cott. Otho. C. xiii.
It is no more discrece to Scripture to have left things free to be ordered by the church, than for Nature to have left it to the wit of man to devise his own attire.—*Hooker*.
After that the Roman attire grew to be in account and the gown to be in use among them.—*Sir J. Davies, On Ireland*.
Thy sumptuous buildings, and thy wife's attire,
Hath cost a mass of publick treasury.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. i. 3.
And in this coarse attire, which I now wear,
With God and with the Muses I confer. *Donne*.
When Irish Nature, with her best attire,
Cloaths the gay spring, the season of desire. *Waller*.
I pass their form, and ev'ry charming grace,
But their attire, like liveries of a kind,
All rich and rare, is fresh within my mind. *Dryden*.

Attiring. verbal abs. Attire.
This small wind, which so sweet is,
See how it the leaves doth kiss,
Each true in his best attiring;
Sense of love to love inspiring.
Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.
In the attiring and ornament of their bodies, the duke had a fine and unaffected politeness.—*Sir H. Wotton, Reliquia Wottoniana*, p. 371.

Attitude. s. [Fr.] Posture.
Bernini would have taken his opinion upon the beauty and attitude of a figure.—*Prior, Dedication*.
They were famous originals that gave rise to statues, with the same air, posture, and attitude.—*Addison*.
It is certain that no poet has given more graceful and attractive images of beauty than Milton, in his various portraits of Eve, each in a new situation and attitude.—*T. Warton, Notes on Milton's smaller Poems*.
A low conversation ensued, but the attitude of Kaleray indicated dissent.—*Finlay, History of the Greek Revolution*, b. v. ch. iv.
The effect of those intrigues was that England,

though she occasionally took a menacing attitude, remained inactive till the continental war, having lasted near seven years, was terminated by the treaty of Nimeguen.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. 11.

Attitudinize. v. n. Put oneself in an attitude, or theatrical posture.

We will say no more of these travels (Lord Broughton's in Albania, &c.), except that they were written before it was the fashion to attitudinize on voyage.—*Times*, Dec. 27, 1858.

Attolent. adj. [Lat. *attolens, -entis*.] Raising or lifting up.

I shall further take notice of the exquisite libration of the attolent and deprimment muscles.—*Derham, Physico-Theology*.

Attorn. v. n. Acknowledge a new possessor of property, and accept tenancy under him.
Obsolete, rare.

If one bought an estate with any lease for life or years standing out thereon, and the lessee or tenant refused to attorn to the purchaser and to become his tenant, the grant or purchase was in most cases void.—*Sir W. Blackstone*.

Attorney. s. [N. Fr. *attorné*; L. Lat. *attornatus* = put in the place, or turn, of anyone.] One who acts for another.

z. In Law.
I am a subject,
And challenge law; attorneys are deny'd me,
And therefore personally I lay my claim
To mine inheritance. *Shakespeare, Richard II. ii. 3*.
The king's attorney, on the contrary,
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions.
Id., Henry VIII. ii. 1.
Despairing quacks with curses fled the place,
And vile attorneys, now an useless race. *Pope*.
It would indeed be too gross, too fulsome, and too absurd as a request for any one to come to his prime and say, Sir, I will not be quiet unless your majesty will make me treasurer, or chancellor, chief justice, or secretary of state, attorney-general, or the like.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 67.

An attorney is one who is put in place, or turn, of another, to manage his affairs. Attorneys are now formed into a regular society. Once admitted and sworn, an attorney may practise in any court except the Court of Chancery, in which he must be admitted a solicitor thereto.—*A. Fonblanque, jun.*
How we are governed, letter xvi.

b. In general. Rare.
I will attend my husband : it is my office;
And will have no attorney but myself;
And therefore let me have him home;
Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.
I, by attorney, bless thee from thy mother.
Id., Richard III. v. 3.

Attorney. v. a. Perform by proxy; employ as proxy. **Rare.**
Their encounters, though not personal, have been royally attended with interchange of gifts.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, i. 1.
As I was then
Advertising and holy to your business,
Not changing heart with habit, I am still
Attorneyed to your service.
Id., Measure for Measure, v. 1.

Attorneyship. s. Office of an attorney; proxy; vicarious agency.
Marriage is a matter of more worth,
Than to be dealt in by attorneyship.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. v. 5.

Attract. v. a. [Lat. *attrahere*, part. of *atraho* = draw to.] Draw to something; allure; invite.

A man should scarce persuade the affections of the headstone, or that jet and amber attracteth straws and light bodies. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.
Adorn'd

She was indeed, and lovely, to attract
Thy love; not thy subjection.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 151.

Shew the care of approving all actions so as may most effectually attract all to this profession.
Hammond.

The single atoms each to other tend,
Attract, attracted to, the next in place
Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace. *Pope*.

Deign to be lov'd, and ev'ry heart subdue
What nymph could e'er attract such crowds as you!
Id.

Attract. s. Attraction; power of drawing. **Rare.**

Feel darts and charms, attracts and flames,
And woo and contract in their names.
Butler, Hudibras.

He accounts it a dead thing that hath no more
attract than a carcass.—*Atterree, Forty Sermons*.

Attractability. s. Power of attraction; capability of being attracted.

There is a strong propensity, which dances through

every atom, and attracts the minutest particle to some peculiar object, search this universe, from its base to its summit, from fire to air, from water to earth, from all below the moon to all above the celestial spheres, and thus that not a corporeal constituent of that natural attractiveness.—*Sir W. Jones, Translation of Shiva and Perhad, Asiatic Researches*, iv, 178.

Attraction. *s.* [Lat. *tracto* = handle.] Frequent handling. *Rare.*

They are fearful lest the frequent attraction of them [the elements of the crucifix] should make us less to value the great earnest of our redemption and immortality.—*Jeremy Taylor, Great Exemplar*, part 3, § xv, p. 341. (Oral MS.)

Attractor. *s.* See **Attractor**.

Attractional. *adj.* Having the power to draw to it. *Obsolete.*

Some stones are endued with an electrical or attractional virtue.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Attraction. *s.* Power of drawing anything.

a. In general.

Setting the attraction of my good parts aside, I leave no other charms.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii, 2.

b. In Physics.

The drawing of amber and jet, and other electric bodies and the attraction in gold of the spirit of quicksilver at distance; and the attraction of lead at distance; and that of fire to naphtha; and that of some herbs to water, though at distance; and divers others, we shall handle. *Bacon*.

Leadstones and touched needles, laid long in quicksilver, have not omitted their attraction.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Attraction may be performed by impulse, or some other means; I use that word, to signify any force by which bodies tend towards one another.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

To Berzelius is usually ascribed also the credit of introducing the word 'affinity' among chemists; but I do not find that the word is often used by him in this sense; perhaps not at all. But however this may be, the term is, on many accounts, well worthy to be preserved, as I shall endeavour to show. . . . The term attraction, having been recommended by Newton as a fit word to designate the force which produces chemical combination, continued in great favour in England, where the Newtonian philosophy was looked upon as applicable to every branch of science. In France, on the contrary, where Descartes still retained triumph, attraction, the watch-word of the empiric, was a sound never uttered but with dislike and suspicion. In 1718 (in the notice of Godfrey's Tables) the Secretary of the Academy, after pointing out some of the peculiar circumstances of chemical combinations, says, 'Sympathies and attractions would suit well here, if there were such things.' . . . And at a later period, in 1731, having to write the eulogy of Godfrey after his death, he says, 'He gave, in 1718, a singular system, and a Table of Affinities, or relations of the different substances in chemistry. These affinities gave immensity to some persons, who feared that they were attractions in disguise, and all the more dangerous in consequence of the seductive forms which clever people have contrived to give them. It was found, however, that this simile would be got over.' . . . This is the earliest published instance, so far as I am aware, in which the word 'affinity' is distinctly used for the cause of chemical composition; and taking into account the circumstances, the word appears to have been adopted in France in order to avoid the word attraction, which had the taint of Newtonianism.—*Whewell, History of Science*, ii, 164.

The idea of chemical affinity, as applied in elementary composition, involves peculiar conceptions. It is not properly expressed by assuming the qualities of bodies to resemble those of the elements, or to depend on the figure of the elements, or on their attractions. . . . Attraction takes place between bodies, affinities between the particles of a body. The former may be compared to the alliances of states, the latter to the ties of family.—*Ibid.*

Attractive. *adj.* With a tendency, or with the power, to attract anything; inviting; alluring; enticing.

Happy is Hermia, whosoever she lies; For she hath blessed and attractive eyes.—*Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii, 3.

I please'd, and with attractive graces won, The most adverse, thee chieflly.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii, 762.

Be centre to the world; and other stars, By his attractive virtue, and their own, Incited, dance about him various round.—*Ibid.*, viii, 122.

Some the round earth's cohesion to secure, For that hard task employ unweaken'd power; Remark, say they, the globe, with wonder own Its nature, like the fam'd attractive star.—*Sir E. Blackmore*.

Bodies act by the attractions of gravity, magnetism, and electricity; and these instances make it

not improbable but there may be more attractive powers than these.—*Sir I. Newton*.

Just so, if I say that the attractive spirit or the attractive cord, as Linus calls it, or the attractive force, as some philosophers of the day, is an immaterial principle superadded to matter, whereby the attractions in nature are performed; no notion or meaning can possibly be joined with those words.

To this head also belong the natural sympathy and antipathy of plants; the Bond of Light or Law (vinculum juris) used in the definition of obligation by civilians; the principle of evil of the Manichæans. *Translation from the Logic of Wolff*, from Sir W. Hamilton, *Logic*, i, 180.

New and beautiful truths, conveyed in the charmed and most attractive language, could produce no effect upon men, whose minds were thus hardened and enshrouded.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii, ch. i.

Attractive. *s.* That which draws or incites; allurements; (attractive is used in a good or indifferent sense, allurements generally in a bad one). *Obsolete.*

The twenty and attractive, which should take the king's eye in Anne of Cleve, not appearing.—*Lord Herbert of Cherbury, History of Henry VIII.*, p. 455.

She applied to her advantage all the attractiveness of sweet incense and perfumes.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomehood*, p. 10.

When the lady of the house, diverted either by the attractiveness of his discourse or some other occasion, delayed the clients of her charity in alms, or that other most commendable one in surgery, he in his friendly way would chide her out of the room.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*, § 2.

The condition of a servant slaves him off to a distance; but the gospel speaks nothing but attractiveness and invitation.—*South, Sermons*.

Attractively. *adv.* In an attractive manner.

And their gold cars attractively retain With what at Sinai Abraham's God had told.—*Dryden, Jona*, 1678. (Oral MS.)

Attractiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Attractive.

Upon the observing the attractiveness of hot iron, it was queried, whether the same thing might not be done with a wood coal.—*Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society*, iv, 268.

There were then the same incentives of desire on the one side, the same attractiveness in riches.—*South, Sermons*, vi, 233.

Attractor, or Attracter. *s.* That which, or one who, attracts.

If the straw be in oil, amber draweth them not; oil makes the straw to follow; so that they cannot rise into the attractor.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

They are true attractors of love.—*Whitlock, Maxims of the English*, p. 333.

Attrahent. *s.* [Lat. *attrahens*, -entis, pres. part. of *atraho* = draw to.] That which draws. *Rare.*

Our eyes will inform us of the motion of the steel to its attrahent.—*Glaucowle, Scrupa Scientifica*.

Attrap. *v. a.* Invest with trappings; clothe; dress. *Rare.*

For all his armour was like salvage weed With woody moss beclad, and all his steel With caken leaves attrap'd.—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*, iv, 4, 30.

Attributable. *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be, ascribed or attributed.

Much of the origination of the Americans seem to be attributable to the migrations of the Seres.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*.

But the object is visible positively in some men, and only negatively in others. The first offend you by habits and modes of thinking and acting directly attributable to their private education; in the others, you only regret that the freshness and facility of the established and national mode of bringing up is not added to their good qualities.—*Coleridge, Table Talk*, p. 221.

One writer discovered a more curious, but less disputable ground of satisfaction in the reflection that Nelson, as may be inferred from his name, was of Danish descent, and his actions, therefore, the Danes argued, were attributable to Danish valour.—*Southey, Life of Nelson*, p. 139.

To this, and to the influence of his relations, the decision may have been partly attributable.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxxiii.

Dr. John Hunter has advanced the opinion that hybernation, although a result of cold, is not its immediate consequence, but is attributable to that deprivation of food and of other essentials which extreme cold occasions, and against the recurrence of which nature makes timely provision by the suspension of her functions.—*Sir J. E. Tenison, Ceylon*, pt. ii, ch. iv.

Attribute. *v. a.* Impute; ascribe.

Right true; but faulty men use oftentimes

To attribute their folly unto fate.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, v, 4, 28.

To their very bare judgement somewhat a reasonable man would attribute, notwithstanding the common infidelities which are incident unto our nature.—*Hobbes*.

We attribute nothing to God that hath any repugnancy or contradiction in it. Power and wisdom have no repugnancy in them.—*Archbishop Tillotson*. I have observed a Christian determine contrary to appearances, by the caution and conduct of a general, which were attributed to his intrigueries.—*Sir W. Temple*.

The imperfection of telescopes is attributed to spherical glasses; and mathematicians have proceeded to figure them by the conical sections.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

Attribute. *s.* [Lat. *attributum*, part. of *attribuo* = give, or attach, to anything.] That which is attributed to another; quality; property; character.

a. In general.

Power, light, virtue, wisdom, and goodness, being all but attributes of our simple essence, and of one God, we in all admire, and in part discern.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

They must have these three attributes; they must be men of courage, fearing God, and having civility.—*Bacon*.

His scripture shows the force of temporal power. The attribute to awe and majesty: But mercy is above the scepter's sway. It is an attribute to God himself.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, iv, 1.

It takes From our achievements, though perform'd it height, The pith and marrow of our attribute.—*Ibid.*, Hamlet, i, 1.

Your vain poets after did mistake, When they attributed a tale to me.—*Dryden*. All the perfections of things are called his attributes, for he cannot be without them.—*Watts, Logic*.

The sculptor, to distinguish him, gave him, what the nihilists call his proper attributes, a spear and a shield.—*Adams*.

b. In Logic. Quality, quantity, or relation of a substance; (to which substance it is the correlative).

Logicians have endeavoured to define Substance and Attribute; but their definitions are not so much attempts to draw a distinction between the things themselves, as instructions what difference it is customary to make in the grammatical structure of the sentence, according as we are speaking of substances or of attributes. . . . An attribute, say the school logicians, must be the attribute of something; colour, for example, must be the colour of something; goodness must be the goodness of something; and if the something should come to exist, or should cease to be connected with the attribute, the existence of the attribute would be at an end. A substance, on the contrary, is self-existent; in speaking about it, we need not put of after its name. A stone is not the stone of anything; the moon is not the moon of anything, but simply the moon. Unless, indeed, the name which we choose to give to the substance be a relative name; if so, it must be followed either by of, or by some other particle, implying, as that proposition does, a reference to something else; but then the other characteristic peculiarity of an attribute would fail: the something might be destroyed, and the substance might still subsist. . . . This is the nearest approach to a solution of the difficulty, that will be found in the numerous treatises on logic. It will scarcely be thought to be a satisfactory one. If an attribute is distinguished from a substance by being the attribute of something, it seems highly necessary to understand what is meant by of; a particle which needs explanation too much itself to be placed in front of the explanation of anything else. And as for the self-existence of substances, it is very true that a substance may be conceived to exist without any other substance, but so also may an attribute without any other attribute; and we may no more imagine a substance without attributes than we can imagine attributes without a substance. . . . From what has already been said of substance, what is to be said of attribute is easily deducible. For if we know not, and cannot know, anything of bodies but the sensations which they excite in us or others, those sensations must be all that we mean, at bottom, when by their attributes; and the distinction which we verbally make between the properties of things and the sensations we receive from them must originate in the convenience of discourse rather than in the nature of what is denoted by the terms. Attributes are usually distributed under the three heads of quality, quantity, and relation.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, bk. i, ch. iii, § 6-9.

Attribution. *s.* General aggregate of qualities ascribed; designation; commendation.

If speaking truth, In this fine age, were not thought flattery, Such attribution should the Douglas have, As not a soldier of this season's stamp Should go so general current through the world.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I*, iv, 1.

We suffer him to persuade us we are as gods, and

never suspect these glorious attributions may be no more than flattery.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Honour considered, according to the acknowledgement or attribution of it in the persons honouring.—*Bishop Wilkins, Principles and Duties of Natural Religion*, li. 6.

The attribution of prophetic language to birds was common among the orientals.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, i. disc. 1.

The attribution of every false utility to logic has arisen from the erroneous opinions held in regard to the object of the science.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Logic*, i. 34.

Of contradictory attributions we can only affirm one of a thing; and if one be explicitly affirmed, the other is implicitly denied. A either is or is not. A either is or is not B.—*Ibid.* i. 34.

Among the deaths in our obituary for this month, I observe with concern, 'At his cottage on the Bath Road, Captain Jackson.' The name and attribution are common enough; but a feeling like reproach persuades me, that this could have been no other than my dear old friend, who some five-and-twenty years ago rented a tenement, which he was pleased to identify with the appellation here used, about a mile from Westbury Green.—*Lamb, Last Essays of Elia, Captain Jackson.*

Attributive. *adj.* Chiefly in *Logic*. Of the nature of an attribute.

When a term applied to some object is such as to imply in its signification some 'attributo' belonging to that object, such a term is called by some of the early logical writers 'comulative'; but would perhaps be more conveniently called 'attributive.' It 'comnotes,' i.e., 'notes along with' the object (or implied) something considered as inherent therein; as 'The capital of France'; 'The founder of Rome'; 'The founder of Rome,' is, by that appellation, 'attributed' to the person to whom it is applied.—*Whately, Logic*, b. ii. ch. v. § 1.

Archbishop Whately, who in the more recent editions of his 'Elements of Logic' has aided in reviving the important distinction treated in the text, proposes the term 'Attributive' as a substitute for 'Comulative.' The expression is, in itself, appropriate; but, as it has not the advantage of being connected with any verb, of so markedly distinctive a character as 'to comnote,' it is not, I think, fitted to supply the place of the word comulative in scientific use.—*Mills, System of Logic*, li. i. ch. iii. § 6, note.

Attributive. *s.* Chiefly in *Grammar*. Term applied to words denoting an attribute; especially adjectives.

In abstract nouns [such as whiteness from white, goodness from good], as also in the infinitive modes of verbs, the attributive is converted into a substantive.—*Harris, Three Treatises*, i. 1.

The attributive infinitive treated, that is to say, verbs, participles, and adjectives, may be called *attributives* of the first order.—*Ibid.*

Attrite. *adj.* [Lat. *attritus*, part. from *at-tero*—wear down.]

1. Ground; worn by rubbing. *Rare.*

Or by collision of two bodies grind
The air attrite to fire.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 1073.

2. Worn in spirit; penitent. See under *Attrition*, 2.

By virtue of the keys, the sinner is instantly of *attrite* made contrite, and thereupon as soon as he hath made his confession, he presently receiveth his absolution; after which some sorry penance is imposed, &c.—*Archbishop Usher, Religion of the ancient Irish and Scots*, li. v.

Suppose a man to have lived in a course of wickedness for fifty or sixty years; and, being now upon his death-bed, to be *attrite* for his sins, that is, heartily to grieve for them, &c.—*Bishop Bull, Works*, i. 18.

Attrition. *s.*

1. Act of wearing things, by rubbing one against another; state of being worn.

This vapour, ascending incessantly out of the alyes, and pervading the strata of gravel, and the rest, decays the houses and vegetables lodged in those strata; this fluid, by its continual attrition, fretting the said bodies.—*Houward.*

The change of the aliment is effected by attrition of the inward stomach, and dissolvent liquor, assisted with heat.—*Arbutnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

'Amnia de lite,' opposing wit to wit, wealth to wealth, strength to strength, fortunes to fortunes, friends to friends, as it were, fight we turn our broadsides, or [as] two millstones with continual attrition, we fire ourselves, or break another's backs, and both are ruined and consumed in the end.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 432.

Some exclamations shut up in the bowels of the earth, which either by their own nature, or by their violent motion and agitation, or attrition upon rocks, do rather heat, and so impart it to the waters.—*Hoswell, Letters*, li. 6.

2. Grief for sin, arising only from the fear of punishment; lowest degree of repentance.

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Nor is it necessary to this absolution, that they should be contrite, or heartily sorry; for *attrition*, with auricular confession, shall pass in stead of contrition; that is, in effect, if they be but sorry for the penance, though they be not sorry for the sin.—*Wallis, Sermons*, p. 43.

They [Papists] equivocate with us in the term of contrition, and make a distinction thereof into perfect and imperfect. The former of these is contrition properly; the latter they call *attrition*, which however in itself it be not true contrition, yet when the priest, with his power of forgiving sins, interpose himself in the business, they tell us that 'attrition by virtue of the keys is made contrition.'—*Archbishop Usher, Answer to a Jesuit's Challenge*, p. 105.

Where are those pandars of sin, the Romish casuists, that teach the least measure of sorrow, even mere *attrition*, is enough for a penitent!—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 161.

Attune. *v. a.* Put in tune; make tuneful; make musical.

Breathing the snail of field and grove, attune
The trembling leaves.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 265.

With to.

This is what Epictetus calls 'to attune or harmonize one's mind to the things which happen.'—*Harriot, Three Treatises*, Axioms, iii.

Attune'd to happy union of soul.

Thoussou, Seasons, Summer.

Attune. *adv.* In twain; assume. *Obsolete.*

Such sailing rogues as these,
Like rats, oft bite the holy cords attune
Which are too intricate to unloose.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, ii. 2.

Attween. *adv.* or *prep.* Betwixt; between; in the middle of two things. *Obsolete* or *rhetorical.*

Her loose long yellow locks, like golden wire,
Sprinkled with pearl, and perling flowers attween,
Do, like a golden mantle, her attire.—*Spenser, Epithalamium.*

She saw me fight, she heard me call,
When forth there slept a fœman tall,
Orinna.

Attween me and the castle wall. *Tranyson.*

Attwixt. *prep.* In the middle of two things. *Obsolete.*

But with outrageous strokes did him restrain,
And with his body barr'd the way attwixt them twain.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Atwó. *adv.* Into two. *Obsolete.*

And eke an axe to smite the cord atwó.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale.

Auburn. *adj.* [?] Brown with a shade of red; of a rich chestnut colour; (generally applied to hair or feathers).

[Auburn. Written also auburn. . . .] Perhaps from the reddish brown colour of a young wild duck. O. Fr. *hul-brun*, *aubrun*; Sp. *halbrete*, *albrun*; *aubrun*, a wild duck in its first year, or when moulting; a teal or pochard, the last of which is conspicuous for a bright chestnut head and neck. Fr. *abreun*, to hunt the young wild duck or the old one when she moults. From *halbrete*, *albrete*; G. *halbrun*, the Phœnix anathemes. (Adelung.) It must be remembered that sporting occupied a much more important place in the thoughts of our ancestors than with ourselves, and they were proportionally better acquainted with the habits of chase. It is certain that the aspect of the bird was sufficiently familiar with the French to give rise to the metaphor *halbrete*, honey-looking, drooping as a youthful duck, or a meek hawk. (Coker.)—*Webster, Dictionary of English Etymology*. See *Brentious*.

Her hair is auburn, mine is perfect yellow.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 1.

The first [sign] is to have his hair auburn, a colour between white and red, [or] between white and saffron colour, as he afterwards says, and that passing from age to age, they ever become more golden.—*Trial of John's Wit*, p. 234: 15th.

He's white hair'd.

Not wanton white, but such a manly colour,

Next to an auburn.

Ben Jonson, and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen, iv. 2.

His auburn locks on either shoulder flow'd.

Which to the funeral of his friend he yow'd. Dryden.

Lo, how the arable with barley grain

Stands thick, cerulean'd; these, as modern use

Ornatus, infus'd an auburn drunk compass;

Wholesome, of deathless flame. J. Phillips, Cider

Auction. *s.* [Lat. *actio*, -onis -increase.]

1. Manner of sale in which one person bids

after another, and the article is sold to the

highest bidder.

After reading Lucian's 'Auction of Lives,' with the wit of which I was not a little diverted, in the midst of a train of thought I insensibly fell asleep, when fancy presented to me the following vision. No thought there was a general auction proclaimed.—*Student*, li. 93.

2. Things so sold.

Ask you why Phryne the whole auction buys:
Phryne foresees a general evince. Pope.

Auctioneer. *adj.* Belonging to an auction. And much more honest, to be laid, and stand, With auctioneer hammer in thy hand, Provoking to give more, and knocking thrice For the old household stuff, or picture's price. Dryden, Jernall's Satires.

Auctioneer. *s.* One who manages an auction. There was a general auction proclaimed, a large room chosen, and an aerial auctioneer presented himself to sell furniture for the mind of every sort.—*Student*, li. 93.

You, Sir, may flatter yourself, you shall sit a state auctioneer, with your hammer in your hand, and knock down to each eddy as it bids.—*Darke, On Concubinage with America.*

Audacious. *adj.* [Lat. *audax*.] Bold; impudent; daring.

Swift is thy audacious wickedness,

Thy lewd, pestiferous, and dissensions pranks.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 1.

The father-king trod the way to his son to undergo such an audacious journey in the pursuance of his love.—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 114: 124.

They have got nothing, and audacious ale,

And talk likely rants!—

Ben Jonson, and Fletcher, Woman's Prize, li. 5.

She that shall be my wife must be accomplished with courtesy and audacious ornaments.—*J. Johnson, Epitaph.*

Till I love, no longer patient, took his time

To avenge with thunder their audacious crime.

Dryden.

Her sparkling eyes with manly vicious shame;

Big was her voice, audacious was her tone:—

The maid becomes a youth.

Dryden, Iphis and Inulph, from Ovid.

Young students, by a constant habit of dispute,

grow impudent and audacious, proud and disdainful.—*Watts.*

'I would ask a strange question,' he [Latimer]

said, in an audacious sermon at Paul's Cross, 'who

is the most diligent prelate and bishop in all England,'

&c.—*Froide, History of England*, ch. ii.

But the gains were immediate; the day of tribulation

was uncertain; and the individuals of the

public were as greedy and as audacious as ever, when

the vengeance, long threatened and long delayed,

suddenly overtook the proud and most powerful

among them.—*Marsden, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Audaciously. *adv.* Boldly; impudently.

An unwell shall that see;

Yet fear not him, but speak audaciously.

Shakespeare, Lear's Lear's last, v. 2.

After his conscience has worn off these restrictions,

and becomes hardened and steeled with custom

in sinning, [he] may lash on furiously and

audaciously, with an high hand, and bare face,

against the gradings of conscience, the terrors of

God, and the shame of the world; till at last he

ends a wretched course in irrevocable perdition;

unless God in mercy steps in, and by a potent

over-riding hand of conviction rebukes the rage of

his corruption, and says, thus far it shall come, and

no further.—*South, Sermons*, li. 189.

Audaciousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by

Audacious; impudence.

In the slave of Paris, they were grown to that

audaciousness as to persuade the people there, that

the thunders of the pope's excommunications had so

blasted the heretics, that their faces were all green

all black and gray no devils, their eyes and looks

glowed, &c.—*Sir E. Stanley, State of Religion.*

He laid the audaciousness to throw himself at

my feet, talk of the stillness of the evening, and

then ran into dedications of my person.—*Talfer*,
no. 33.

It was impossible for popery at once to arrive at

this height of audaciousness.—*Young, Historical*

Dissertation on idolatrous Corruptions in Religion,
ii. 229.

Audacity. *s.* Spirit; boldness; confidence.

Learn, raw-boned rascals! who would e'er suppose,

They had such courage and audacity!

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. i. 2.

Great efforts come of industry and perseverance:

for audacity hath almost blind and made the weaker

sort of minds.—*Bacon, Natural History.*

For want of that freedom and audacity, necessary

in commerce with men, his personal modesty over-

threw all his public actions.—*Talfer.*

They still stood at bay, in a mood so savage that

the boldest and mightiest oppressor could not

dread the audacity of their despair.—*Marsden, History of England*, ch. iv.

Audible. *adj.* [Lat. *audibilis*, from *audio*—

hear.] Capable of being, or liable to be,

heard.

Ever, who unseen,
Yet all had heard, with audible lament
Discovered soon the place of her retire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 268.

One leaning over a wall twenty-five fathom deep, and speaking softly, the water returned an audible echo.—*Bacon*.

The ancient kingdom of the Stuarts was reduced, for the first time, to profound submission. Of that independence, so manfully defended against the mightiest and ablest of the Plantagenets, no vestige was left. The English parliament made laws for Scotland. English judges held assizes in Scotland. Even that stubborn church, which has held its own against so many governments, scarce dared to utter an audible murmur.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i.

They poised themselves on their shining purple wings, as they made the first lodgment in the wood, enlivening the work with an undisturbed hum of delight which was audible to a considerable distance. *Sir J. E. Trautvet, Cydonia*, pt. ii. ch. vi.

Audible. s. Anything capable of being, or liable to be, heard; sound. *Rare*.

Visible works upon a looking-glass, and audibles upon the places of echo, which resemble in some sort the cavern of the ear.—*Bacon, Natural History*.

Every sense doth not operate upon fancy with the same force. The concepts of visibles are clearer and stronger than those of audibles.—*Gray*.

The small doth not once dream of audibles; The hearing never knew the verbiage paint Of spring's gay nuptials.

Dr. More, Song of the Soul, Part II. li. 2, 4.

Audibly. adv. In such a manner as to be heard; in an audible manner.

And last, the sum of all, my Father's voice, Audibly heard from heaven, pronounced me his.

Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 284.

Those he meets on the way he blest with audibly, and with those he overtakes or that overtake him he begins good discourses.—*G. Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. xvi.

The last word he spoke was, Amen, to the commendatory prayer, which he repeated twice distinctly and audibly after his usual manner.—*Nelson, Life of Bishop Hall*, p. 474.

Audience. s.

1. Act of hearing, or attending to, anything.

Now I breathe again

Aloft the flood, and can give audience

To any tongue, speak it of what it will.

Shakespeare, King John, iv. 2.

Thus far his bold discourse, without control,

Had audience.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 804.

His look

Drew audience, and attention still as night,

Or summer's noon-tide air.

Ibid. li. 308.

2. Liberty, or opportunity, of speaking with, or before, anyone; hearing.

Were it reason to give men audience, pleading for the overthrow of that which their own deed hath ratified?—*Hooker*.

According to the fair play of the world, Let me have audience: I am sent to speak, My holy lord of Milan, from the king.

Shakespeare, King John, v. 2.

He never gave spontaneously, but it was painful to him to refuse. The consequence was that his bounty generally went, not to those who deserved it best, nor even to those whom he liked best, but to the most shameless and importunate suitor who could obtain an audience.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ii.

3. Auditory; persons collected to hear.

Or, if the star of evening, and the moon, Hasten to thy audience, night with her will bring Silence.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 105.

The hall was filled with an audience of the greatest audience for quality and politeness.—*Aldison*.

It proclaims the triumphs of goodness in a proper audience, even before the whole race of mankind.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

The king, he told his audience, had formerly been possessed by a devil, and that devil being put out, seven worse ones had come in its place.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. iii.

4. Reception of one who delivers a solemn message.

In this high temple, on a chair of state,

The seat of audience, old Latinus sat.

Dryden.

Audient. s. Hearer. *Obsolete*.

The audients of her sad story felt great motions

both of pity and admiration for her misfortune.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, iv. 2.

Audit. s. Final account.

If they, which are accustomed to weigh all things, shall here sit down to receive our audit, the sum, which truth amounteth to, will appear to be but this.—*Hooker*.

He took my father grossly, full of bread, With all his crimes broad blown and flush as May; And how his audit stands, who knows save heaven?

Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 3.

I can make my audit up, that all

From me do back receive the low't of all,

And leave me but the brain.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 1.

Audit. v. a. Take an account finally.

When we reckon up and audit the expenses of the doctor's knee.—*Bishop Hall, Life of Hammond*.
Montague marked this great office [the auditorship of the exchequer] for his own. He could not, indeed, take it while he continued to be in charge of the public purse. For it would have been indecent, and perhaps illegal, that he should audit his own accounts.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiv.

Audit. v. n. Act as auditor.

I love exact dealing, and let Iteous audit; he knows how the money was disbursed.—*Arbutnot*.

Audit-house. s. Place in cathedrals and other public buildings for the audit.

The church of Canterbury (till within this two or three years) had the morning-prayers at seven or eight of the clock in the morning; the sermon at ten in the audit-house; and then the rest of the communion-service, and the communion, in the choir.—*Sir G. W. Heler, Account of the Churches of the primitive Christians*, p. 115.

Auditor. s.

1. Hearer.

Dear cousin, you that were last day so high in the pulpit against lovers, are you now become so mean an auditor?—*Sir P. Sidney*.

What a play to'w'rd? I'll be an auditor;

An actor too, perhaps.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 1.

This first doctrine, though admitted by many of his auditors, is expressly against the Epicureans.—*Bentley*.

Indeed he [Bishop Latimer] condescended to people's capacity; and many men unjustly count these low in learning who, indeed, do but stoop to their auditors.—*Pelzer, Holy State*.

Credulous auditors, or age so weak,

Are fittest auditors for such to see.

Corpus, Conversation, 226.

2. In *Ecclesiastical Law*. See extract.

The archbishop's usage was to commit the discussing of causes to persons learned in the law, styled his auditors.—*Aglitz, Parergon Juris Cancell.*

3. Person employed to examine, or audit, a final account.

If you suspect my husbandry, or falsehood, Call me before th' exactest auditors,

And set me on the proof.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, ii. 2.

4. In the *State*. King's officer, whose duty it is to make a yearly examination of the accounts of all accountable under-officers.

On the Tuesday the new auditor was sworn in.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxvii.

Auditorship. s. Office of auditor.

At the accession of George the First [he] was made earl of Halifax, knight of the Garter, and first commissioner of the treasury, with a grant to his nephew of the reversion of the auditorship of the exchequer.—*Johnson, Life of Halifax*.

While his thoughts were thus employed, he learned that the auditorship of the exchequer had suddenly become vacant. The auditorship was held for life. *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiv.

Auditory. adj. Having the power of hearing.

Is not hearing performed by the vibrations of some medium, excited in the auditory nerves by the tremours of the air, and propagated through the capillaments of those nerves?—*Sir I. Newton*.

Auditory. s.

1. Audience; collection of persons assembled to hear.

Demades never troubled his head to bring his auditory to their wits by dry reason.—*Sir E. L. F. F. F.*

Met in the church, I look upon you as an auditory fit to be waited on, as you are by both universities.—*South*.

Several of this auditory were, perhaps, entire strangers to the person whose death we now lament. *Bishop Atterbury*.

His kind and honest heart was overcome by so many tender recollections that, in the midst of his discourse, he paused and burst into tears, while a loud moan of sorrow rose from the whole auditory.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

The same difference of feeling, I think, attends us between entering an empty and a crowded church. In the latter it is a chance but some prevent human frailty—an act of inattention on the part of some of the auditors—or a trait of affectation, or worse, vain-glory on that of the preacher—puts us by our best thoughts, disarranging the plan and the occasion.—*Lamb, Last Essays of Elia, Miscellaneous* in II.—*shire*.

Place where lectures are to be heard.

His petition [to read lectures] was granted with a provision, that he should write one hundred verses on the glory of the university, and not suffer Ovid's Art of Love, and the Elegies of Propertius, to be studied in his auditory.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 130.

Addressress. s. Woman who hears; female hearer.

Yet went she not, as not with such discourse Delighted, or not capable her ear Of what was high: such pleasure she reserv'd. Adam relating, she sole addressee.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 51.

Aug. s. [See Oaf.] Fool, or silly fellow.

A meer changeling, a very monster, an awful imperfect.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 524.

Auger. s. [A.S. *nagfar*.—in this word, as in *Adder*, *Eft*, and some others, the *n*, which really belonged to the root as its initial, has been removed to the article: an *auger* = a *nagfar*.] Carpenter's tool to bore holes with.

Your franchisees, whereon you stood, confin'd Into an *auger's* bore. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iv. 6.

Auger-hole. s. Hole made by boring with an auger; proverbially, narrow space.

What should be spoken here, Where our fate, hid within an *auger-hole*, May rush and seize us? *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, ii. 3.

Aught. pronoun. [A.S. *auht*: see *Whit*.] Anything.

If I can do it, By *auht* that I can speak in his disgrace, She shall not long continue love to him.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.

They may, for *auht* I know, obtain such substances as may induce the chymists to entertain other thoughts.—*Boyle*.

But go, my son, and see if *auht* be wanting

Among thy father's friends. *Addison, Cato*.

Augment. v. a. [Lat. *augmentum*.] Increase;

make bigger or more.

Some curious weeds her cunning hand did know, That could *augment* his harvest. *Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus*, i. 1.

Rivers have streams added to them in their passage, which enlarge and *augment* them.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law of England*.

Augment. v. n. Increase; grow bigger.

But as his heat with running did *augment*;

Much more his sight increased his hot desire.

Sir P. Sidney.

The winds redouble, and the rains *augment*;

The waves on heaps are dash'd. *Dryden, Virgil*.

Augment. s.

1. Increase; quantity gained.

You shall find this *augment* of the tree to be without the diminution of one drachm of the earth.—*I Walton, Angler*.

2. In *Grammar*. Prefix used in Greek as a sign of certain past tenses, i.e. the imperfect, the aorists, and the pluperfect.

Among these unexplained forms Professor Muller seems to reckon the Greek *augment*.—*Edinburgh Review*, January 1862, p. 87.

Augmentable. adj. Capable of augmentation.

Our elixirs be *augmentable* infinitely.—*Isidore, Theatrum Chymicum*, p. 182; 1652.

Augmentation. s. Act of increasing; state of increase; addition.

Those who would be zealous against regular troops after a peace, will promote an *augmentation* of those on foot.—*Addison*.

What modification of matter can make one embryo capable of so prodigiously vast *augmentation*, while another is confined to the minuteness of an insect.—*Bentley*.

By being glorified, it does not mean that he doth receive any *augmentation* of glory at our hands; but his name we glorify, when we testify our acknowledgment of his glory.—*Hooker*.

The name 'Organon' was applied to the works of Aristotle which treated of Logic, that is, of the method of establishing and proving knowledge, and of refuting error, by means of Syllogisms. Francis Bacon, holding that this method was insufficient and futile for the *augmentations* of real and useful knowledge, published his 'Novum Organon,' in which he proposed for that purpose methods from which he promised a better success.—*Whewell, Novum Organon renovatum*, preface.

Augmentative. s. In *Grammar*. Opposite to Diminutive.

[The nearest approach to an *augmentative* in the German languages is to be found in certain words in art or ard; as, drunk-ard, stink-ard, lagg-ard, coward, and bragg-ard. In *ois-ard* (wretched) superiority of size is made the distinctive character of the male, as opposed to the female, impostor; and *ex-male*, like *gander*, is a word where the masculine form is fuller than the feminine; the general rule being that words like *doek-ness*, *poor-ness*, &c. are derived from *duke*, *poor*, &c. The *doekers*, however, in *Witcham* were chiefly women.—*Dr. R. U. Latham, English Language*.]

Augmentative. *adj.* Having the quality of augmenting.

Some of them [terminations of verbal nouns] being augmentative, some diminutive. — *Instructions for Oratory*, p. 32.

Augmentatively. *adv.* In a manner which augments.

If a horse be left as a legacy with its furniture, which in truth has no furniture, in this case a legacy of the horse is due, because the furniture (as we say) is not put faintly and by way of limitation, but augmentatively, and by way of accessory. — *Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*, 330. (Ord MS.)

Augmenter. *s.* One who augments.

The Egyptians, who were the world's seminaries for arts, ascribe all to learning, as to its patroness and augmentor. — *Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 177: 1655.

Perhaps I may at last have reason to say, after one of the augmenters of Furdler, that my book is more learned than its author. — *Johnson, Plan of an English Dictionary*.

Augur. *s.* [Lat., from *avis* = bird.] One who pretends to predict by omens: (especially by the flight, feeding, &c., of birds).

Caelus, the sacred seer, who had in view things present and the past, and things to come foreknown: — *Dryden, Fables*.

As I and mine consult thy augur,
Grant the glad omen; let thy fav'rite rise
Propitious, ever smiling from the right. — *Prior*.

Augur. *v. n.* Be a sign.

It augurs ill [i. e. is a bad sign] for an undertaker like the present to find such dissension at local quarters, and such confusion among the minor actors, as have here been exhibited. — *Belsham, History of England*.

Augur. *v. a.* Foretell.

I did augur all this to him before-hand. — *B. Jonson, Poetaster*.

Augural. *adj.* Pertaining to augury.

In the building of cities, the founders thereof did usually consult with their god in the augural observations. — *Grotius, English Exposition of the Roman Antiquities*, s. b. l. (Ord MS.)

All the language of the birds,
Will thou hear by me safe mastered —
Both the sweet prophetic warble
And their harsher augural rattle.

D. F. MacCorky, from Calderon's

The augural staff of Romulus was said to have been preserved unhurt during the Gallic conurbation. — *Sir G. C. Lewis, Enquiry into the Credibility of the early Roman History*.

Augurate. *v. n.* Judge by augury. *Rare.*

I have just now from Bath got sight of the remarks. I augured truly the improvement they would receive this way. — *Bishop Warburton, To Horne*, lett. 102.

Auguration. *s.* Practice of augury, or of foretelling by events and prodigies. *Rare.*

Claudius Ptolemy underwent the like success, when he continued the tripudial augurations. — *Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errors*.

Augurer. *s.* Same with Augur. *Rare.*

These apparent prodigies,
And the persuasion of his augurers,
May hold him from the capital to-day.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, act. 1.

What say the augurers? —

They would not have you to stir forth to-day;
Fucking the retrails of an offering forth,
They would not find a heart within the breast.

Ibid., act. 2.

Augural. *adj.* Relating to augury.

On this foundation were built the conclusions of soothsayers in their augural and tripudial divinations. — *Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errors*.

Auguring. *part. adj.* Employed on conjectures, surmises, or the real or imaginary interpretation of signs.

The people love me, and the sea is mine,
My power's a present, and my auguring hope
Says it will come to the full.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, act. 1.

My auguring mind assures the same success.

Dryden.

Augurize. *v. n.* Assume the business of an augur.

As to the original tradition of the art of auguring, he thinks the story of Tages so ridiculous, as it deserves not a refutation. — *Christian Religion's Appeal to the Bar of Reason*, p. 27. (Ord MS.)

Augurous. *adj.* Prescient; foreboding. *Rare.*

So fear'd
The fair-maid horses, that they flew back, and
their chariots turn'd,
Presencing in their augurous howls the labours that
they mourn'd. — *Chapman, Homer's Iliad*.

Augury. *s.*

1. Act of prognosticating by omens or prodigies.

Thy face and thy behaviour,
Which, if my augury deceive me not,
Witness good breeding.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 1.

The winds are chang'd, your friends from danger free,

Or I renounce my skill in augury.

Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

She knew by augury divine,

Venus would fail in the design. — *Swift*.

2. Omen or prediction.

What if this death, which is for him design'd,
Had been your doom (far be that augury)?

And you, not Aurengzebe, condemn'd to die?

Dryden.

The power's we both invade,
To you, and yours, and mine, propitious be,
And firm our purpose with an augury.

Id.

August. *s.* [Lat. *Augustus*, the emperor from whom the month originally called *Sextilis*, i. e. the sixth from March with which the Roman year began, was named.] Name of the eighth month from January inclusive.

La Saunpe died on the 17th August, 1557, and was succeeded by John Paribot de la Valette, who, during the last year of his predecessor's rule, had filled the post of lieutenant of the grand-master, holding at the same time the office of prior of St. Gilles. — *Porter, History of the Knights of Malta*, vol. ii. ch. xvi.

August. *adj.* [Lat. *augustus*.] Invested with grandeur and dignity; solemn.

There is nothing so contemptible but antiquity can render it august and excellent. — *Chauville, Savana Scientifica*.

The Trojan chief appear'd in open sight,
August in visage, and serenely bright;

His nod his goddess, with her hands divine,
Had form'd his curling locks, and made his temples shine.

Dryden.

It seemed impossible that a day should ever come
when the ties which bound her to the children of
her august martyr would be sundered, and when
the loyalty in which she gloried would cease to be
a pleasant and profitable duty. — *Murray, History of England*, ch. iv.

And Freedom rear'd in that august sunrise
Her beautiful hold brow,
When rites and forms before his burning eyes
Melted like snow. — *Traynor, The Poet*.

Augustan. *adj.* Like that which appertained to Augustus: (especially applied to an age in which literature was encouraged).

The skill with which this is narrated takes us back to the times of the authors that we have known from the first glimmer of our literary aspirations; to Virgil, to Horace, to Tibullus, to Silius and Juvenal, to all the poets and producers of the *Augustan* era.

It shows that the writer was no mere pedant; and that his learning was warmed with the genuine feeling of antiquity. We read and attach ourselves to the picture. — *Blackwell, Introduction to the Classics*.

Augustean. *adj.* Same as Augustan.

I question whether, in Charles the Second's reign, English did not come to its full perfection; and whether it has not had its *Augustan* age, as well as the Latin. — *Preface to Walford*, (Ord MS.)

Augustness. *s.* Attribute suggested by August; elevation of look; dignity; loftiness of mien or aspect.

He was charmed at the augustness of such an amily. — *Lord Shaftesbury, in Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors*.

Auk. *s.* Sea-bird of the genus *Alca*.

The great auk is a bird observed by seamen never to wander beyond soundings. — *Pennant, Zoology*.

Aulárian. *s.* [Lat. *aula* = hall.] Member of a hall: (so called, at Oxford, by way of distinction from the *collegians*, or members of colleges).

Dr. Adams [Principal of Magdalen Hall] made a little speech, and entertained the vice-chancellor and aulárians with a glass of wine. — *Life of A. Wood*, p. 383.

Enamelled. *adj.* Enamelled. *Obsolete.*

All hard with golden bends, which were retail'd
With curious anticks, and full fair enamell'd.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 3, 27.

Aumby. *s.* See extract.

[When *aumby* is used with reference to the distribution of alms, doubtless, two distinct words are confounded, *aumby* and *aumory*, or *aumby*, from Fr. *armoire*, Lat. *armaria*; *aumaria* a cupboard — as an *aumby*, or receptacle for broken victuals,

would occupy an important place in the office where the daily dole of charity was dispensed, the association seems to have led to the use of *aumby* or *aumby*, as if it were a contraction for *aumory*, from which, as far as the sound is concerned, it might very well have arisen. And, *vice versa*, *aumory* was sometimes used in the sense of *armarium*, *armarium*, a cupboard. — *Wegwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Aunt. *s.* [Lat. *amita*.] Father's or mother's sister: (correlative to *nephew* or *niece*).

Who meets us here? my niece Plantagenet,
Led in the hand of her kind aunt of Gloster.

Shakespeare, Richard III., iv. 1.

She went to plain work, and to purling brooks,
Old fashion'd habits, dull aunts, and croaking monks.

Pop.

Aureat. *adj.* [Lat. *aurum* = gold.] Golden; figuratively, excellent. *Obsolete.*

My words might be unkind and playne,
Of aureat poems they want clamyng.

Shelton, Poems, p. 281.

Aurêla. *s.* [Lat.] In Entomology. Pupa or chrysalis.

The solitary maggot, found in the dry heads of tassel, is sometimes changed into the *aurêla* of a butterfly, sometimes into a fly-cane. — *Ray, Wisdom of God apparent in the Works of the Creation*.

Aurêla. *s.* [Lat.] See extract.

[*Aurêla*, though adopted at an early day into the language, and a word familiar to our old divines, is not in any of our dictionaries. Let us, however, suppose it there, and it is evident that the following citation from "me should accompany it: "Because in their translation, in the Vulgate edition of the Roman Church, they [the Roman Catholics] find in Exodus xix. 24, that word *Aurêla*, "Facies coronam auream." Then shall make a lesser crown of gold, — out of this diminutive and mistaken word they have established a doctrine that, besides those coronae aureae, those coronae of gold, which are communicated to all the saints from the crown of Christ, some saints have made to themselves and produced out of their own extraordinary merits certain *aurêla*, certain lesser crowns of their own. . . . And the *aurêla* they ascribe only to three sorts of persons, to virgins, to martyrs, to doctors." Let me here observe, as a curious phenomenon of French scholarship, and an evidence that such a quotation as this would not be superfluous, that DuRoi, in his really valuable book, "Géographie Chrétienne," p. 100, makes *aurêla* a diminutive of "aura," a breath, thus *aurêla* being so called, as he informs us, from its airy way character; not to say that he is otherwise curiously astray in what the *aurêla* in christian art is, and what are its relations to the "nimbus." — *Dumas, Scènes, 73; and Truch, On some Deficiencies in English Dictionaries*.]

Auricle. *s.* [Lat. *auricula* = little ear.] In Anatomy. Two appendages of the heart,

covering its two ventricles: (so called from the resemblance they bear to the external ear).

Blood should be ready to join with the chyle before it reaches the right *auricle* of the heart. — *Ray, Wisdom of God, manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Auricula. *s.* [Lat.] Well-known flower (Primula Auricula).

Auricula, enriched with shining mail
Over all their velvet coats.

Thomson, Seasons, Spring.

Auricular. *adj.* Within the sense, or reach, of hearing: bold in the ear (as by *auricular* confession); obtained by hearsay.

You shall hear us rather, and by an *auricular* assurance have your satisfaction. — *Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 2.

By hearing is meant in this place not *auricular* hearing, but practical: that is, obedience to God's commandment. — *Alde, Entrance of God's House*, p. 51.

One eye-witness is of more validity than ten *auricular*. — *Harell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 11.

Requiring such as shall be satisfied with a general confession, not to be afflicted with them that do use, to their further satisfying, the *auricular* and secret confession to the priest. — *Communion Service in King Edward VI.'s Time*.

In the following passage it may mean either *traditional* or *secret*:

The alchymists call in many varieties out of astrology, *auricular* traditions, and feigned testimonies. — *Bacon*.

Auricularly. *adv.* In a secret manner.

These will soon confess, and that not *auricularly*, but in a loud and audible voice. — *Dr. H. More, 100 years of Christian Piety*.

Auriferous. *adj.* [Lat. *aurum* = gold, *fero* = bear.] Gold-bearing; producing gold.

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Rocks rich in gems, and mountains high with mines,
Whence many a bursting stream auriferous plays.
Thomson.

Aurist. s. [Lat. *auris* = ear.] One who professes to cure disorders of the ear.

Thus, in England, the medical profession is divided into physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, accoucheurs, oculists, aurists, dentists: the legal profession is divided into barristers practising in the common law courts, those practising in the courts of equity, conveyancers, special pleaders, attorneys and solicitors. — *Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. v.

Aurora (borealis). [Lat. *Aurora* = goddess of the morning, *borealis* = northern.] Northern light: (meteoric phenomenon having some resemblance to the dawn).

A great number of physicians have supposed that a certain connexion exists between the great apparitions of celestial meteors and the *aurora borealis*: but the concurrence of the two phenomena has rarely been observed under such decided circumstances as to justify us in admitting it as a demonstrable fact. — *A. Vago, Popular Astronomy*, ii. 311.

Auscultation. s. [Lat. *auscultatio*, -onis.] 1. In general. Harkening or listening to. *Rare*.

You shall hear what deserves attentive auscultation. — *Hicks, Translation of Lucian*.

2. In *Medicine*. Detection of the condition of certain internal organs by means of listening to the sounds given out during their action, especially those of the lungs and heart.

Auscultation is of two kinds, mediate and immediate; mediate when we use the stethoscope, immediate when we apply the ear at once to the chest. — *Dr. Marshall Hall, On Diagnosis*.

Auspex. s. [Lat.] Diviner by birds; diviner in general.

It makes the *auspex* watch the birds in their several postures. — *Cateswell, Light of Nature*, 110. (Orl MS.)

Auspicate. v. a. *Rare*.

1. Foreshow; be a favourable anticipatory sign of anything.

Long may'st thou live, and see me thus appear,
As omens a comet from my sphere
Unto thy reign, as that did *auspicate*
So inspire glory to Augustus' state.
— *B. Jonson, Part of King James's Entertainment*.

2. Begin a business; initiate, or inaugurate, anything.

The day of the week which King James observed to *auspicate* his great affairs. — *Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Wren*, p. 173; 1865.

One of the very first acts, by which it [the government] *auspicated* its entrance into full on. — *Barker, Thoughts on a Republic: Part*.

My first introduction to E., which afterwards ripened into an acquaintance a little on this side of intimacy, was over a counter in the Leamington Spa Library, then newly entered upon by a branch of his family. E., when nothing misbecame — to *auspicate*, I suppose, the filial concern, and set it agoing with a lustre. — *C. Lamb, Last Essays of Elia, Elia's Miscellany*.

Auspice. s.

1. Omen drawn from birds.

The neglecting any of their *auspices*, or the chirping of their chickens, was esteemed a sacrilegious crime which required more expiation than murder. — *Bishop Story, On the Priesthood*, ch. v.

2. Protection; favour shown.

Great father Mars, and greater Jove,
By whose high *auspice* Rome hath stood
So long. — *B. Jonson*.

3. Influence; good derived to others from the piety of their patron.

It [the animal] was so great,
Yet by the *auspice* of Elizabeth.
— *B. Jonson, Marques at Court*.

But so may he live long, that town to sway,
Which by his *auspice* they will nodder make,
As he will hatch their ashes by his stay. — *Dryden*.

Auspicious. adj. Having omens of success; propitious; lucky.

You are now, with happy and *auspicious* beginnings, forming a model of a christian charity. — *Bishop Hurd*.

a. Applied to persons.

Auspicious chief! thy race in times to come,
Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome.

Fortune play upon thy prosperous helm,
As thy *auspicious* mistress! — *Dryden*.
Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, iii. 2.

b. Applied to things.

I'll deliver all;
And promise you calm seas, *auspicious* gales,
And sail, so expeditions, that shall catch
Your royal feet far off. — *Shakespeare, Tempest*, v. 1.
A pure, an active, an *auspicious* flame,
And bright as heav'n from whence the blessing came.
— *Lord Roscommon*.

Two battles your *auspicious* cause has won;
Thy sword can perfect what it has begun. — *Dryden*.
Events naturally seemed to him *auspicious*, not in proportion as they increased the prosperity and glory of the nation, but in proportion as they tended to hasten the hour of his own return. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. vii.

Auspiciously. ad. In an auspicious manner; happily; prosperously; with prosperous omens.

I looked for ruin; and increase of honour
Meets me *auspiciously*. — *Shadleton, Witch*, iv. 1.

Austere. adj. [Lat. *austerus* = harsh.]

1. Severe; harsh; rigid.

When men represent the Divine nature as an *austere* and rigorous master, always lifting up his hand to take vengeance; such conceptions must unavoidably raise terror. — *Rogers*.

Austere Saturnus, say
From whence this wrath? or who controuls thy sway? — *Pope*.

He had, at an age when the passions are most impetuous, and when levity is most pardonable, spent some months in Scotland, a king in name, but in fact a slave prisoner in the hands of *austere* Puritans. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. vi.

2. Sour of taste; harsh.

Th' *austere* and pond'rous juices they subline,
Make them ascend the porous soil, and climb
The orange-tree, the citron, and the lime.
— *Sir R. Blackmore*.

Austere wines, diluted with water, cool more than water alone, and at the same time do not relax. — *Arbutnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Austere, ad. In an austere manner; severely; rigidly.

Hypocrites *austere*ly talk
Of purity, and place, and innocence.

I am not so *austere*ly scrupulous as to deny the lawfulness of these abundant provisions, upon just occasions. — *Bishop Hall, Occasional Meditations*, lxxi.

Austere, s. Attribute suggested by *Austere*.

My unsocial name, th' *austere*ness of my life,
May vouch against you.
— *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, ii. 4.

If an indifferent and unworldly object could draw this *austere*ness into a smile, he hardly could resist the proper motives thereof. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Austerity. s. Severity; mortified life; strictness; harshness.

Now, Marcus Cato, our new consul's spy,
What is your sour *austerity* sent to explore? — *R. Jonson*.

What was that snaky-headed Gorgon shield
That wise Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin,
Wherewith she freed her loins from congaud stone,
That rigid locks of clime *austerity*.
And noble grace, that dash'd brute violence
With sudden adoration and blank awe? — *Milton, Comus*, 450.

This prince kept the government, and yet lived in this convent with all the rigour and *austerity* of a capuchin. — *Adrian*.

But Advent was drawing on. Celestine would not pass that holy season in pomp and secular business. He had contrived a cell within the royal palace, from whence he could not see the sky. He had determined to seclude himself in all his wonted solitude and unworldly *austerity*, like a hermit, says the Cardinal-Pope, which hides its head from the fowler, and thinks that it is unseen. — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xi. ch. vi.

Mary, too, who had been disgusted by the hypocrisy and *austerity* of the Pharisees of the Commonwealth began to be still more disgusted by the open profligacy of the court and of the cavaliers. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. vi.

Austral. adj. [Lat. *auster* = south wind.] Southern.

Like bulls, before the miking Mars is past,
Advance before their time to some mild *austral* blast.
— *R. Greene, Poems*.

Australize. v. n. Tend towards the south.

Steel and good iron discover a verticity, or polar faculty; whereby they do septentrinate at one extreme, and *australize* at another. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Autarchy. s. [accnt doubtful; meaning doubtful also. — In the previous editions the meaning given to the word is *self-sufficiency*. On the other hand, the spelling is with *th* = the Greek χ . But the Greek for suffice, or be sufficient, is $\alpha\upsilon\tau\alpha\rho\iota\alpha$; with α rather than χ . Meanwhile $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omega$ (with the γ) = rule or govern. What is meant? This can only be learned by inference; unless, indeed, there are means of knowing historically what the author actually intended. Johnson's interpretation is evidently that which he considers the author himself supplies. If so, the spelling is wrong. But the conjunction which the author uses is *and*, not *or*. Hence we infer that he meant something different from self-sufficiency, i. e. *self-government*. If so, he has escaped a tautology, and the spelling is right. What was really meant is a matter for the reader to determine for himself. The editor thinks that he *does* use a tautology, and that he spells his word *autarchy* inaccurately. To a writer who thought like a Greek scholar and meant to say self-government, the word *autonomy* would probably have presented itself.] *Rare*.

It may as well boast an *autarchie* and self-sufficiency. — *Valentine, Four Sermons*, p. 10; 1635.

Authentic. adj. [Gr. $\alpha\upsilon\theta\epsilon\iota\tau\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ = real, genuine.] Genuine; not fictitious.
Thou art wont his great *authentick* will
Interpret through highest heav'n to bring.
— *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 656.
She joy'd th' *authentick* news to hear,
Of what she guess'd before, with jealous fear.
— *Cowley*.
But censure's to be understood
The *authentick* mark of the elect,
The publick stamp heav'n sets on all that's great and good.
— *Swift*.
You are a gentleman of excellent breeding, admirable discourse, of great admittance, *authentick* in your place and person. — *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.
These are the most *authentick* rebels, next Tyburn, I ever heard of.
— *Beaumont and Fletcher, Woman's Prize*, i. 3.
Some of the *authentick* analysts report, that the old glands (now the French) and the Britons understood one another. — *Howell, Letters*, ii. 35.
Don Faer! why let's the most *authentick* dealer
In these commodities; the superintendent
To all the quainter traffickers in town.
— *B. Jonson, Alchemist*.
Herodotus, much more *authentick*, fathers the chief upon Cleopas. — *Blount, Voyage to the Levant*, p. 83.
Origen, a most *authentick* author in this point. — *Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor*, p. 77.
The *authentick* history, with which I now present the public, is an instance of the great goal that book is likely to do, and of the prevalence of example which I have just observed. — *Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.

Approved by authority; having the sanction of authority.

The Roman was the only *authentick* language for judicial matters in Germany, till the reign of Rudolph the First, about the year 1274; in England, till Edward the Third, in France, till Francis the First. — *Snyder, Discourses on Government*, sect. vii. (Orl MS.)

Authentic. adj. Same as *Authentic*.

Rare.

Of statutes made before time of memory, we have no *authentick* records, but only transcripts. — *Sir M. Hale*.

Any other nutriment, that by the judgement of the most *authentick* physicians where I travel, shall be thought dangerous. — *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour*.

Authentically. ad. After an authentic manner.

This point is dubious, and not yet *authentically* decided. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Conscience never commands or forbids anything *authentically*, but there is some law of God which commands or forbids it first. — *South*.

Authenticness. s. Attribute suggested by *Authentic*. *Rare*.

They did not at all rely upon the *authenticness* thereof. — *Harrow, Works*, i. 357.

The instrument of Dr. Parker's consecration; with some attentions of the *authenticness* of it. — *Bishop Burnet, History of the Reformation*, ii. Records, p. 383.

Nothing can be more pleasant than to see virtuous about a cabinet of models, descending upon the

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value, rarity, and *authenticity* of the several pieces. — Addison, *Dialogue on the Usefulness of antient Medals*.

Authentic. v. a. Make authentic.

Bishop Kennet's 'Parochial Antiquities,' however elaborate or exact, replete with research, and *authenticated* by curious evidences, are restricted to a few places and a short period. — T. Warton, *History of the Parish of Kiddingington*, preface, p. vi.

We are surprised to find verses of so modern a cast as the following at such an early period, which in this *authentic* age we should judge to be a forgery, was not their genuineness *authenticated*, and their antiquity confirmed, by the venerable types of Caxton, &c. — T. Warton, *History of English Poetry*, ii. 50.

Wanting the requisite knowledge himself, he is willing to pay a certain sum for *authenticating* the quality of the article which he buys. — Sir G. C. Lewis, *On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. v.

Authentication. s. Act by which a thing is authenticated; value arising out of authenticity confirmed.

Academies, and bodies of a similar kind, are thus enabled to confer on works an *authentication*. — Sir G. C. Lewis, *On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. v.

Authenticity. s. Authority; genuineness; quality of being authentic.

There is a simplicity which is almost incredible; but yet it never shocks us. We compare the narrative with the account of the times when it was composed; and are left satisfied with the *authenticity* of its leading anecdotes. — Mitman, *History of Latin Christianity*, i. 3.

Authenticity. adv. After an authentic manner. Rare.

The doctrine and discipline of our church are *authentically* contained in the fore-said books, canons, and constitutions. — Bishop Barlow, *Remains*, p. 63.

Authenticness. s. Same with Authenticity. Rare.

Could any the least suspicion have been raised among them concerning the *authenticness* of the fundamental records of the Jewish commonwealth? — Bishop Stillingfleet, *Origines Sacre*, ii. 1.

They would receive no books as the writings of inspired men, but such of whose *authenticness* they had rational grounds. — Bishop Norton, *Episcopacy asserted*, p. xxvi.

Author. s. [Lat. auctor.]

1. First beginner or mover of anything; he to whom anything owes its origin; efficient, or producing, agent.

That law, the *author* and observer whereof is one only God, to be blessed for ever. — Hooker.

The *author* of that which causeth another thing to be, is *author* of that thing also which thereby is caused. — Hooker.

I'll never
Be such a gauding to obey instinct; but stand
As if a man were *author* of himself,
And knew no other kin.

Shakespeare, *Coriolanus*, v. 3.

That which is the strength of their unity, shall prove the immediate *author* of their variance. — Shakespeare, *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 6.

Thou art my father, thou my *author*, thou
My being gav'st me; whom should I obey
but thee?

But Faustus came from Pious, Pious drew
His birth from Saturn, if records be true.
Thus king Latins, in the third degree,
Had Saturn *author* of his family.

From his loins
New *authors* of discretion spring; from him
Two branches that in hosting long contend
For sovereign sway.

2. First writer of anything; (distinct from the translator or compiler).

To stand upon every point in particulars, belongeth to the first *author* of the story. — 2 Maccabees, ii. 30.

An *author* has the choice of his own thoughts and words, which a translator has not. — Dryden.

3. Writer in general.

Yet their own *authors* faithfully affirm,
That the land Salike lies in Germany.

Shakespeare, *Henry V.* i. 2.

Author. v. a. Occasion; effect. Rare.

Oh, execrable slaughter,
What hand hath *author'd* it?

Beaumont and Fletcher, *Bloody Brother*.
Do you two think much,
That he thus wisely, and with need, consents
To what I *author* for your country's good? *Ibid.*

Authoress. s.

1. Female author; (in the sense of cause).

O Amarilla, *authoress* of my flame!
Sir E. Fanshawe, *Pastor Fido*, p. 14.
Albeit his [Adam's] loss, without God's mercy, was

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absolutely irrecoverable; yet we never and he twitted her as *authoress* of his fall. — Follham, *Sermon on St. Luke*, xiv. 20.

2. Female writer.

This woman was *authoress* of scandalous books. — Bishop Warburton, *Notes on Pope's Iliad*.

The *authoress* wrote off the direct descriptions of her daughter's worldly behaviour to the *authoress* of the 'Washerwoman of Fenchurch Common' at the Cape; and her house in Brighton being about this time unoccupied, returned to that watering-place, her absence being not very much deplored by her children. — Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*.

Authoritative. adj. Having real or apparent authority.

As the original word for Almighty is not put only for the Lord of Hosts, but often also for the Lord Shaddai; so we must not restrain the signification to the power *authoritative*, but extend it also to that power which is properly operative and executive. — Bishop Pearson, *Explication of the Creed*, art. 1.

The *authoritative* manner of the our, and the insipid mind of the other. — Swift, *Examiner*.

It is of perilous consequence, that foreigners should have *authoritative* influence upon the subjects of any prince. — Barrow, *On the Pope's Supremacy*.

Tempering the rigour of an *authoritative* character with the affability of a companion. — T. Warton, *Life of Rutherford*, p. 84.

The consent of the nation was avowed, even on the *authoritative* language of a statute, as essential to the legitimacy of a sovereign's title; and Sir Thomas More, on examination by the Solicitor-General, declared as his opinion that Parliament had power to depose kings if so pleased. — Froude, *History of England*, ch. ii.

Anselm was compelled to publish an *authoritative* edition of his 'Monologium,' because so many copies of it were already in circulation, from notes of lectures or imperfect transcripts. — G. H. Pearson, *The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxxv.

The condition and growth of Attic comedy before this period seems to have been unknown even to Aristotle, who intimates that the archon did not begin to grant a chorus for comedy, or to number it among the *authoritative* solemnities of the festival, until long after the practice had been established for tragedy. — Grote, *History of Greece*, pt. ii. ch. lxvii.

Authoritatively. adv. In an authoritative manner; with either the show or the reality of authority.

The authority of the church stands thus: to determine controversies of faith only ministerially, as the ordinary dispensers of the Word, as servants of Christ, and ministers of the Gospel; not absolutely and *authoritatively*, as lords of our faith and infallible interpreters of scripture. — Leslie, *Of Private Judgment*, &c. p. 20.

It is a matter of prudence, that our essays of this kind be rather perfective than destructive: that is, that we do not take upon us *authoritatively* to quash and controul other discourse. — Goodman, *Winter Evening Conference*, pt. 1.

He resumes the chair, and thus *authoritatively* dictates to us. — Boyle, *Against Bentley*, p. 74.

No law foreign binds in England, till it be received, and *authoritatively* engrafted, into the law of England. — Sir M. Hale.

No man can forgive them [sins] absolutely, *authoritatively*, by primer and original power. — Bishop Mountain, *Appeal to Caesar*, p. 317.

This church doth *authoritatively* teach; secondly, judge; thirdly, command; fourthly, punish those who disobey. — Bishop Barlow, *Remains*, p. 598.

The indiscriminate collation of degrees has justly taken away that respect which they originally claimed as stamps by which the literary value of men so distinguished was *authoritatively* denoted. — Johnson, *Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland*.

Persons who have formed habits of independent thought and examination likewise generally subject themselves to the same reproach—inasmuch as they often attach an undue weight to a claim of reasoning which they have gone through in their own minds, as compared with the opinions of persons who appear to be entitled by their experience to pronounce *authoritatively* on the subject. — Sir G. C. Lewis, *On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. v.

Authority. s.

1. Legal power, dignity, rule, influence, support, justification, countenance.

Idle old man,
That still would manage those *authorities*
That he hath given away!

Shakespeare, *King Lear*, i. 3.
I know, my lord,
If law, *authority*, and power deny not
It will go hard with poor Antonio.

Ibid., *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.
But I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp *authority* over the man, but to be in silence. — 1 Timothy, ii. 12.

Adam's sovereignty, that by virtue of being proprietor of the whole world, he had any *authority*

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over men, could not have been inherited by any of his children. — Locke.

It is the hard condition of *authority*, that when the multitude are well, they applaud themselves; when ill, they repine against their government. — Bishop Hall, (Ord 318).

Power arising from strength is always in those that are governed, who are many; but *authority* arising from opinion, is in those that govern, who are few. — Sir W. Temple.

The woods are littered to give rules than cities, where those that call themselves civil and rational go out of their way, by the *authority* of example. — Locke.

Do'st thou expect th' *authority* of their voices,
Whose silent wills condemn thee? — B. Jonson.

2. Persons in authority. (In the extract, the word Authority, used twice, has a different meaning according to the context. It is only the second instance which means person in authority. The first gives us the meaning of 3.)

It is difficult now to give from Roman *authorities* only a complete list of towns: many names which we find in the itineraria, and similar documents, being merely post-stations, or points where subordinate provincial *authorities* were located; but the names of fifty-six towns have been already quoted from Ptolemy, and even tradition may be of some service to us on this subject. — Kemble, *The Saxons in England*, ii. ch. vii.

3. Testimony; credibility; weight of evidence or opinion.

Something I have heard of this, which I would be glad to find by so sweet an *authority* confirmed. — Sir P. Sidney.

We urge *authorities* in things that need not, and introduce the testimony of ancient writers, to confirm things evidently believed. — Sir T. Browne, *Vulgar Errors*.

Having been so hardly as to undertake a charge against the philosophy of the schools, I was liable to have been overborne by a torrent of *authorities*. — Glanville, *Sceptra Scientifica*.

They consider the main consent of all the churches in the whole world, witnessing the sacred *authority* of scriptures, ever since the first publication thereof, even till this present day and hour. — Hooker.

4. One who is referred or appealed to.

Sandoval, whom Philip III. appointed historiographer, and who is the principal *authority* for the reign of Charles V., was at first a Benedictine monk, afterwards became Bishop of Tuy, and later still, was raised to the see of Baneghem. — Burke, *History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. iii.

What can be more pleasant than the way in which the retired statesman peeps out in his essays, penned by the latter in his delightful retreat at Stene? They scent of Nincomen and the Hagwe. Scarcely an *authority* is quoted under an ambassador. — Lamb, *Last Essays of Elia, The Great Style in Writing*.

Authorization. s. Establishment by authority.

Employ learned and unprejudiced men to prepare things for your deliberation and *authorization*. — Waterhouse, *Apology for Learning*, p. 191: 1653.

The obligation of laws arises not from their matter, but from their admission and reception, and *authorization* in this kingdom. — Sir M. Hale.

It is the bloody *authorization* of the state-maxim amongst the Ottomans for the murder of a king's brothers, sons, and father. — Macaulay, *History of England*, ii.

Authenticate. v. a.

1. Give authority to any person.

Making herself an impudent suitor, *authorizing* herself very much, with making us see, that all favour and power depended upon her. — Sir P. Sidney.

Deaf to complaints they wait upon the ill,
Till some safe crisis *authorize* their skill. — Dryden.

This *authorized*, the mediators speedily concluded a treaty. — Macaulay, *History of England*, ch. xxi.

2. Make anything legal.

Yoursell first made that title which I claim,
First bid me love, and *authorize'd* my flame.

Dryden.

I have nothing farther to desire,

But Sancho's leave to *authorize* our marriage. *Ibid.*

To have countenance in him irregularity and disobedience to that light which he had, would have been, to have *authorized* disorder, confusion, and wickedness in his creatures. — Locke.

3. Establish anything by authority.

Lawful it is to devise any ceremony, and to *authorize* any kind of regimen, no special commandment being thereby violated. — Hooker.

These forms are best which have been longest received, and *authorized* in a nation by custom and use. — Sir W. Temple.

The report of the commission was taken into immediate consideration by the estates. They resolved, without one dissentient voice, that the order signed by William did not *authorize* the slaughter of Glencoe. — Macaulay, *History of England*, ch. xxi.

4. Justify; attach credit, or authority, to anything.

Although their intention be sincere, yet doth it notoriously strengthen vulgar error, and authorize opinions injurious unto truth.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

In a person in converse with the multitude, he shall authorize any nonsense, and make incoherent stuff, seasoned with twang and tautology, pass for rhetoric.—*South.*

All virtue lies in a power of denying our own desires, where reason does not authorize them.—*Locke.*

Authorless. *adj.* Without an author or authority. *Rare.*

As I am not ignorant, so ought I to be sensible of the false aspersions some authorless tongues have laid upon me.—*Sir R. Neville, Guardian*, no. 133.

Authorship. *s.* Condition of an author.

The gentleman, whose merit lies toward authorship, are unwilling to make the least abatement on the foot of ceremonial.—*Lord Shaftesbury.*

Autobiographical. *adj.* Pertaining to Autobiography.

M. Amulius Senarius . . . likewise composed an autobiographical work in three books, which Cicero commends, but says that it found no readers, although it was more instructive to a Roman than Xenophon's *Cyropædia*, which was generally read.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, Enquiry into the Credibility of early Roman History*, ch. ii. § 11.

Autobiography. *s.* [Gr. *αὐτός* = self, *βίος* = life, *γραφία* = writing.] Life of a person written by himself.

The vivid style and descriptive power of Geraldus Cambrensis reminds us, in his *autobiography*, of Montaigne; in his geographicals, of Herodotus; and in his narratives, of Livy.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxxv.

In the preface of this work he (Telesius) gives a short account of the train of reflection by which he was led to put himself in opposition to the Aristotelian philosophy. This kind of *autobiography* occurs not unfrequently in the writings of theoretical reformers; and shows how lively they felt the novelty of their undertaking.—*Whewell, Philosophy of Language*, ch. xiii.

A correspondence began with the Abbot of St. Gilles. Abbot's history of his calamities, that most unkind and unscrupulous *autobiography*, reawakened the soft but indelibly remembrance of the Abbot of the Paraclete. Those famous letters were written, in which Heloise dwells with such tenderness and passionate truth on her yet unextinguished affection.—*Mitman, History of Latin Christianity*, v. viii. ch. v.

Autocracy. *s.* [Gr. *αὐτοκρατία*; from *αὐτός* = self, *κράτος* = power.] Independent power; supremacy.

It [the Divine Will] moves not by the external impulse or inclination of objects, but determines itself by an absolute autocracy.—*South, Sermons*, viii. 285.

At least from the days of Hildebrand, the mind of Europe had become familiarised with the assertion of those claims, which in their latent significance amounted to an absolute irresponsible autocracy.—*Mitman, History of Latin Christianity*, i. ix. ch. i.

Autocrat. *s.* Absolute ruler.

Our ancestors therefore were not a little surprised to learn that a young barbarian [Peter the Great of Russia], who had, at seventeen years of age, become the autocrat of the immense region stretching from the confines of Sweden to those of China, and whose education had been inferior to that of an English farmer or shopman, had planned gigantic improvements, had learned enough of some languages of Western Europe to enable him to communicate with civilized men, had begun to surround himself with able adventurers from various parts of the world, &c. &c.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

Autocratic. *adj.* Belonging to independent power; absolutely supreme.

But money, stock, riches by credit, transferable and convertible as will, are under no such obligations; and, unhappily, it is from the selfish autocratic possession of such property, that our landholders have learnt their present theory of trading with that which was never meant to be an object of commerce.—*Coleridge, Table Talk.*

Frederick must appear before us in the course of our history in the full development of all these shades of character; but besides all this, Frederick's views of the temporal sovereignty were as imperious and autocratic as those of the haughtiest churchman of the spiritual supremacy.—*Mitman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. iii.

Autocratical. *adj.* Same as Autocratic.

The Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, in respect of the same divinity, have the same autocratical power, dominion, and authority.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. vii.

Autogénéal. *adj.* [Gr. *αὐτογενής*; from *αὐτός* = self, *γενέω* = beget, the termination -al being Latin.] Self-begotten. *Rare.*

God often lets things fall out preternatural, that we might admire him supernatural, and leave the events of all things to that Power which is autogénéal and supreme.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 129; 1053.

Autograph. *s.* [Fr. *autographe*; Gr. *αὐτός* = self, *γραφία* = write.] Particular handwriting of a person; original writing, and not a copy; signature.

Who can demonstrate amongst varieties of text which was the autograph?—*Richworth, Dialogues*, p. 579; Paris, 1610.

The ancient reading of the Greek, sometimes corrupted in the autograph, is to be recovered by help of these transcripts. *Newmond, Works*, vol. iv. *Preface to the Psalms*, 1683.

It is the author's autograph; and the work is dedicated to Humphry, duke of Gloucester.—*T. Warren, History of English Poetry*, ch. 45.

Autograph. *adj.* Written as an original, rather than as a copy or from dictation.

It appears from the autograph letters of the Regent, preserved in the French archives, and which were sent to the various provincial governments, he found it quite impossible to obtain means of paying or maintaining the troops even for the next month, and that, according to these starving necessities, he was obliged, as had formerly been done, to make a reduction to their miserable pay.—*Deacon, Translation of Schlosser's History of the Eighteenth Century*, p. 217.

Autographal. *adj.* Same as Autograph.

Rare.

The autographal subscription of the Convention of 1771 to the same Articles is still extant.—*Benet, Essay on the Thirtieth Article*, p. 378; 1715.

Autography. *s.* [Gr. *αὐτογραφία*; from *αὐτός* = self, *γραφία* = write.] Particular person's own writing; original of a treatise (in opposition to a copy).

Persons unknown, but, in the anonymous autography of their requisition, denouncing themselves the gentlemen of this theatre.—*Dr. Knorr, Narratives*, &c. 1758.

Autology. *s.* [Gr. *αὐτολογία*; *αὐτός* = self, *λόγος* = speech.] Speaking of one's self; knowledge of one's self. *Rare.*

The physician must needs be a learned man, for he knows himself inward and outward, being well versed in autology, in that lesson *Nescitulus*. *Howell*, iii. 8. (Ond MS.)

Automatal. *adj.* The same as Automantic. *Rare.*

The whole universe is as it were the automatal leap of that great and true Apollo.—*Annotations on Glanville's Lax Orundatix*, p. 129; 1682.

Automatic. *adj.* Belonging to an automaton; having the power of moving itself.

The motions of the spermatozoa are, however, only comparable to the automatic movements of the cilia; and the relation they bear to ciliated epithelium cells is rendered abundantly manifest by the revolutions of the microscope to modern observers.—*R. Jones, Onitax*, ii.

Automaton. *s.* pl. *automata*. [Gr. *αὐτόματος*; -that which acts of its own accord.] Really, or apparently, self-moving machine.

For it is greater to understand the art, whereby the Almighty generates the motions of the great automaton, than to have learned the intrigues of policy. *Glanville, Scæpia Scientifica*.

The particular circumstances for which the automata of this kind are most eminent, may be reduced to four.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Automatous. *adj.* Having in itself the power of motion.

Clocks, or automaton organs, whereby we distinguish of time, have no mention in ancient writers.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Autonomous. *adj.* Under self-government. See Autonomy.

Autonomy. *s.* [Gr. *αὐτονομία*; from *αὐτός* = self, *νόμος* = law.] Right of self-government; retention of national laws or constitution.

There was nothing in the Treaty of Adrianople that really interfered with the autonomy of the Christians, who would have remained autonomous had it not been for the interpretation which the Czar put upon a certain article in it.—*Dr. E. G. Latham, Nationalities of Europe*, vol. i. ch. xxiii.

Autopsy. *s.* [Gr. *αὐτοψία*; from *αὐτός*, self, *ὥς* = vision.]

1. Ocular demonstration; seeing a thing one's self.

In those that have forked tails, autopsy convinces us that it hath this use.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

2. In Medicine. Post-mortem examination. The autopsy revealed nothing.—*Dr. Latham, Clinical Lectures.*

Autoptical. *adj.* Perceived by one's own eyes. Evincing by autoptical experience.—*Boyle*, b. iii. ch. iii. § 22.

Autoptically. *adv.* By means of one's own eyes.

Were this true, it would autoptically silence that dispute.—*Sir T. Browne.* was the account of Aristotle; but the telescope hath autoptically confuted it; and he who is not Pyrrhonian enough to the disbelief of his senses may see that it is no exhalation.—*Glanville, Scæpia Scientifica.*

Autoschediastical. *adj.* [Gr. *αὐτός* = self, *σχέδιον* = appertaining to that which is *σχίζω* = near, or at hand.] Hasty; slight; extemporary. *Rare.*

You no much over-value my autoschediastical and indigested exhortations of St. Peter's primary over the rest of the apostles, as if I had sent you some rare stuff which you had not (and much better) of your own.—*Dean Martin, Letters*, p. 21.

Autumn. *s.* [Lat. *autumnus*.] Season of the year between summer and winter, beginning astronomically at the equinox and ending at the solstice; crop of the season.

For I will heard her, though she chide us loud As thunder, when the clouds in autumn crack.

Shakespeare, Twelfth of the Street, i. 2. I would not be over-confident, but I have passed a spring or autumn.—*Wiccanus, Surgery.*

The starving bread, Void of sufficient sustenance, will yield A slender autumn.—*J. Philips.* Autumn nodding o'er the yellow plain, Comes jovial on.—*Thomson, Seasons, Autumn.*

Autumnal. *adj.* Belonging to autumn; produced in autumn.

No spring, or summer's beauty, hath such grace, As I have seen in one autumnal face.—*Dennis.* Thou shalt not long Rule in the clouds; like an autumnal star, Or light'ning, thou shalt fall.

Milton, Paradise Regained, v. 609. Bunt now up your autumnal flowers, to prevent sudden frosts, which will prostrate all.—*Erasmus, Kolofon.*

Not the fair fruit that on your branches glows, With that ripe red th' autumnal sun bestows.—*Pope.*

The French general seems to have thought that the bridge and the fort might easily be defended, till the autumnal rains, and the pestilence which ordinarily accompanied them, should compel the enemy to retire.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvii.

Autumny. *s.* Season of autumn. *Rare.*

Thy furnace recks Not steams of wine, and can aloof describe The drunken draughts of sweet autumny.

Auxesis. *s.* [Gr. *αὐξήσις* = increase.] In Rhetoric. Substitution of a more grave and magnificent word for the ordinary one. *Rare.*

By this figure, *auxesis*, the orator doth make a low dwarf a tall fellow; of a little cottage, a great castle; of pebble stones, pearls; and of 'hills, mighty oaks.—*Leachman, Garden of Eloquence*, § 10, N. 10.

Auxetic. *adj.* Amplifying; increasing. *Rare.*

This auxetic power of the preposition is observable in the Epistle to Philemon, ver. 10.—*Dr. Hatchinson, Sermons at Oxford*, p. 8; 1710.

Auxiliar. *adj.* [Lat. *auxiliarius*; from *auxilium* = help.] Assistant; helping; confederate.

The giant brood, That fought at Thebes and Ilium on each side, Mix'd with auxiliar gods.

Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 679. Behold auxiliar kings their powers combine, And one capitulate, and one resign.

Johnson, Imitation of the Tenth Satire of Juvenal.

Auxiliary. *s.* Helper; assistant; confederate.

In the strength of that power, he might, without the auxiliaries of any further influence, have determined his will to a full choice of God.—*South.* There are, indeed, a sort of underlying auxiliaries to the difficulty of a work, called commentators and critics.—*Pope.*

During several generations our ancestors had achieved nothing considerable by hand against foreign enemies. We had indeed occasionally furnished to our allies small bands of auxiliaries who had well maintained the honour of the nation. But from the day on which the two brave Talbots, father and son, had perished in the vain attempt to reconquer Guienne, till the Revolution, there had been on the Continent no campaign in which Englishmen had borne a principal part. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Auxiliary. adj.

1. Same as Auxiliar; assistant.

Their tractate are little auxiliary unto ours, nor afford us any light to demonstrate this truth. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

There is not the smallest capillary vein but it is present with, and auxiliary to it, according to its use. — *Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*.

Nor from his patrimonial heav'n above
Is Jove content to pour his vengeance down;

To him with his brother of the seas he craves,
To help him with auxiliary waves. — *Dryden*.

In almost all languages, some of the commonest nouns and verbs have many irregularities; such are the common auxiliary verbs 'to be' and 'to have,' 'to do' and 'to be done,' &c. — *Watts*.

2. In Grammar. Performing the work of certain Latin, Greek, and other inflections. [The auxiliary verbs may be classified upon a variety of principles. The following, however, are all that need here be applied.]

According to their inflectional or non-inflectional powers. — Inflectional auxiliaries are those that may supersede or be superseded by an inflection. Thus — *I am struck* — the Latin *ferior*, and the Greek *τρομαζω*. These auxiliaries are in the same relation to verbs that propositions are to nouns. The chief inflectional auxiliaries are:

1. *Have*; equivalent to an inflection in the way of tense, *I have bitten* = *am-mordit*.
2. *Shall*; ditto, *I shall call* = *voc-abo*.
3. *Will*; ditto, *I will call* = *vor-abo*.
4. *May*; equivalent to an inflection in the way of mood, *I am come* that *I may see* = *venio ut vid-eam*.
5. *Be*; equivalent to an inflection in the way of voice, *to be beaten* = *verberari, verbaui*.
6. *Am, art, is, are*; ditto. Also equivalent to an inflection in the way of tense, *I am moving* = *mor-o*.
7. *Was, were*; ditto, *I was beaten* = *tr-ebat*; *I was moving* = *move-bam*.

According to their non-auxiliary significations. — The power of the word *have* in the combination *I have a horse*, is clear enough. It means possession. The power of the same words in the combination *I have been*, is not so clear; nevertheless it is a power which has grown out of the idea of possession. This shows that the power of a verb as an auxiliary may be a modification of its original power; i. e. of the power it has in non-auxiliary constructions. Sometimes the difference is very little; the word *let*, in *let us go*, has its natural sense of permission unimpaired. Sometimes it is all but lost. *Can* and *may* exist chiefly as auxiliaries.

1. Auxiliary derived from the idea of possession — *have*.
2. Auxiliary derived from the idea of existence — *be, is, was*.
3. Auxiliary derived from the idea of future destination, dependent upon circumstances external to the agent — *shall*.
4. Auxiliary derived from the idea of future destination, dependent upon the volition of the agent — *will*. *Shall* is simply predictive, *will* is predictive and promissive as well.
5. Auxiliary derived from the idea of power, dependent upon circumstances external to the agent — *may*.
6. Auxiliary derived from the idea of power, dependent upon circumstances internal to the agent — *can*. *May* is simply permissive; *can* is potential. In respect to the idea of power residing in the agent being the cause which determines a contingent, *can* is in the same relation to *may* as *will* is to *shall*.
7. Auxiliary derived from the idea of sufferance — *let*.
8. Auxiliary derived from the idea of necessity — *must*.
9. Auxiliary derived from the idea of action — *do*.

In respect to their mode of construction, auxiliary verbs combine with others in three ways.

1. With participles. (a) With the present or active participle, *I am speaking*. (b) With the past, or passive, participle, *I am beaten, I have beaten*.
2. With infinitives. (a) With the objective infinitive, *I can speak*. (b) With the gerundial infinitive, *I have to speak*.
3. With both infinitives and participles, *I shall have done, I mean to have done*. — *Dr. E. G. Latham, English Language*.

Auxiliary. adj. Assisting; helping

The purchasing of manures both auxiliary and exsiccatory. — *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion*.

Auxiliary. s. Help; aid.

There were no such auxiliaries within the walls, where . . . the beleagued were reduced to the direst extremities. — *Walton, History of Philip II.*

Avail. v. a. [Lat. valeo = be of worth.]

1. Profit; turn to profit; make use of; (with of).

Then shall they seek t' avail themselves of names,
Places and titles. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 515.

Both of them avail themselves of those licenses which Apollo has equally bestowed on them. — *Dryden*.

2. Promote; prosper; assist.

Mean time he voyag'd to explore the will
Of Jove on high Dodona's holy hill,
What means might best his safe return avail. — *Pope*.

Avail. v. n. Be of use; be of advantage.

Nor can my strength avail, unless by thee
Endu'd with force, I gain the victory. — *Dryden*.

When real merit is wanting, it avails nothing to have been encouraged by the great. — *Pope, Preface to his Works*.

Little, however, could all that avail in shaping his public conduct. — *Huckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. ii.

Avail. s. Profit; account; mean towards an end; advantage; benefit.

For all that said did come were sure to fail;
Yet would he further none but for avail. — *Spenser*.

I charge thee,
As heav'n shall work in me for thine avail,

To tell me truly. — *Shakespeare, All's well that ends well*, i. 3.

Truth, light upon this way, is of no more avail to us than error. — *Locke*.

But, meanwhile, these general causes, which I have indicated, were undermining the nation to habits of loyalty and of superstition, which grew to a height fatal to the spirit of liberty. That being the case, the institutions were of no avail. — *Huckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. ii.

Available. adj. Capable of being turned to avail or account; profitable; advantageous; valid.

All things subject to action, the will does so far incline unto, as reason judges them more available to our bliss. — *Hobbes*.

Laws human are available by consent. — *Id.*

Drake put one of his men to death, having no authority nor commission available. — *Sir W. Raleigh*.
Mighty is the efficacy of such intercessions to avert judgments; how much more available then may they be to secure the continuance of blessings? — *Bishop Atterbury*.

But the garrison of Tangier and the regiments in the pay of the Batavian federation, which, as they were available for the defence of England against a foreign or domestic enemy, might be said to be, in some sort, part of the English army, amounted to, at least, five thousand men. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xi.

The resources of England were not yet so available for maritime as for military service. — *Southey, Naval History of England*, ch. v.

None of these writers who have handled their subject in form, regarded it precisely in the aspect most requisite and available for present circumstances; namely, that which shows that governments are, by dutiful necessity, combatant of religious truth and falsehood, and bound to the maintenance and propagation of the former. — *Gliddone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. i.

The hospitals at the moment were surcharged with sick, and the available strength of the British was reduced to a handful of European convalescents, and about four hundred Malays and gun-lascars, under an incompetent and inexperienced commander. — *Sir J. E. Tennant, Ceylon*, pt. vi. ch. iii.

Availability. s. Attribute suggested by Available; power of promoting the end for which it is used.

We differ from that supposition of the efficacy, or availability, or suitability of these to the end. — *Sir M. Hale*.

Avallanche. s. [Fr.] Mass of snow in mountainous countries loosened and rolled down.

Mont Blanc is the monarch of mountains,
They crowned him long ago,
On a throne of rocks, in a robe of clouds,
With a diadem of snow.

Around his waist are forests braced,
The avalanche in his hand:
But ere it fall, that thundering hail
Must pause at my command. — *Byron, Manfred*, i. l.

Avale. v. a. [Lat. ad = to, vallis = valley.]

Let fall; depress; make abject; sink. — *Obsoleto*.

By that th' exalted Phœbus 'gan avail
His werry wain, and now the frosty night
Her mantle black thro' heav'n 'gan overhale. — *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

He did chase and arole the sovereignty into more servitude towards that see. — *Sir H. Wotton*.

Avale. v. n. Sink; descend, or come down.

Obsoleto.
But when his interrob 'gins to arole,
Huge heaps of mud he leaves. — *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

They thither march: but when they came in sight,
And from their sweaty couriers did arole,
They found the gates fast barred long ere night. — *Ibid.* ii. 9, 10.

Avant. adv. Front of an army. Obsolete.

Shall no man know by his clere,
Which is avant, and which arriere. — *Chaucer, Confessio Amantis*, ii.

Avant-guard. s. [Fr. avant-garde = vanguard.] Van; first body of an army.

The foremen might issue forth without disturbance of the foot, and the avant-guard without shuffling with the battall or arriere. — *Sir J. Maynard*.

Avare. s. [Lat. avarius, from avarus = covetous.] Covetousness; insatiable desire.

There grows
In my most ill-composed affection, such
A stumbling-piece, that were I king,
I should cut off the noses for their lands. — *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

This avare of praise in times to come,
Those long inscriptions crowded on the tomb. — *Dryden*.

Avareicious. adj. Covetous; insatiably desirous.

Luxurious, avareicious, false, deceitful.
This speech has been condemned as avareicious; and Erasmus judges it to be spoken artfully. — *Browne, On the Utopians*.

Avareiciously. adv. Covetously.

Each is contented with his own possessions, nor avareiciously endeavours to heap up more than is necessary for his own subsistence. — *Goldsmith, Essays*, 10.

Avareous. adj. Covetous. Rare.

Men male well make a likely hock;
Between hym which is avareous
Of gold, and him that is jealous
Of love. — *Chaucer, Confessio Amantis*, v.

The laggies
That the ere avareous helde and hys heyes. — *Vision of Piers Plowman*.

Avast. adv. [P] In Navigation. Enough; stop; cease. Colloquial, when not technical.

Avast halting; don't you know me, mother Parlett? — *Cumberland, Comedy of the Walltoons*.

Avancement. s. Old word for Advancement.

All they must be done for the avancement of holye church. — *Bale, Yet a Course at the Runyngs Race*, fol. 3d h.

Avant. v. a. [see Vaunt.] Boast; vaunt. Obsolete.

Let now the papists avant themselves! — *Accobishop Cravencr, A sater to Gardiner*, p. 333.

They rejoice and avant themselves, if they vanquish and oppress their enemy by craft and deceit. — *Robinson, Translation of More's Utopia*, ii. 10.

Avant. v. n. Come before another in a vaunting manner. Obsolete.

To whom avauanting in great bravery,
As penocks that his painted plumes with frank.
He smote his coarser in the troubling flank. — *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, ii. 3, 6.

Avant. s. Same as Avauance. Rare.

If he gave aught, he durst make avant.
Chaucer, Prologue to Canterbury Tales, 227.

Avant interj. [Lat. ab = from, ante = before; see Avant.] Begone from before me: (word of abhorrence).

O, be it bold, and blushes not at death;
Avant, thou hateful villain, get thee gone! — *Shakespeare, King John*, iv. 3.

Mistress! dismiss that rascal from your throne.
Avant! — is Aristarchus yet unknown? — *Pope, Dunciad*.

Avant. s. Word itself as used for the name of the act implied by the interjection.

After this process
To give her the avant! it is a pity
Would move a monster. — *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.* ii. 2.

Avauance. s. Bousting. Rare.

The vice, rleped avauance,
With pride hath take his acquaintance. — *Chaucer, Confessio Amantis*, i.

Avauintry. s. Same as Avauance. Rare.

The worshippe of his name,
Through pride of his avauintrie,
He tourneth into viliannie. — *Chaucer, Confessio Amantis*, i.

Avè. s. (dissyllable.) [Lat. ave = hail.] First part of the salutation used by the Romanists to the Virgin Mary; abbreviation of Ave Maria or Ave Mary.

Nine hundred paternosters every day,
And thrice nine hundred aves she was wont to say. — *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, i. 3, 12.

All his mind is bent on holiness,
To number *his* *avenues* on his beads.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. l. 1. 3.
There was before, in the Roman church, a lesser
set of 50 *avenues* and 5 paters, which they call beads.—
Brevint, Sent and Samuel of Endor, p. 169.

Another Vial a stout, sturdy, patrole, called the
Eve of St. Christopher—seeing Ash Wednesday in a
condition little better than he should be—'e'en whipt
him over his shoulders, pick-a-back fashion, and old
Mortification went floating home singing—

On the bat's back do I fly,
and a number of old smatches besides, between drunk
and sober; but very few *avenues* or boultainties (you
may believe me) were among them.—*Louth, Ecce
of Elia, Rejoicings upon the New Year's coming of
Age.*

He delighted in rare animals, and still more in
dwarfs. When neither strange beasts nor little men
could dispel the black thoughts which gathered in
his mind, he repeated *avenues* and credos; he walked in
processions; sometimes he starved himself; some-
times he whipt himself. At length a complication
of maladies completed the ruin of all his facul-
ties.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xxi.*

AVÉL. r. a. [Lat. *avello* = tear or pluck
away.] Pull away. *Obsolete.*

The beaver in chase makes some division of parts
yet are not these parts *avelled* to be termed testicles.
—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

AVENER, or AVENOR. s. [Lat. *avena* = oat.]
Provider of oats for the royal stables.
Rare, obsolete.

The *avener* shall suffer no lackeys, boys, women
or others, to be about the stables, that are not of the
prince's ordinary grooms.—*Birch, Life of Henry,
Prince of Wales, App. p. 480.*

AVÉNGE. v. a. [Fr. *venger*.]

1. Revenge.
I will *avenge* the blood of Jezreel upon the house
of *Aveng*.—*Hosea, l. 4.*

2. Punish.
Till Jove, no longer patient, took his time
T' *avenge* with thunder your audacious crime.
Deities.

AVÉNGE. s. Revenge; vengeance. *Obsolete.*
And if to that *avenge* by you desired
This lunde may helpe, or siewer night supply,
It shall not f if when so ye shall it need.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 6. 8.

AVÉNGEANCE. s. Retribution; vengeance.
Rare.

This neglected, fear
Signal *avengeance*, such as overlook
A miser. *A. Phillips.*

AVÉNGEMENT. s. Vengeance; revenge.
That he might work th' *avengement* for his shame,
On those two evillies which had bred him blame.
Spenser.

All those great battles which thou hast
Through strife and bloodshed, and *avengement*
Now praised, hereafter thou shalt repent.
Id.

AVÉNGER. s. One who avenges or punishes.
That no man go beyond and defraud his brother,
because that the Lord is the *avenger* of all such.—
1 Thessalonians, iv. 6.

Ere this he had return'd, with fury driv'n
By his *avenger*.—*Id., Paradise Lost, s. 231.*
But just divine to hungry sinners
And ev'ry death its own *avenger* breeds. *Pope.*

AVÉNGERESS. s. Female avenger. *Obsolete.*
There that cruel queen *avengeress*
Heaps on her new waves of woe wretchedness.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

AVENS. s. [see *Awn*.] Popular name of the
Geum urianum (called also *herb bennet*).
The root [of the common *avenue*] is employed for
flavouring and preserving the Augsburg beer.—
Hoblyn, Dictionary of Terms used in Medicine.

AVÉNE. s. [Fr.] Way by which any place
may be entered; approach.

a. In general.
Good guards were set up at all the *avenues* of the
city, to keep all people from going out. — *Lord Car-
leton.*

b. Used specially. Approach bordered by
rows of trees.

The entrance to the Peradenia garden is through
a noble *avenue* of India-rubber trees, &c.—*Sir J. E.
Tennent, Ceylon, pt. vii. ch. v.*

c. Used metaphorically. Means of access
general.

Truth is a strong hold, and diligence is lay-
ing siege to it: so that it must observe all the *avenues*
and passages to it.—*South.*

On every side were expanding new *avenues* of i-
gnity, new trains of thought: new models of com-
pulsion were offered themselves: all trod silently
to impair the reverence for the ruling authorities.
—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity, b. xiv. ch.*

AVÉR. v. a. [Lat. *ad verum* = to the truth.

— Though this word is marked, in respect
to its part of speech, as a verb active or
transitive, the construction is not always
evident. This is because it governs a pro-
position, or collection of words, rather than
any single word. To *utter a truth* is one
thing; to state that such or such a pro-
position constitutes a *truth* (i. e. that it is
true) is another. In the former case the
single word *truth* is the name of the object;
in the latter the object is expressed by the
whole proposition. This is the case with the
first and second of the following ex-
tracts, wherein the whole sentences, *though
the power of God, &c., and I had killed
the bird, &c.,* are the many-worded names
of the object; the object itself being ex-
pressed by a proposition. In the third
the construction is different; inasmuch,
as between the verb and the proposition
the word *that* is inserted. Originally this
was, purely and simply, the demonstrative
pronoun in the objective case, in the singular
number, and in the neuter gender.

It told us that there was something
averred. What this was, was explained
by the sentence which followed. This pro-
nominal character of the word *that* is
made clearer by the following example in
dialogue:

A. What did he aver?

B. That he was there.

A. Did he aver that?

B. Yes. He averred not only *that* he
was there, but also, *that* he saw him there.

Pronoun, however, as the word *that* is,
in respect to its origin, it is often treated as a
conjunction. This is because its function
is to join propositions. In the following
pair, (1) *I aver* (2) *he was there*, there are
two statements, which, as they stand at
present, may or may not be connected.
Whether they be so or not is often inferred
from the context; in which case *that* is
said to be omitted. When *that*, however, is
inserted, the connection is beyond doubt.

I aver that he was there.

Such are the reasons for calling *aver* an
Active or Transitive verb, even when no
noun in the objective case follows it. For
a fuller notice see *That*.]

Declare positively, peremptorily.

We may aver, though the power of God be in-
finite, the capacities of matter are within limits.—
Bentley.

Nor dim nor red, like God's own head,
The glorious sun upris'd,
Then all *averred* I had killed the bird
Which brought the fog and mist.
'Twas right, said they, those birds to slay
That bring the fog and mist.

Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.
They afterwards *averred* that they had been
tempted to surrender with the understanding that
the Papal banners were to be displayed on the walls
of Palestine; but that the Papal honour once satis-
fied, perhaps the fortifications dismantled, the city
was to be returned to its lords.—*Milman, History of
Latin Christianity, b. xi. ch. vii.*

Average. s. and adj. [see extract.]

[*Avrili*, or *Averia*, was applied to cattle in general,
as the principal possession in early times.

'Hoc placitum dilationem non recipit propter
averia, i. e. animalia muta, so diu detineantur in-
clusa.'—*Regium Majestatem.*

'Si come ius laus a uni homo mes derbita a cam-
peter, on mes beaus a arer la terre, et il occiet mes
avens.'—*Littleton.*

We then have *averia carrucae*, beasts of the plough;
and the word *avens* finally came to be confined to
the signification of cart-horses.

Average was the duty work done for the lord with
the *avens*, or draught cattle, of the tenant. 'Sciend-
um est quod in antiquoque *avertipium* estivo
fiert debet inter Haklay et juliam Augusti.' (Spel-
man in Duc.) *Average*, from the G. *haferet*, is a
totally different word from the foregoing. The pri-

mitive meaning of *haferet* seems to be sea-damage,
damage suffered on the conveyance of goods by sea,
from the Scandinavian *haf*, *har*, the open sea, point-
ing to the shores of the Baltic, where so many of our
nautical terms took their rise, for the origin of the
word. This in Fr. became *averie*, decay of wares or
merchandise, leakage of wines, also the charges of
the carriage or measuring thereof.—*Coigr.*; *averie*,
damage suffered by a vessel or goods from the de-
quarture to the return into port. (Diet. Etym.)
Marvander averies, damaged goods. But when
goods were thrown overboard for the safety of the
vessel, it was an obvious equity to divide the loss
amongst those who profited by the sacrifice. Hence
haferet was applied to the money paid by those who
receive their goods safe, to indemnify those whose
goods have been thrown overboard in a storm.—
(Küttner.) It *Averia*, calculation and distribu-
tion of the loss arising from goods thrown over-
board.—*Altieri*; an equal distribution of the loss
among the shippers. Hence, finally, in the modern
sense of the term, an *average* is an equal distribu-
tion of whatever inequalities there may be among all
the individuals of a series, and then the value of the in-
dividuals so compensated. The origin of *average* in the
latter sense became much obscured when by the pre-
lative of insurance the nautical *average* came to signify
a contribution made by independent insurers to com-
pensate for losses at sea, instead of a contribution by
those who received their goods safe, to make good
the loss of those whose wares were thrown overboard
for the general safety.—*Walgreen, Dictionary of
English Etymology.*

1. In Navigation. See extract.

A certain contribution that merchants prop-
tionally make towards the losses of such as have their
goods cast overboard for the safety of the ship in a
tempest; and this contribution seems so called, be-
cause it is so proportioned, after the rate of every
man's *average* of goods carried.—*Cogell.*

2. Used metaphorically. Mean proportion.

In order to do this, we make as many trials as
possible, preserving A invariable. The results of
these different trials will naturally be different, since
the indeterminate modifying causes are different in
each; if, then, we do not find these results to be
progressive, but on the contrary to oscillate about a
certain point, one experiment giving a result a little
greater, another a little less, one result tending a
little more in one direction, another a little more in
the contrary direction; while the *average*, or middle
point, does not vary, but different sets of experi-
ments (taken in as great a variety of circumstances
as possible) yield the same mean, provided only they
be sufficiently numerous; then that mean, or *average*
result, is the part, in each experiment, which is due
to the cause A, and is the effect which would have
been obtained if A could have acted alone; the
variable remainder is the effect of chance, that is, of
causes the co-existence of which with the cause A
was merely casual. The test of the sufficiency of the
induction in this case is, when any increase of the
number of trials from which the *average* is struck,
does not materially alter the *average*.—*Mill, System
of Logic, b. iii. ch. xvii. § 4.*

The case to which I refer, is that of the proportion
kept up in the births of the sexes: a proportion
which if it were to be greatly disturbed in any
country, even for a single generation, would throw
society into the most serious confusion, and would
infinitely cause a great increase in the views of the
people. Now, it has always been suspected that, on
an *average*, the male and female births are tolerably
equal; but, until very recently, no one could tell
whether or not they are precisely equal, or if un-
equal, on which side there is an excess.—*Burke,
History of Civilization in England, vol. i. ch. iv.*

It may be that, owing to some physical causes still
unknown, the *average* capacity of the brain is, if we
compare long periods of time, becoming gradually
greater; and that therefore the mind, which acts
through the brain, is, even independently of educa-
tion, increasing in aptitude and in the general com-
petence of its views.—*Ibid.*

AVÉREMENT. s. Positive declaration.

To avoid the oath, for *avérement* of the continuance
of some *avérent*, which is sworn, the party will sue a
parson.—*Barn.*

Thus much of the civil and canon lawyers' *avé-
ment* of an elder brother's rights to his father's
fortune.—*The Younger Brother's Apology, p. 22.*

Your lordship's *avément* was excused by an *avé-
ment* that you were indisposed.—*Bishop Nicholas
to Bishop Hoadley, p. 10.*

That it is the province of the jury, in informations
and indictments for libels, to try nothing more than
the fact of the composing and of the publishing
avéments and invidios, is a doctrine held at
present by all the Judges of the King's Bench.—
*Burke, On the Powers of Juris in Prosecutions for
Libels.*

AVÉRRÉCATÉ. v. a. [Lat. *averruncare*.] Root
up; root out; take up by the root. *Rare.*

Sure some mischief will come of it,

Unless by providential will,

Or force, we *averruncate* it. *DuRoi, Hudibras.*

AVÉRRÉCATÉ. s. Rooting up of anything.
Rare.

Whether *aversion* of epidemic diseases, by telems, be feasible and lawful.—*Robinson, Embury*, p. 82: 1858.

Avérte. *v. a.* Turn away from with a feeling of distaste, dislike, or repugnance. *Rare.*

Hatred proceeds from an opinion that the person we *averte* is evil, and, if not generally so, yet at least in particular to us.—*Plutarch, Morals*, l. 420. (Ord. M.S.)

Avérstion. *s.* Turning away from anything; disinclination; distaste. *Rare.*

Hatred is the passion of defiance, and there is a kind of *aversion* and hostility included in its essence.—*South.*

Folly is freakish and humorous, impertinent and obstreperous, inconstant and inconsistent, peevish and exception; and consequently fastidious to society, and productive of *aversion* and disrespect.—*Barrow, Works*, l. 4.

With from.

There was a stiff *aversion* in my lord of Essex from applying himself to the earl of Leicester.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

They are not all affected with it; nay, on the contrary, find an *aversion* of their spirits from it.—*Bishop Hall, Works*, li. 558.

Which impressions or dispositions either produce in the heart a positive inclination to, or at least extinguish its former *aversion* from, the sin suggested to it.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 261.

With to.

There is such a general *aversion* in human nature to contempt, that there is scarce any thing more exasperating. I will not deny, but the excess of the *aversion* may be levelled against pride. *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

With towards.

A natural and secret hatred and *aversion* towards society, in any man, hath somewhat of the savage beast. *Bacon.*

With of.

There is in man's nature an *aversion* or abhorrence of disgrace.—*Barrow, Exposition on the Creed.*

God hath always declared his delight in the felicity, and his *aversion* of the misery and destruction of his creatures.—*Hallivell, Novels of South*, p. 32.

Avérse. *adj.* Muligin; unfavourable; disinclined.

Their courage languish'd as their hopes decay'd,
And Pallas, now *avérse*, refus'd her aid.
Hast thou not seen her beam ever stray
With the first tumults of a real?
Hast thou not seen her, and now bless'd his way,
By turns *avérse*, and joyful to obey?
P.

With from.

Laws politik are never framed as they should be, unless presuming the will of man to be lawfully obstinate, rebellious, and *avérse* from all obedience, unto the sacred laws of his nature.—*Hooker.*

They believed all who objected against their undertaking to be *avérse* from peace.—*Lord Clarendon.* These eares alone her virgin breast employ,
Arcton from Venus and the nuptial joy. *Pope.*

With to.

He had, from the beginning of the war, been very *avérse* to any advice of the privy council.—*Lord Clarendon.*

Diodorus tells us of one Charondas, who was *avérse* to all innovation, especially when it was to proceed from particular persons.—*Sicoff.*

Edward, by his heralds, renounced his allegiance; he would no longer be the man, the vassal, of a king who violated all treaties sworn to by their common ancestors. But the barons and the churchmen of England were now *avérse* to foreign wars; their subsidies, their aids, their masters, were slow, reluctant, almost refused.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. 2. ch. viii.

There was yet one last expedient which, as the king flattered himself, might save him from the misery of being another House of Commons. To the House of Lords he was less *avérse*.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i.

Avérse. *adv.*

1. Unfavourably.

My black-winged fate
Hovers *avérse* over that fond hope.
Benjamin and Fletcher, Martial Maid, u. 2.

2. With a turn in an unexpected direction; obliquely; backwardly.

Not only they want those parts of secretion, but it is emitted *avérse*, or backward, by both sexes.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Avérse. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Avérse*; unwillingness; disinclination; distaste.

Not avoiding his company, or doing any thing of *avérse*, move in the very act of punishment.
G. Herbert, Country Parson, ch. xxv.

Subject we must be, whether we will or no; but if willingly, then is our service perfect freedom; if unwillingly, then is our service perfect freedom; if un-

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willingly, then is our *avérse* everlasting misery.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. vi. The corruption of man is in nothing more manifest, than in his *avérse* to entertain any friendship or familiarity with God.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

With from.

Is it not commonly sloth rather than activity, an *avérse* from this rather than an inclination to any other employment, which diverteth us from our prayers?—*Harvie, Works*, l. 61.

Applauding himself for his forwardness to all due reformation, and his *avérse* from all such kind of sacrifice.—*Milton, Riconoclastes*, ch. xiv.

With to.

Many impotencies, or rather *avérse* to good, are charged upon a natural account, which indeed are the effects only of habitual sin.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 428.

Some men have an *avérse* to it [dancing], and these it seldom becomes.—*Felltham, Resolves*, r. 70. b. 2.

Avérson. *s.*

1. Hatred; dislike; detestation: (such as turns away from the object).

What if with like *avérson* I reject
Riches and realms?

Milton, Paradise Regained, li. 47. The *avérson* of God's face is confusion; the least bending of his brow is perdition.—*Bishop Hall, Resolves*, p. 24.

With from.

They had an inward *avérson* from it, and were resolved to prevent it by all possible means.—*Lord Clarendon.*

With men these considerations are equally causes of despotism, disinclination or *avérson* from others; but with God, so many reasons of our greater tenderness towards others.—*Bishop Spral.*

The same misanthropy to vice, and *avérson* from goodness, will be a reason for rejecting any proof whatsoever.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

With to.

2. A freeholder is bred with an *avérson* to subjection.—*Addison.*

Such was his *avérson* to toil, and such his ignorance of affairs, that the very clerks who attended him when he sat in council could not refrain from sneering at his frivolous remarks, and at his childish impatience.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i.

In the preceding extract it is just possible that the *to* before *toil* may be the sign of the infinitive mood; in the following the construction is slightly ambiguous; since *to* may refer to *object* as well as *avérson*.

His passion for ceremonies, his reverence for holidays, vigils, and sacred places, his ill concealed dislike of the marriage of ecclesiastics, the ardent and not altogether disinterested zeal with which he asserted the claims of the clergy to the reverence of the laity, would have made him an object of *avérson* to the Puritans, even if he had used only legal and gentle means for the attainment of his ends.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i.

With towards.

His *avérson* towards the house of York was so predominant, as it found place not only in his counsels but in his bed.—*Bacon.*

With for.

The Genoese would rather throw themselves under the government of the Genoese, than submit to a state for which they have so great *avérson*.—*Addison.*

This *avérson* of the people for the late proceedings of the commons might be improved to good use.—*Sicoff.*

2. Object of aversion.

They took great pleasure in compounding lawsuits among their neighbors; for which they were the *avérson* of the gentlemen of the long robe.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Self-love and reason to one end aspire;
Pain their *avérson*, pleasure their desire. *Pope.*

3. Simply, conversion or change; trope.

This addition of the words 'you and the rest,' is a familiar figurative speech, called apostrophe, which is an *avérson* of speech from one thing or person to another.—*Bishop Morlon, Episcopacy asserted*, p. 101.

[The derivatives of *avérto* are special instances of a principle which demands attention. The elements of *avérto* are *verto* = turn, and *a* = from. Meanwhile, no two notions are more opposite than those suggested by the words *to* and *from*. Yet we have seen that *avérson* is followed not only by *from* and *for*, but by *to* and *towards*.

The rule that prepositions in composition, when followed by a noun, require

that noun to be in the case which those prepositions would govern, if they stood separate from the verb and as independent parts of speech (whether good or bad for languages like the Latin and Greek), has no place in English; since in English there is but one case for a preposition to govern.

Again, in an English sentence, the preposition which enters into composition, and which (so doing) forms a compound, may belong to a language different from that which contains the independent preposition. In the words before us, *a*, though the equivalent to *from*, is by no means the same word. Hence, even if the rule just given held good, it would be no rule at all to a person who knew nothing of Latin. *Arcton*, though made up of elements equivalent to those which give *turn-from*, is by no means made up of the same. If it were, such an expression as *avérson* to would be a contradiction in terms, and a turning *from* to *toil* (the actual translating of *avérson* to) would be an impossible expression. Yet it exists.

The solution of this apparent paradox lies in the fact of *avérson* being a relation; and, in the expression of relations, we use the word *to*. An *avérson* to *toil* is a feeling hostile *to*, or *towards*, *toil*; an indisposition *for* *toil*.

When we see *avérson* followed by *to*, *towards*, or *for*, we must remember that it means not only turning *from*, but *repugnance*, *dislike*, *hostility*, &c. The same applies to other words.

Further notices of this tendency for the general import of a term to overrule its etymological element will appear in the sequel. See Unconnected as followed by *with*.]

Avérte. *v. a.* [Lat. *avérto* = turn away from.] Turn aside; turn off.

I beseech you

To *avérte* your liking a more worthy way.
Than on a wretch. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 1.

At this, for the last time, she lifts her hand,
Arcton her eyes, and half unwilling drops the brand. *Byron.*

Whereupon all utility was built, their hearts were utterly *avérte* from it. *Hooker.*

Even cut themselves off from the opportunities of proselyting others, by *avérting* them from their company.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

O Lord! *avérte* whatsoever evil our swelling may threaten unto his church.—*Hooker.*

Diversity of conjectures made many, whose conceits *avérte* from themselves the fortune of that war, to become embroiled and seditious. *Knox.*

These affections earnestly fix our minds on God, and forcibly *avérte* from us those things which are displeasing to him, and contrary to religion. *Bishop Spots.*

They threaten'd lands they wild destruction throw.

Till ardent prayer *avérte* the public woe. *Prior.*

Avérte. *s.* That which averts.

In *avértes* and purveys meet together, as tending in all the same purpose, to divert this rebellious humour (melancholy), and turn it another way. *Barlow, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 233.

Arcton must be used to the liver and spleen.—*Ibid.*, p. 255.

Avérting. *part. adj.* Turning away from.

Cold, and *avérting* from our neighbour's good. *Thomson.*

Aviary. *s.* [Lat. *aviarium* = place for *aves*, i.e. birds.] Place to keep birds in.

In *aviaries* of wire, to keep birds of all sorts, the Italians bestow vast expense; including great soup of ground, variety of bushes, trees of great height, running waters, and sometimes a stove annexed, to temper the air in winter. *Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Look now to your *aviary*; for now the birds grow sick of their fathers.—*Reynolds, Rob and Co.*

Vapourary is still so famous, that it's reckoned for one of those notables which foreign nations record.—*Addison.*

The library, the museum, the *aviary*, and the botanical garden of Sir Thomas Browne, were thus all by Fellows of the Royal Society well worthy of a

long pilgrimage.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

The sumptuous palace to which the populace of London gave the name of Dunstons House, the stately pavilions, the fountains, the deer park, and the orangery of Euston, the more than Italian luxury of Han, with its busts, fountains, and aviaries, were among the many signs which indicated what was the shortest road to boundless wealth.—*Ibid.*

Avidiously. *adv.* Eagerly; greedily. **S**
Avidity. *Obsolete.*

Nothing is more *avidly* to be desired than is the sweet peace of God. —*Bale, On the Revelation*, sign. D, viii.

Avidly we drynke the wyne of other landes, we bye up their fruites and spices.—*Leland, New Year's Gift*, sign. K, 3, b.

Avidity. *s.* [Fr. *avidité*; from Lat. *aviditas*, from *avidus* = greedy.] Greediness; eagerness; appetite; insatiable desire.

In all which we may see an infinite *avidity*; and such as cannot be satisfied with any finite object. —*Fisherby, Atheism*, p. 199.

The ambassadors of the Pope were received with courtesy, his gifts with *avidity*. —*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iv. ch. xl.

How those largesses had been bestowed, none knew better than some of the austere patriots who hurried so loudly against the *avidity* of Montague.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xl.

Avile. *v. a.* [Lat. *vilis* = vile.] Depreciate; hold cheap. *Rare.*

Being deprest awhile,
Want makes us know the price of what we *avile*.
—*B. Jonson, Masques at Court*.

Much less to debase and *avile* the excellent gifts of God. —*Bishop Bell, Letters*, life, dv. p. 314.

Avise. *v. n.* Consider. *Obsolete.*

They stay'd not to *avise* who first should bee,
But all spur'd after, first as they made fly,
To rescue her from shameful villany.

—*Spenser, Faerie Queene*, il. 1, 18.

Avise. *s.* Advice; intelligence. *Rare.*

All the lords
Have him in that esteem for his relations,
Coronets, avises, correspondences
With this ambassador and that agent.

—*B. Jonson, Magnetic Lady*, i. 7.

Avisement. *s.* Advisement; counsel. *Obsolete.*

I think there never
Marriage was manag'd with a more *avisement*.
—*B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub*, il. 1

Aviso. *s.* [Spanish.] Same as **Avise.** *Rare.*

I had yours of the tenth current; and besides your *aviso*, I must thank you for those rich flourishes wherewith your letter was embroidered every where. —*Howell, Letters*, il. 68.

Avise. *v. a.* *Obsolete.*

1. Advise; counsel.
With that the husbandman 'gan him *avise*,
That it for him was fittest exercise. —*Spenser*.

2. Consider; examine.
As they 'gan his library to view,
And antique registers for to *avise*. —*Ibid.*

Avocate. *v. a.* [Lat. *avocatus*, part. of *avoco* = call off, call away.] Call off from business; call away. *Rare.*

Seeing now all proceedings in England inhibited, the cause *avocated* to Rome, Campegius inhibited, &c.—*Lord Herbert of Cherbury, History of Henry VIII.*, p. 230.

Avocating. *part. adj.* Calling off from anything. *Rare.*

Their divesture of mortality dispenses them from those laborious and *avocating* duties to distressed Christians, and their secular relations, which are here requisite.—*Boyle*.

Avocation. *s.*

1. Act of calling aside.
The bustle of business, the *avocations* of our senses, and the din of a clamorous world, are impediments.—*Glanville*.

Stir up that remembrance which his many *avocations* of business have caused him to lay aside.—*Dryden*.

God does frequently inject into the soul blessed impulses to duty, and powerful *avocations* from sin.—*South*.

2. Business which calls, or call which summons, away; employment. See **Vocation**.

It is a subject that we may make some progress in its contemplation within the time, that in the ordinary time of life, and with the permission of necessary *avocations*, a man may employ in such a contemplation.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*.

By the secular cares and *avocations* which accompany marriage, the clergy have been furnished with skill in common life.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

I was now a little in heart, as the nature of my morning *avocations* had brought me into some sort of familiarity with the raw material; and I was surprised to find how eloquent I was becoming on the state of the India market—when, presently, he dashed my incipient vanity to the earth at once, by inquiring whether I had ever made any calculation as to the value of the rental of all the retail shops in London.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, The Old and the New Schoolmaster*.

In most parts of Spain, the climate renders it impossible for the labourer to work the whole of the day; and this forced idleness encourages among the people an irregularity and instability of purpose, which unites them choose the wandering *avocations* of a shepherd, rather than the more fixed pursuits of agriculture.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. i.

Avocative. *s.* That which calls off from; dehortation; dissuasion. *Rare.*

Setting this apart, all other incentives to virtue, and *avocatives* from vice, seem very blunt and faint. —*Barrow, Expositions on the Creed*.

Avocatory. *adj.* Calling off anything. *Rare.*

The emperor communicated to the diet certain mandates, on pain of the ban of the empire with *avocatory* letters annexed, against the king of Great Britain, elector of Hanover, and the other princes acting in concert with the king of Prussia.—*Nimble, History of England*, b. iii. ch. iv. § 22. (Ord. MN.)

Avocet. *s.* Name of a Gallatorial bird: (Recurvirostru Avocetta).

The *avocet* is certainly a singular looking bird, both in reference to its look as well as its feet, but it is also as handsome as it is singular. The beak is curved upwards, is slender, pointed and flexible, having very much the appearance of a piece of elastic whalebone, and is to the bird, I have no doubt, a delicate organ of touch; while the semi-palmated feet seem only intended to support the bird on soft muds, as it never attempts to paddle or swim when out of its depth, but allows itself to float along motionless. This bird is, apparently, much rarer now than formerly. —*Yarrell, British Birds*.

Avoid. *v. a.* [from Lat. *vito*.] Shun; decline; escape.

The fashion of the world is to *avoid* cost, and you encounter it.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*. The wisdom of phrasing God, by doing what he commands, and avoiding what he forbids.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Avoid. *v. a.* [from N.Fr. *vuider*; from Lat. *vacuus* = empty.]

1. Evacuate; quit; keep clear of. *Rare.*

What have you to do here, fellow? pray you, *avoid* the house.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, v. 3.

If any rebel should be required of the prince confederate, the prince confederate should command him to *avoid* the country.—*Bacon*.

He desired to speak with some few of us: whereupon six of us only stayed, and the rest *avoided* the room.—*Ibid.*

2. Emit; throw out; void. *Rare.*

A load contains not those urinary parts which are found in other animals to *avoid* that serious excretion.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

3. Vacate; annul.

How can these grants of the king's be *avoided* without wronging of those lords which had those lands and lordships given them?—*Spenser*.

Many who had followed the king in the war, and so made themselves liable to those penalties which the parliament had prepared for them, and subjected them to, had made many feign'd conveyances, with such limitations and so absolutely (that no trust might be discovered by those who had power to *avoid* it) that they were indeed too absolute to be *avoided* by themselves; and their estates became so much out of their own disposal, that they could neither apply them to the payment of their just debts, or to the provision for their children.—*Lord Clarendon, Life*, ii. 307.

Avoid. *v. n.* [from N.Fr. *vuider* = empty.]

1. Become void or vacant.

Bishopricks are not included under benefices: so that if a person takes a bishoprick, it does not *avoid* by force of that law of pluralities, but by the ancient common law. —*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

2. Retire; keep clear of. *Rare.*

And Saul cast the javelin; for he said, I will smite David even to the wall with it; and David *avoided* out of his presence thence.—*1 Samuel*, xviii. 11.

Avoidable. *adj.* [from Lat. *vito* = shun.] Capable of being avoided, shunned, or escaped.

Want of exactness in such nice experiments is scarce *avoidable*.—*Boyle*.

To take several things for granted is hardly *avoidable* to any one, whose task it is to show the falsehood or improbability of any truth.—*Locke*.

Avoidable. *adj.* [from N.Fr. *vuider* = empty.] Liable to be vacated or annulled; voidable.

The charters were not *avoidable* for the king's homage; and if there could have been any such pretence, that alone would not *avoid* them.—*Sir M. Hale*.

Avoidance. *s.* [from Lat. *vito* = shun.] Act of avoiding.

Both of them [light and darkness] are mentioned with an intention of drawing in an exhortation to that purity which we should affect, and the *avoidance* of all the state and works of darkness which we should shun.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 37.

It is appointed to give us vigour in the pursuit of what is good, or in the *avoidance* of what is hurtful.—*Watts*.

Avoidance. *s.* [from N.Fr. *vuider* = empty.]

1. Course by which anything is carried off or avoided. *Obsolete.*

For *avoidances* and drainings of water, where there is too much, we shall speak of.—*Bacon*.

2. Act by which anything is avoided or annulled.

Avoidance of an ecclesiastical benefice, is 1. by death, which is the act of God. 2. by resignation, which is the act of the incumbent. 3. by reason, or the acceptance of a benefice incompatible, which also is the act of the incumbent. 4. by deprivation, which is the act of the ordinary. 5. by the act of the law: as in case of simony; not subscribing the articles or declaration; or not reading the articles or the common prayer.—*Burns, Ecclesiastical Law*.

A *generosity* was soon framed by which Philip and his queen were brought within these degrees. The obsequious clergy of France, with the Archbishop of Rheims at their head, pronounced at once the *avoidance* of the marriage. The humiliating things were brought to Inglaterra; she understood but imperfectly, and could scarcely speak a word of French. She cried out.—*Wicked, wicked France!* —*Kom. Komi!* —*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. iv.

Avoider. *s.* That which, or one who, avoids or shuns anything.

Good sir, stand away; you were wont to be a curious *avoider* of woman's company.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Honest Man's Fortune*, iv. 1.

Avoidless. *adj.* Inevitable; incapable of being avoided. *Rare.*

She too, when ripen'd years she shall attain,
Must, of *avoidless* right, be yours again.

—*Depden, Translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses*. 1. That *avoidless* ruin in which the whole empire would be involved.—*Dennis, Letters*.

Avoidupois. *s.* and *adj.* [Fr. = have the weight.] Of full weight: (specially applied to measures).

Probably the Romans left their ounces in Britain, which is now our *avoidupois* ounce: for our Troy ounce we had elsewhere.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

Two of them [harvest mice] in a scale weighed down just one copper half-penny, which is about the third of an ounce *avoidupois*; so that I suppose that they are the smallest quadrupeds in this island.—*White, Natural History of Selbourne*, let. 4.

Avolation. *s.* [Lat. *avolutio*, = onis.] Act of flying away; flight; escape. *Rare.*

These airy vegetables are made by the reflex of plantal emissives, whose *avolation* was prevented by the condensed enclosure.—*Glanville, Scopsis Scientifica*.

Strawners, or the fungous parcels about candles, only emit a pluvial air, hindering the *avolation* of the faviolous particles.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Avouch. *v. a.* Affirm; maintain; declare peremptorily. See **Avow**.

They boldly *avouched* that themselves only had the truth, which they would at all times defend.—*Hooker*.

Wretched though I seem,
I can produce a champion that will prove
What is *avouched* here.

—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, v. 1.

Such antiquities could have been *avouched* for the Irish.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

You will think you made no offence, if the Duke *avouch* the justice of your dealing.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

A great public document, addressed to the whole Christian world by him who aspired to be the first ecclesiastic, we might be disposed to question its authenticity, if it were not *avouched* by the full evidence in its favour and its agreement with all the events of the period.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iv. ch. vii.

Avouch. *s.* Declaration; evidence; testimony. *Rare.*

I might not thus believe,
Without the sensible and true *avouch*
Of mine own eyes. —*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, i. 1.

Avouches. *s.* One who avouches.

This testimony did become an earnest *avoucher* thereof.—*Barrow, Sermons*, ii. 23.

Avow. v. a. [from Lat. *advoco* = call to.] Declare openly and without disguise; proclaim.

[To *avow* = *avouch*. Under the feudal system, when the right of a tenant was impugned he had to call upon his lord to come forwards and defend his right. This in the Latin of the time was called *advocare*, Fr. *avoucher à garantie*, to *vouch* or call to warrant. Then as the calling on an individual as lord of the fee to defend the right of the tenant involved the admission of all the duties implied in feudal tenure, it was an act justly looked after by the lord, and *advocare*, or the equivalent Fr. *avouer*, to *avow*, came to signify the admission by a tenant of a certain person as feudal superior. . . . Finally, with some grammatical confusion, Lat. *advocare*, and Fr. *avow* or *avouch*, came to be used in the sense of performing the part of the *vouch*er or person called on to defend the right impugned. —Wedgwood, *Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

His cruel stupor came when that was done,
Her wicked ways with wretched knife did end;
In death avowing th' innocence of her son.

Spenser, *Faerie Queene*.
He that delivers them mentions his doing it upon his own particular knowledge, or the relation of some credible person, avowing it upon his own experience. —Boyle.

Left to myself I must avow, I strove,
From publick shame to screen my secret love.

Dryden.
Such assertions proceed from principles which cannot be avowed by those who are for preserving church and state. —Swift.
Then blas'd his smother'd flame, avow'd and bold.

Thomson.
Be it avowed, when all is said,
She trod the path the many tread;
She loved too soon in life.

H. Tupper, *Philip Van Artevelde, The Lay of Kien*.

Avow. s. [from Lat. *voco* = vow.] Determination; vow. *Obsolete*.

But here I will make mine avow,
To do her as ill a turn. *Marriage of Sir Gavaine*.

Avowable. adj. [from Lat. *advoco* = call to.] Capable of being, or liable to be, openly declared.

The proceedings may be apt, and ingenious, and candid, and avowable; for that gives satisfaction and acquiescence. —Dunne, *Devotions*, p. 203.

Avowal. s. [from Lat. *advoco* = call to.] Justification declaration; open declaration.

He frankly confessed, that many abominable and detestable practices prevailed in the court of Rome; and by this sincere avowal, he gave occasion of much triumph to the Lutherans. —Hume, *History of England*, Henry VIII.

Avowed. part. adj. [from Lat. *advoco* = call to.] Declared; without disguise.

I was thine open, thine avowed enemy. *Manservant*.

Avowedly. adv. In an open manner.

Wilnot could not avowedly have excepted against the other. —Lord Clarendon.

Avower. s. [from Lat. *advoco* = call to.] One who avows or justifies.

Virgil makes Aeneas a bold avower of his own virtues. —Dryden.

Avulse. v. a. Pluck away. *Rare*.

Who scatter wealth, as though the radiant crop
Glittered on every beach; and every bough
Like that the Titan gather'd, once avuls'd,
Were by a splendid successor supplied,
Instant, spontaneous. *Shenstone*.

Avulsion. s. [Lat. *avulsio*, -onis; from *vulso*, part of *vell* = war off.] Act of pulling one thing from another.

Spare not the little offsprings, if they grow
Redundant; but the thronging clusters thin
By kind avulsion. *J. Phillips*.

The pressure of any ambient fluid can be no insupportable cause of the cohesion of matter; though such a pressure may hinder the avulsion of two polished superficies one from another, in a line perpendicular to them. —Locke.

Avylessness. s. Notice; fact of being made aware of anything. *Obsolete*.

I was in purpose to take a wife,
And for to have wedded without avylessness
A full fayre mayde.

Payne and Sorrows of evil Marriage: 15th cent.

Awat. v. a.

1. Expect; wait for.

Even as the wretch condemn'd to lose his life,
Awaits the falling of the murder's knife. *Fairfax*.
Betwixt the rocky pillars Gabriel sat,
Chief of th' angelic guards, awaiting night.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iv. 850.
Fifty thousand pounds a year, to which in strictness of law he had no right, awaited his acceptance, if he would only move to a greater distance from the country which, while he was near it, could never be at rest. —Macaulay, *History of England*, ch. xxiii.

2. Attend; be in store for.

To shew thee what reward
Awaits the good; the rest, what punishment.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, xl. 710.
Unless his wrath be appeased, an eternity of torments awaits the objects of his displeasure. *Boyle*.

Awat. s. Ambush. See Wait. *Rare*.

And lest mishap the most bliss after may;
For thousand perils lie in close awat
About us daily, to work our decay. *Spenser*.

Awake. v. a. [from A.S. *awacian*, with *awacode* in the past tense.]

1. Rouse out of sleep.

Take heed how you impawn our person,
How you awake our sleeping sword of war.

Shakespeare, *Henry V.* l. 2.
Our friend Lazarus slept; but I so that I may awake him out of sleep. —John, xi. 11.

2. Rouse from any state resembling sleep.

Hark, hark, the horrid sound
His rais'd up his head:
Awake'd from the dead,
And unaz'd he stares round.

Dryden, *Alexander's Feast*.

3. Put into new action.

The spark of noble courage now awake,
And strive your excellent self to excel.

Spenser, *Faerie Queene*.

Awake. v. n. [from A.S. *awacan*, with *awoc* in the past tense.] Break from sleep; cease to sleep.

Alack, I am afraid they have awak'd;
And 'tis not done. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, ii. 2.
I awak'd up last of all, as one that gathereth after the grape-gatherers. —Ezekiel, xlvi. 16.

Awake. adj. Not being asleep; not sleeping.

Inattention is like to work better upon sleeping men than men awake. *Bacon*.
Cares shall not keep him on the throne awake,
Nor break the golden slumbers he would take.

Dryden.

Awaken. v. a. and v. n. Same as Awake.

The fair
Repairs her smiles, awakens ev'ry grace,
And calls forth all the wonders of her face. *Pope*.

Awake, Argamir, Hervor the only daughter
Of thee and South doth awaken thee. *Hicks*.
The book ends abruptly with his awakening in a fright. —Pope, *Note in Temple of Fame*.

Awakener. s. That which, or one who, awakens.

Eternal flames become their first awakeners; and men began to be wise when it is too late. —Bishop Stillingfleet, *Sermons*, p. 23.

Awakening. verbal abs. Act of awaking.

Supposing the inhabitants of a country quite sunk in sloth, or even fast asleep, whether upon the gradual awakening and exertion, first of the sensitive and locomotive faculties, next of reason and reflexion, then of justice and piety, the momentum of such country or state, would not, in proportion thereto, become still more and more considerable. —Bishop Berkeley, *Quarist*, 161.

Awanting. verbal abs. Wanting.

There is no joy without the clan Donald,
No battle when they are awanting.

The Book of the Dean of Lismore, p. 95.

Award. v. a. Adjudge; give anything by a judicial sentence.

[*Award*. The primitive sense of *award* is shown in the It. *guardare*, Fr. *regarder*, to look. Hence Prov. Fr. *rewarder* (answering in form to E. *award*), to inspect goods, and, incidentally, to pronounce them; good and marketable; *awardleur*, an inspector. (Heurt.) An *award* is accordingly in the first place the taking a matter into consideration and pronouncing judgment upon it, but in later times the designation has been transferred exclusively to the consequent judgment. In like manner in O.E. the verb *to look* is very often found in the sense of consideration, deliberation, determination, *award*, decision. —Wedgwood, *Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

A pound of that same merchant's flesh is thine;
The court awards it, and the law doth give it.

Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

It advances that grand business, and according to which their eternity hereafter will be awarded. —Dr. H. More, *Tracy of Christian Piety*.

A church which allows salvation to none without it, nor awards damnation to almost any within it. —South.

Satisfaction for every affront cannot be awarded by stated laws. —Voltaire, *On Duelling*.

When you have pleaded, we shall award the sheriff to impound a jury. —Treatise of Stephen Colledge: 1681. (Ord MS.).

This is the name which every man
Awards to McWilliam from Clor Scith;
An ardent, white-toothed, ready youth,
One who for aught he did nor mourned.

The Book of the Dean of Lismore, p. 14.

Award. v. n. Judge; determine.

Th' unwise award to lodge it in the tow'rs,
An offering sacred. *Pope, Homer's Odyssey*.

Award. s. Judgement; sentence; determination.

Near hear th' award, and happy may it prove
To her, and him who best deserves her love. *Dryden*.

* Affection bribes the judgment, and we cannot expect an equitable award, where the judge is made a party. —Glasseville.

To urge the foe,
Prompted by blind revenge and wild despair,
Were to refuse the awards of Providence.

Addison, *Cato*.

As the war became more imminent, more inevitable, both before and after the rejection of the award in favour of the king by the acknowledged arbitrator, Louis IX., the Pope adhered with impetuous fidelity to the king. —Milman, *History of Latin Christianity*, b. xi. ch. iii.

Yet a perfectly dispassionate enquirer may perhaps think it by no means clear that the award of execution was illegal. —Macaulay, *History of England*, ch. xv.

Actions involving mere questions of account are often referred to some competent person, whose award is made a rule of courts and acted on. —A. Poullanque, *Just*, *How we are governed*, let. 16.

Awärder. s. Judge.

The just awärder of vengeance upon those miscreant wretches. —Barrow, *Sermons*, i. 2.
The high awärder of immortal fame.

Thomson, *Liberty*, ii.

He had the Prefect in his pay; he lavished gifts upon the nobles; he established his partisan Ptolemy, the Count of Tusculum, in all the old possessions and rights of that house, so long the tyrant, at one time the awärder, of the Papal tiara, gave him his natural daughter in marriage, and so established a formidable enemy to the Pope and a powerful adherent of the Emperor, within the neighbourhood, within the city itself. —Milman, *History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. xi.

Awäre. adverbial adj. On the guard; excited to caution; vigilant; in a state of alarm; attentive.

Ere I was aware, I had left myself nothing but the name of a king. —Sir P. Sidney.

Ere sorrow was aware, they made his thoughts bear away something else besides his own sorrow. —Keats.

Temptations of prosperity insinuate themselves; so that we are but little aware of them, and less able to withstand them. *Bishop Atterbury*.

But Antigonus was a rare of his designs against himself, and of his intrigues with Cleopatra. —Bishop Threlkell, *History of Greece*, ch. liii.

Yet I think that the methods of discovery which I have to recommend, though gathered from a wider survey of scientific history, both as to subjects and as to time, than (so far as I am aware) has been elsewhere attempted, are quite as definite and practical as any others which have been proposed; with the great additional advantage of being the methods by which all great discoveries in science have really been made. —Whetzel, *Novum Organum renovatum*, preface.

Awäre. v. a. Caution. *Rare*.

Now gan the humid vapour shed the ground
With pearly dew, and th' æthereal gloomy shade
Did dim the brightness of the welkin slands
That every bird and beast appeared made
To shroud themselves, while sleep their senses did invade. *Spenser, Faerie Queene*, iii. 10, 46.

Awäy. adv. [on way.]

1. In a state of absence.

a. Not in any particular place.

They could make
Love to your dream, although your face were awäy.

It is impossible to know properties that are so annexed to it, that any of them being awäy, that essence is not there. —Locke.

b. From any place or person.

I have a pain upon my forehead here. —
Faith, that's with watching; 'twill away again.

Shakespeare, *Othello*, iii. 3.

When the fowls came down upon the carcases,
Abraham drove them awäy again. *Genesis*, xv. 11.

Would you youth and beauty stay,
Love hath wings, and will awäy. *Waller*.

Summer suns roll unperceived awäy. *Pope*.

Awäy with. Take away.

Awäy with this man, and release unto us Barabbas. —St. Luke, xxiii. 18.

If you dare think of deservng our alarms,
Awäy with your sheephooks, and take to your arms.

Dryden.

2. Let us go; begone.

Awäy, old man! give me thy hand; awäy!

King Lear hath lost, he and his daughter ta'en;
Give me thy hand. *Come on.*

Shakespeare, *King Lear*, v. 2.

AWAYWARD} A W A Y

*Away, and glister like the god of war,
When he intendeth to become the field.*
Shakespeare, King John, v. 1.
I'll to the woods among the happier brutes:
Come, let's away; hark, the shrill horn resounds.
Smith, Phœdra and Hippolytus.
Away, you flatterer!
Nor charge his generous meaning.
Bowe, Jane Shore.

3. Out of one's own hands.

It concerns every man, who will not trifle away his soul, and fool himself into irrecoverable misery, to inquire into these matters.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

It is often used with a verb, and signifies to make away with anything by the act which the verb implies.
He played his life away. *Pope*

4. On the way; on the road.

Sir Valentine, whither away so fast?
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.
Away with, preceded by can and a negative.
Endure; tolerate; put up with.
She never could away with me. Never, never: she would always say, she could not abide minster Shallow.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iii. 2.*
The calling of assemblies, I cannot away with.—*Isaiah, i. 15.*

Awayward. adv. Older form for A way, in the sense of turning aside from a place or person. *Rare.*

But he, that kyng, with eyen wrothe,
His chere [face] awayward on me raste.
Chaucer, Confessio Amantis, l.

Awe. v. a. Strike with reverence or fear; keep in subjection.

If you will work on any man, you must either know his nature and fashions, or so lead him; or his ends, and so persuade him; or his weaknesses and disadvantages, and so awe him; or those that have interest in him, and so govern him.—*Bacon.*
Why then was this forbid? Why, but to awe!
Why but to keep you low and ignorant,
His worshippers? *Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 708.*
Heav'n that hath plac'd this island to give law,
To balance Europe, and her states to awe. *Voltaire.*
The rods and axes of princes, and their deputies, may awe many into obedience, but the fane of their goodness, justice, and other virtues, will work on more.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Awe. s. [A. S. *æwe* = terror.] Reverential fear; reverence.

They'll be brought up filly, without awe of parents, without precepts of masters, and without fear of offence.—*Spenser, Vision of the State of Ireland.*

• This thought fixed up on him who is only to be feared, God: and yet with a filial fear, awe at the same time both fears and loves. It was awe without amazement, and dread without distraction.—*Saunders.*

What is the proper awe and fear which is due from man to God?—*Roos.*

At which words he turned about, and began to enquire again after his lord's goodness, for would it probably have been sufficient excuse for his wife that she split them in his defence, had not some awe of the company, especially of the Italian traveller, who was a person of great dignity, withheld his rage.—*Fichtelberg, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

• There the common sense of most shall hold a fearful realm in awe.

And the kindly earth shall slumber, lapt in universal law.

It called his soul to think that the kingdom which he ruled was of far less account in the world than many states which possessed smaller natural advantages; and he listened eagerly to foreign ministers when they urged him to assert the dignity of his rank, to place himself at the head of a great confederacy, to become the protector of injured nations, and to tame the pride of that power which held the Continent in awe.—*Macleay, History of England, ch. iv.*

[**Awe.** Fear, dread, reverence, and then transferred to the cause of fear, assuming the signification of anger, discipline, chastisement.

But her beseechment (Una's) full of kindly awe And high discipline, whereas his sovereign dame So rudely handled by her foe he saw,
With gaping jaws full ready at him came.

A. M. *æga, ægna, fear, dread.* *ægel, ægryl, terrible; æga, to be an object of wonder or fear; æger ægryl, I am amazed, I am terrified; æga, terror; ægna, to terrify; ægnar-mat, threats; æg, æga, wonder, æga-þun, ægaþun, to wonder at, to be angry; lann, awe, chastisement, correction, awe, fear discipline. 'At slæpe under eina æga'—to stand in awe of one; 'At holdu I stræng æga'—to keep a strict hand over; Isl. *ægi, discipline. Þrott ægi, fear; æga to fear; inn-ægi, ægjan, to threaten, terrify. Gæd, ægh, fear, astonishment, awe.—Wagwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.]**

Awe-commanding. adj. [two words rather than a compound.] Striking with awe.

A W H I

Her lion port, her awe-commanding face,
Attended sweet to virgin grace. *Gray, The Bard.*

Aweary. adj. Weary; tired.

I am aweary; give me leave awhile.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 5.
Are you aweary of that title?—*Wycherley, Love in a Wood.*

She only said 'My life is dreary,
My life is dreary,' she said:
She said 'I am aweary, aweary,
And I would that I were dead.'

Tranquy, Mariana in the moated Grange.

Awestruck. part. adj. Impressed with awe.

I was awe-struck.
Milton, Comus, 301.]
The Palais Royal has become a place of awe-struck interjections, silent shakings of the head.—*Curley, French Revolution, bk. i. b. v. ch. iv.*

Later writers have protected the Pope by miracle from an attempted assassination, and bowed the awe-struck church before the feet of Martin. But Olympeus was hastily summoned from Rome to reject an invasion of Sicily by the Saracens, and died of fatigue in that island. *Mitman, History of Latin Christianity, b. iv. ch. vi.*

Awful. adj.

1. Striking with awe, or filling with reverence.

So awful, that with honour thou may'st love
Thy name: who sees, when thou art seen, least wise.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 377.

I approach thee thus, and gaze
Insatiate; I thus single; nor have fear'd
Thy awful brow, more awful thus retir'd,
Fairer resemblance of thy Maker fair!

Ibid. ix. 537.

2. Worshipful; in authority; invested with dignity. *Obsolete.*

Know then, that some of us are gentlemen,
Such as the fury of ungenerous youth
Thrust from the company of awful men.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 1.

3. Struck with awe; timorous; scrupulous. *Rare.*

To pay their awful duty to our presence,
Shakespeare, King Richard II. iii. 3.
It is not nature and strict reason, but a weak and awful reverence for antiquity, and the voice of fallible men. *Watts.*

Awful-eyed. adj. [two words rather than a compound.] Having eyes exciting awe.

Pure and undidled temperance, manly and awful-eyed fortitude.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, notes, p. 473.*

Awfully. adv. In an awful, or reverential, manner.

It will concern a man, to treat this great principle awfully and warily, by still observing what it commands, but especially what it forbids.—*South.*

All men will be ready most awfully to dread Him, unto whom they see princes themselves humbly to stoop and bow.—*Barrow, Works, i. 38.*

The lion awfully forbids the prey.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, 304.
How shall I then attempt to sing of Him,
Who, Light Himself, in mercenated light
Invested deep, dwells awfully retir'd
From mortal's eye, or angel's purer ken?

Thomson, Seasons, Summer, 177.

Awfulness. s.

1. Attribute suggested by Awful.

These objects naturally raise seriousness; and night brightens the awfulness of the place, and pours out her supernumerary horrors upon every thing.—*Adrian.*

2. State of being struck with awe. *Rare.*

An help to prayer, producing in us reverence and awfulness to the divine majesty of God.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

Awhape. v. a. Strike; confound; terrify. *Obsolete.*

[**Awhape.** To dismay; properly, to take away the breath with astonishment, to stand in breathless astonishment. *W. Cheever, a god; lish, awape, breath; Goth, awapjan, lish, lish, to choke, to suffocate; Goth, awapjan, lish, lish, to be choked; Sw, quaf, choking, oppressive.—Wagwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.]*

Ah! my dear gossip, answer'd then the ape,
Deeply do you and words my wits awape,
Both for because your grief doth great appear,
And eke because myself am touch'd near.

Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale.

Awhols. adv. On wheels. *Rare.*

And will they not cry then, the world runs awhols.
—*H. Jonson, Mucius, Vision of Delight.*

Awhile. adv. See While.

Awhit. adv. [see White.] Jot; tittle.

Did he [God] find our sins laid upon the blessed Son of his love, of his nature? He spares him not awhit.—*Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 181.*

A W N

Awk. adj. [Provincial German, *awech*.] Awkward. *Obsolete.*

Surely Plutarke is wonderful in confuting the beauties of the Epicures, and the awt opinions of the Stoicks.—*Trevelness of Christian Religion, 348.* (Ord M8.)

Awkly. adv. Awkwardly. *Obsolete.*

They quitted their hands of this undertaking awkly.—*Christian Religion's Appeal, p. 35, Lib. 1.* (Ord M8.)

Awkness. s. Same as Awkwardness. *Obsolete.*

Come, my child, I see thou fearest thou shalt never get anything; but look not at thine own awkwardness, look at the Lord's case.—*Rogers, Naaman the Syrian, p. 278.* (T.)

The skillful can work much upon little, and by his cunning overcome the awkwardness of his stuff.—*Trevelness of Christian Religion, 593.* (Ord M8.)

Awkward. adj. Unhandy; ungainly;

clumsy; inelegant; perverse; untoward.
And twice by awkward wind from England's bank
Drove back again.

Shakespeare, King Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

A kind and constant friend
To all that regularly offend
But was implacable and awkward,
To all that interlop'd and hawk'd.

Butler, Hudibras.
Their own language is worthy their care; and they are judged of by their handsome or awkward way of expressing themselves in it.—*Locke.*

An awkward shame, or fear of ill usage, has a share in this conduct.—*Swift.*

Slow to resolve, but in performance quick;
So true, that he was awkward at a trick. *Dryden.*
It scolded the awkward signal of the rejected
To find how very badly she selected.

Byron, Don Juan, xi. 56.

Awkwardly. adv. In an awkward manner.

Demetrius nothing from the waist upwards, and swearing he never knew man go more awkwardly to work. *Sir P. Sidney.*

When any thing is done awkwardly, the common saying will pass upon them, that it was suitable to their breeding.—*Locke.*

If any pretty creature is void of genius, and would perform her part but awkwardly, I must nevertheless insist upon her working.—*Addison.*

She still renews the ancient scene:
Awkwardly gay, and oddly merry;

Her scarf made pink, her head-knot cherry. *Prior.*
If a man be taught to hold his pen awkwardly, yet writes sufficiently well, it is not worth while to teach him the accurate methods of handling that instrument. *Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

Awkwardness. s. Attribute suggested by Awkward.

One may observe awkwardness in the Italians, which easily discovers their aims not to be natural.—*Addison.*

All his airs of behaviour have a certain awkwardness in them; but these awkward airs are worn away in company.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

Awl. s. [A. S. *ele*.] Pointed instrument for boring holes.

He which was minded to make himself a perpetual servant, should, for a visible token thereof, have also his ear bored through with an awl.—*Hooker.*

You may likewise prick many holes with an awl, about a joint that will lie in the earth.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Awless. adj. Wanting respectful fear.

Against whose fury, and th' unmatch'd force,
The awless lion could not wage the belt.

Shakespeare, King John, i. 1.

The tiger now hath seiz'd the gentle hind;
Insulting tyranny begins to jet
Upon the innocent and awless throne.

Id., Richard III. ii. 4.

He claims the bull with awless insolence,
And having seiz'd his horns, accosts the prince.

Dryden.
Awne, or Aume. s. [Ger. *awm*.] German measure of capacity for liquids, especially the Rhenish wines, containing 41 English wine-gallons.

Your floating argosies, your awmes of wine.

Oldham.

Awne. s. [? Lat. *avena* = oat. The style of the Avena is awnlike. The Icelandic *ogv* is a collateral form.] Bristle-like elongation of the midrib of a bract, forming the beard in corn and other grasses.

The awns in this grass (*Setaria pennisata*, rather-grass) are inordinately long, waving in the wind like delicate fringed streamers.—*Hall, Botany.*

Awning. *s.* [see extract].

1. Cover spread over a boat or vessel, to keep off the weather.

It should be observed that many of our sea terms are of Low German origin. Awning is rightly traced by the Rev. J. Davies to the P. D. *hewening*, from *hewen*, a place where one is sheltered from wind and rain, shelter, as in the lee of a building or bush. Compare Dan. *awna*, *awen*; and with respect to the loss of the initial *h*, which is very unusual in a Teutonic derivation, E. *average*, Dan. *havert*.—*Walden*, *Dictionary of English Etymology*.

Our ship became sulphurous no decks, no awnings, nor invention possible, being able to refresh us.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 7.

2. Covering, in general, to defend those who sit under it from the rays of the sun.

Round the parapet-wall at top are placed rows of square pillars, meant either for ornament according to some traditional mode of decoration, or to fix awnings to, that such as sit there for the benefit of the sea-breeze may be sheltered from the rays of the sun.—*Swinhoe, Travels through Spain*, pt. 28.

Awork. *adv.* [on work.] At, or on, work.

So after Pyrrhus' pause,
Aroused vengeance sets him new awork.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, li. 2.
By perswading the condition, it sets us awork to the performance of it, and that by living well.—*Hammond*.

Aworkeing. *adv.* In action.

Long they thus travelled, yet never met
Adventure which might then aworkeing set.
Spenser, Mother Lubber's Tale.

Awry. *adv.*

1. Not in a straight direction; obliquely.

But her sad eyes still fast'ned on the ground,
Are governed with goodly modesty;
Thou suffers not one look to glower awry,
Which may let in a little thought unad.

Spenser.
Like perspectives which rightly gaze'd upon,
Show nothing but confusion; ey'd awry,
Distinguish form. *Shakespeare, Richard II.* li. 2.
A violent cross wind, from either coast,
Blows them transverse; ten thousand leagues awry,
Into the desart air. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 488.

- a. Asquint: (applied to vision).

You know the king
With jealous eyes has look'd awry
On his son's actions. *Sir J. Denham, Sophy*.

- b. Unevenly.

Not tyrants fierce, that unrepenting die,
Nor Cynthia when her mantle's pin'd awry,
E'er felt such rage. *Pope*.

2. Not according to right reason; perversely.

All awry, and which wile it to the most wry
course of all, wit awry; rather to feign reason why
it should be amiss, than how it should be amended.
—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Much of the soul they talk, but all awry,
And in themselves seek virtue, and to lose themselves
All glory arraigne. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 313.

Az. *v.* a. [A.S. *æscian*.] Older form of A.Sk.

Therefore in thy concrete assage
To æs God mercy, and keep his commandments.

Flyke, Scourer.
Here of all my synnes I æs God mercy. *Ibid*.
Then for as much as it is Fortunes gyve,
To graunt no manne all thyng that he will æs.

Thomas More to them that scke Fortune. (Ord MS.)

Az. *s.* [A.S. *æar*.] Instrument consisting of a metal head, with a sharp edge, fixed on a helve or handle, to cut with.

As when a man goeth into a wood with his neighbour
to hew wood, and his hand fetcheth a stroke
with the æz.—*Deuteronomy*, xix. 5.

Abimelech took an æz in his hand.—*Judges*, ix. 48.
There stood a forest on the mountain's brow,
Which overlook'd the shaded plains below:
No sounding æs presumed these trees to bite,
Covert with the world; a verdant sight. *Dryden*.

His temper was very different when he woke the
next morning, when the courage which he had drawn
from wine and company had evaporated, when he
was alone with the iron gates and stone walls, and
when the thought of the block, the æz, and the
awful rose in his mind.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvii.

Azhead. *s.* [perhaps two words rather than a compound.] Head, or iron part, of the ax.

As one was felling a beam, the azhead fell into the
water.—*3 Kings*, vi. 5.

If an azhead be supposed to float upon water,
which is specifically much lighter than it; it had
been supernatural at that time as well as in the
days of Balaam.—*Bentley, Sermons*, p. 181.

Azila. *s.* [Lat. *axilla* = armpit.] In Botany.

Angle formed by the union of the upper

surface of the leaf and the stem, or by the
divergence of a branch.

The part where two branches diverge is called the
axil; or, in old botanical language, the *ala*.—*Lindey*,
Introduction to Botany, li. l. ch. ii.

Axillary. *adj.* Belonging to the armpit;
by demonstration; established principle, to
be granted without new proof.

The axillary artery is distributed into the head;
below the cubit, it divideth into two parts.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Axiom. *s.* [Gr. *ἀξίωμα*; from *ἀξίω* = admit
as a principle.] Proposition evident at
first sight, that cannot be made plainer
by demonstration; established principle, to
be granted without new proof.

Axioms, or principles more general, are such as
this, that the greater good is to be chosen before the
lesser.—*Hooker*.

The axioms of that law, whereby natural agents
are guided, have their use in the moral.—*Id.*

Their affirmations are no axioms; we esteem
them as things unaided, and account them but in
list of nothing.—*Sir T. Browne*.

When monks or friars were the only men of letters,
and monastic schools the only field on which intel-
lect encountered intellect, the huge tomes of Aquinas,
and the more summary axioms of Peter Lombard,
might absorb almost the whole active mind of
Christendom. *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, li. xiv. ch. x.

The idea of space is exhibited for scientific purposes,
by the definitions and axioms of geometry; such,
for instance, as these:—the definition of a right
angle, and of a circle; the definition of parallel
lines, and the axioms concerning them;—the axiom
that two straight lines cannot inclose a space. These
definitions are necessary, not arbitrary; and the
axioms are needed as well as the definitions, in order
to express the necessary conditions which the idea
of space imposes. The definitions and axioms of
elementary geometry do not completely exhibit the
idea of space. In proceeding to the higher geometry,
we may introduce other additional and independent
axioms; such as that of Archimedes, that a curve
line which joins two points is less than any broken
line joining the same points and including the curve
line.—*Whewell, Novum Organum renovatum*, 26, 27.

Axiomatic. *adj.* Relating to an axiom.

After the decline of the Aristotelian philosophy,
many controversies arose touching the truth and, still
more, touching the axiomatic character of the law.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, i. 84.

In order to acquire any exact and solid knowledge,
the student must possess with perfect precision the
ideas appropriate to that part of knowledge; and
this precision is tested by the student's perceiving the
axiomatic evidence of the axioms belonging to
each fundamental idea.—*Whewell, Novum Organum renovatum*, 17.

Axiomático. *adj.* Same as Axiomatic.

Hippocrates did well to front his axiomatic
experiments (the book of Aphorisms) with the grand
miseries in the practice of most able physicians.
—*W. Kilbuck, Manners of the English*, p. 100.

That a conjectural critic should often be mistaken,
cannot be wonderful either to others or himself,
if it be considered that in his heart there is no
system, no principle and axiomatic truth, that
regulates subordinate position. *Johnson, Preface to Shakespeare*, (Ord MS.)

Axis. *s.* Species of Indian deer (*Cervus*
Axis).

In the glades and park-like openings, the spotted
axis troops in herds as numerous as the fallow-deer
in England. . . . And in journeys we found the flesh
of the axis and the mungie a sorry substitute for
that of the pen-fowl, the jungle-cock, and flamingo.
—*Sir J. E. Tennant, Ceylon*, pt. ii. ch. li.

Axis. *s.* [Lat. *axis* = axle.]

1. Line, real or imaginary, that passes through anything, on which it may revolve.

But since they say our earth, from morn to morn,
On its own axis is oblig'd to turn;
That swift rotation must disperse in air
All things which on the rapid orb appear.

Sir R. Blackmore.

On their own axes are the planets run,
And make at once their circle round the sun
So two concentric motions met the soul,
And one regards itself, and one the whole. *Pope*.

The moon resembles the earth in being a solid,
opaque, nearly spherical substance, appearing to
contain, or to have contained, active volcanoes; re-
ceiving heat and light from the sun, in about the
same quantity as our earth; revolving on its axis;
composed of materials which gravitate, and obeying
all the various laws resulting from that property.
—*Mill, System of Logic, On Analogy*.

2. In Optics. Ray passing through the centre of the eye.

But, by that ingenious instrument of Professor
Wheatstone's invention—the pseudoscope—the last
two are made to contradict each other. The mus-
cular actions, by which the usual axes are adjusted.

being the more marked and accompanied by the
stronger sensations, give the preponderating evi-
dence, and the result is, that, when looked at through
the pseudoscope, convex objects seem concave, and
concave ones convex.—*Herbert Spencer, Elements of Psychology*, pt. iii. ch. xiv.

Axle. *s.* Cylinder which passes through the
middle of the wheel, and on which it re-
tates.

And the skilled car of day
His glowing axle doth ally
In the steep Atlantic stream. *Milton, Comus*, 90.

Axletree. *s.* Same as Axle.

Venerable Nestor
Should with a bound of air, strong as the axletree
On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecian wars
To his experience'd tongue.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.
The fly sat upon the axletree of the chariot-wheel,
and said, What a dust do I raise!—*Iacon*.

He saw a great sorow appear
Thou his bright throne, or burning axletree, could
bear. *Milton, Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity*, 84.

ay. [A.S. *gea* = yea.—As a part of speech
this word belongs to the same group as *yes*
and *no*; these being words of a class by
themselves, and according to the principles
of the present writer, by no means
adverbs, though often called so. It is
submitted to the reader that the best test
for ascertaining what part of speech a given
word is to be considered, is to ask what
place it takes in the construction of a pro-
position. Now the adverbs only enter into
propositions in conjunction with some other
term; being for this reason called by the logi-
cians *symplocative*, i.e. words which
can only form a term in which anything is
predicated by being joined with something
else. We can say *the fire burns brightly*,
but not *the fire brightly*, &c.

Now *yes* and *no* constitute not only terms
but something more, i.e. whole proposi-
tions; being equivalent to *it is so*, and *it is*
not so. Yet they are not independent pro-
positions. They never stand alone. They
are answers to either questions or com-
mands. As such they imply a proposition
to which they correspond. This is their
characteristic. They can form propositions,
but only when there is another to match
them. For the difference between them and
the conjunctions see Conjunction.]

1. Yes.

Return you thither?—
Ay, madam, with the sweetest wine of speed.
Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, iii. 2.
What say'st thou? Will thou be of our consort?
Say ay; and be the captain of us all.

Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 1.

2. Even; yes, certainly, and more than that.

Remember it, and let it make thee rest fall'n;
Ay, and ally this thy abortive pride.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iv. i.

ay. *s.* Word itself, by which, in Parliament,
consent, when given by acclamation, is ex-
pressed.

Another was the late Speaker Trevor, who had,
from the chair, put the question whether he was, or
was not, a rogue, and had been forced to pronounce
that the *ay* had it. *Macaulay, History of England*, v. 10.

In the Commons members must be present and
signify their wishes by saying 'aye' or 'no.' If the
'noes' are in the majority, the bill or amendment is
lost; if the 'ayes' prevail, the bill proceeds, or the
amendment stands part of it. *A. Foulsham, jun.,*
How are governed, pt. 7.

The Noes were a hundred and seventy, and the
Ayes only a hundred and sixty one. Another attack
was made a few days later with no better success.
The Noes were a hundred and eighty five, the
Ayes only a hundred and seventy five.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. 22.

ay! interj. Ah (noting complaint).

Ay me! I fondly dream! *Milton, Lycidas*, 54.

Aye. *adv.* [see Ever.] Always; for ever.

Rhetorical.

Alas, my needs we shall never meet;
Aye, aye, for aye,
Not so, Gammer, we might it find,
If we knew where it lay.

Gammer Gurton's Needle, l. 5. (Ord MS.)

And now in darksome dungeon, wretched thrall,
Remediless for aye he doth him hold.

Spenser, *Faerie Queen*.

Rather prepare to die,
Or on Diana's altar to protest,
For aye, austerity and single life.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.
The soul, though made in time, survives for aye:
And, though it hath beginning, sees no end.

Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.
And hears the muses, in a ring,
Aye round about Jove's altars sing.

The astonish'd mariners aye ply the pump;
No stay, nor rest, till the wide breach is clos'd.

A. Philips.

This brute is much like a dog, greedy aye for
stolen flesh.—*The Book of the Dean of Lismore*, p. 108.

Aye-aye. s. [see extract.] Cheiromys
madagascariensis.

Soumerai had both a male and female, which, on
board ship, were fed on cooked rice, and lived only two
months. He obtained them from the West Coast of
Madagascar, which he affirmed to be the part of the
island they inhabit. The natives of the East Coast
declared that his specimens were the first they had
seen; and their cry of astonishment, *aye-aye*, on be-
holding the odd-looking quadruped, suggested the
name which Soumerai gave to it. . . . But, after his
close examination of the skin of the *aye-aye* pre-
sented to the Royal Museum by Soumerai, concludes
that it is more closely allied to the genus of squirrels
than to any other, &c.—*Owen, Monograph on the
Aye-aye*.

Aymes. s. The words *Ay me!* united, and
used materially. *Obsolete*.

Aymes, and hearty heigh-hoes,
Are sallets fit for soldiers!

Benmont and Fletcher, *Nonduca*, i. 2.

Cupid is the hero of heigh-hoes, [and] admiral of
ay-mees.—*Heywood, Love's Mistress*.

Sonnets from the melting lover's brain,
Aymes and elegies.

The Woman Hater, iii. 1: 1607.

Áyry. s. Same as *Éyry*.

I should discourse on the brancher, the haggard,
and then treat of their several *ayries*.—*L. Walton*,
Angler.

Ázimuth. s. See extract.

Ázimuth is the angular distance of a celestial
object from the north or south point of the horizon
(according as it is the north or south pole which is
elevated), when the object is referred to the horizon
by a vertical circle; or it is the angle comprised be-
tween two vertical planes, one passing through the
elevated pole, the other through the object.—*Sir J.*
Herschel, Outlines of Astronomy, art. 103.

The pilots now their *ázimuth* attend,
On which all courses, duly form'd, depend:
The compass plac'd to catch the rising day;
The quadrant's shadows studious they survey;

Along the arch the gradual index slides,
While Phoebus down the vernal-circle glides.

W. Falconer, *The Shipwreck*, i.

We have borrowed from the Arabians various us-
tronomical terms, as *Zenith*, *Nadir*, *Ázimuth*, *Alma-*
cantar. And these words, which among the Arabians
probably belonged to the first class of appropriated
scientific terms, are for us examples of the second
class, invented scientific terms; although they differ
from most that we have mentioned, in not containing
an etymology corresponding to their meaning in any
language with which European cultivators of science
are generally familiar. Indeed, the distinction of
our two classes, though convenient, is in a great
measure, casual. Thus most of the words we for-
merly mentioned, as *parallax*, *horizon*, *eclipse*,
though appropriated technical terms among the
Greeks, are to us invented technical terms.—*Whe-*
well, Novum Organum renovatum.

Azôte. s. [Gr. *á* = not, *zōo* = live; that which
will not sustain life.] Nitrogen.

The Cruciferæ and Fungi contain an unusual pro-
portion of *azote*; the Labiatae are the chief sources
of essential oils, the Solanaceæ are very commonly
narcotic, &c.—*Herbert Spencer, First Principles*.

Azotized. adj. Nitrogenized.

The temperature of our body is kept up by sub-
stances which contain no nitrogen, and are called
non-azotized; the incessant decay in our organism
is repaired by what are known as *azotized* sub-
stances, in which nitrogen is always found. In the
former case, the carbon of non-azotized food com-
bines with the oxygen we take in, and gives rise to
that infernal combustion by which our animal heat
is renewed. In the latter case, nitrogen having
little affinity for oxygen, the nitrogenous or *azotized*
food is, as it were, guarded against combustion; and
being thus preserved, is able to perform its duty of
repairing the tissues, and supplying those losses
which the human organism constantly suffers in the
wear and tear of daily life.—*Buckle, History of Civil-*
ization in England, ch. 1.

The extreme rapidity of the putrefaction of azo-
tized substances, compared with the gradual decay
of non-azotized bodies (such as wood and the like),
by the action of oxygen alone, he explains from the
general law that substances are much more easily
decomposed by the action of two different affinities
upon two of their elements, than by the action of
only one.—*Herbert Spencer, First Principles*.

Ázure. adj. [Fr. *azur*; Ital. *azzurro*.] Blue;
faint blue.

Like panels round of marble clear,
Where *ázur'd* veins would mix appear.

Sir P. Sidney.

The blue of the first order, though very faint and
little, may be the colour of some substance; and the
ázure colour of the skies, seems to be this order.—
Sir I. Newton.

Thus replies

Minerva, graceful with her *ázure* eyes. *Pope*.

His *ázure* turbulent domain
Your empire owns.

Thomson,

Mortal! to thy bidding bowed,
From thy mansion in the cloud,
Which the breath of twilight builds,
And the summer's sunset glids,
With the *ázure* and vermillion,
Which is mixed for my pavilion. *Byron, Manfred*.

Ázured. part. adj. *Ázure*.

I have bedimm'd

The noon-tide sun, called forth the mutinous winds,
And 'twixt the green sea and the *ázur'd* vault
Set roaring war. *Shakespeare, Tempest*, v. 1.

The proceeding and power of God, covering, from
his heaven and *ázured* throne, his poor children,
exposed otherwise unto all injuries of weather,
storms, and tempests.—*Harmar, Translation of*
Beza's Sermons, p. 371.

Come, serene looks
Clear as the crystal brooks,
Or the pure *ázur'd* heaven.

Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie Wottonianæ.

No clear appeared upon the *ázured* sky:
A veil of storms had shadow'd Phoebus,
And in a sable mantle of disgrace,
Sate he that in y-clopest heaven's bright eye,

As though that he

Perplexed for Clytia, meant to leave his place,
And wrapt in sorrows did resolve to die.

Greene, Poems.

Ázurine. adj. Sky-blue. *Rare*.

Among the stones of this mine, that is best which
is of a blew or *ázurine* colour, like unto a sapphire,
and is commonly called *Lapis lazuli*.—*Eden, Martyr*,
335.

Gobi which is founde in the mountains lyeth in
order of veins between quarry and quarry joyned
with the sayde *ázurine* stone, and mixte therein.—
Ibid. (Ord MS.)

Ázurn. adj. *Ázure*. *Rare*.

The *ázurn* sheen

Of turkis blue, and emerald green.

Milton, Comus, 883.

Ázygous. adj. [Gr. *á* = not, *ζῦγον* = yoke.]
In *Anatomy*. Unpaired.

The shape, size, and number of the median *azy-*
gous dorsal and anal fins, depend on the develop-
ment and grouping of the necessary and extraordinary
spines; the true vertebral, neural, and neural spines
give scarcely more indication of the nature or exis-
tence of those fins, than the neural spines in the
porpoise or fin-whales do of their not less essentially
though more histologically dermal dorsal fin.—*Owen*,
Lectures on Comparative Anatomy, lect. iii.

Azyme. s. [Gr. *á* = not, *ζῆμα* = leaven.]
Unleavened bread.

We have shunned the obscenity of the Pagans in
their *azyms*, tunick, &c.—*The Translators of the*
Bible to the Reader.

B.

B

B. The second letter of the English al-
phabet.

B from a *battledore*. To be unable to dis-
tinguish a B from a *battledore* is to be
without discernment or learning. *Obso-*
lete.

You shall not need to buy a book. No, scorn to
distinguish a B from a *battledore*.—*Decker, Gull's*
Hornbook, p. 23.

For in this age of critics are such stores
That of a B will make a *battledore*.

To the gentlemen readers that understand a B from
a *battledore*.—*Ibid.*

Baa. imitative sound, or interj. Bleat of a
sheep or lamb.

Therefore thou art a sheep.—

Such another proof would make me cry *baa*.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 1.

Baa. v. n. Bleat like a sheep or lamb.

Or like a lamb, whose dam away is wet,
He treble *baas* for help, but none can get.

Sir P. Sidney.

He is a lamb indeed, that *baas* like a bear.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, ii. 1.

B A B B

Babble. v. n. [Fr. *babiller* = prattle.] Talk
inarticulately, idly, or irrationally.

His nose was as sharp as a pen and he *babbed* of
green fields.—*Shakespeare, Henry V.* ii. 3.

The lad stretch'd out,
And *babbed* for the golden seal, that hung
From Allan's watch, and sparkled by the fire.

Tennyson, Dora.

Applied to inanimate objects.

And pore upon the brook that *babbles* by. *Gray*.

Bábble. v. a. Utter by babbling.

Others [of the old philosophers] have gone yet
farther, and *babbed* something of eternal life.—
Harmar, Translation of Beza's Sermons, p. 108:
1587.

John had conned over a catalogue of hard words;
these he used to *babble* indifferently in all companies.
—*Arbuthnot*.

Bábble. s. Idle talk; senseless prattle.

This *babble* shall not henceforth trouble me;
Here is a coil with protestation!

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

This is mere moral *babble*, no more,

With volleys of eternal *babble*.

And clamour more unanswerable.

Butler, Hudibras.

B A B B

The *babble*, impertinence, and folly, I have taken
notice of in disputes.—*Glanville*.

Bábblement. s. Senseless prate; empty
words. *Obsolete*.

Deluded all this while with ragged notions and
bábblements, while they expected worthy and de-
lightful knowledge.—*Milton*.

Bábbler. s. Idle talker.

We hold our time too precious to be spent
With such a *bábbler*. *Shakespeare, King John*, v. 2.

The apostle had no sooner proposed it to the
masters at Athens, but he himself was ridiculed as a
bábbler.—*Rogers*.

Great *báblers*, or talkers, are not fit for trust.—
Sir R. U. Knapton.

In those despatches he sometimes alluded, not
angrily, but with calm disdain, to the censures
thrown upon his conduct by shallow *báblers*, who,
never having seen any military operation more im-
portant than the relieving of the guard at Whitehall,
imagined that the easiest thing in the world was to
gain great victories in any situation and amidst any
odds, and by sturdy patriots who were convinced
that one English carrier or threshier, who had not
yet learned how to load a gun or port a pike, was a
match for any six musketeers of King Lewis's house-
hold.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

B A B B

Bab what he whisp'rd, under heaven
None else could understand;
I found him raptulously given,
A babbling in the land.

Tennyson, The Talking Oak.
For government is a thing that governs, that
guides, and, if need be, compels. Visible in France
there is not such a thing. Invisible, intangible, in
the other land, there is: in Philosophie saloons, in
the ill-decorated galleries, in the tongue of the babbling,
in the pen of the pamphleteer.—*Carlyle, French Revo-*
lution, pt. 1. b. ii. ch. iv.

Babbling, verbal abs. Anything uttered by
babbling.

O Timothy, keep that which is committed to thy
trust, avoiding profane babblings, and oppositions of
science falsely so called.—*1 Timothy, vi. 20.*

Babbling, part. adj. Prating.

There is more danger in a reserved and silent
friend, than in a noisy babbling enemy.—*Sir R.*
L. Estrange.

a. Applied to inanimate objects.

Thou, Greek in soul if not in creed,
Must pore when babbling waters flow,
And watch unfolding rows below.

Byron, Bride of Abydos.
Her song the linewhite swelleth,
The clear-voiced mavis dwelleth,
The fledgling throats lipeth,
The slumberous wave outwelleth,
The babbling rannal crispeth,
The hollow croc replieth
Where Claribel low-lieth.

Tennyson, Claribel.

b. With the special idea of betraying a secret.
The babbling echo mocks the hounds,
Replaying shrilly to the well tun'd horns,
As if a double hunt were heard at once.

Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.
And had I pow'r to give that knowledge birth,
In all the speeches of the babbling earth. *Prior.*
The babbling echo had deserv'd his face;
She, who in other's words her silence breaks.

Addison.

Babe, s. [Fr. *poupée*; Lat. *pupa* = doll.]

1. Infant; child of either sex.

Those that do teach your babes
Do it with gentle means and easy tasks;
He might have chid me so: for, in good faith,
I am a child to chiding. *Shakespeare, Othello, iv. 2.*
The babe had all that infant care begets,
And early knew his mother in her smiles. *Dryden.*

2. Doll. See Baby.

But all as a poor pedlar did he wend,
Bearing a truss of trifles at his back,
As bells, and babes, and glasses, in his pack.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, May, (T.)

Babel, s. Confusion, like that of the Tower
of Babel.

I heard a hundred cries, The devil, the devil;
Then roaring, and then tumbling; all the clankers
Are a babe babel, or another beldam.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Little Thief.
That babel of strange heathen languages.—*Ham-*
mond, Sermons, p. 688.

The whole band of sectaries joined against the
church, the king, and the nobility for twenty years.
—*Swift, Roman Catholic Reasons for repelling the*
Sacramental Test.

We have seen what a lofty babel has been raised by
this grand architect of mischiefs and confusion, the
devil.—*Smith, Sermons, viii. 124.*

Babel, or **Babile**, n. n. Speak after the
fashion of the builders of Babel. *Obsolete.*

That pregnant relique of the new world's ambi-
tion, Babel by name; so called from the event of
that, because their language was confounded.
For so the Hebrews imitate by the word *babel*; a
word which, in their mother-tongue, we yet retain
from our Saxon ancestors, as they from Akenziz;
for when we hear a man speak confusedly we say he
bables.—*Gregory, Posthumus, p. 138.*

Baberlipped, adj. [see extract.] Thick-
lipped. *Obsolete.*

[From *ba*, the sound made by the collision of the lips,
are formed, Prov. G. *bappe*, the chops or mouth;
Fr. *babines*, the large lip of a beast; Sp. *babo*, the
lip of a horse, a person with large lips, and for a like
reason the OE. *berlipped*, having large lips.—*Wed-*
gwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.]
He was byelowered and berlipped, with two
blory eyes.—*Piers Plowman, p. 97. (R.)*

Babery, s. Finery to please a babe. *Obso-*
lete.

So have I seen trim books in velvet dight,
With golden leaves and painted babery
Of seely boys, please unacquainted sirs.

Sir P. Sidney.

Baboon, s. Same as Baboon. *Obsolete.*
I am neither your Minotaur, nor your Centaur, nor
your Balyr, nor your hyacinth, nor your baboon.—*B.*
Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, l. 1.

Babish, adj. Childish. *Rare.*

If he be banful, and will soon blush, they call him
a babish and ill brought up thing.—*Ascham.*

B A C C

Babative, adj. Talkative. *Rare.*

In community of life he was very joind; neither
to bablate with flattery, nor to wlaust with moro-

sitie.—*Philotimus, (H.)*

Babatrice, s. [?] Basilisk (?) *Rare.*

O! you cockatrices and babatrices
That in the woods dwell. *Loerius, (H.)*

Babile, s. Same as Babble. *Obsolete.*

Meanwhile, my Moll, think thou said honorable
To be my fool, and I to be thy babe.

Sir J. Harrington, Epigrams, ii. 96.

Babblish, adv. In a babbling manner.

Rare.

Is this the reverence due to the Scriptures, thus
* babblishly to abuse them?—*Archbishop Whately, De-*
ference, p. 232. (R.)

Baboon, s. [Fr. *babouin*; Dutch, *bavarian*.]

Ape of the genus *Cynopcephalus*.
You had looked through the grate like a genniny
of baboons.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor,*
ii. 2.

He cast every human feature out of his coun-
tenance, and became a baboon.—*Addison.*
A few years earlier his short neck, his legs uneven,
the vulgar said, as those of a badger, his forehead
low as that of a baboon, his purple cheeks, and his
monstrous length of chin, had been familiar to all
who frequented the courts of law.—*Macaulay, His-*
tory of England, ch. iv.

Baby, s. Same as Babe.

1. Child; infant.

The baby beats the nurse, and quite athwart
Goes all decorum.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, i. 4.

The child might have singular plums, rather than
make the poor baby cry.—*Locke.*

2. Small image in imitation of a child, which

girls play with; doll. *Obsolete.*
The archduke saw that Perkin would prove a run-
agate; and it was the part of children to fall out
about babies.—*Byron.*

Since no image can represent the great Creator,
never think to honour him by his foolish puppets,
and babies of dirt and clay.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Baby in the eye. See Pupil.

Or those babies in your eyes,
In their crystal numerics. *Herrick.*

Baby, adj. After the manner of a baby.

In such indexes, although small pricks
To their subsequent volumes, there is seen
The baby figure of the giant mass
Of things to come at large.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, i. 13.

What is this,
That rises like the issue of a king,
And wears upon his baby brow the round
And top of sovereignty? *Id., Macbeth, iv. 1.*

Thy dark eyes open'd not,
Nor first reveal'd themselves to English air,
For there is nothing here,

Which, from the outward to the inward brought,
Moulded thy baby thought. *Tennyson, Eleanore.*

I pity kings, whom worship waits upon
Obscure from the cradle to the throne;
Before whose infant eyes the flatterer bows,
And binds a wreath about their baby brows.

Cooper, Table Talk, l. 124.

Baby, v. a. Treat as a baby; make a baby of.
Obsolete.

At best it 'woulth' babies us with endless toys,
And keeps us children till we drop to dust.
Young, Night Thoughts, vi.

Babylout, s. Baby (in the sense of doll)
made-up of clouts. *Obsolete.*

And drawing near the bed to put her daughter's
arms and higher part of the body to within sheets,
receiving it not to be her daughter but only a baby-
clout to delude her.—*Two Lancashire Locres.*

Babyhouse, s. Doll's house; miniature
house, &c. a toy.

I had an entire set of silver dishes and plates, and
other necessaries, which in proportion to those of
the queen were not much bigger than what I have
seen in a London toyshop, for the furniture of a baby-
house.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels, pt. ii. ch. iii.*
(Ord M.)

Babyish, adj. After the manner of a baby.
Humbleness of spirit, babyish submission.—
Confutation of N. Shuteau, sien. G. 4. b. 1546.

He was then so weak, so inflatuate, and babyish,
that not only wise men, learned men, and strong
men, did set him light, but also young maydes,
children, &c.—*Bale, On the Revocation, sien. Dd. 7. b.*

Bacchanal, adj. [Lat. *Bacchanalis* = belong-
ing to Bacchus.] Same as Bacchanalian.

Your solemn and bacchanal feasts, that you ob-
serve yearly.—*Crovelly, Deliberate Answer, fol. 20:*
1597.

Bacchanal, s. Riotous person.

Living voluptuons like a bacchanal.
Marston, Scourge of Villany, iii. 9.

B A C H

{BABBING
BACCHANALIS

Ba, my brave emperor, shall we dance now the
Egyptian bacchanals, and celebrate our drink?—
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 7.

What wild fury was there in the heathen baccha-
nals, which we have not seen equalled?—*Dr. H.*
More, Decy of Christian Piety, li. 7.

Both extremes were banish'd from their walls,
Carthusian fasts, and salsome bacchanals. *Pope.*

"T was thus till luxury seduc'd the mind
To joys less innocent, as less refined;
Then genius clau'd a bacchanal, he crown'd
The brimming goblet, seiz'd the thyrsus, bound
His brows with ivy, rushed into the field
Of wild imagination, and there reed'd.
The victim of his own lascivious fires,
And, dizzy with delight, propp'd the sacred vine.

Cooper, Table Talk, l. 962.

Bacchanalian, adj. After the manner of a
bacchanal, i. e. drunken and riotous.

If the one represents a religious or a bacchanalian
subject, its companion represents another of the
same kind—*A. Smith, Of the Imitative Arts.*

West-country lads, who drank ale, smoked to-
bacco, pined and sang bacchanalian catches the
whole evening.—*Graves, Recollections of Shenstone,*
p. 13.

M. Champeillon, indeed, saw a vision of an annu-
tory or bacchanalian song, laughing under the
reverable veil of one (hieroglyphics); but it is plain
that this must have been an illusion.—*Cruik, History*
of English Literature, l. 33.

Bacchant, s. One in a state of bacchic
frenzy.

They attend every festival, and, placed in a rostrum,
sing during the feast; and then, descending into
the saloon, dance a kind of pantomime ballets. . . .
They appear in a state of intoxication, and are the
bacchantes in a dramatic.—*Rees, Cyclopædia, v. Alue.*

Bacchante, s. [Italian, *baccante*.] Priestess,
or like a priestess, of Bacchus.

Men peer from windows,—not women, lest they
be pressed. Sight of such; *Bacchantes*, in these
ultimate Formalised Aera! Bronze Henri looks on
from his Pont-Neuf; the Monarchie Louvre, Medi-
cenn Tuileries see a day like none heretofore seen.—
Carlyle, French Revolution, pt. 1. b. vii. ch. v.

Bacchic, adj. After the fashion of the rites
of Bacchus.

The bacchic orgies were celebrated on the tops of
hills and desolate wild places.—*Stukeley, Paleo-*
graphia Sacra, p. 39.

Bacchical, adj. Same as Bacchic.

They [the Grecian sophists] raised up a kind of
bacchical enthusiasm, and transported their hearers
with some honey words, &c. & effeminate phrases
and accents, and a kind of singing tones.—*Spencer,*
Faust of Vulgar Prophecies, p. 78.

Baccolis, s. See Pikelet.

Bachelor, s. [N.Fr. *bachelier*; Lat. *bac-*
calureus.]

1. Knight of the lowest order.

King Richard II. in the first year of his reign is
said to have constituted certain persons to be of
counsel to him: 1. Earls; 2. Barons; 3. Bachelors;
and 4. *Bacheliers*. And in the instrument of his
deposition the Lower House of Parliament are called
also the *bachelors* and commoners of the land. But
by *bachelors* in those two places it to be understood,
I think, not the commons in general but knights;
and to this very day simple knights are styled
knights bachelors.—*Holt, History of English Councils*
and of Convocations, p. 354.

2. One who takes his first degrees at the
university in any profession.

Being a boy, new bachelor of arts, I chanced to
speak against the pope.—*Ascham.*

I appear before your honour, in behalf of Martinus
Scriblerus, bachelor of physic.—*Martinus Scrib-*
lerus.

3. Unmarried man.

Such separation as may well be said
Becomes a virtuous bachelor and a maid.
Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 3.

The haunting of desolate places, or resort to cour-
teous, are no more punished in married men than
in bachelors.—*Byron.*

A true painter naturally delights in the liberty
which belongs to the bachelor's estate.—*Dryden.*
Let sinful bachelors their woe deplore,
Full well they merit all they feel, and more. *Pope.*

4. Spinster. *Obsolete.*

We do not trust your uncle; he would keep you
A bachelor still, by keeping of your portion:
And keep you not alone without a husband,
But in sickness. *B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.*

Bachelorship, s. Condition of a bachelor.

Her mother, living yet, can testify,
She was the first fruit of my bachelorship.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. v. 4.

The third year of my bachelorship should, at once,
both make an end of my maintenance, and, in respect
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of standing, give me a capacity of further preferment in the house.—*Bishop Hall, Remains, Life, p. 8.*
It must disappoint every reader's expectation, that when at the usual time Swift claimed the *backsliding* of Arts he was found by the examiners too debarred for regular submission, and obtained his degree at last by special favour; a term used in that university to denote want of merit.—*Johnson, Life of Swift, (Ox. MS.)*

Back, s. [A.S. *bac, bæc.*]

1. Hind part of the body.

Part following enter, part remain without, And mount on others' backs, in hopes to share.

Dryden.

Those who, by their ancestors, have been set free from a constant drudgery to their backs and their bellies, should bestow some time on their heads.—*Lock.*

Turn the back. Go away.

His back was no sooner turned, but they returned to their former rebellion.—*Sir J. Davies.*

Turn the back on one. Forsake him, or neglect him.

At the hour of death, all friendships of the world left him adieu, and the whole creation turns its back upon him.—*South.*

2. Side of the hand which presents the nails and knuckles: (opposed to *palm* and *hollow*).

methought love pitying me, when he saw this, Gave me your hand, the backs and palms to kiss.

Donne.

3. Rear: (opposed to *ran*).

He might conclude, that Walter would be upon the king's back, as his majesty was upon his.—*Lord Clarendon.*

4. Place behind; part behind anything.

Trees set upon the backs of chimneys do ripen fruit sooner.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

5. Thick edge of a knife or sword: (opposed to the *cutting* edge).

The budding-knife differs from the grafting-knife in having the point or the sharp edge of the blade rounded off in the same manner as is the back or blunt edge of the grafting and pruning knives.—*London, Encyclopedia of Gardening, 211.*

Back and edge. Completely. *Obsolete.*

By the influence of a white powder, which has wrought so powerfully on their tender pulses, they have engaged themselves ours back and edge.—*Lady Alington, iii. li. 1.*

Back, s. [see extract.]

A second meaning of *back* is a brewer's vat, or large open tub for containing beer. The word is widely spread in the sense of a wide open vessel. Bret. *bac*, a boat; Pr. *bac*, a flat wide ferry boat; Du. *back*, a trough, bowl, manger, cistern, basin of a fountain, flat-bottomed boat, body of a wagon, pit at the theatre; Dan. *bakke*, a tray. Of this the It. *bacina* is the diminutive, whence E. *bagin*, *bason*; It. *bacinetto*, a helmet, or basin-shaped helmet.—*Wadsworth, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Back, s. See *Butt*. *Obsolete.*

The other face had wings—like a *backe* or flinder-mouse.—*Knight, Trial of Truth, fol. 9. b. 1590.*

Back, v. a.

1. Mount on the back of a horse.

That roan shall be my throne. Well I will back him straight.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 8.

2. Break a horse; train him to bear upon his back.

Direct us how to back the winecol horse; Favour his flight, and moderate his course.

Lord Roscommon.

3. Place upon the back.

As I slept, methought, Great Jupiter, upon his eagle back'd, Appear'd to me.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 3.

4. Maintain; strengthen; support; defend; second.

You are straight enough in the shoulders, you care not who sees your back; call you that backing of your friends? a plague upon such backing! give me them that will face me.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 8.
A great malice, back'd with a great interest, can have no advantage of a man, but from his expectations of something without himself. *South.*

How shall we treat this bold aspiring nun? Success still follows him, and backs his crimes.

Addison.

The patrons of the ternary number of principles, and those that would have five elements, endeavour to back their experiments with a specious reason.—*Bayle.*

Religious, and favouring this or t'other side, They waver back their wishes. Dryden. She came—Waltz came—and with her certain acts despatches, and as true gazettes; . . .

Meiner's four volumes upon womankind, Like Lapland witches to ensure a wind, Brunk's heaviest tome for ballast, and to back it, Of Heyne, such as should not sink the pocket.

Byron, The Waltz.

5. Colloquial: as, 'to back (i.e. put back) a horse or cart.'

Back, v. n. Retire backward.

Back, ye kilted friends! The hand of death is on me; but not yours.

Byron, Manfred.

Back, adv.

1. To the place from which one came.

Back you shall not to the house unless You undertake that with me.

He sent many to seek the ship Arco, threatening that if they brought not back Medea, they should suffer in her stead.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Back to thy native island might'st thou sail, And leave half-heard the melancholy tale.

Pope.

2. Backward.

I've been surprised in an unguarded hour, But must not now go back. Addison. I thought to promote thee unto great honour; but lo, the Lord hath kept thee back from honour.—*Numb. xiv. 11.*

But at night I would roam abroad and play With the mermaids in and out of the rocks, Dressing their hair with the white sea-flower; And holding them back by their flowing locks.

Tennyson, The Mermaid.

Constrain the glebe, keep back the hurtful word.

Sir R. Blackmore.

3. Towards things past.

I had always a curiosity to look back unto the sorrows of things, and to view in my mind the beginning and progress of a rising world.

T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

4. In return.

The lady's mad; yet if 'twere . . . She would not sway her house, command her followers, Take and give back affairs, and their despatch, With such a smooth, discreet, and stable bearing.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iv. 3.

5. Again; second time.

This Caesar found, and that ungrateful age, With losing him, went back to blood and rage.

Wallr.

The epistles being written from ladies forsaken by their lovers, many thoughts came back upon us in divers letters.—*Dryden.*

Backarach, or Backarach, s. [Bacharach.]

Kind of German wine from the parts about Bacharach on the Rhine.

With backarach and aquavitae.

Butler, Hudibras.

I'll go afore and have the bonfire made, My fireworks, and flamparagons, and good backarach, With a peck of little fishes to drink it.

In healths to-day.—*E. Johnson, Popper's Bush, v. 2.*

Backbite, v. a. Censure or reproach the absent.

Most untruly and maliciously do these evil tongues backbite and slander the sacred ashes of that personage.—*Spenser.*

I will use him well; a friend I th' court is better than a penny in purse. Use his own well, Davy, for they are arrant knaves, and will backbite.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.*

Backbiter, s. One who backbites; privy calumniator; censurer of the absent.

No body is bound to look upon his backbiter, or his underminer, his betrayer, or his oppressor, as his friend.—*South.*

Backbiting, verbal abs. Act, habit, or practice of a Backbiter.

Last there be debates, envyings, wraths, strifes, backbitings, whisperings.—*2 Corinthians, xii. 20.*

Vouchsafe it to maintain Against vile Zoilus' backbitings vain.

Spenser, Sonnet to Lord Buckhurst.

Backbone, s. [two words rather than a compound.]

1. Bone of the back; vertebral column.

The backbone should be divided into many vertebrae for commodious bending, and not to be one entire rigid bow.—*Ray.*

2. Watershed of a district.

Drum Albyn or the backbone of Scotland.—*Chalmers, Caldonia.*

Backdoor, s. [two words rather than a compound.] Door behind the house; privy passage.

The procession durst not return by the way it came; but, after the devotion of the monks, passed out at a backdoor of the convent.—*Addison.*

Popery, which is so far shut out as not to re-enter

openly, is stealing in by the backdoor of atheism.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Backed, adj. Having a back.

Sharp-headed, barrel-belly'd, broadly back'd.

Dryden.

Backer, adv. More back. *Obsolete, rare.*

With that anon I went me backer more.

Chaucer, (H.)

Backfaller, s. Renegade. *Obsolete.*

Onias with manylike backfallers from God fled into Egypt.—*Joys, Exposition of Daniel, ch. xi. (B.)*

Backfriend, s. Enemy in secret. *Rare.*

Set the restless importunities of talebearers and backfriends against fair words and professions.—*Sir R. B. R.*

Far is our church, from intruding upon the civil power, as some who are backfriends to both would maliciously insinuate.—*South.*

Backgammon, s. [*back* = board or table, *gammon* = game.] Game played with tables and dice.

Therefore she disliked the mixture of chance in backgammon, where it was not played for money. She called it foolish, and those people idlers, who were taken with a lucky hit under such circumstances.—*Loeb, Essays of Elia, Mrs. Butler's Opinions on Whist.*

Background, s. [perhaps two words rather than a compound.] Ground at the back; parts dimly seen; that part which is behind, and subordinate to, the principal figures, in a picture.

But this object had shrunk into the background; even among the religious, the ruminating passion, by being diverted to less holy purposes, was well nigh extinguished; it had begun even to revolt more than stir popular feeling. *Milman, History of Latin Christianity, b. xi. ch. vii.*

Backhouse, s. [two words rather than a compound.] Buildings behind the chief part of the house.

Their backhouses, of more necessity than cleanly service, as kitchens, stables, are climbed up untidy steps. *Curran.*

Backpiece, s. Piece of armour which covers the back.

The morning that he was to join battle, his armourer put on his backpiece before, and his breastplate behind.—*Caedon.*

Backroom, s. Room behind.

If you have a fair prospect backwards of gardens, it may be convenient to make backrooms the larger. *Mason, Sketches at Kenilworth.*

Backset, part. Pressed upon from behind.

Obsolete.

He suffered the Israelites to be driven to the brink of the sea, backset with Pharaoh's whole power.—*Andison, Exposition upon Benedictus, fol. 71. b. 1573.*

Backsettler, s. [two words rather than a compound.] One settled in the back, remote, or outlying districts of a country.

The words 'extirpation,' 'eradication,' were often in the mouths of the English *back settlers* of Leinster and Munster.—*Macaulay's Essays, Sir William Temple.*

Backside, s. [two words rather than a compound.]

1. Hind part of anything.

If the quicksilver were rubbed from the backside of the spectrum, the glass would cause the same rings of colours, but more faint; the phenomena depend not upon the quicksilver, unless so far as it increases the reflection of the backside of the glass.—*Sir I. Newton.*

2. Hind part of an animal.

A pair ant carries a grain of corn, climbing up a wall with her head downwards and her backside upwards.—*Addison.*

Into the clouds the devil lately got, And by the moisture doubling thence the rot, A medicine took to make him purge and cast, Which in short time began to work so fast, That he fell to 't, and from his backside flew, A rout of rascals, a rude rabble crew Of base plebeians. *Dryden, iv. 1210. (Ox. MS.)*

3. Yard or ground behind a house.

The wash of pastures, fields, commons, roads, streets, or backside, are of great advantage to all sorts of land.—*Mortimer.*

No innkeeper, alhouse keeper, victualer, or tippler, shall admit or suffer any person or persons in his house or backside to eat, drink, or play cards.—*Archbishop Grindal, Remains, p. 138. (H.)*

Backslide, v. n. Fall off; apostatize; relapse.

Hast thou seen that which backsliding Israel hath

BACK

done? She is gone up upon every high mountain, and under every green tree.—*Jeremiah*, iii. 6.

Backslider. *s.* Apostate.

The backslider in heart shall be filled with his own ways.—*Proverbs*, xiv. 14.

backsliding. *verbal abs.* Act of a backslider.

Their transgressions are many and their backslidings are increased.—*Killingbeck, Sermons*, p. 334. (God, who knows our infirmities, will accept our sincere endeavours, though attended with imperfections and backslidings, provided we condemn ourselves for them, and strive to amend.—*Bishop Wilson, On the Sacrament*.)

backsliding. *part. adj.* After the manner of a backslider.

They were no drinkers, but, one from professional habits, and another from custom derived from his father, smoked tobacco. The devil could not have devised a more subtle trap to re-take a backsliding penitent. The transition from gulping down draughts of liquid fire to puffing out innocuous blasts of dry smoke, was so like cheating him.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, Confessions of a Drunkard*.

backstairs. *s.* Private stairs in the house.

I condemn the practice which hath lately crept into the court at the backstairs, that some pricked for sheriffs get out of the bill.—*Bacon*.

Used in the singular as an adjective.

He like a backstair minister at court, who, whilst the reputed favorites are scuffling in the back-chamber, is pulling the rough in the closet.—*Sir T. Parnborough, Relapse*, ii. 1.

backstair. *s.* Support; something to fall back upon. *Obsolete*.

Little squith outward warme except there be a sure stay and a stedfast backstair at home.—*Hall, Henry VIII.* (II.)

Backsword. *s.* Sword with one sharp edge.

Ball drenched and old Lewis either at backsword, single fanchion, or cudgel-play.—*Arbuthnot*.

Used as an adjective.

A pair of tongs, but out of joint;

A backsword poker without point. *Swift*.

Backward. *adv.* [back, *weard*—in the direction of.]

1. Contrary to forward.

a. In space.

They went backward, and their faces were backward.—*Genesis*, ix. 23.

Then darting fire from her malignant eyes, She cast him backward as he strove to rise.—*Dryden*.

The monstrous sight Struck them with horror backward; but far worse, Urd then behind. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 862. That the White ministers had sold us to the Dutch; that the Tory ministers had sold us to the French; that the war had been carried on only to fill the pockets of Marlborough; that the peace had been concluded only to facilitate the return of the Pretender; these imputations and many others, hitherto unfounded, or grossly exaggerated, were uttered backward and forward by the political discontents of the last century.—*Macaulay, Essays, Lord Mahon's War of the Succession in Spain*.

b. In time.

Thou'st many an hour of summer suns By many pleasant ways, Like *Shew-kim's backward* runs

The shadow of my days. *Tennyson, Will Waterproof's Lyrical Monologue*. They have spread one of the worst languages in the world, if we look upon it some regions backward.—*Locke*.

2. From a better to a worse state; perversely; from the wrong end.

I never yet saw man, But she would spell him backward: if fair-fue'd, Kne'd swear the gentleman should be her sister; If black, why, nature, drawing of an antick, Made a foul bird: if tall, a lance ill-headed; If low, an ague very vile cut. *Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 1. The work went backward; and the more he strove T' advance the suit, the farther from her love. *Dryden*.

Backward. *adj.* In the background; slow; dull; hesitating; unwilling.

Our mutability makes the friends of our nation backward to engage with us in alliances.—*Addison*. We are strangely backward to lay hold of this safe, this only method of cure.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Still hovering round the fair at fifty-four, Gilt to love, unable to give o'er:

A fleshly that just flutters on the wing, Awake to lust, but not alive to sting, Briak where he cannot, backward where he o'ers.

The teasing ghost of the departed man.

It often falls out that the backward learner makes amends another way.—*South*.

Vol. I.

BAD

His director therefore ought in my humble opinion, to have employed his lordship in publishing a book, wherein he should have affirmed by the most solemn asseverations, that all things were safe and well; for the world has contracted so strong a habit of believing him backward, that I am confident nine parts in ten of those who have read or heard of his introduction have slept in greater security ever since.—*Swift, Preface to the Bishop of Sarum's Introduction*, viii. 129. (Ord. M.S.)

The younger and backward each student is, the more unfit he will be for abstract speculations.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, introd.

Backward. *s.* Past state. *Rhetorical*.

What seest thou else In the dark backward or nymn of tir *Shakespeare, Tempest*, i. 2.

Backwardly. *adv.*

1. With the back forward; adversely.

Like Numid lions by the hunters chas'd, Though they do fly, yet backwardly do go, With proud aspect, disdainng greater luste. *Sir P. Sidney*.

2. Perversely.

I was the first man That e'er receiv'd gift from him And down he think so backwardly of me, That I'll requite it but. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens*, iii. 3.

Backwardness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Backward; dullness; unwillingness; sluggishness.

The thing by which we are apt to excuse our backwardness to good works, is the ill success that hath been observed to attend well designing charities. *Bishop Atterbury*.

Indeed, I am afraid, you will find a backwardness in the trade, to engage in a book which the clergy would be certain to cry down.—*Fiddling, Advertisers of Joseph Andrews*.

Backwards. *adv.* [see Afterwards.] Same as Backward.

In leaping with weights, the arms are first cast backward, and then forward, with so much the greater force; for the hands go backward before they take their rise.—*Bacon*.

To prove the possibility of a thing, there is no argument equal to that which looks backward; for what has been done or suffered, may certainly be done or suffered again. *South*.

Backwoodsman. *s.* Occupant of the back woods.

The project of transmitting the chasses of American citizens and converting sailors into backwoodsmen is not too monstrous for speculators to conceive and desire. *Edinb. Review*, p. 114. (II.)

Of all men, saying Syria the unslayer, Who passes for in life and death most lucky, Of the great names which in our hearts start,

The General Boon, backwoodsman of Kentucky, Was happiest amongst mortals any where. *Eyran, Don Juan*, viii. 61.

Backwounding. *part. adj.* Doing injury from behind.

Back-wounding calumny

The whitest virtue strikes. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

Bacon. *s.* [Fr. *bacon*.]

1. Flesh of a hog salted and dried.

High o'er the hearth a clove of bacon hung, Good old Plutarch seiz'd it with a prong, Then cut a slice. *Dryden*.

Used either as an adjective or an element

in a compound.

Philip was gross alike in all his appetites; *bacon* fat was the favorite food with which he jorged himself to illness.—*Fronds, History of England*, ch. xxxiii.

2. Hog.

A young *bacon*, or a fine little smooth horse-eat.—*Spanish Tragedy*.

'Yes, yes, I have seen you often at fair: why, we have defied before now, nunc, I warrant you; yes, yes,' cries he, 'I remember thy face very well, but won't mention a— I dare tell you have seen it tho' I have never sold thee a bit of such *bacon* as is now in the sty.'—*Fiddling, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.

Save one's bacon. Preserve one's self from being hurt.

What frightens you thus? my good son! says the priest:

You murder'd, are sorry, and have been confest. O father! my sorrow will scarce save my *bacon*: For 'twas not that I murder'd, but that I was taken. *Prior*.

But here I say the Turks were much mistaken, Who, hating hogs, yet wish'd to save their *bacon*. *Eyran, Don Juan*, vii. 42.

Bad. *adj.*

1. Vicious: (opposite of good).

Most men have politicks enough to make, through

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BADG

(BACKSLIDER BADGER)

violence, the best scheme of government a bad one.—*Pope*.

And one bad act, with many deeds well done, May at cover. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 256.

Thus will the latter, as the former, word Still tend from bad to worse. *Ibid.* xii. 108.

2. Unfortunate.

The sun his annual course obliquely made, Good days contracted, and enlarg'd the bad. *Dryden*.

3. Hurtful; unwholesome; mischievous; pernicious: (with for).

Reading was bad for his eyes, writing made his head ache.—*Addison*.

Badder. *adj.* Comparative of Bad. *Obsolete*. But, as it is, it may be better, and, were it *badder*, it is not the worst.—*Ltly, Epigrams*, i.

Baddest. *adj.* Superlative of Bad. *Obsolete, rare*.

The *baddest* amongst the cardinals is chosen Pope.—*Sir E. Saunders, State of Religion*.

Badge. *s.* [Fr. *boyer*—jewel, ring, ornament, mark.] Mark, sign, or cognizance; token.

But on his breast a bloody cross he bore, The dear resemblance of his dying lord; For whose sweet sake that glorious badge he wore. *Spenser*.

There appears much joy in him, even so much, that joy could not show itself modest enough, without a badge of bitterness.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

Sweet mercy is nobility's true badge.

Id., Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

Let him not bear the badge of a wreck, *Dryden*.

The outward splendor of his office is the badge and token of that secret character which he inwardly bears.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

When he joined them, they observed that he had not the gold key which is the badge of the Lord Chamberlain, and asked where it was.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xlii.

The ties of party superseded the ties of neighborhood and of blood. The members of the leading families would scarcely speak to each other, or bow to each other. The women appeared at the theatres bearing the badge of their political sect.—*Macaulay, Essays, Lord Mahon's War of the Succession in Spain*.

Badge. *v. a.* Mark as with a badge.

You royal father's murderer. — O! by whom?

Those of his chamber, as it seem'd, had done 't; Their hands and faces were all *badg'd* with blood, So were their daggers. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, ii. 3.

Badgious. *adj.* Without a badge.

Whiles his light looks their fearful light can take, To get some *badg'd* has been upon his back. *Bishop Hall, Satires*, iv. 3.

Badger. *s.* Corn-dealer. See last extract

the next word.

Badger. *s.* [see extract] Plantigrade quadruped so called (Moles *Taxus*).

That a brock, or *badger*, hath legs of one side shorter than the other, is received not only by theorists and unexperienced believers, but most who behold them daily. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

And as that beast hath legs (which shepherds fear, Yelow'd *badgers*, which our hounds doth tear), One hour, the other short, that when he runs Upon the plains he lolls, but when he wons On craggy rocks or steepy hills, he se

Note runs more swift nor easier than he. *W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals*, i. 4.

We are not *badgers*, For our legs are one as long as the other. *Lytle, Mydas*, i. 2.

The wild bull with his white mane was still to be found wandering in a few of the southern forests. The *badger* made his dark and tortuous hole on the side of every hill where the cypresswood grew thick.

The wild cat were frequently heard by night walking round the borders of the forests of Whitlodge and Newstead.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

[This word is used in two senses, apparently distinct, viz. in that of a corn-dealer, or carrier, one who bought up corn in the market for the purpose of selling it in other places; and secondly, as the name of the quadruped so called. Now we have in Fr. *badger*, a corn-dealer . . . the diminutive of which . . . would be *baigreen*, the actual designation of the quadruped *badger* in the same language, which would thus signify a little corn-dealer, in allusion doubtless to some of the habits of that animal, with which the spirit of cultivation has made us little familiar. . . . But further, there can be little doubt that *K. badger*, whether in the sense of a corn-dealer or of the quadruped, is directly descended from the Fr. *badger*, the corrupt pronunciation of which in analogy with *soldier*, *adger*, *adger*, would be *badger*; and though the omission of the *i* in such a case is a somewhat unfamiliar change, yet many instances may be given of synonymous differing only in the preservation (or insertion as the case may be) or

omission of an *l* after an initial *b* or *p*.—*Widg-wood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Badger, v. a. [Vex. Colloquial.]

That a child would be born to you in a place like this? said the doctor. 'Bah, bah, sir, what does it signify? A little more elbow-room is all we want here. We are quite snug; we don't get *badgered* here; there's no knocker here, sir, to be hammered at by creditors and bring a man's heart into his mouth.'—*Dickens, Little Dorrit.*

Beefsteaks, sausages, and pie's fry, though they were taken three times a day, were not disgraceful in her line of life; but that little tumblebrel of brandy, taken after much pressing and in the openness of good fellowship, went surely against the grain with her. 'When one has to be *badgered* like this, one wants a drop of something more than ordinary,' she said at last. —*J. Trollope, Orley Farm.*

Badger-legged, adj. Having legs of unequal length, as the badger is vulgarly supposed to have. (See extracts from Sir T. Browne, W. Browne, and Lyly under Badger.)

His body crooked all over, long-bellied, *badger-legged*, and his complexion swarthy. —*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Badinage, s. [Fr.] Trifling.

When you find your antagonist beginning to grow warm, put an end to the dispute by some gentle *badinage*. —*Lord Chesterfield.*

Badinerie, s. [Fr.] Same as Badinage. (*Obsolete.*)

The fund of sensible discourse is limited; that of just and *badinerie* is infinite. —*Shirton.*

Badineur, s. [Fr.] Trifler. (*Obsolete.*)

When you write rebuke him for it, as a divine, if you like it, or as a *badineur*, if you think that more effectual. —*Pope, To Swift, vi. 288.* (Ord MS.)

Badly, adv. In a bad manner.

How goes the day with us? O tell me, Hubert.—*Bully, I fear. How fares your majesty?*

Shakespeare, King John, v. 3.

Badness, s. Attribute suggested by Bad; want of good qualities, either natural or moral; depravity.

It was not your brother's evil disposition made him seek his death; but a provoking merit, set a work by a reprovable *badness* in himself. —*Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 3.*

There is one convenience in this city, which makes some amends for the *badness* of the pavement.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

I did not see how the *badness* of the weather could be the king's fault. —*Id.*

Badme, v. a. [N.Fr. *befler*; Fr. *bafouer* = ridicule, jeer.]

1. Mock; set up as an object of contempt.

The oracle told the heralds say that the Scots should *badfed* him; which is a great reproach amongst the Scots, and is used when a man is openly jeered, and they make of him an image painted, reversed with the heels upwards, with his name, wondering, crying, and blowing out on him with horns in the most despicable manner they can, in token that he is called the company of all good creatures. —*Bishop Hall, (Wedge.)*

First he his beard did shave and fairly shent, Then from him reft his shield and it reversed, And blotted out his arms with fish-head ident, And himself *badfed* and his arms underent, And brake his sword in twain and all his armour spent. —*Spenser, Faerie Queene.*

2. Elude; make ineffectual; confound; foil.

They made a shift to think themselves guiltless, in spite of all their sins; to break the precept, and at the same time to *badfe* the curse. —*South.*

When the mind has brought itself to close thinking, it may go on roundly. Every mistake problem, every indignant question will not *badfe*, discourage, or break it. —*Locke.*

A foreign potentate troubles at a war with the English nation, ready to employ against him such revenues as shall *badfe* his designs upon their country. —*Addison.*

For freedom's battle once begun, Requeath'd by blessing sire to son, Though *badfed* off is ever won. —*Byron, The Gleaner.*

The only effectual caution for the protection of the furniture is incessant vigilance: the constant watching of every article, and its daily removal from place to place, in order to *badfe* their assaults. —*Sir R. Tennant, Ceylon, pt. ii. ch. vi.*

I am convinced that the most effectual mode of eliciting truth, is quite different from that by which an honest, simple-minded witness is most easily *badfed* and confuted. —*R. Whately, Elements of Rhetoric, pt. i. ch. ii. § 3.*

Attempts to murder or to rob may be, and constantly are, successfully resisted; *badfed* sometimes by the party attacked, sometimes by the officers of justice. —*Buckle, History of Civilization in England, vol. i. ch. i.*

Badme, v. n. Play false. *Rare.*

Do we not palpably *badfe*, when, in respect to God, we pretend to deny ourselves, yea, upon urgent occasion, allow him nothing? —*Burrow, Works, i. 437.*

Badme, s. Defeat; evasion; escape. *Rare.*

It is the skill of the disputant that keeps off a *badfe*. —*South.*

The authors having misused of their aims, are fain to retreat with frustration and a *badfe*. —*Id.*

Badmer, s. One who baffles.

Experience, that great *badmer* of speculation, assures us the thing is too possible, and brings, in all cases, matter of fact to confute our suppositions. —*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Badming, part. adj. Causing disappointment.

Of the squadron of sun-birds only one could get into action; the rest were prevented, by *badming* currents, from weathering the eastern end of the shoal. —*Southey, Life of Nelson, i. p. 123.*

Bag, s. [A.S. *beag*.]

1. Sack, or pouch, to put anything in: (as money, corn).

Caisin, away for England; haste before, And, ere our coming, see thou slake the *bags* Of leeching abbots; their imprisonment angels Set thou at liberty. —*Shakespeare, King John, iii. 3.*
What is it that opens thy mouth in promises? Is it that thy *bags* and thy barns are full? —*South.*
Once, we caudies, beneath the patriot's cloak, From the crack'd *bag* the dropping guinea spoke. —*Pope.*

Live on, God love us, as if the seedman, nipt Upon the treading harvest, should not dip His hand into the *bag*. —*Keats, Ode on the Grasshopper.*

Were the disbursements of 1625 forgotten, the thirty thousand pounds of seed service money disbursed in one year, the numerous bribes, direct and indirect, Seymour's salt-petre contract, Leach's *bags* of gold? —*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xliii.*

Give the bag, Cheat; deceive. Colloquial.

You shall have those purses which belong to your craft; you shall be light-footed to travel farre, light-witted upon every small occasion to *give* your master the *bag*. —*Gervase, Quip for a Courtier.*

2. Ornamental purse of silk tied to men's hair.

We saw a young fellow riding towards us full gallop, with a lob wig and black silken *bag* tied to it. —*Addison.*

3. That part of animals in which some particular juices are contained.

No more—no more—oh! never more on me The freshness of the heart can fall like dew, Which out of all the lovely things we see Extracts emotions beautiful and new, Divided in our bosoms like the *bag* of the bee. —*Byron, Don Juan, i. 214.*

The swelling poison of the several sects Which, wanting vent, the nation's health infects, Shall burst its *bag*. —*Dryden.*

Sing on, sing on, for I can ne'er be cloy'd: So many thy cows their burden'd *bags* distend. —*Id.*

Bag, v. a.

1. Put into a bag. *Colloquial.*

Hops ought not to be *bagged* up hot. —*Mortimer.*

2. Muffle; swell. *Rare.*

How doth an unwelcome dropsy *bagge* up the eyes, and misshape the face and body, with unpleasant and unkindly tumours! —*Bishop Hall, Works, ii. 408.*

Bag, v. a. Cut pause: (which are not said to be reaped or mown, but *bagged*). Probably *provincial*.

They cannot mow it with a scythe, but they cut it with such a hook as they do *bagge* pause with. —*Aubrey, Wilt. MS. (II.)*

Bag, v. n.

1. Swell like a full bag.

The skin seemed much contracted, yet it *bagged*, and had a porridge full of matter in it. —*Wiseman.*

2. Conceive a child. *Obsolete.*

Then Venus shortly *bagged* and Ere long was Cupid bred. —*Warner, Allion's England, vi. 148.*

Bagatelle, s. [Fr.] Trifle; thing of no importance.

Traps of hair rings and cypher'd seals; Rich trifles, serious *bagatelles*. —*Prior.*

Baggage, s. [from Fr. *bagage*.]

1. Furniture and utensils of an army.

The army was an hundred and seventy thousand footmen, and twelve thousand horsemen, beside the *baggage*. —*Judith, vii. 2.*

Riches are the *baggage* of virtue; they cannot be spread, nor left behind, but they hinder the march. —*Aurean.*

They were probably always in readiness, and carried among the *baggage* of the army. —*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

2. Goods of any kind to be carried away.

An usual practice it is of Satan, to cast heaps of worldly *baggage* in our way, that, whilst we desire to heap up gold or dust, we may be brought at the length to cast away that spiritual bias. —*Hooker, Sermon II, upon Pride, Works, 547.*

After we had supped, Mrs. Arnold politely offered to send a couple of her footmen for my son's *baggage*. —*Gobineth, Vicar of Wakefield, ch. 22.*

Our way now lay over the mountains, which aimed to be passed by climbing them directly, but by traversing, so that as we went forward we saw our *baggage* following below in a direction exactly contrary. —*Dr. Johnson, To Mrs. Thrale, Sept. 4, 1770.* (Ord MS.)

Bag and baggage, Everything.

Dolabella designed, when his affairs grew desperate in Egypt, to pack up *bag and baggage*, and sail for Italy. —*Arbutnot.*

Baggage, s. [from Ital. *bagascia*.] Worthless woman.

A spark of indignation did rise in her, not to suffer such a *baggage* to win away any thing of hers. —*Sir P. Sidney.*

When this *baggage* meets with a man who has vanity to credit relations, she turns him to account. —*Spectator.*

Baggager, s. One who looks after the baggage; camp-follower. *Rare.*

The whole camp fled amain, the victuals and *baggagers* forsaking their camps and running all away for very fear. —*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World, b. iii. ch. § 3.* (Rich.)

Bagged, part. adj. Loaded as with a bag. *Rare.*

Like a *bagged* with his honey'd venom, He brings it to your liver. —*Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

Bagging, part. adj. Hanging as bags; full as bags. (*Obsolete, rare.*)

Two kids that in the valley stray'd, I found by chance, and to my odd convey'd: They drun two *bagging* udders every day. —*Dryden.*

Baggio, s. [Ital. *bagno* = bath.] House for bathing; brothel.

I have known two instances of malignant fevers produced by the hot air of a *baggio*. —*Arbutnot, Effects of Air on Human Bodies.*

Bagpipe, s. Kind of wind instrument.

No tanners nor shirts, with some loud *bagpipes* instead of drum and fife. —*Sir P. Sidney.*
Some men there are have not a gaping pig; Some that are mad if they behold a cat; And others, when the *bagpipe* sings 't' 'em now, Cannot contain their urine. —*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.*

He heard a *bagpipe*, and saw a general animated with the sound. —*Addison, Freeholder.*

Bagpiper, s. One who plays on a bagpipe.

Some that will evermore play thro' their eyes, And laugh like parrots, at a *bagpiper*. —*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.*

Bagwig, s. Kind of wig.

The ringlet periwig of the Restoration soon supplanted into the tasteless fashion of the empereur, Marlborough wigs, which were in turn succeeded by the endless barbarisms of perukes, *bag-wigs*, tow-wigs, cannon-wigs, and lob-wigs, which, for more than a century and a quarter, caricatured the countenances of English gentlemen. —*Agnes Strickland, Lives of the Queens of England, Catharine de Braganza.*

Baigne, v. a. [Fr. *baigner*.] Drench; soak. See Bain. (*Obsolete.*)

The women farrow not to *baigne* them, unless they plend their heads, with a worse perfume than Jemtrich found in the dungeon. —*Carew, Scurry of Cornwall.*

Bail, s. See extract.

Bail is also used in the sense of post or bar. The *bails* were the advanced posts set up outside the solid defenses of a town. Fr. *baille*, barrier, advanced gate of a city, palisade, barricade. (Bouva-
nence part.) It is probably the same word as *paling* or *pale*. Fr. *baillie*, finger-post, post, stake up a river to mark the passage. *Baile*, *barrière* (Heart); *baile*, post, retranscendement; *revenir à sa baile*, to return to one's post, at the game of pique in the corner or crick. Hence, the *bails* at cricket, properly the wickets themselves, but now the little stumps at the top. —*Wagwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Bail, s. [from Lat. *bajulus*.] Freeing or setting at liberty, under security taken for his appearance, of one arrested or imprisoned; security; surety.

[The Lat. *bajulus*, a carrier, was applied in later times to a nurse, viz. as carrying the child about. *Mid. Lat. bajula*, *it. balia*. Next it was applied to the tutor or governor of the children, probably in the first instance to the foster-father. . . . When the child under the care of the *Bajulus* was of royal

rank, the tutor became a man of great consequence, and the *jeune Bacara* was one of the chief officers of state at Constantinople. The name was also applied to the tutor of a woman or a minor. Thus the husband became the *Bajulus uxoris*, and the name was gradually extended to any one who took care of the rights or person of another. In this sense it is to be understood the ordinary E. expression of giving *bail* the person who gives bail being supposed to have the custody of him whom he baile. From *bajulus* was formed *baile*, *baliva*, (*bajulatus*); Fr. *baill*, *bailli*, *baillif*, *baillif*. The *baillifs* persons who constitute themselves tutors of the person charged, and engage to produce him when required.

'Tutores vel bajuli respondeant pro pupillis.' - (Custici Barchinenses in Duc.)
Et le roi l'a recue en son honneur et le due son baron comme baill d'elie. (Chron. Flandre, in Duc.)
'Et mitto illum (filium) et cum eo meum terram et meum honorem et meos viros qui Deus nihil dedit in bajulia de Deo et de suis sanctis, &c.' (Testament. Regis Aragon. A.D. 1069, in Duc.)

The *Fr. bailleur*, to lend over, from *bajulare*, in the sense of making one a *bail* or keeper of the thing handed over, giving it into his *bail* or control. Finally, every one to whom power was intrusted to execute not on his own behalf was called a *baillif*, *bajulatus* or *balivatus*, from the *baillif* of the empire (as we find in the case of Henry of Flanders); Princes, barons et milites exercentur in imperii baillivum elegerunt to the humble baillif in husbandry who has the care of a farm, or the officer who executes the writs of a sheriff. - (Wegwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.)

Worry'd with debts, and past all hopes of bail,
The impy'd wretch lies rotting in a jail.

Lord Roscommon.
'Nay,' says the justice, 'if he is a gentleman, and you are sure he is innocent, I don't desire to commit him, not I. I will commit the woman by herself, and take your bail for the gentleman; both in the book clerk, and see how it is to take *bail*; come - make me the matrons for the woman as fast as you run.' - (Fielding, *Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.)

They bid their damages at the enormous amount of forty thousand pounds, and Nelson was obliged to keep close on board his own ship, lest he should be arrested for a sum for which it would have been impossible to find *bail*. - (Southey, *Life of Nelson*, p. 35.)

Bail, *v. a.*

1. Give bail for another.

Let me be their bail,
They shall be ready at your highness' will,
To answer their suspicion with their lives.
Then shall not *bail* them.

Bail, *v. a.*

2. Admit to bail.

When they had *bailed* the twelve bishops, who were in the Tower, the house of commons, in great indignation, caused them immediately to be re-committed to the Tower. - (Lord Clarendon.)

Bailable, *adj.* Admitting of bail.

They are not *bailable*. - (R. Johnson, *School of Nature*.)
It was declared a *bailable* offence, heinous as it was. The popular indignation knew no bounds. The criminal was a wealthy man, a man of high connections. It was these that carried him through. - (Johnson, *History of England*.)

Bailee, *s.* One to whom anything is made over as a bail or trust. See Bailment.

Bailiff, *s.* [See Bail, from *bajulus*.]

1. Subordinate officer.

Lanuvium is under the caution of Rome, governed by a *bailiff* every three years from the senate of Rome. - (Johnson.)

2. Officer whose business it is to execute arrests.

It many times happeneth, that, by the under-sheriffs and their *bailiffs*, the owner hath incurred the forfeiture, before he cometh to the knowledge of the process that runneth against him. - (Bacon.)
A *bailiff*, by mistake, seized you for a debtor, and kept you the whole evening in a sponging-house. - (Swift.)

Swift as a bird the *bailiff* leaves behind. Pope.

3. Under-steward of a manor.

That was the last drop in the cup of woe,
I once was near him, when his *bailiff* brought
A Pharist pike. - (T. Haydon, *Walking to the Mail*.)

Bailiwick, *s.* Area, or district, under the jurisdiction of a bailiff.

A proper officer is to walk up and down his *bailiwick*. - (Spenser.)
There issued writs to the sheriffs, to return the names of the several land-owners in their several *bailiwicks*. - (Sir M. Hale.)

Bailment, *s.* See extract.

Bailment, from the French *bailleur*, to deliver, is a delivery of goods in trust, upon a contract expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed on the part of the *bailee*. - (Sir W. Blackstone, *Commentaries*, b. ii. ch. xxx. (Rich.))

Bailly, *s.* Bailiff. *Obsolete*.

He seide also to his disciples, Ther was a man that hadde a *bagly*. And this was deuoted to him, as he hadde wasted his goods. And he cheside him, and seide to him, What leuere I this thing of thee? Ychile rekenyng of this *bagly*, for thou myght not now be layst. - (Wycliffe, *St. Luke*, xvi. 1, 2.)

Bain, *s.* Bath. *Obsolete*.

And so Sir Laurence made fair Elaine for to gather herbs for him to make him a *baine*. - (King Arthur.)

Bathed him in the *baine*

Of his son's blood before the altar slain.

Mirror for Magistrates.

Our *baines* at Bath with Virgil's to compare,
For their effects, I dare almost be hold.

Halewell, *Apology*, p. 134.

To lie sweating so long in the *baine*. - (Ibid., p. 345.)

Bain, *v. a.* Bathe. See Baigne. *Obsolete*.

Fighting against hope and fighting by some joy and pleasure, wherein he *bained* himself with great content of mind. - (Pamphlet, *Palace of Pleasure*.)
To *baine* themselves in my distilling flood.

Lodge, *Wounds of Civil War*.

Bairn, *s.* [Generally considered a Norse

rather than a Teutonic word; it is, however, Old-Saxon; the form being *burn*-child.] Child. *Provincial, Scotch*.

Think, like good Christians, on your *bairns* and wives. - (Dryden.)

Bait, *v. a.* [?]

1. Put food upon a hook, or in a trap, to tempt fish or other animals.

Why, I am sure, if he faileth, thou wilt not take his *bait*: what's the good for? To tempt fish withal. - (Shakespeare, *Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.)

Many sorts of fishes feed upon *bait*, as is well known to anglers, who *bait* their hooks with them. - (Bacon.)

Used metaphorically.

Oh, cunning enemy, that to catch a snail
With saints dost *bait* thy hook! most dangerous
Is that tempter that doth lead us on
To sin in loving virtue.

Shakespeare, *Measure for Measure*, ii. 2.

How are the sex improv'd in man's nets?

What new-found snares they *bait* for human hearts!

Gray.

2. Give meat to one's self or horses, on the road.

What so strange,
But wanting rest, will also want of night?
The sun, that measures heaven all day long,
At night doth *bait* his steeds the ocean waves among. - (Spenser, *Eclogues*.)

Bait, *v. a.* [Fr. *battre* = beat down.] Attack

with violence; harass by the help of others.

Who seeming sorely chafed at his land,
As chained bear, whom cruel dogs do bait,
With idle force did fain the air to withstand. - (Spenser, *Fairy Queen*.)
I will not yield
To kiss the ground before young Achilles' feet,
And to be *baited* with the rabble's hiss. - (Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, v. 7.)

In November the Parliament met; and before the end of that month the new Secretary of State had been so manfully *baited* by the Exchequer of the Forces and the Secretary at War that he was thoroughly sick of his situation. - (Mansel, *Essays*, *Earl of Chatham*.)

Bait, *v. n.* Stop at any place for refreshment.

In all our journey, from London to his house, we did not so much as *bait* at a wain inn. - (Addison, *Spectator*.)

Bait, *s.*

1. Food set to allure fish, or other animals, to a snare.

The pleasant'st angling is to see the fish
Cut with her golden ears the silver stream,
And greedily catch the treacherous *bait*. - (Shakespeare, *Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 1.)

2. Temptation; enticement; allurements.

And that same glorious beauty's idle boast,
Is but a *bait* such wretches to beguile. - (Spenser.)
Tuketh therewith the souls of men, as with the *bait*. - (Hooker.)
Sweet words I grant, *bait*s and allurements sweet,
But greatest hopes with greatest crosses meet. - (Pope.)

Fruit, like that

Which grew in paradise, the *bait* of Eve

Used by the tempter. - (Milton, *Paradise Lost*, x. 551.)

Secure from foolish pride's seductive state,
And specious flattery's more pernicious *bait*. - (Lord Roscommon.)

Her head was bare,

But for her native ornament of hair,

Which in a simple knot was ty'd above;

Sweet negligence! unheeded *bait* of love! - (Dryden.)

z 2

3. Refreshment on a journey.

If you grow dry before you end your business,
Pray take a *bait* here: I've a fresh hoghead for you. - (R. Johnson, *Scornful Lady*.)

The men of the world enjoy the good things of the life as their ultimate happiness, beyond which they look no further; but good men use them as a viaticum or *bait*, as a present support and refreshment in their pursuit of a far greater happiness. - (Bishop Hall, ii. 630.)

Baize, *s.* [Fr. *baye*, pl. *bayes*.]

Norwich at that time was the seat of the chief woollen manufactures; such as *crapes*, *baizes*, *serges* and the like. - (Pencourt, *Travels in England*.)

Báke, *v. a.* [A.S. *bacian*.]

1. Heat anything in a close place: (generally in an oven).

He will take thereof, and warm himself; yea he killeth it, and *baketh* bread. - (Isaiah, xlv. 15.)

2. Harden with heat.

The work of the fire is a kind of *baking*; and whatsoever the fire *baketh*, time doth in some degree dissolve. - (Bacon.)

With vehement suns
When dusty summer bakes the crumbling clods,
How pleasant is it, beneath the twisted arch,
To ply the sweet *barrow*. - (J. Phillips, *Cider*, ii.)

The sun with flaming arrows pierc'd the flood,
And, darting to the bottom, *bak'd* the mud. - (Dryden.)

Báke, *v. n.* Work as a baker.

I keep his house, and I wash, wring, brew, *bake*, sew, dress meat, and make the bed, and do all myself. - (Shakespeare, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 4.)

Bake-meats, *s.* Meats cooked in the oven.

In the uppermost basket there was all manner of *bake-meats* for Pharaoh. - (Genesis, xi. 17.)

Bákehouse, *s.* Place for baking bread.

I have marked a willingness in the Italian artisans, to distribute the kitchen, pentry, and *bakehouse* under ground. - (Sir H. Wotton.)

Báker, *s.* One who bakes.

In life and health, every man must proceed upon trust, there being no knowing the intention of the cook or *baker*. - (South.)

Bákery, *s.*

1. Place for baking or leakers.

I cannot find out any other funds they have but the butchery and the *bákery*, which they farm at so much a year to the last lubber. - (Smollett, *Travels*, ii. 21. (10th MS.))

2. Products, or results, of baking.

For the famous *whiffed* it came, Daniel saw before his feet to be made and call'd him of bread *bákery*, his body, therefore, a real hand underneath. - (Jog, *Exposition of David*, ch. xiv. (Rich.))

Báking, *verb. abs.* Art of a baker; process by which anything is baked.

The difference of prices of bread proceeded from their delay in bread, and perhaps something in their manner of *baking*. - (Aristotle.)

Báker, *s.* Female baker. *Obsolete*.

Here pectrix, a kempter,
Here pectrix, a webster,
Here pectrix, a sewer,
Here pectrix, a *báker*. - (Nonsensical of 15th century.)

Bálançe, *s.* [Fr. *balance*; Lat. *bilanx*, from *bis* = twice, *lanx* = plate, dish.]

1. Pair of scales.

A balance of power, either without or within a state, is best conceived by considering what the nature of a *balance* is. It supposes three things: first, the part which is held, together with the hand that holds it; and then the two scales, with what ever is weighed therein. - (Swift.)

● For when on ground the balanced *balance* lies,
The empty pair is lifted up the higher.

Sir J. Dyer, *Immutability of the Soul*.

2. Act of comparing, or weighing, either

materially or mentally, two things.

I have in equal *balances* justly weighed,
What wrong our arms may do, what wrongs we suffer.

Griefs heavier than our offences.

Shakespeare, *Henry IV, Part II*, iv. 1.

Comfort arises not from doing being miserable, but from this inference upon the *balance*, that we suffer only the lot of nature. - (Sir R. L'Estrange.)

Upon a fair *balance* of the advantages on either side, it will appear, that the rules of the gospel are more powerful means of conviction than such measures. - (Bishop Atterbury.)

3. Surplus weight; that quantity by which, of two things weighed, or sums reckoned, one exceeds the other.

Care being taken, that the exportation exceed in value the importation; and then the *balance* of trade must of necessity be returned in coin or bullion. - (Bacon, *Advice to Vintners*.)

4. Equipoise.

Love, hope, and joy, fair pleasure's smiling train;
Hate, fear, and grief, the family of pain;
These mix'd with art, and to due bounds confin'd,
Make and maintain the balance of the mind. *Pope*.
The consequence was, that the order and balance
of the country were destroyed, the minds of men
became habituated to the most daring speculations,
while their acts were controlled by the most oppres-
sive despotism; and they felt themselves possessed
of capacities which their rulers would not allow them
to employ.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in Eng-
land*, vol. i. ch. vii.

But in France the admiration for royalty had be-
come so great, that this balance was disturbed; the
inquiries of men not daring to settle on politics,
were fixed on religion, and gave rise to the singular
phenomenon of a rich and powerful literature, in
which unanimous hostility to the church was un-
accompanied by a single voice against the enormous
abuses of the state. *Ibid.*

Surely, if to these doubts which he had added the
whole monarchy of Spain, the balance of power
would have been seriously endangered. — *Moranday*,
Essays, Lord Mahon's War of the Succession in
Spain.

5. Wheel in a watch which regulates the
beats, and produces equible motion.

It is but supposing that all watches, whilst the
balance beats, think; and it is sufficiently proved,
that my watch thought all last night.—*Lodge*.

6. One of the twelve signs of the zodiac,
commonly called *Libra*.

Or wilt thou warn our summers with thy rays,
And sented near the Balance poise the days.
Dryden.

Balānce. *v. a.*1. Weigh in a balance, either real or figura-
tive; compare by the balance; regulate the
weight in a balance; keep in a state of just
proportion.

If men would but balance the good and the evil
of things, they would not venture soul and body for
dirty interest.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

Heav'n that hath plac'd this island to give law,
To balance Europe, and her states to awe. *Waller*.

The evil of having regular soldiers, and the evil of
not having them, Sauters set forth and compared in
a little treatise, which was once widely renowned as
the *Balancing Letter*, and which was admitted even
by the malcontents, and which was admitted even
by the malcontents. — *Moranday, History of England*, ch.
xxiii.

2. Counterpoise; weigh equal to; be equi-
pollent; counteract.

The attraction of the glass is balanced, and rendered
ineffectual by the contrary attraction of the
liquor.—*Sir J. Newton*.

No great, indeed, is the effect of a skillful inter-
position of short, pointed, forcible sentences, that
even a considerable violation of some of the fore-
going rules may be, by this means, in a great degree,
concealed; and vigour may thus be communicated (if
vigour of thought be not wanting) to a style charac-
terized even with tautology. This is the case with
much of the language of Dr. Johnson, who is cer-
tainly on the whole an energetic writer; though he
would have been much more so, had not an over-
attention to the响 and majestic sound of
his sentences, and a delight in balancing one clause
against another, led him so frequently into a faulty
redundancy.—*R. Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*,
ch. ii. § 8.

The forces were so evenly balanced that a very
slight accident might have turned the scale.—*Moranday*,
History of England, ch. xix.

3. Pay that which is wanting to make the
two parts of an account equal.

To balance the account of Menclieu's day. *Pope*.

Though I am very well satisfied, that it is not in
my power to balance accounts with my Maker, I am
resolved, however, to turn all my endeavours that
way.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Balānce. *v. n.* Hesitate; fluctuate between
equal motives. *Obsolete*.

Were the satisfaction of lust, and the joys of
heaven, offered to any one's present possession, he
would not balance, or err in the determination of
his choice.—*Lodge*.

Since there is nothing that can offend, I see not
why you should balance a moment about printing
it.—*Bishop Atterbury*, To *Pope*.

In the following extract it seems to
mean 'work as an accountant at balancing
books.'

(Oh! who would cast and balance at a desk,
Perch'd like a crow upon a three-legged stool?)
Tennyson, Antley Court.

Balāncing. *verbal abs.* Equilibrium; poise.
Dost thou know the balancings of the clouds?—
Job, xxxiii. 18.

The strange balancings of parties for the safety of
the whole.—*Dr. Kierner, Sermons*, p. 50: 1880.

Balcōne. *s.* [Italian.] See *Balcony*.

To look upon a woman, that passeth by, vetted;
or to look up, if any be at a window, or in a *balcone*,
is the cause of death [in the East] unto many.—
*Merie Canadian, Of Credulity and Incredulity in
Things natural, civil, and divine*, p. 281.

Balcōnied. *part. adj.* Having balconies.

The house was double-balcōnied in front.—*Roger
North*.

Balcōny. *s.* [Fr. *balcon*; Ital. *balcone*.]

Frame before the window of a room.

[From the Persian *bala khānch*, upper chamber. An
open chamber over the gate in the Persian cara-
vanserais is still called by that name, according to
Rich. The term was then applied to the projecting
platform from which such a chamber looked down
upon the outside. As this *balcony* over the gateway
is precisely the position of the *barbican* in a castle
wall, it is probable that the latter name, in Mid. Lat.
barbicanus, is only another corruption of the same
word which gives us *balcony*. If we compare the
various modes of writing the word from whence our
balcony is derived, and especially the two, *belfridum*,
bertfredum, we shall find nothing startling in the
conversion of *bala khānch* into *barbicanus* by per-
sons by whom the elements of the word were not
understood. A barbican was a defence before a gate,
originally, doubtless, a mere projecting window from
which the entrance could be defended, or the persons
approaching submitted to inspection, the
word being probably brought from the East by the
Crusaders. *Balcony* is a much later introduction,
and has accordingly better preserved the true form
of the original. — *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English
Etymology*.]
Houses of two stories have, many of them, very
large upper rooms, which have many double doors
in the sides of them, like those in our balconies, to
open and let in fresh air.—*Terry, Voyage to East
India*, p. 190: 1655.

The minds to the doors and the balconies run,
And cried 'Lack-a-day! he's a proper young man.'
Swift, Tom Finch. (Rich.)

At eve a dry cicala sung,
There came a sound as of the sea;
Backward the ladies blind she flung,
And leant upon the balcony.

Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

Pronounced as the original Italian.
Then pleasure came, who, liking not the fashion,
Began to make balconies, terraces,
Till she had weaken'd all by alteration. *G. Herbert*.

When dirty waters from balconies drop,
And dextrous dunces twirl the sprinkling mop.

In the balcony that o'erhangs the stage
I've seen one miss two pretences engage.
Fielding, Tom Thumb.

Then rest thee here, my gondolier,
Tush, tush, for up I go,
To climb yon light balcony's height
While thou keep'st watch below.

Moore.

Bald. *adj.*1. Wanting hair; despoiled of hair by time
or sickness.

Neither shall men make themselves bald for them.
Jeremiah, xvi. 6.

I find it remarked by Marchetti, that the cause of
baldness in men is the dryness of the brain, and its
shrinking from the skull; he having observed, that in
bald persons, under the *bald* part, there was a
vacuity between the skull and the brain. — *Ray*.

He should imitate Cæsar, who, because his head
was bald, covered that defect with laurels. — *Ad-
dison*.

2. Without natural, or usual, covering.

Under an oak, whose boughs were moss'd with
age,
And high top bald with dry antiquity.

Shakespeare, As you like it, iv. 3.

He is set at the upper end of the table; but they
stand bald before him.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*,
iv. 5.

3. Unadorned; inelegant; mean; naked;
without dignity; without value; bare.

Hobbes, in the preface to his own bald translation
of the *Dei*, begins thus: 'The name of Hobbes is here
to be seen.'

What should the people do with these bald tri-
bunes?

On whom depending, their obedience falls
To the greater bench.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Baldachin. *s.* [Ital. *baldachino*.] In *Ar-
chitecture*. Canopy supported by col-
umns, and serving as a covering to an
altar.

No *baldachino*, no cloth of state, was there; the
king being absent.—*Sir T. Herbert, Travels*, p. 158.

Balderdash. *s.* [Welsh, *balldordus* = im-
perfect utterance.]

1. Lull and mixed language.

They would no more live under the yoke of the
sea, or have their heads washed with his bubbly
spume or barber's balderdash.—*Nash, London Stage*,
p. 8: 1650.

2. Mixture of liquors.

It is against my freehold, my inheritance,
To drink such balderdash, or bunny clabber!

B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 2.
Mine is such a drench of balderdash.—*Beaumont
and Fletcher, Woman's Prize*.

Balderdash. *v. a.* Mix or adulterate any
liquor. *Rare*.

When monarchy began to bleed,
And treason had a blue new name;
When Thames was balderdash'd with Tweed,
And pulpits did like beacons flame.

The Geneva Ballad: 1671.

Can wine or brandy receive any sanction by being
balderdash'd with two or three sorts of simple
waters? *Mandeville, On Hypochondriac Disorders*,
p. 279: 1730.

Baldness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Bald.

1. Want of hair; loss of hair.

The *baldness*, thinness, and deformity of their
hair is usually supplied by borders and combs. —
Bishop Taylor, Artificial Manufactures, p. 48.

Which happen'd on the skin to light,
And there corrupting to a wound,
Spreads leprosy and baldness round.

Swift.

2. Meanness of writing; inelegance.

Borde has all the *baldness* of allusion and lar-
gely of verbiage belonging to Skelton, without his
strokes of satire and severity. — *T. Warton, His-
tory of English Poetry*, iii. 74.

Baldpate. *s.* Head shorn of hair.

Come hither, goodman baldpate; do you know
me? — *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

Baldpate. *adj.* Shorn of hair.

Nor with Dulartus brittle up the floods,
Nor perriwig with snow the baldpate woods.

Naime and Dryden, Art of Poetry.

Baldpated. *part. adj.* Same as Baldpate.

Yon baldpated, lying rascal, you must be hooded,
must you. — *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*,
v. 1.

Baldric. *s.*

1. Shoulder-belt; belt in general.

Althwart his breast a baldric brayn he wore,
That shinn'd like twinkling stars, with storms most
precious rare. *Spenser, Faerie Queene*.

A radiant baldric o'er his shoulders ty'd,
Sustain'd the sword that glitter'd at his side. *Pope*.
He saw their terror—from his baldric drew
His bugle—brief the blast—but shrilly blew
'Tis answer'd—'Well ye speak, my valiant crew!'
Byron, The Corsair.

2. Zodiac. *Rhetorical*.

That like the twins of Jove they seem'd in signal,
Which deck the baldric of the heavens bright.

Spenser.

Bale. *s.* [Fr.]1. Bundle or parcel of goods packed up for
carriage.

One hired an ass in the dog-days, to carry certain
bales of goods to such a town. — *Sir R. L. Estlin*.

It is part of the bales in which bobas are
brought over from China. — *Woodward*.

Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of
magic sails,
Ploots of the purple twilight, dropping down with
costly bales.

Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

2. Pair of dice. *Obsolete*.

It is a false die of the same bale, but not the same
cut.—*Sir T. Overbury, Characters*.

For exercise of arms a bale of dice.—*B. Jonson*,
New Inn.

Bale. *s.* [A.S. *bæl*.] Misery; calamity; mis-
chief; poison.

She look'd about, and seeing one in mail,
Armed to point, sought back to turn again;
For light she hated as the deadly bale.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, i. 1, 18.

Bale. *v. a.* Make into bales.

When finished, these goods are baled up.—*Gold-
smith, Citizen of the World*. (Rich.)

Bale. *v. a.* [?] Lade out water.

As they bale the seas o'erflow.—*E. G. Latham*,
Translation of Frithiof's Saga.

Baleful. *adj.*1. Full of bale, misery, or grief; sorrowful;
sad; woful.

Ah! luckless babe, born under cruel star,
And in dead parents' baleful ashes bred.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

BALE

Round he throws his *baful* eyes,
That witness'd huge affliction and dismay,
Mix'd with odourate pride and steelfast hate.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 69.

2. Full of mischief; destructive; poisonous. See Bale.

But when he saw his threat'ning was but vain,
He turn'd about, and warch'd his *baful* looks
again.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, l. 10.

Bolling chaler chinks,
By sight of these our *baful* enemies.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. v. 4.

Happy Ierne, whose most wholesome air
Poisons envenom'd spiders, and forbids
The *baful* toad and viper from her shore.

J. Philips, Cider, ii.

- Balefulness.** *s.* Attribute suggested by Baleful.

But that their bliss he turned to *balefulness*.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, li. 12.

- Balfery.** *s.* [Fr. *balafre*.] Scar. Obsolete.

Their rounded simps made all the fowls (of the waves) slide away on each side, so as not to make the least confusion or *balfery*.—*Transactions of the Royal Society, i. 101.* (Ord MS.)

- Baling.** *verbal abs.* Act of one who bales (water).

We had six fowls water in the holde, and having freed our ship thereof with *baling*, the wind shifted to the north-west and became duller.—*Hackluyt, Voyages, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 163.* (Rich.)

- Balister.** *s.* [Fr. *baliste*; Lat. *ballista*.] Cross-bow. *Rare.*

A spindle full of raw thread, to make a false string for the king's *balister* or crossbow.—*Blount, Tenures, p. 92.*

- Balk.** *s.* [A.S. *baele*.]

[To *balk* is to pass over in plowing, to leave a thing unaccomplished, to disappoint, skip over. . . . A *balk*, then, is the separation between one division of a thing and another, the partition over which you must skip in passing from one division to the other, and specially a ridge of green sward left by design between different enclosures in a common field. (Halliwell.) Level, *balks*, the division between the stalks in a cow-house. See *balks*, to partition off. . . . To *balk* in a ploughed field, the term is applied to a brown beam. See *balk*, Don, *balks*, *Picard, language*; and in French, for the like sense, to a course of bricks, *bauche*; *bauche*, to rough-hew, to hew into the form of a beam. The *balks* are the beams of which the roof is composed. . . . A hay-loft is provincially termed the *balks* (Halliwell), because situated among the rafters. Hence also probably the Ital. *balko*, or *palea*, a scaffold; a loft-like erection supported upon beams.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

1. Ridge of land in a ploughed field left unploughed.

Dots and marks, which of ancient time were laid for the division of mowes and *balks* in the fields, to bring the owners to their right. *Houlters, li. 235.*

The mud steele about doth heavily lie,
Not sparing wight, nor leaving any *balks*,
But making way for death at huge to walke.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, vi. li. 16.

2. Break; check; disappointment.

There cannot be a greater *balk* to the tempter, nor a more effectual defeat to all his temptations.—*South, Sermons, vi. 311.*

- Balk.** *v. a.*

1. Check; disappoint; frustrate; elude;

leave untouched.

He [St. John] *balked* not one of Herod's sins, but reproved him of all the evils that he had done.—*Bishop Hall, Works, li. 116.*

They were somewhat perplexed by copying the French ambassador, with the king's coach and other attending him; which made them *balk* the beaten road, and touch post-hackneys to leaky hedges.—*Sir H. Watton, Reliquie Wolfenbutae, p. 213.*

By grisly Pluto he doth swear,
He rent his clothes, and tore his hair;
And as he ranneth here and there,

An acorn cup he greeteth;
Which soon he taketh by the stalk,
About his head he lets it walk,

Nor doth he any creature *balk*,
But lays on all he meeteth. *Dryden, Nymphidia.*

Another thing in the grammar schools I saw no use of, unless it be to *balk* young lads in learning languages.—*Locke.*

Every one has a desire to keep up the vigour of his faculties, and not to *balk* his understanding by what is too hard for it.—*Id.*

But one may *balk* this good intent,
And take things otherwise than meant. *Prior.*

The prices must have been high: for a people so rich would not *balk* their fancy.—*Arbuthnot.*

Balk'd of his prey, the yelling monster flies,
And tithes the city with his hideous cries. *Pope.*

Is there a variance? enter but his door,
Balk'd are the courts, and contest is no more. *Id.*

BALL

All forth-as as a fawer'd child
Balk'd of its wish; or never still—
A woman piqued—who has her will.

Byron, Mazeppa.

Who can believe that we could so *balk* the substance, and name that only, which in equanimity is but an appendix thereto?—*Mede, Apology of the latter Times.*

Or with new weights of guilt still press them down.
Shame, faith, religion, honour, loyalty,
Nature itself, whatever checks there be
To loose and uncontrolled impiety.
He all extirp in you; own no remorse
But that you've *balked* a sin, have been no worse,
Or too much pity shown.

Oltham, Satire against the Jesuits.

2. Heap (as on a ridge).

Ten thousand bold Scots, three and twenty knights,
Balk'd in their own blood, did Sir Walter see
On Holmedon's plains.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. l. 1.

- Balk.** *v. n.*

1. Turn aside.

When as the ape him heard so much to talk
Of labour, that did from his liking *balk*,
He would have stipt the collar handsomely.

Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale, v. 268.

2. Deal in cross purposes; speak differently from the intention. *Rare.*

But to occasion him to further talk,
To feed her knave with his pleasing style,
Her list in stillyl terms with him to *balk*,
And thus reply'd. *Spenser, Faerie Queene, li. 2. 12.*

- Balkers.** *s.* [?] Men who stand on a cliff, or high place on the shore, and give a sign to the men in the fishing-boats, which way the passage or shoal of herrings is.

The pilchards are pursued by a bigger fish, called a plisher, who leapteth above water, and leaveth them to the *balker*. *Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

- Balkish.** *adj.* Full of balks or hindrances. *Rare.*

I was reclaimed from my resolution, reckoning it far better that my pen should *balk* in such kind that crag and *balkish* way. *Holushed, Characters, Ireland, Epistle Indicatory by Stanghurst. (Rich.)*

- Ball.** *s.* [Fr. *ballé*.]

1. Anything made in a round form, or approaching to round.

Worms with many feet round themselves into balls under logs of timber, but not in the timber.—*Bacon.*

Nor arms they wear, nor swords and bucklers wield,
But a whirl from leathern strings huge *balls* of lead.

Dryden.

Like a *ball* of snow tumbling down a hill, he gathered strength as he passed. *Hovell.*

Such of those corpuscles as happened to combine into one mass, formed the metallic and mineral *balls* or nodules, which we find. *Woodward.*

- a. For play, either with the hand or foot, or with a racket.

Balls to the stars, and thrills to fortune's reign,
Turn'd from themselves, infected with their eyes,
Where death is fear'd and life is held with pain.

Sir P. Sidney.

Those I have seen play at *ball*, grow extraneously earnest who should have the *ball*.—*Id.*

- b. For use in balloting, or in casting lots,

Let lots decide it.
For every number'd captive put a *ball*
Into an urn; these only black be there,
The rest, all white, are safe.

Dryden.

- c. For shooting.

Purwell, Zuleika! Sweet retire:
Yet stay within—here finer safe,
At thee his race will only chase,
Stir not—lest ever to thee perchance
Some erring blade or *ball* should glance.

Byron, The Bride of Abydos, li. 23.

2. Globe.

Julius and Anthony, those lords of all,
Law at her feet present the conquer'd *ball*.

Graville.

Ye gods, what justice rules the *ball*!
Freedom and acts together fall.

Pope.

Borne as an ensign of sovereignty.

Hear the tragedy of a young man, that by right ought to hold the *ball* of a kingdom; but, by fortune, is made himself a *ball*, tossed from misery to misery, from place to place. *Bacon.*

3. Part of the body approaching to roundness: (as the lower and swelling part of the thumb, the apple of the eye).

To make a steen countenance, let your brow bend so, that it may almost touch the *ball* of the eye.—*Peacham.*

- Ball.** *s.* [Fr. *bal*; from L. Lat. *ballare*.]

Entertainment of dancing.

BALL {BALFULNESS BALLARAG

Here Love his golden shafts employs, here lights
The constant lamp, and waves his purple wings,
Reigns here and revels; not in the thought smile
Of harlots, loveless, joyless, unendur'd,
Casual fruition; nor in court-amour,
Mix'd dance, or wanton mask, or midnight ball.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 763.

If golden scenes hang not on the walls,
To light the costly suppers and the *balls*. *Dryden.*
He would make no extraordinary figure at a *ball*;
but I can assure the ladies, for their consolation,
that he has writ better verses on the sex than any man.—*Swift.*

No trace was left of that celebrated gallery which had witnessed so many *balls* and pageants, in which so many maids of honour had listened too easily to the vows and flatteries of gallants, and in which so many bags of gold had changed masters at the hazard table.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xxiii.*

- Ballad.** *s.* [Fr. *balade*.] Song.

Ballad once signified a solemn and sacred song, as well as trivial, when Solomon's Song was called the *ballad of ballads*; but now it is applied to nothing but trifling verse.—*Watts.*

And I have not *ballads* made on you all, and sung to filthy tunes, may a cup of sack be my poison.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. li. 2.*

Like the sweet *ballad*, this amusing lay
Too long detains the lover on his way. *Gay.*

- Used as an adjective.

The familiarity which doctor Miller assigns to the *ballad* style.—*T. Warton, Enquiry concerning Rowley, p. 46.*

By each of the royal [French] family, and the principal nobility of the court, a psalm [of Clement Marot's version] was chosen, and fitted to the *ballad* tune which each liked best.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry, iii. 103.*

The great collection of *ballad* literature is proved by Walter Longchamp's equipment of minstrels, as a modern minister might subsidize the press.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England, ch. xxv.*

- Ballad.** *v. a.* Make or sing ballads. *Rare.*

Will catch at us like strumpets, and wait'd rhimers
Ballad us out of time.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

These envious libellers *ballad* against them.

Donne

- Ballad-like.** *adj.* Like a ballad.

It [Hobbes's translation of the Odyssey] is as much too *ballad-like* as the later versions are too epic; but still, on the whole, it leaves a much truer impression of the original.—*Coleridge, The Friend, note to edition of 1819.*

- Ballad-maker.** *s.* One who writes a ballad.

Such a deal of wonder is broken out within this hour, that *ballad-makers* cannot be able to express it.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, v. 2.*

- Ballad-monger.** *s.* Trader in ballads; singer of ballads.

I had rather be a kitten, and cry mew,
Than one of these same metre *ballad-mongers*.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. li. 1.

- Ballad-singer.** *s.* One whose employment is to sing ballads in the streets.

No sooner can he raise his tuneful song,
But bobs and bows round about him throng.
No *ballad-singer*, plac'd above the crowd,
Sings with a note so shrilling, sweet and loud.

Gay.

- Ballader.** *s.* Maker or singer of ballads. *Rare.*

Poor verbal quips, outworn by serving-men, tapsters, and milkmaids; even laid aside by *balladers*.—*Sir T. Overbury, Characters, sign. G. 4.*

- Ballading.** *part. adj.* After the manner of a writer or singer of ballads. *Rare.*

A whining *ballading* lover. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

- Balladry.** *s.* Subject or style of ballads. *Rare.*

Stay, till the abortive and extemporal din
Of *balladry* were understood a sin.

B. Jonson, Masques.

To see this butterfly,
This windy bubble, tank my *balladry*!

Marston, Scourge of Villany, li. 6.
To bring the gravity and seriousness of that sort of music [Italian] into vogue and reputation among our countrymen, whose humour it is time now should begin to lose the levity and *balladry* of our neighbours.—*Purcell, Anthems, preface.*

- Ballarag.** *v. a.* [?] Bully; threaten; chide; scold. *Colloquial, vulgar.*

On Minden's plains, ye meek Mounseers!
Remember Kingsley's grandiers,
You vainly thought to *ballarag* us
With your fine squadron off Cape Lagos.

T. Warton, Newman's Verses.

Ballast. *s.* [*? boat-last* = boat-load; *? bag-last* = back-load.]

1. Anything put at the bottom of the ship to keep it steady to the centre of gravity.

There must be middle counsellors to keep things steady, for, without that ballast, the ship will roll too much. *Bacon*.

As for the event of a submarine vessel, this may be easily contrived, if there be some great weight at the bottom of the ship, being part of its ballast; which, by some cord within, may be loosened from it. *Bishop of H. Rine*.

As when empty barks on billows float,
With saunty ballast sailors trim the boat;
So here bear gravel stores, whose piling weight
Steers through the whistling winds their steady flight. *Dryden*.

That Pessimum has in his hand three darts,
Such shivers, chills, ballast-stones, that yield you none. *Byron, Mephistopheles*, 20.

2. That which renders anything steady.

Those men have not ballast enough of humility and fear. *Hannond, Sermons*, p. 612.

Why should he sink where nothing seem'd to press?

His lining little, and his ballast less. *Swift*.

Ballast. *v. a.*

1. Put weight at the bottom of a ship, to keep her steady.

If it's be so ballasted, as to be of equal weight with the like magnitude of water, it will be moveable. *Bishop Wicliffe*.

2. Keep anything steady.

That man that would be hoisting sail in these days of scripture, had need be well ballast and well tackled. *Bishop Hall, Works of Consolation*.

This clarity must ballast the heart. *Hannond, Sermons*, p. 612.

Whilst thus to ballast love, I thought,
I saw, I had love's plumes overhaught. *Dante*.

Now you have given me virtue for my guide,
And with true honour ballasted my pride. *Dryden*.

Ballasting. *verbal abs.* Ballast.

Then had my prize
Been less; and so more equal ballasting
To thee, Pessimus. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, iii. 6.

Ballat. *v. a.* Sing in, or as, a ballad.

I make but repetition
Of what is ordinary and known to all.
And ballad, and would be paid to the stage
But that vice many times finds such loud friends,
That preachers are clam'd silent. *Webster, Vittoria Corombona*.

Ballatry. *s.* Jig; song. *Rare*.

The ballatry and the want of every municipal officer. *Milton, Areopagitica*.

Ballot. *s.* [*Fr. ballet*; pronounced as a French word in the extract from Goldsmith.] Dance in which some story is represented.

The title of ballet was [also] often applied to poems of considerable length. *T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 423.

Hither the affected city dame advancing,
Who sighs for operas, and darts on dancing,
Taught by our art her raptures to pause on,
Quits the ballet and calls for Nanny Dawson. *Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer*, epilogue.

Ballot-master. *s.* Superintendent, or arranger, of a ballot.

He danced without theatrical pretence,
Not like a ballet-master in the van
Of his drilled nymphs, but like a gentleman. *Byron, Don Juan*, xiv. 38.

Balliards. *s.* Same as Billiards. *Obsolete*.

With dice, with cards, with balliards, far unlit,
With shuttlecocks missewing mainly wit. *Spenser*.

Balloón. *s.* [*Ital. ballone*.]

1. Air-balloon (*adjectival* in extract).

They would be obliged to run away a course as dark and dubious as a balloon journey. *Silas Marner*, ch. ii.

2. Windball; game so called.

Football, ballown, quintance, &c., which are the common recreations of the country folks. *Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 266.

Ballot. *s.* [*Fr. ballotte*.] Closed ticket placed secretly in a box or urn, and stating the way in which a vote is given; voting by vote thus given, secret voting.

It is said that the ballot (that is secret voting by placing a written paper in a box) was of great protection to electors. *A. Paulding, Jan., How we are governed*, let. 6.

Ballot. *v. a.* Choose by ballot.

None of the competitors arriving to a sufficient number of balls, they fell to ballot some others. *Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie Wottonianae*, p. 262.

Ballot. *v. n.* Vote by ballot.
(giving their votes by balloting, they lie under no awe. *Swift*.)

Ballot-box. *s.* Box in which the votes by ballot are taken.

Some held no way so orthodox
To try it as the ballot-box,
And like the nation's patriots,
To find, or make, the truth by votes. *Batter, The El. phant in the Moon*. (Rich.)

Ballotant. *s.* Voter by ballot. *Rare*.

Which done immediately before the ballot, and so the letter unknown to the ballotants, they can use no fraud or juggling. *Harrington, Oceana*, p. 113. (Rich.)

Ballotation. *s.* Act of voting by ballot.

Rare.
The election of the duke of Venice is one of the most intricate and curious forms in the world, consisting of ten several ballotations. *Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie Wottonianae*, p. 260.

Ballotin. *s.* Carrier of the ballot-box; taker of the votes by ballot. *Rare*.

Whereupon eight ballotins, or pages, take eight of the boxes, and go four on the one, and four on the other side of the house; and every magistrate and senator holds no a little pellet of linen, as the box presses, between his finger and his thumb, that men may see he has but one, and then puts it in the same. *Harrington, Oceana*, p. 716. (Rich.)

Balloting. *verbal abs.* Process of voting by ballot.

The greatest of the parliament men hated this decision of rotation and balloting, as being against their power. *Wood, Athene Oxonienses*. (Rich.)

Balloting-box. *s.* [two words rather than a compound.] Ballot-box.

This game had a balloting-box, and balloted how things should be carried by way of tumultuous; which being not used or known in England before, upon this account the room every evening was very full. *Wood, Athene Oxonienses*. (Rich.)

Ballroom. *s.* Room for ball.

I would not hear of ball-room scuffles,
Nor wint new whims upon the milles.
Lady M. W. Montague.

To one and all the lovely stranger came,
And every ball-room echoes with her name.
Byron, The Waltz.

Balm. *s.* [*Fr. baume*, from *balsum*, from Lat. *balsamum* = balsam.]

1. Sap, or juice, of *Amyris gileadensis*.

It trickles through the bleeding veins
Of happy shrubs, in Idumean plains. *Dryden*.

2. Valuable or fragrant ointment.

This place is fill'd, thy sceptre waving from thee;
Thy balm wash'd off where with thou wast anointed.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III., iii. 1.

3. Anything which soothes or mitigates pain.

You were conducted to a gentle bath.
And balm apply'd. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, i. 6.
But, gentle love, this transport calm,
Thy lot shall yet be link'd with mine:
I swear it by our prophet's shrine.
And be that thought thy sorrow's balm.
Byron, The Bride of Abydos.

4. Plant of the genus *Melissa*.

Sage, balm, ground-ivy, for tea; . . . lavender,
mint, balm, and rosemary, for perfumes. *London, Encyclopædia of Plants*, p. 1679.

Balm. *v. a.* *Rare*.

1. Anoint with balm.
Bala his foul head with warm distilled waters,
And burn sweet wood. *Shakespeare, Twelfth of the Shrew*, i. indist.

2. Soothe; mitigate; assuage.
Oppress nature sleeps:
This rest might yet have balm'd thy senses.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 6.

Balm-cricket, or **Barm-cricket**. *s.* [*? Ger. barm* = tree, *cricket*.] Species of insect.

Wild words wander here and there;
God's great gift of speech abused
Makes thy memory confused—
But let them rave.
The balm-cricket carols clear
In the green that folds thy grave.
Let them rave. *Tennyson*.

Balm. *s.* One who balm or anoints.

Rare.
Blood must be my body's only balmer,
No other balm will there be given;
Whilst my soul, like a quiet palmer,
Travelleth towards the land of heaven.
Sir W. Raleigh, The Pilgrimage.

Balmify. *v. a.* Render balsmy. *Rare*.

The fluids have been entirely sweetened and balmified. *Cherney, English Malady*, p. 306.

Balm. *adj.*

1. Having the qualities of balm.
Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid,
In balmy sweet; which with his beams the sun
Soon dry'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 255.

2. Producing balm.

Let India boast her groves, nor envy we
The weeping amber, and the balm tree. *Pope*.

3. Soothing; soft; mild.

Come, Desdemona, 'tis the soldier's life
To have their balmy slumbers wak'd with strife. *Shakespeare, Othello*, ii. 3.

And I would be the necklave,
And all day long to fall and rise
Upon her balmy bosom,
With her laughter or her sighs,
And I would be so light, so light,
I scarce should be mischep'd at night. *Tennyson, The Miller's Daughter*.

In crystal vapour everywhere
Blue isles of heaven laugh'd between,
And, far in forest-deeps unseen,
The luminous hidden gather'd green
From draughts of balmy air. *Id., Sir Lancelot and Queen Guinevere*.

The balmy moon of blessed Israel
Flooded all the deep-blue gloom with beams divine;
All night the splinter'd crass that wall the dell
With spires of silver shine. *Id., A Dream of Fair Women*.

4. Fragrant; odoriferous.

Those rich perfumes which, from the happy shore,
The winds upon their balmy wings convey'd,
Whose gently sweetness first the world betray'd.
Dryden.

First Eurus to the rising morn is sent
The regions of the balmy continent. *Id.*

5. Mitigating; assuasive.

Oh, balmy breath, that doth almost persuade
Justice to break her sword. *Shakespeare, Othello*, v. 2.

Balneal. *adj.* [*Lat. balneum*.] Belonging to a bath. *Rare*.

The fermenting gentle temper of generative heat that goes to the production of the said minerals, both inart and actually communicates this balneal virtue and medicinal heat to these waters. *Hawd, Letters*, i. vi. 35.

Balneary. *s.* Bathing-room. *Rare*.

The balnearia, and bathing-places, lay exaseth into the summer setting. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Balneation. *s.* Act of bathing. *Rare*.

As the head may be disturbed by the skin, it may the same way be relieved, as is observable in balneations, and fomentations of that part. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Balneum. *s.* [*Lat.*] See Bath and Cucurbitate.

I am unwilling to affront this atheist so much as to suppose him to believe, that the first organized body might possibly be effected in some fluid portion of matter, while its heterogeneous parts were united and conformed together by a storm, or hurricane, or earthquake. To be sure, he will rather have the primitive man to be produced by a large process, a kind of digesting *bala*, &c., where all the heavier less may have time to subside, and a due equilibrium be maintained, not disturbed by any such rude and violent shocks, that would rattle and break all the little stamina of the embryo, if it were a matter before. *Beath, p. 8*, *ed. 1833*.

Balsam. *s.* [*Lat. balsamum*.]

1. Semi-fluid vegetable secretion, thicker than oil and softer than salve, used in Surgery as an unctuous application, and as a lenitive generally. In Chemistry the presence of benzoic acid is considered necessary to constitute a true balsam.

The luminous spirit lodged in the native balsam of pines and firs is of a nature so warm and benign as to calm in that heating, to cheer but not inebriate. *Bishop Berkeley*.

Christ's blood our balsam; if that cure us here,
Him, when our judge, we shall not find severe. *Sir J. Deane*.

The balsams of Peru and Tolu contain compounds which belong to the series of amaryllid. *Pharmac. Elements of Chemistry*, edited by Liebig and Tremp.

2. Plant of the genus *Impatiens*.

The juice of the balsam prepared with alum is used by the Japanese to dye their much red. *London, Encyclopædia of Plants*, p. 185.

Balsam. *v. a.* Render balsamic, or mild.

Rare.
The gifts of our young and flourishing are now very sweet, when they are balsamized with discretion. *Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 1. p. 31.

• Better it were that a man's desires or passions should band each against other, than that all of them should with joint force band against the spirit or conscience.—*Dr. Jackson, Works*, li. 533.

Should banded unions persecute
Opinion, and induce a time
When single thought is civil crime,
And individual freedom nauts. *Tennyson.*

Band. *v. a.* [from *ban.*] Banish. *Rare, obsolete.*

Sweet love such lewdness bands from his fair company. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, lii. 2, 41.

Bändige. *s.* [Fr.] Binding; that which is bound over anything.

Zen too had a place among the rest, with a bandage over her eyes; though one would not have expected to have seen her represented in snow.—*Addison.*

Cords were fastened by hooks to my bandages, which the workmen had girt round my neck.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

Bandbox. *s.*

1. Slight box used for bands and other things of small weight.

My friends are surprised to find two bandboxes among my books, till I let them see that they are lined with deep erudition.—*Addison.*

With empty bandbox she delights to range,
And feigns a distant errand from the 'Change. *Gay, Trivia.*

This was the occasion on which fair dames, who came on pillions, sent their bandboxes before them.—*Silas Marner*, ch. 2.

2. Used as an interjection for 'Nonsense!'

Well! but you must allow her some beauty—yes, you must allow her some beauty.—*Bandbox!* She's all a made-up thing, man!—*Gulliver's Travels*, to Conquer, li.

Bandolet. *s.* [Fr.] Any little band, flat moulding, or fillet.

The longer he wore the diadem, the bandolet still became more tight and irksome.—*Earl of Orrery, Remarks on the Life and Writings of Swift*, p. 89.

Bandol. *s.* One who unites with others. *Rare.*

Yorke and his bandol proudly pressed in
To challenge the crown by title of right,
Beginning with law and ending with might. *Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 352

Bandicoot. *s.* [?] Rat-like marsupial animal (Perameles) indigenous to Australia. (The name was first applied to the *Mus giganteus* of India. In the following extract the word is used in both senses; the latter giving the true bandicoot.)

At page 140 of the former edition I imagined that the brown rat was the same as *bandicoote* of the East Indies. My good and intelligent friend, Dr. Patrick Russell, . . . convinces me of my mistake. . . . It is generally agreed that the *bandicote* is, at least, five times the weight of the brown rat. . . . A more satisfactory account of the *bandicoot* may be expected within a year.—*Pennant, History of Quadrupeds*, ii. 180, ed. 3: 17183.

Bandit. *s.* [Ital. *bandito.*] Man outlawed; brigand; robber.

No savage fierce, *bandite*, or mountaineer,
Will dare to soil her virgin purity. *Milton, Comus*, 426.

Just as much fidelity might be expected from them in a common cause, as there is amongst a troop of honest murdering and ravishing *bandits*.—*Dryden, Postscript to History of the League.*

No *bandit* here, no tyrant mad with pride,
No emperor's lieutenant, rests self-satisfied. *Pope.*
With his house torn down or burnt over his head,
His cattle driven away, his savings stolen from him,
And all his domestic sanctities violated, it is not wonderful that the peasant himself had become a *bandit*, and hastened to indemnify himself at the expense of others for his own losses. *Kemble, State Papers, &c., Historical Introduction*, p. xv.

Banditti. *s. pl.* [Italian.] Men outlawed; robbers.

A troop of *banditti*—that is, ruffians, robbers, and murderers.—*Dehany, Life of David*, i. 12.

It was the Nemesis that followed him, and caused such a career to end in a puddle of blood, that sent a horde of treacherous *banditti* to end a man who had saved Caesar.—*Kemble, State Papers, &c., Historical Introduction*, p. 12.

In the singular. *Rare.*

There we find the holy man wandering like an exile or *bandito* to the wilderness of Engelst.—*Archbishop Sincere, Sermons*, p. 123.

Used adjectively, or as the first element in a compound.

A Roman sworder, and *banditto* slave,
Mangled sweet Tully. *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II.* iv. 1.

Banditti saints disturbing distant lands.

Thomson, Liberty, pt. iv.

Bandog. *s.* Kind of large dog; mastiff.

The time of night when Troy was set on fire,
The time when screech-owls cry, and *bandogs* howl. *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II.* i. 4.

Or privy, or port, if any blu,
We have great *bandogs* will tear their skin. *Spenser.*

Bandoleers. *s.* [Fr. *bandoulières.*] Small wooden cases covered with leather, each containing powder sufficient for a charge.

There we see one, whose head within few years
Did bear a mitre, now wear *bandoliers*. *Jordan, Divinity and Morality in Poetry*, 3, h.

Bandon. *s.* Disposal; license. See *Ban.*

Obsolete.

For both the wise folk and unwise
Were wholly to her *bandon* brought. *Chaucer, Roman of the Rose*, v. 1103.

Bandoro. *s.* [Romaine *πανόριον.*] Musical stringed instrument, resembling a lute, introduced into this country about the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign.

If he will follow Plato's counsel, he will lay aside
fiddles, many stringed virginals, psalteries and harps,
preferring before all other the lute and *bandore*.—*Putarch's Morals*, 5, 303. (Ord MS.)

Bandstring. *s.* String or tassel appendent to the band or neckcloth. *Rare.*

The long hair, the loose cuffs, the large *band-strings*, and other fine things, with which some of these so rigid yet very spruce and lady-like preachers think fit to gratify as their own persons, so their kind hearers and spectators.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handicrafts*, p. 170.

Bandy. *s.* Club turned round at bottom for striking a ball at play; game itself.

The shooting stars,
Which in an eye-bright evening seem'd to fall,
Are nothing but the balls they lose at *bandy*. *Brewer, Lianna*, ii. 6.

Your lordship is jealous, lest your name should be used, and be brought to the *bandy*.—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, pt. i. p. 43.

Bandy. *v. a.*

1. Beat to and fro, or from one to another.

They do continually, from one hand to another, *bandy* the service like a tennis ball. *Spenser.*
And like a ball *bandy'd* twice pile and wit,
Rather than yield, both sides the prize will quit. *Sir J. Ingham.*

What, from the tropics, can the earth repel?
What vigorous arm, what reverberous blow,
Buries the mighty globe still to and fro? *Sir R. Blackmore.*

2. Exchange; give and take reciprocally.

Do you *bandy* looks with me, you rascal?
Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 4.

To grudge my pleasures, to cut off my train,
To *bandy* last words.—*Thid.* ii. 4.

While the commanders were still *bandying* passionate words, he withdrew from the council unobserved, called to him a slave named Nicomachus, who had the charge of his children, and been brought from the East, and spoke the Persian language.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. xv.

3. Agitate; toss about.

This hath been so *bandied* amongst us, that one can hardly miss looks of this kind.—*Locke.*

Ever since men have been united into governments, the endeavors after universal monarchy have been *bandied* among them.—*Swift.*

Let not obvious and known truth, or some of the most plain and certain propositions, be *bandied* about in a disputation. *Watts.*

Bandy. *v. n.* Contend, as at the game of *bandy*, in which each strives to drive the ball his own way.

Could set up grandee against grandee,
To squander time away, and *bandy*;
Made birds and commoners lay sieges
To one another's privileges. *Bulter, Hudibras.*

Bandyng. *part. adj.* Conflicting.

After all the *bandying* attempts of revolution, it is as much a question as ever.—*Glaucette.*

Bandyng. *verbal abs.* Act of one who *bandies*.

I choose rather to refer the reader to the *bandying* of this controversy in the many writers about it.—*Bishop Stillington, Origines Sacre*, b. iii. ch. iv. § xv. (Ord MS.)

Bandyleg. *s.* [generally a compound, as *bandy-leg*; often two words, as *bandy leg*.]

Crooked leg.
He tells aloud your greatest failing,
Nor makes a scruple to expose
Your *bandyleg*, or crooked nose. *Swift.*

Bandylegged. *adj.* Having crooked legs.

The Ethiopians had a one-eyed *bandylegged* prince; such a person would have made but an odd figure.—*Collier.*

Bane. *s.* [A.S. *ban* = killer.] That which destroys; mischief; ruin; poison.

Become, or else let me. "Th' bane to draw
The same air with thee. *B. Jonson.*

All good to me becomes
Bane; and in heav'n much worse would be my state. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 122.

Thus am I doubly arm'd; my death and life,
My bane and antidote are both before me. *Addison.*

Insolvency must be repaid, or it will be the bane of the Christian religion.—*Hooker.*

I will not be afraid of death and bane,
Till Hircan forest come to Dunsinane. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, v. 3.

So entertained those odorous sweets the fiend,
Who came their bane. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 107.

The Scipio's worth, these thunderbolts of war,
The double bane of Carthage? *Dryden.*

False religion is, in its nature, the greatest bane and destruction to government in the world.—*South.*

Bane. *v. a.* Destroy with some bane: (in the following extract with ratsbane.)

What if my house be troubled with a rat,
And I be pleas'd to give ten thousand ducats
To have it ban'd? *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

Bane. *v. n.* Act as a bane; prove hurtful.

If a shepherd knew not which grass will bane, or which not, how is he fit to be a shepherd?—*G. Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. v.

Banberry. *s.* Plant *Actæa spicata*.

Actæa spicata, *banberry*. The berries are poisonous, and with alum yield a black dye.—*Loudon, Encyclopædia of Plants*, p. 400.

Baneful. *adj.* Destructive.

The silver eagle too is sent before,
Which I do hope will prove to them as *baneful*,
As thou conceiv'st it to the commonwealth. *B. Jonson.*

The nightly wolf is *baneful* to the fold. *Dryden.*

Bang. *v. a.*

1. Beat; thump.

He shall gather them as sheaves into the floor,
there to be thrashed and *bang'd*, as they do not dream of.—*Shakespeare, The Merchant of Venice*, p. 312: 1622.

One receiving from them some affronts, met with them impudently, and *bang'd* them to good purpose. *Hoult.*

He having got some iron out of the earth, not it into his servants' hands to fence with, and *bang* one another.—*Locke.*

Formerly I was to be *bang'd*, because I was too strong, and now, because I am too weak to resist; I am to be brought down, when too rich, and oppressed when too poor.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Sound like that of a thump or blow.

The mail and paces renew'd their strife.
The palace *bang'd*, and *bang'd* and clack'd,
And all the long-pent stream of life
Dash'd downward in a cataract. *Tennyson, The Day-Dream.*

3. Handle roughly; treat with violence, in general.

The desperate tempest hath so *bang'd* the Turks,
That their disengagement halts. *Shakespeare, Othello*, ii. 1.

You should accost her with jests fire-new from the mint; you should have *bang'd* the youth into dumbness.—*Id., Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

Bang. *s.* Blow; thump; stroke; sound of such. *Vulgar.*

Noble general,
If by my means they inherit aught but *bangs*,
The mercy of the main-yard light upon us. *Brannant and Fletcher, Double Marriage.*

With many a stiff thwack, many a *bang*,
Hard crutcher and old iron ruck. *Bulter, Hudibras.*
I heard several *bangs* or bullets, as I thought,
given to the eagle that held the ring of my box in his beak.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

The steps of a fine belov'd carriage were let down with a *bang*.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ii. 58.

Bang. *s.* See extract.

A decoction, or the dried leaves, of hemp is eminently narcotic, and forms the basis of the well-known intoxicating Turkish drug called *bang* or *Huschisch*.—*Loudon, Encyclopædia of Plants*, p. 1083.

Bangle. *v. a.* [?] Waste by little and little; squander carelessly. *Colloquial.*

Between hope and fear—between falling in, falling out, &c. we *bangle* away our best days, before our times.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 107.

If we *bangle* away the leaves of peace left us by Christ, it is a sign of our want of regard for him.—*Dr. L. Moore, Whole Duty of Man.*

Banias. s. Hindoo of the trading east.

In a more general sense, the appellation of *banians* comprehends all the idolaters of India, as contrasted with the Mahomedans; but in a more restricted and peculiar sense it is appropriated to one of the four principal castes. *Rees, Cyclopaedia.*

The *banians* (as crafty, the proverb goes, as the devil) by a moderate outside, and excess in superstition, make many simple men lose themselves, when by a heedless admiration of their plain dealing, or rather hypocrisy, they entangle themselves by crediting their sagacious words in way of trade or complicity; balls pleasingly swallowed, when one considers their moral temperance. *Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 45.

Medals of Justinus and Justinianus, found in the custody of a *banian*, in the remote parts of India. — *Sir T. Herbert, Travels*, p. 210.

Banish. v. a. [see Ban.] Condemn to leave his own country; drive away.

Oh, fare thee well!
Those evils thou repent'st from thyself
Have banish'd me from Scotland.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Banish business, banish sorrow.

Conway.

It is for wicked men only to dread God, and to endeavour to banish the thoughts of him out of their minds. — *Archbishop Tillotson.*

Successful all her soft embraces prove.

To banish from his breast his country's love. *Pope.*
Sir Thomas Dyke, member for Grinstead, and Lord Norris, son of the Earl of Abington, talked of moving an address requesting the King to banish for ever from the Court and the Council that evil adviser who had misled his Majesty's royal uncles, and betrayed the liberties of the people, and had abjured the Protestant religion. — *Murray, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

Banisher. s. One who banishes.

In mere spite,

To be full quit of those my banishers,
Stand I before thee here.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 5.

Banishment. s. State of being banished.

Now go we in content
To liberty, and not to banishment.

Shakespeare, As you like it, I. 3.

Round the wide world to banishment we roam,
Forced from our pleasing fields and native home.

Dryden.

Till very recently, the little knot of personal friends who had followed William from his native land to his place of splendid banishment had been firmly united. — *Murray, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

Bank. s. [A.S. *banc*.]

1. Any heap piled up.

They came and besieged him in Abel of Beth-maleach, and they cast up a bank against the city, and it stood in the trench. — *2 Samuel*, xx. 15.

We see the sun, when it is at the brightest, there may be perhaps a bank of clouds in the north or west, or remote regions; but near his body few or none. — *Charges of Lord Bacon*, p. 4.

2. Earth rising on each side of a water.

Have you not made an universal shout,
That Tyber trembled underneath her banks?

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, i. 1.

A brook whose stream so great, so good,
Was loved, was honour'd as a flood:

Whose banks the Muses dwelt upon. *Crashaw.*

'Tis happy when our streams of knowledge flow,
To fill their banks, but not to overflow.

Sir J. Denham.

O early lost! what tears the river shed,
When the sad pomp along his banks was led! *Pope.*

3. Seat, or bench, of rowers.

Placed on their banks, the lusty Trojans sweep
Neptune's smooth face, and cleave the yielding deep.

Wallor.

Meantime the king with gifts a vessel stores,
Supplies the banks with twenty chosen oars.

Dryden.

That banks of oars were not in the same plain,
But raised above one another, is evident from descriptions of ancient ships. — *Arminho.*

4. Place where money is laid up to be called for occasionally.

Let it be no bank, or common stock, but every man be master of his own money. Not that I altogether dislike banks, but they will hardly be brooked. — *Bacon, Essays.*

This mass of treasure you should now reduce;
But you your store have hoarded in some bank.

Sir J. Denham.

Their pardons and indulgences, and giving men a share in saints' merits, out of the common bank and treasury of the church, which the pope has the sole custody of. — *Bacon.*

An alarmist who should now talk such language as was common five generations ago, who should call for the entire disbanding of the land force of the realm, and who should gravely predict that the wars of Inkerman and Delhi would depose the

Queen, dissolve the Parliament, and plunder the bank, would be regarded as fit only for a cell in St. Luke's. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

Bank. v. a. Enclose with banks.

Amid the cliffs
And burning sands, that bank the shrubby vales.

Thomson.

Bank. v. n. Keep an account with a banker.

Many members of the mercantile community would willingly bank if the necessary facilities existed. — *Parley, Resources of Turkey*, ch. vii.

Bank-stock. s. [two words rather than a compound.] Capital of a bank on which a dividend is paid.

As the appearance of an easy fortune is necessary towards making one, I don't know but it might be of advantage sometimes to throw into one's discourse certain exclamations about bank-stock. — *Steele, Spectator*, no. 360.

The discount upon tallies is moderated; the bank-stock rises, as to the actions in most companies. — *Darwin, Essays on Trade*, i. 38. (Orel M.S.)

Banker. s. One who banks; who keeps or manages a bank. (In Lincolnshire, and perhaps elsewhere, the term was applied to the labourers who worked on the embankments connected with the drainage of the fens. Since the railways have been introduced, it has given way to Navigator.)

Whole droves of lenders crowd the banker's doors,
To call in money.

Dryden.

By powerful charms of gold and silver led,
The Lombard bankers and the 'Change to waste. *Id.*

Banking. verbal abs. Laying up of money in a bank; business of a banker.

As banking brings no treasure into the kingdom like trade, private wealth must sink as the bank riseth. — *Bishop Berkeley, Quercus.*

Banknote. s. Promissory note issued by a banker, and payable on demand.

The capital of the bank was to be six millions, all trading strictly prohibited, and every banknote was to be made payable in cash on demand. — *Farinau, Translation of Schlosser's History of the Eighteenth Century*, p. 225.

Bankrupt. adj. Declared to be in debt beyond the power of payment.

The king's grown bankrupt like a broken man.

Shakespeare, Richard II. ii. 1.

Sir, if you spend word for word with me,
I shall make your wit bankrupt.

Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.

The beggared, the bankrupt, society not only proved able to meet all its obligations, but, while meeting those obligations, grew richer and richer so fast that the growth could almost be discerned by the eye. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xix.

Bankrupt. s. One who is declared in debt beyond the power of payment.

And so gath'ring up a great army of valiant capitains of all nations, some *banqueroutes*, &c. — *Hall, Henry VII.* anno 11. (Rich.)

Perkin gathered together a power, neither in number nor in hardiness contemptible; but, in their fortunes, to be feared; being bankrupts; and many of them felons. *Bacon.*

It is with wicked men as with a bankrupt; when his creditors are loud and clamorous, and speak big, he giveth them many good words. — *Calamy.*

In vain at court the bankrupt pleads his cause;

His thankless country leaves him to her laws. *Pope.*

Bankrupt. v. a. Break; disable one from satisfying his creditors.

He, according to his noble nature,
Will not be known to want, though he do want,
And will be bankrupted so want the sooner.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Taxes of Candy.

We cast off the care of all future thrift, because we are already bankrupt. — *Hammond.*

Used metaphorically.

Thiney hits

Make rich the ribs, but bankrupt quite the wits.
Shakespeare, Love's Labour's lost, i. 1.

Bankruptcy. s. State of a man broken, or bankrupt; act of declaring one's self bankrupt.

The courts of bankruptcy and insolvency administer the law for the protection of unfortunate traders, and persons unable to pay their debts, and for securing to their creditors an equal distribution of their possessions, called the estate. No one who is not a trader can be made a bankrupt. — *A. F. B. blague, Jun., How we are governed*, let. xvi.

Banner. s.

1. Flag; standard; military ensign.

Lift ye up a banner upon the high mountain. — *Isaiah*, xlii. 2.

From France there comes a power, who alive by
Have secret spies in some of our best ports,
And are at point to show their open banners.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 1.

All in a moment through the air we were seen
Ten thousand banners rise into the air,
With orient colours waving.

Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 542.

He said no more;

But left his sister and his quest to find.
And waved his royal banner in the wind. *Dryden.*

First with such motives, you do well to join
With Cato's fow, and follow Caesar's banners.

Adams.

Hail, spirit-stirring Waltz! beneath whose banners
A modern hero fought for medish numbers.

Egmont, The Waltz.

2. Streamer borne at the end of a lance or elsewhere.

Hark to the tramp and the drum,
And the mournful sound of the barbarous horn,
And the flap of the banners that flit as they're borne,
And the neigh of the steel, and the multitude's hum,
And the clash, and the shout, 'They come, they come,'
Byron, Siege of Corinth.

Bannered. part. adj. Displaying banners.

The gates wide open stood,

That with extended wings a banner'd host,
Under spread ensigns mark'd long, might pass through
With horse and chariot's rank'd in loose array.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 885.

The banner'd bastion mussy proof.

T. Warton, ode xvi.

Banneret. s.

1. Knight of the feudal times, privileged to carry a banner in the field and at tilts and tournaments.

A gentleman told Henry, that Sir Richard Croftes, made *banneret* at Stoke, was a wise man; the king answered, he doubted not that, but marvelled how a fool could know. *Camden.*

The influence of these decisive measures excited unbounded indignation at Besh, which was speedily turned into a warlike fury when it was heard that a Magyar embassy had been arrested in Croatia by orders of the Ban; that four of the frontier regiments had been directed by the same authority into the district of Trutzgoda to disarm some tribes in the Magyar interest; and, in fine, that 50,000 *banerets*, perfectly armed and equipped, were ready to penetrate into Croatia, to lend a hand to an equal number of Croats whom he was raising to support the Emperor's cause. *Sir A. Alison, History of Europe*, ch. lix.

2. Little banner or streamer.

The surfs and the *banerets* about thee did manifoldly dissuade me from believing thee a vessel of too great a burden. — *Shakespeare, All's well that ends well*, ii. 3.

Bannerless. adj. Without a banner.

Not one of you but rude to fame or death,
Followed by squires and knights, and hand bands
Of steed and plumed retainers; yet your heir
Rides forth alone and bannerless.

J. H. Jesse, The Last of the Romans, iii. 5.

Bannerol. s. [Fr. *banderolle*.] Little flag or streamer.

King Oswald had a *bannerol* of gold and purple set over his tomb. — *Camden.*

Banning. part. adj. Addicted to imprecations.

Fell *banning* hag, witchantrass, hold thy tongue.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. v. 3.

Banning. verbal abs. Act or habit of imprecation.

Furthermore, who is there that is not afraid of all maledictions and cursed execrations; and especially when the names of the infernal fiends or unholy souls are used in such *bannings*. — *Holland, Plinie*, b. xxvii. ch. ii. (Rich.)

Bannition. s. Act of expulsion.

You will take order, when he comes out of the castle, to send him out of the university town by *bannition*. — *Archbishop Laud, To the Vice-Chancellor at Oxford, Remains*, ii. 191.

Send me up the form of a *bannition*. — *Ibid.* p. 193.

Banns. s. Public notice of an intended marriage. See Ban.

Before any can be canonically married, except by a license from the bishop's court, *banns* are directed to be published in the church; and this proclamation should be made on three several solemn days, in all the churches of that place where the parties willing to contract marriage, dwell. — *Hook, Church Dictionary.*

On Tuesday morning, which happened to be a holiday, she went to church, where, to her surprise, Mr. Adams published the *banns* again with as much a voice as before. — *Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Banquet. s. [Fr. *banquet*.] Feast; entertainment of meat and drink.

If a fasting day come, he hath on that day a banquet to make.—*Hooker*.

In his commendations I am fed;
It is a banquet to me. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 4.*
You cannot have a perfect palace, except you have two sides; a side for the banquet, and a side for the household; the one for feasts and triumphs, and the other for dwelling.—*Bacon*.
Shall the companions make a banquet of him? Shall they part him among the merchants?—*Job, xli. 6.*

At that tasted fruit,
The sun, as from Thyestean banquet, turn'd
His course intended. *Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 687.*

That darts prefer the toils of Hercules,
To dalliance, banquet, and amiable ease. *Dryden*.
Oh! easy and pleasant way to glory! From our bed to our glass; from our glass to our board; from our dinner to our pipe; from our pipe to a visit; from a visit to a supper; from a supper to a play; from a play to a banquet; from a banquet to our bed! *Bishop Hall, Works, ii. 327.*

Then bring me wine, the banquet bring;
Man was not form'd to live alone:
I'll be that light, accompanying thing,
That smiles with all, and weeps with none.
It was not thus in days more dear,
It never would have been, had thou
Hast died, and left me lonely here.

Byron, Occasional Pieces.
He might part with the fee-simple of a forest extending over a hundred square miles in consideration of a tribute of a brace of hawks to be delivered annually to his falconer, or of a napkin of fine linen to be laid on the royal table at the coronation banquet.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xxiii.*

Banquet. v. a. Treat anyone with feasts.

Visit his countrymen and banquet them.
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.
They were banqueted by the way, and the nearer they approached, the more increased the nobility. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Banquet. v. n.

1. Feast; fire daintily.

The mind shall banquet though the body pine;
Fat pumpekins make lean palates, and dainty lilies
Make rich the ribs, but bankrupt quite the wits.
Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1.

So long as his innocence in his repast, he feasts
And banquet upon bread and water.—*South*.
I purposed to unbind the evening hours,
And banquet private in the women's bowers. *Prior*.

2. Give a feast to others.

If you know
That I do fawn on men, and lend them hard,
And after scandal them, or if you know
That I profess myself in banquetting
To all the rout; then hold me dangerous.
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, i. 2.

Banquet-hall. s. Hall in which banquets are held.

The Abominable, that uninvited came
Into the fair Peleian banquet-hall,
And cast the golden fruit upon the board,
And bred this change. *Tennyson, Enone.*

Banquet-house. s. Same as Banqueting-house.

At the walk's end behold, how rais'd on high
A banquet-house whitens the southern sky. *Dryden*.

Banquetant. part. s. One who banquets. *Obsolete*.

Are there not here
Other great banquetants? *Chapman, Translation of Homer's Odyssey, xx. (Rich.)*

Banquetor. s. Feaster; one who lives deliciously.

Great banquetors do seldom great exploits. *Cotgrave*.

Banqueting. verbal abs. Act of feasting.

For the time past of our life may suffer us to have wrought the will of the Gentiles, when we walked in lasciviousness, lusts, excess of wine, revellings, banquetings, and abominable idolatries.—*1 Peter, v. 4.*

Banqueting-house. s. House where banquets are kept.

In a banquetting-house, among certain pleasant trees, the table was set near to an excellent water-work.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

How they, who wanted such infinite masses of treasure in such vain buildings, banquetings, and spectacles, could be said to be wise.—*Hakewill, Apology, p. 441.*

Shun all jovial entertainments, banquetings, and merry meetings (as they are called), if they may deserve that name, which seldom fail to bring so sad an account after them.—*South, Sermons, vi. 378.*
Thousands still living had seen the great usurper, who, strong in the power of the sword, had triumphed over both royalty and freedom. The Tories were reminded that his soldiers had guarded the scaffold before the banquetting-house. The Whigs were reminded that those same soldiers had taken the mace from the table of the House of Commons.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xiii.*

Bantam. s. Small variety of domestic fowl: (introduced either directly or indirectly from Bantam).

The Bantam, or dwarf cock, is a diminutive but very spirited breed; its legs are furnished with long feathers, which reach to the ground behind. It is very courageous, and will fight with one stronger than itself.—*Ravick*.

In the following extract it is either used *adjectively*, and the result is two words, the accent being *bántam cocks*; or *bintam-cock* is the pronunciation, and there is a true compound.

Keeps *bántam* cocks and feeds his turkeys.
T. Warton, Progress of Discontent. (Ord MS.)

Bánter. v. a. Play upon; rally; turn to ridicule; ridicule.

The magistrate took it that he *bánter* red him, and bade an officer take him into custody.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

He [Jeffreys] was constantly surrounded on such occasions by huffians selected, for the most part, from among the polite pottingers who practised before him. These men *bánter*ed and abused each other for his entertainment. He joined in their ribald talk, sang catches with them, and when his head grew hot, hugged and kissed them in an ecstasy of drunken fondness.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. iv.*

That same song
He told me; for I *bánter*'d him, and swore
They said he lived still up within himself,
A tongue-tied Poet in the feverous days,
That acting the how much before the how,
Cry like the daughters of the horse-leech, 'Give,
Cram us with all, but count not me the herd!
Tennyson, The Golden Earl.

So home we went, and all the living way
With solemn gibe did Eustace bauld us.
Id., The Gardener's Daughter.

Bánter. s. Ridicule; railery.

This humour, let it look never so silly, as it passes many times for frolic and *bánter*, is one of the most pernicious enemies in human life.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Metaphysicks are so necessary to a distinct conception, solid judgement, and just reasoning on many subjects, that those who ridicule it will be supposed to make their wit and *bánter* a refuge and excuse for their own laziness.—*Watts*.

Bánter. s. One who banters; droll.

What opinion have these religious *bánters* of the divine power? or what have they to say for this mockery and contempt?—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Thoughtless atheists and illiterate drunkards call themselves free thinkers; and quakers, *bánters*, s. bífers, swearers, and twenty new-born insects more, are, in their several species, the modern men of wit. *Tatler, no. 12.*

His dress, his gait, his accent, the manner in which he gazed at the shops, stumbled into the gutters, ran against the porters, and stood under the waterspouts, marked him out as an excellent subject for the operations of swindlers and *bánters*.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. iii.*

Bántering. part. adj. After the manner of a banterer.

His low romances, and his *bántering* wit. *Tate*.

Bántering. verbal abs. Habit of one who banterers; act of bantering.

If this *bántering*, as they call it, be so despicable a thing, whence comes it to pass that they have such a perpetual itch towards it themselves.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub, Author's Apology*.

Bántling. s. Little child.

If the object of their love
Chance by Lucina's aid to prove,
They seldom let the *bántling* roar
In basket at a neighbour's door. *Prior*.
It's a rickety sort of *bántling*, I'm told,
That'll die of old age when it's seven years old.

Rejected Addresses.

Banyán. s. Ficus indica: (an immense rooting-branched sacred tree of India).

As we descend the hills, the *banyan* and a variety of figs make their appearance.—*Sir E. Tennent, Ceylon, pt. i. ch. iii.*

The Brahman has their kalpa tree in Paradise, and the *banyan* in the vicinity of their temples; and the Buddhists, in conformity with the immemorial practice, selected as their sacred tree the peppal, which is closely allied to the *banyan*, yet sufficiently distinguished from it to be the emblem of a new and peculiar worship.—*Ibid, pt. iii. ch. iii.*

Banyán. s. (used adjectively.) Fast-day.

Our Monday's milk porridge, blue and tasteless, and the pease soup of Saturday, coarse and choking, were enriched for him with a slice of extraordinary bread and butter, from the hot loaf of the Temple. The Wednesday's mow of millet, somewhat less repugnant—we had three *banyan* for four meat days in

the week)—was endeared to his palate with a lump of double-refined, and a snack of ginger (to make it go down the more glibly) or the fragrant cinnamon.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, Christ's Hospital two and thirty years ago*.

Báptism. s. [Lat. *baptisma*; Gr. *βάπτισμα*.]

1. Ceremony of admission into the Christian Church.

Báptism is given by water, and that prescript form of words which the church of Christ doth use.—*Hooker*.

To his great *báptism* flocked
With awe the regions round; and with them came
From Nazareth the son of Joseph down'd,
Unmark'd, unknown. *Milton, Paradise Regained, l. 21.*

2. In Scripture *metaphorically*. Sufferings.

I have a *báptism* to be baptized with, and how am I straitened till it be accomplished!—*Luke, xii. 50.*

Báptismal. adj. Of or pertaining to báptism.

When we undertake the *báptismal* vow, and enter on their new life, it would be apt to discourage us. *Hammond*.

Báptist. s.

1. Title of John, the forerunner of Christ.

In those days came John the *Báptist*, preaching in the wilderness of Judea.—*Matthew, iii. 1.*
Him the *Báptist* soon
Deserv'd, divinely warn'd, and witness bore
As to his worthier. *Milton, Paradise Regained, l. 23.*

2. Same as Anabaptist, which see.

Thus, of the three judges on each bench, the first may be a Presbyterian; the second a freewill *Báptist*; the third a Churchman.—*Swift, Letter concerning the Sacramental Test*.

Báptistery. s. Place where the sacrament of báptism is administered.

The *báptist*rick, or places of water for báptism, in those other times, were not, as most our founts are, within the church, but without, and often in places very remote from it.—*Macle, Churches, p. 42.*

In several ancient Western churches, I have seen the *báptistery* by itself, a distance from the churches; as at Pisa and Spalato; but I never saw it in the Eastern. *Sir G. Wheeler, Account of the Churches of the primitive Christians, p. 35.*

The great church, *báptistery*, and leaning tower, are well worth seeing. *Addison*.

Báptistical. adj. Relating to Báptism. *Rare*

This *báptistical* profession, which he ignorantly laughed at, is attested by fathers, by councils, by liturgies. *Archbishop Bramhall, Schism guarded, p. 205.*

Báptization. s. Báptism. *Obsolete*.

The *báptization* or washing at such a time was threshold.—*Goodspeed, On Civil and Ecclesiastical Rites, and by the ancient Hebrews, p. 256. (Ord MS.)*

Báptize. v. a. Christen; administer the sacrament of báptism.

Them who shall believe,
Báptizing in the profound stream. *Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 42.*

Let us reflect that we are Christians; that we are called by the name of the Son of God, and *báptized* into an irremovable unity with sin, the world, and the devil.—*Rogers*.

In fact, the colonists left behind them no mark that *báptized* men had set foot on Darien, except a few Anglo-Saxon curses, which, having been uttered more frequently and with greater energy than any other words in our language, had caught the ear and been retained in the memory of the native population of the isthmus.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xxiv.*

Báptizer. s. One who baptizes.

On the part of the *báptizer*, báptism was a form of reception to instruction; and, on the part of the persons coming to báptism, it was an acknowledgment of the truth of the pretensions of the person who *báptized*.—*Boon, Cyclopædia, voc. Báptism*.

Bar. s. [Fr. *barre*.]

1. Piece of wood or iron laid across a timber wall to keep the boards together.

And he made the middle *bar* to shoot through the boards from the one end to the other.—*Eschus, xxvii. 33.*

2. Bolt; piece of iron or wood fastened to a door, and entering into the post or wall to hold the door close.

The fish gate did the sons of Hamanah build,
Who also laid the beams thereof, and set up the doors thereof, the locks thereof, and the *bars* thereof.—*Nehemiah, iii. 3.*

3. Rail fastened across an opening to prevent escape or entrance.

Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron *bars* a cage. *Locke*

What can it matter, Margaret,
What songs below the wailing stars
The lion-heart, Plantagenet,
Sang looking thro' his prison bars?

4. Any obstacle which hinders or obstructs; obstruction.

I break up for it my dearest place, and set bars
and doors, and said, Hither shalt thou come, and
no farther.—*Job*, xxviii. 10.
And had his heir survived him in due course,
What limit, England, hadst thou found? what
bar!

What world could have resisted?
Danist, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.
Hard, thou know'st it, to exclude
Spiritual substance with corporeal bar.

Must I new bars to my own joy create,
Refuse myself, what I had forc'd from fate?

A still salt pool, lock'd in with bars of sand;
Left on the shore; that heeds no night.

5. Anything used for prevention or exclusion.
Least examination should hinder and let your proceedings, behold for a bar against that impediment, one opinion newly added.—*Hooker*.

Which Salique land the French unjustly gloze
To be the realm of France, and Pharoond
The founder of this law and female bar.

6. In a Law court. Place set apart for the barristers; place for the criminal.

The great duke
Came to the bar, where, to his accusations,
He pleaded still Not guilty.

Some niche the bar with subtly defend,
Or on the bench the kindly laws intone.—*Dryden*.
He had been taken back from the bar to the
Tower, not by virtue of the Speaker's warrant, of
which the force was spent, but by virtue of their
order which had remanded him.—*Maccanlay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

7. Counter in a tavern.

I was under some apprehension that they would
appeal to me; and therefore hid down my penny
at the bar, and made the best of my way.—*Addison*.

8. In Law. Peremptory exception against a demand or plea brought by the defendant in an action, that destroys the action of the plaintiff for ever.

Bastardy is laid in bar of some thing that is principally commenced.—*Ayliffe, Pargerson Juris Consuetud.*

1. Body of barristers.

He betrayed, however, no sign of fear or of shame,
and faced the storm of invective which burst upon
him from bar, bench, and witness box, with the in-
candescence of despair.—*Maccanlay, History of England*,
ch. iv.

- Bar. v. a. [A.S. *beorgun* = shut in, enclose, keep, protect.]

1. Fasten; shut.

My duty cannot suffer
To obey in all your daughter's hard commands;
Though their injunction be to bar my doors,
And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you.

When you bar the window shuttle, of your lady's
bed-chamber at night, leave open the sashes to let
in air.—*Shelley*.

What is that which I should turn to, lighting upon
days like these?

Every door is barr'd with gold, and opens but to
golden keys.

Be wise; not easily forgiven
Are those who set time wide the doors, that bar
The secret bridal chambers of the heart.

Let in the day.—*Id., The Gleaner's Daughter.*
With up.

O, that is stranger made,
Which was before barr'd up with ribs of iron.

2. Shut out; exclude; except; prohibit; obstruct.

When law can do no right,
Let it be lawful, that law bar no wrong.

The houses of the country were all scattered, and
yet not so far off as that it barr'd mutual succour.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Doth it not seem a thing very probable, that God
doth purposely add, Do after my judgments; as
giving thereby to understand, that his meaning in
the former sentence was but to bar shulduld in
such things as were repugnant to his ordinances,
laws, and statutes?—*Hooker*.

Give my voice on Richard's side,
To bar my master's helm in true descent!
God knows I will not.—*Shakespeare, Richard III.*, li. 2.

If he is qualified, why is he barr'd the profit, when
he only performs the conditions?—*Collier, Essay on
Pride*.

For though the law of arms doth bar
The use of venian's shot in war.—*Butler, Hudibras*.
What is a greater pedant than a mere man of the
town? Bar him the playhouses, and you strike him
dumb.—*Addison*.

Well, we shall see your hearing.—
Nay, but I bar to-night; you shall not gage me
till what we do to-night.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, li. 2.
But huff and belt me never know these cares,
No time, nor trick of law, their action bars.

Their cause they to an easier issue put.—*Dryden*.
If a bishop be a party to a suit, and excommuni-
cates his adversary, such excommunication shall
not disable or bar his adversary.—*Ayliffe, Pargerson
Juris Canonici*.

From such delays as conduce to the finding out of
truth, a criminal cause ought not to be barr'd.—*Id.*
With from.

Hath he set bounds between their love and me?
I am their mother; who shall bar me from them?

Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 1.
Our hope of Italy not only lost,
But shut from every shore, and barr'd from every
coast.—*Dryden*.

God hath abridged it, by barring us from some
things of themselves indifferent.—*Hooker*.
It was thought sufficient not only to exclude them
from that benefit, but to bar them from their money.

Lord Clarendon.

3. Hamper with natural impediments.

The haven of Dublin is barr'd to that degree, as
very much to obstruct the trade of the city.—*Sir W.
Temple, On the Trade in Ireland, Works*, i. 120.
(Ord MS.)

Barb. s. See Barbary.

They have a peculiar cast of barbs, able to main-
tain (their) renown, which the Moors carefully
preserve, never employing them in low and base
offices, but keep them only for the saddle and mili-
tary service.—*L. Addison, Description of West Bar-
bary*, p. 37.

Why comes he not; his steeds are fleet,
Nor shrink they from the summer heat;
Why sends not the bridegroom his promised gift:
Is his heart more cold, or his barb less swift?

Byron, The Giaour.
Already, however, there was among our nobility
and gentry a passion for the amusements of the
turf. The importance of improving our study by an
infusion of new blood was strongly felt; and will
be view a considerable number of barbs had lately
been brought into the country.—*Maccanlay, History
of England*, ch. iii.

Barb. s. [Lat. barba = beard.]

1. Anything which grows in the situation of a beard.

• The barbel, so called by reason of the barb or
wattle at his mouth, under his claps.—*E. Walton,
Complete Angler*.

2. Point that stands backward in an arrow or
fish-hook, to prevent its coming out.

Nor less the Spartan hero'd, before he found
The shining barb appear above the wound.

Pope, Homer's Iliad.

3. Armour for horses.

Their horses were unarm'd, without any barbs;
for seldom many braided barbs, few regarded to put
them on.—*Sir J. Haywood*.

- Barb. v. a. Slave; dress out the beard;
pare close to the surface.

The stooping scytheman, that doth barb the
field,
Thou nank'st wink-sure; in night all creatures sleep.

Martens, Maccanlay.

- Barbarian. s. In the eyes of the Greeks,
and to some extent in those of the Romans
also, one not of their own stock: hence,
from the Greek and Roman point of view,
it meant an uncivilized, or savage, per-
son; hence, a cruel, or inhuman, one. In
the following extracts, for both this word
and its congeners, the meanings are re-
ducible to two heads: (1) the original one
of foreign to Greece or Rome, (2) inhu-
man; the two meanings running into each
other.

I would they were barbarians, as they are,
Though in Rome litter'd, not Romans, as they are
not.

Though eniv'd by the porch of the Capitol—Begone;
Put not your worthy rage into your tongue.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 1.
Proud Greece all nations else barbarians held,
Boasting her learning all the world expell'd.

Sir J. Denham.
There were not different gods among the Greeks
and barbarians.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

Thou fell barbarian!

A. Philips.
In the days of the Tudors, a ship from England,
seeking a north-east passage to the land of silk and
spice, had discovered the White Sea. The barbarians
who dwell on the shores of that dreary gulf had
never before seen such a portent as a vessel of a
hundred and sixty tons burden.—*Maccanlay, His-
tory of England*, ch. xxiii.

- Barbarian. adj. 1. Belonging to barbarians: (i.e. a word with
all the meanings of Barbarian the sub-
stantive used adjectively).

Some felt the silent stroke of mould'ring age,
Barbarian blindness.

Pope.
His [the czar Peter's] stately form, his intellectual
forehead, his piercing black eyes, his Tartar nose and
mouth, his gracious smile, his frown black with all the
stormy rage and hate of a barbarian tyrant, and above
all a strange nervous convulsion which sometimes
transformed his countenance during a few moments
into an object on which it was impossible to look with-
out terror, the immense quantities of meat which he
devoured, the pints of brandy which he swallowed,
and which, it was said, he had carefully distilled
with his own hands, the food which joggled at his
feet, the monkey which grinned at the back of his
chair, were, during some weeks, popular topics of
conversation.—*Maccanlay, History of England*, ch.
xxiii.

2. Rude and foreign, from the Roman point
of view: (opposed to Roman).

The Franks alone of barbarian nations had from
the first been converted to orthodoxy, and adhered to
it with unshaken fidelity.—*Milman, History of Latin
Christianity*, li. iv. ch. ix.

- Barbaric. adj. Foreign; far-fetched; un-
civilized; savage.

The gorgeous East, with richest hand,
Showers on her kings barbs pearl and gold.

Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 4.
Astrology speaks great things, and is fair to make
use of appellations from Greek and barbaric sys-
tems.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Mystics*, ch. 7.

Better I find ye esteem it to imitate the old and
elegant humanity of Greece, than the barbaric
pride of a Hunnish and Norwegian state-mans.—
Milton, Ascham.

The pure Roman language was corrupted by bar-
baric, or Gothic, invaders.—*T. Warton, Notes on
Milton's smaller Poems*.

Barbarism. s.

1. Form of speech contrary to the purity and
exactness of language.

The language is as near approaching to it as our
modern barbarism will allow; which is all that can
be expected from any now extant.—*Dryden, Ju-
li's Seditio*, dedication.

2. Ignorance of arts; want of learning.

I have for barbarism spoke not
Than for that angel knowledge you can say.

Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1.
The genius of Raphael having succeeded by the
times of barbarism and ignorance, the knowledge of
painting is now arrived to perfection.—*Dryden,
Translation of DeGrecy's Art of Painting*, pre-
face.

The reproaches of barbarism sometimes cast upon
them may be reduced to two charges, that books were
few and costly before printing was discovered, and
that the facts of the mind and the relations of God
to man were studied to the disengagement of experi-
mental science.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and
middle Ages of England*, ch. xxv.

In truth a large part of the country beyond Trent
was, down to the thirteenth century, in a state of
barbarism. Physical and moral causes had con-
curred to prevent civilisation from spreading to that
region.—*Maccanlay, History of England*, ch. iii.

This narrow strip of land became the seat of
Egyptian civilization; a civilization which, though
grossly exaggerated, forms a striking contrast to
the barbarism of the other nations of Africa, none
of which have been able to work out their own pro-
gress, or emerge, in any degree, from the ignorance
to which the penury of nature has doomed them.
Beckley, History of Civilization in England.

3. Brutality; savageness of manners; inciv-
ility.

Moderation ought to be had in temperance and
measuring the Irish, to bring them from their field
of licentious barbarism, into the love of wisdom
and civility.—*Spencer, View of the State of Ireland*.

Divers great monarchies have risen from barba-
rism to civility, and fallen again to ruin.—*Sir J. Den-
ham, On Ireland*.

These appear to have chiefly inhabited the
northern and western coasts of Ceylon, and the
Yakkos the interior, and notwithstanding their
alleged barbarism, both had organized some form of
government, however rude.—*Sir J. E. Tennant, Cey-
lon*, pt. iii. ch. ii.

Barbary. s.

1. Savageness; incivility; cruelty; inhu-
manity.

And they did treat him with all the endence, reproach, and barbarity imaginable.—*Lord Clarendon*.
Millions of Roman Catholics, who knew nothing of our institutions or of our fictions, had heard that a persecution of sinners barbarity had reared in our island against the professors of the true faith, that many pious men had suffered martyrdom, and that Titus Oates had been the chief murderer.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iv.

2. Barbarism, in the sense of impurity of speech or style. *Obsolete*.

Next Petrarch followed, and in him we see
What rhyme improv'd in all its height, can be;
At best a pleasing sound, and sweet barbarity.

Dryden.
Latin expresses that in one word, which either the
barbarity or unworthiness of modern tongues cannot
supply to us:—*Id*.

Affected refinements, which ended by degrees in
many barbarities, before the Goths had invaded
Italy.—*Swift*.

BARBARIZE. *v. a.* Bring to a state of barbarism; render savage.

The Cross must now against the Cross be sped,
(Blush, all ye heavens, at this!) and they, who are
under the King of Peace all marshalled,
Be barbarized by a mutual war.

Beaumont, Psyche, xv. 10.
The hideous changes which have barbarized
France.—*Haghe, Thoughts on the French Revolution*.

BARBARIZE. *v. n.* Commit a 'barbarism, or impurity of speech.

Besides the ill habit which they got of barbarizing,
against the Latin and Greek idiom, with their
untutored anglicisms.—*Milton, Tractate on Education*.

BARBARISING. *part. adj.* Having a tendency to render anything barbarous.

They have appealed directly to the argument of
the greater number of voices; . . . and they have
done the utmost in their power to raise at the sacred
principle in politics of a representation of interests,
and to introduce the mad and barbarizing scheme
of a delegation of individuals.—*Coleridge, Table Talk*.

BARBAROUS. *adj.* [Lat. *barbarus*; Gr. *βάρβαρος*.]

1. Stranger to civility; savage; uncivilized; rude.

What need I say more to you? What ear is so
barbarous but hath heard of Amphibus?—*Sir P. Sidney*.

A barbarous country must be broken by war, before
it is capable of government; and when subdued,
if it be not well planted, it will effusively return to
barbarism.—*Sir J. Dacier, On Ireland*.

The clothiers of Wilt and Yorkshire were weak
enough to imagine that they should be ruined by the
competition of a half barbarous island, an island
where there was far less capital than in England,
where there was far less security for life and property
than in England, and where there was far less industry
and energy among the labouring classes than
in England.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiii.

2. Cruel; inhuman.

By their barbarous usage, he died within a few
days, to the grief of all that knew him.—*Lord Clarendon*.

But martyrdom was often but a relief from more
barbarous atrocity.—*Froude, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

3. Foreign; far-fetched; gorgeous; or adapted to a barbaric taste.

To watch this monarch, with strong Arcite, came
Emetius, King of Inde, a mighty name,
On a bay courier, proudly to behold,
The trappings of his horse embossed with barbarous
gold.—*Dryden, Palamon and Arcite*.

BARBAROUSLY. *adv.*

1. Ignorantly; in a manner contrary to the rules of speech; rudely.

How barbarously we yet speak and write, your
lordship knows, and I am inefficiently sensible in my
own English.—*Dryden, Dedication of Troilus and Cressida*.

We barbarously call them liest,
While swelling colliers break their owner's rest.

Stepney.

2. Cruelly; inhumanly.

But yet you barbarously murder'd him. *Dryden*.
She wishes it may prosper; but her mother used
one of her nieces very barbarously. *Spectator*.
The English law touching forgery became, at a
later period, barbarously severe; but, in 1808, it was
absurdly lax.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xlii.

BARBAROUSNESS. *s.*

1. Incivility of manners.
Excellence of fluency and poetry are shown to be
little more, but the one fiddling, and the other rhim-
bling; and are indeed very worthy of the ignorance of
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the friars, and the barbarousness of the Goths.—*Sir W. Temple*.

2. Impurity of language.

It is much degenerated, as touching the pureness
of speech; being overgrown with barbarousness.—*Breconwood*.

3. Cruelty.

The barbarousness of the trial, and the persuasions
of the clergy, prevailed to antiquate it.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law of England*.

BARBARY. *s.* Same as Barb (horse).

They are ill built,
Pin-luttok'd, like your dainty barbaries,
And weak i' the pasterus.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase.

BARBATED. *part. adj.* Furnished with barbs.

I cannot lay so much stress on a plate and descrip-
tion, given by Plot, of a dart uncommonly barbated.
—*P. Walton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 63.

BARBECUE. *v. a.* Term used in the West
Indies for dressing a hog by splitting it
to the backbone, and laying it upon a
gridiron, above a fire, which also sur-
rounds it. See Hog, under Go the whole
hog.

Oldfield, with more than happy throat endu'd,
Cries, Send me, gods, a whole hog barbued. *Pope*.
Barbuee your whole hogs to your palate,
steep them in shalots, stuff them out with plantations
of the rank and guilty garb; you cannot poison them,
or make them stronger than they are.—*Lamb, Es-
says of Elia, A Dissertation upon Roast Pig*.

BARBED. *part. adj.*

1. Furnished with barbs (as armour).

Which on thy royal party granted once,
His glittering armour he will command to rust,
His barbed steeds to stables, and his heart
To faithful service of your majesty.

Shakespeare, Richard II. iii. 3.

If thy sword can win him,
Or force his legions, with thy barbed horse,
But to forsake their ground.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Prothartes.

A warrior train
That like a deluge pour'd upon the plain;
On barbed steeds they rode in proud array,
Thick as the eddies of the bees in May.

Dryden, Fables.

2. Furnished with barbs or points.

Caust thou all his [the Leviathan's] skin with
barbed irons, or his head with fish spears.—*Job*,
xli. 7.

This day will pour down,
If I conjecture aught, no drizzling shower,
But rattling storm of arrows barb'd with fire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 640.

The twanging bows

Send showers of shafts, that on their barbed points

Alleviate rain-bow.

A. Philips.

A shower of these diminutive vermin will some-
times drop from a branch, if unluckily shaken,
and disperse themselves over the body, each fasten-
ing on the neck, the ears, the eyelids, and inserting
a barbed proboscis.—*Sir E. Tennent, Ceylon*, pt. ii.
ch. vii.

BARBEL. *s.* [Fr. *barbeau*; from *barbe* = beard,
or, in the present case, wattles: see ex-
tract.] Freshwater fish (*Barbus vulgaris*)
usually found in the deep and still parts of
rivers.

The barbel, so called by reason of the barb or
wattles at his mouth, under his chaps.—*L. Walton, Complete Angler*.

The flesh of the barbel is very coarse and un-
savory; the fish, consequently, is held in little esti-
mation.—*Macaulay, Treasury of Natural History*.

BARBER. *s.* [Fr. *barbier*; from Lat. *barba* =
beard.] One whose occupation is to shave
off beards.

His chamber being stived with friends or suitors,
he gave his legs, arms, and breast to his servants
to dress; his head and face to his barber; his eyes
to his letters, and his ears to petitioners.—*Sir H.
Walton*.

Thy beard's rous looks,

No worthy match for valour to assail,

But by the barber's razor best subdu'd.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1185.

What system, Dick, has right averr'd

The cause why woman has no beard?

In points like these, we must agree,
(Our barber knows as much as we.

Prior.

BARBER. *v. a.* Dress out.

Our courteous Anthony,

Whom ne'er the word of No woman heard speak,

Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feast.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

BARBER-CHIRURGEOUS. *s.* [two words rather
than a compound.] One who joined

the practice of surgery to the barber's
trade, as did all surgeons formerly; now a
term of contempt for a low practitioner.
Obsolete.

He put himself into a barber-chirurgian's hands,
who, by mult applications, rarefied the tumour.—
Wiseeman, Surgery.

BARBER-MONGER. *s.* Man decked out by his
barber. *Rare*.

Draw, you rogue; for though it be night, the moon
shines; I'll make a sop of the moonshine of you;
you whoreson, cunningly, barber-monger, draw.—
Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 2.

BARBER-SURGEON. *s.* Same as Barber-
chirurgian.

I could stamp
Their foreheads with those deep and public brands,
That the whole company of barber-surgeons
Should not take off, with all their arts and bladders.
R. Jonson, Poetaster, To the Reader.

BARBER-SURGERY. *s.* Trade of a barber-
surgeon.

Now he comes to the position, which I set down
wide; and, like an able taxman, splits it into four,
that he may the better come at with his barber-
surgery.—*Milton, Colasterion*.

BARBURY. *s.* See BERRY.

Barbury is a plant that bears a fruit very useful
in leprosy; that which bears its fruit without
stones is counted best.—*Mortimer*.

BARBICAN. *s.* [Fr. *barbacane*; Span. *barbaca*;
Ital. *barbacane*; Sax. *banbarcan, bun-
bycan*.] Watchtower; embrasure; out-
work or fort at the entrance of a bridge.

Within the barbican a porter sat,

Day and night duly keeping watch and ward;

Nor night, nor word made pass out of the gate,
But in good order, and with the regiment.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 9. 22.

BARD. *s.* [from Lat. *barda*—poet.] Poet.

There is amongst the Irish a kind of people called
bards, which are to them instead of poets; whose
profession is to set forth the praises or dispraises of
men in their poems or rhime; the which are held in
high regard and estimation among them.—*Spencer, View of the State of Ireland*.

At this time in Ireland the bard, by common ac-
ceptation, is counted a rhymer, and distin-
guished from the poet.—*Sir J. Ware, On Spenser's View of the State of Ireland*.

And many bards that to the trembling chort

Can tune their timely voices charmingly.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The bard who first adorn'd our native tongue,

Turn'd to his British lyre this ancient song,

Which Homer taught without a bluish rearse.

Dryden.

BARD. *s.* [from L.Lat. *barda* = housings.]

Horse-trapping.

When immediately on the other parte came
the foremost righte knights, their basses and
bardes of their horse, grene satyn embroidered
with freshe devises, of braunle branches, of the
gyld, curiously wroughte, wonderd over all.—*Dall, Henry VIII.* anno 1. (Rich.)

BARDED. *part. adj.* Caparisoned with a
bard (horse-trapping).

So many cries and vociferates that it were long to
rehearse: it was a great beauty to behold the banners
and standards waving in the wynde, and horses
barbed, and knights and squyeres richly armed.—
Lord Berners, Translation of Froissart, vol. i.
ch. xli. (Rich.)

BARDIC. *adj.* Relating to the bards or poets.

So late as the eleventh century, the practice con-
tinued among the Welsh bards, of reviving instruc-
tions in the bardic profession from Ireland.—*J. Walton, History of English Poetry*, i. diss. 1.

BARDISH. *adj.* Written or asserted by the
bards.

I found so intolerable antichronisms, incredible
reports, and bardish impostures, as well from igno-
rance, as assumed liberty of invention, in some of
our ancient writers.—*Selden, Note preface to Drayton's Polyolbion*.

BARDING. *s.* Small, weak, timid, humble,
or imperfect poet.

Try to approve (applaud we will exempt),
Nor crush the barding in this hard attempt.

Cunningham, Prologue to Love and Fame. (Rich.)

BARDSHIP. *s.* Rhetorical formation after the
manner of *Lordship*, meaning not only a
bard, or poet, but one who, as such, bore
the title or denomination.

Write but like Wordsworth, live beside a lake,
And keep your bushy locks a year from Blake;

BARD

Then print your book, once more return to town,
And boys shall hunt your *bardship* up and down.
Byron, Lines from Horace.

Bardwise. *adj.* In the fashion, or after the manner, of a bard (trapping).

The king's spare horse trapped *bardo-wise*, with harness braided with bullion golden curiously wrought by goldsmith. — *Hall, Henry VIII.* anno 1. (Rich.)

Bare. *adj.* [A.S. *bar* and *bar*.]

1. Naked; without covering.

The trees are *bare* and naked, which use both to clothe and house the kern. — *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

How many flies in hottest summer's day
Do seize upon some beast whose flesh is *bare*.

Id., Faerie Queen, vi. 11, 48

Then stretch'd her arms to embrace the body *bare*;
Her clasping hands enclose but empty air.

Dryden.

In the old Roman statues, these two parts were always *bare*, and exposed to view, as much as our hands and face. — *Addison.*

2. Uncovered in respect.

Though the lords used to be covered whilst the commons were *bare*, yet the commons would not be *bare* before the Scottish commissioners; and so none were covered. — *Lord Clarendon.*

3. Unadorned; plain; simple; without ornament.

Yet was their manners then but *bare* and plain;
For th' antique world excess and pride did hate.

Spenser.

4. Detected; no longer concealed.

These false pretences and varnished colours failing,
Bare in thy guilt, how foul thou must appear!

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 901.

5. Poor; indigent; wanting plenty.

Were it for the glory of God, that the clergy should be left as *bare* as the apostles, when they had neither staff nor scrip, God would, I hope, endue them with the self-same affliction. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, preface.

Even to a *bare* treasury, my success has been contrary to that of Mr. Cowley. — *Dryden.*

With of before the thing wanted or taken away.

Tempt not the brave and needy to despair;
For, tho' your violence should leave them *bare*
Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain.

Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

Making a law to reduce interest will not miss the price of land; it will only leave the country *bare* of money. — *Locke.*

6. Mere; unaccompanied with usual recommendation.

It was a *bare* petition of a state
To one whom they had punish'd.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 1.

Nor are men prevail'd upon by *bare* words, only through a defect of knowledge; but carried, with these puffs of wind, contrary to knowledge. — *South.*

7. Threadbare; much worn.

You have an exchequer of words, and no other treasure for your followers: for it appears, by their *bare* lives, that they live by your *bare* words. — *Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 4.

8. Not united with anything else.

A desire to draw all things in the determination of *bare* and naked Scripture, hath caused much pains to be taken in abating the credit of man. — *Hooker.*

That which offendeth us, is the great discrepancy which they offer into our custom of *bare* reading the word of God. — *Id.*

Bare. *v. a.* Strip; make bare or naked.

There is a fabulous narration, that an herb groweth in the likeness of a lamb, and feedeth upon the grass, in such sort as it will *bare* the grass round about. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Baring her breast, yet bleeding with the wound. — *Dryden.*

He *bared* an ancient oak of all her boughs,
For virtue when I point the pen,
Bare the mean heart that lurks beneath a star;
Can there be wanting to defend her cause
Lights of the church, or guardians of the laws?

Pope.

Barebone. *s.* Lean, so that the bones appear.

Here comes lean Jack, here comes *barebone*; how long is it ago, Jack, since thou sawest thy own knoe? — *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.

Bareboned. *part. adj.* Having the bones bare.

But now that fair fresh mirror, dim and old,
Shows me a *bare-boned* death by time outworn.

Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.

BARE

Bared. *part. adj.* Naked; exposed; uncovered; open.

The turtle on the *bared* branch

Laments the wound that death did launch.

Spenser, Pastoral, November.

Palma where she stood
Some-what apart, her clear and *bared* limbs
O'ertwisted with the brzen-headed spear
Upon her pearly shoulder leaning cold.

Tennyson, Enone.

Barefaced. *adj.*

1. With the face naked; open.

Your French crowns have no hair at all, and then you will play *barefaced*. — *Shakespeare, Mulemmer Night's Dream*, 1. 2.

This design of God, which was *barefaced* in the days of this law, is now in the gospel interwoven secretly into every virtue. — *Jeremy Taylor, Sermon II.* 470. (Ord MS.)

And on the *barefaced* King of Terrors stare,
As free from all effects as from the cause of fear.

Oltham, Poem to Mr. Charles Morcott.
It [Christianity] did not peep in dark corners, it did not grow by clandestine whispers, it craved no blind faith of men; but with a *barefaced* confidence it openly proclaimed itself appealing to the common sense of men, and provoking the world to examine it. — *Barrow*, ii. 418. (Ord MS.)

2. Shameless.

The animosities increased, and the parties appeared *barefaced* against each other. — *Lord Clarendon.*

It is most certain, that *barefaced* lawdery is the poorest pretence to wit imaginable. — *Dryden.*

Barefacedly. *adv.* In a barefaced manner; openly; shamefully; without disguise.

Though only some profligate wretches own it too *barefacedly*, yet, perhaps, we should hear more, did not fear the people's tongues. — *Locke.*

Barefoot. *adj.* With the feet bare; having no shoes.

Going to find a *barefoot* brother out,
One of our order, to associate me,
Here in this city, visiting the sick.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, v. 2.

Walking naked and *barefoot*. — *Isaiah*, xx. 2.

In the following passages it is, to a great extent, *adverbial*.

She must have a husband;
I must dance *barefoot* on her wedding day.

Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

Ambitious love hath so in me offended,
That *barefoot* plod I the cold ground upon
With sainted clove.

Id., All's well that ends well, iii. 4, letter.

Envoys describe this holy man, with his Alenities about him, standing *barefoot*, bowing to the earth. — *Addison.*

Barefooted. *adj.* Being without shoes.

He himself with a rope about his neck, *barefooted*, came to offer himself to the discretion of Leonatus. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

Bareknawn. *part. pref.* Eaten bare.

Know my name is lost;
By treason's tooth *bareknawn* and cankerbit.

Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 3.

Bareheaded. *adj.* Uncovered in respect.

He *bareheaded*, lower than his proud steed's neck,
Bespoke them thus. — *Shakespeare, Richard II.* v. 2.

The victor knight had laid his helm aside,
Bareheaded, popularly low he bow'd.

Dryden, Fables.

On being first brought before the court, Ridley stood *bareheaded*. — *Froude, History of England*, ch. xxxiii.

Bareheadedness. *s.* State of being bareheaded.

Bareheadedness was in Corinth, as also in all Greece and Rome, a token of honour and superiority; and covering the head, a token of subjection. — *Bishop Hall, Reuerie*, p. 237.

Barelegged. *part. adj.* Having the legs bare.

He riseth out of his bed in his shirt, *barefoot* and *barelegged*, to see whether it be so; with a dark lantern searching every corner. — *Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 116.

Barely. *adv.* Nakedly; poorly, indigently, slenderly; without decoration; merely, only, without anything more.

The external administration of his word is as well by reading *barely* the Scripture, as by explaining the same. — *Hooker.*

The Duke of Lancaster is dead;
And living too, for now his son is duke —

Barely in title, not in revenue.

Shakespeare, Richard II. ii. 1.

He *barely* naid the street, promis'd the wine;
But his kind wife gave me the very sign.

Dunne.

Where the balance of trade *barely* pays, for commodities with commodities, there money must be sent, or else the debts cannot be paid. — *Locke.*

BARG

{ BARDWISE
BARGAINER

Barenecked. *adj.* Exposed.

All things are naked unto him, *πάρα τετραχλησμένα*, all things are *bare-neck'd* unto him, 'tis in the original, being a metaphor taken from the mode in the Eastern country, where they go *bare-neck'd*. — *Hicely, Sermons*, p. 76.

Bareness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Bare.

1. Nakedness.

So you serve us
Till we serve you; but when you have our rows,
You barely leave our thorns to prick ourselves,
And mock us with our *bareness*.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, iv. 2.

2. Leanness.

For their poverty, I know not where they had that; and for their *bareness*, they never learned that of me. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I.* iv. 2.

3. Poverty.

Were it stripped of its privileges, and made as like the primitive church for its *bareness* as its purity, it could legally want all such privileges. — *South.*

Barepicked. *part. pref.* Picked to the bone.

Now, for the *bare-picked* bone of majesty
Doth dogged war bristle his angry crest,
And snarlth in the gentle eyes of peace.

Shakespeare, King John, iv. 3.

Bareribbed. *part. pref.* Lean; having the ribs bare.

' In his forehead sits'
A *bare-ribbed* death. — *Shakespeare, King John*, v. 2.

Bartal. *adj.* Full of bars or obstructions.

Id.

Bargain. *s.* [N. Fr. *barguigner* = barter, huggle.]

1. Contract or agreement concerning the sale of something; thing bought or sold; purchase; thing purchased.

What is marriage but a very *bargain*? wherein is sought alliance, or portion, or reputation, with some desire of issue; not the faithful nuptial union of man and wife. — *Bacon.*

No more can be due to me,
Than at the *bargain* made was meant.

Donne.

Bargain and sale. See extract.

Bargain and sale is a contract or agreement made for manors, lands, &c. also the transferring the property of them from the bargainer to the bargainee. — *Cowell.*

2. Stipulation; interested dealing.

There was a difference between courtships received from their master and the duke; for that the duke's might have ends of utility and *bargain*; whereas their master's could not. — *Bacon.*

When Charles the Fifth went to Algiers to suppress pirates, the cause was more confident than the event was prosperous; his navy was beat in pieces, and his design ended in dishonour, and his life almost lost by the *bargain*. — *Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, ii. 160. (Ord MS.)

3. Unexpected reply. See Sell. *Obsolete.*

As to *bargains*, few of them seem to be excellent, because they all terminate into one single point. — *Swift.*

No maid at court is less ashamed,
How'er for selling *bargains* famed.

Id.

4. Event; upshot. *Vulgar.*

I am sorry for thy misfortune; however, we must make the best of a bad *bargain*. — *Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

In, or into, the bargain. To hoot. *Vulgar.*

So the old man, with his son, had to walk home, and lost his ass in the *bargain*. — *The Warbl.*

(Give me but my price for the other two, and you shall even have that into the *bargain*. — *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

He who is at the charge of a tutor at home, may give his son a more genteel carriage, with greater learning into the *bargain*, than any at school can do. — *Locke.*

Bargain. *v. n.* Make a contract for the sale or purchase of anything.

The thrifty state will *bargain* ere they fight.

Dryden.

With for.

So worthless peasants *bargain* for their wives,
As market-men for oxen, sheep, or horse.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. v. 5.

For those that are like to be in plenty, they may be *bargained* for upon the ground. — *Bacon.*

It is possible the great duke may *bargain* for the republic of Lucca, by the help of his great treasure. — *Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Bargained. *s.* One who accepts a bargain.

If money be paid by one of the bargainees, this is sufficient. — *Clayton, Reports of Pleas at Assize at York*, p. 145: 1651.

Bargainer. s. Person who proffers or makes a bargain.

See, if money is paid by one of the bargainers, if that be not good also.—*Clayton, Reports of Pleas at Assize at York*, p. 145.

Bargaining. verbal abs. Act, or process, of making a bargain.

It is adjusted, however, not by any accurate measure, but by the higgling and bargaining of the market.—*Smith, Wealth of Nations*, b. i. ch. v.

Barge. s. [L. Lat. *barga*.]

1. Boat for pleasure.

The barge she sat in, like a burnish'd throne,
Burnt on the water.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, li. 2.

Placed in the gilded barge,
Proud with the burden of so sweet a charge,
With painted cars the youths begin to sweep
Neptune's smooth face.
Waller.

2. Sea-commander's boat.

It was consulted when I had taken my barge, and gone ashore, that my ship should have set sail and left me.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

3. Boat for burden.

By the margin, willow-vell'd,
Slide the heavy barges trail'd
By slow horses; and unhail'd
The shallow hilteth silken sail'd
Skimming down to Camelot.
Tennyson, The Lady of Shalott.

Bargeman. s. Manager of a barge.

He knew that others, like sly bargemen, looked that way when their stroke was bent another way.
—*Lord Northampton, Proceedings against Garnet*, sign. N.

And backward yode, as bargemen wont to fare,
Synna r, Rie rie Quen, vii. 7. 35.

Bargemaster. s. Owner of a common barge which carries goods for hire.

There is in law an implied contract with a common carrier, or bargemaster, to be answerable for the goods he carries.—*Sir W. Blackstone.*

Barger. s. Manager of a barge. *Rare.*

Many wayfarers make themselves glad, by putting the inhabitants in mind of this privilege; who again, like the Campellians in the North, and the London barges, forswore not to barge them.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Barilla. s. [Span. *barilla*.] Impure carbonate of soda.

The sea-weed on the rocks round Clonsay is largely used in the manufacture of *barilla*, and supplies employment to an important section of the population. The fungus is stripped from the rocks at low water, and collected into large masses, which, when the tide rises, are floated away on rafts to some convenient spot, whence at the next turn of the tide they are brought out of the reach of the waves, and scattered over the sands to dry. When dry, the whole is burnt, and the ashes melted in a small kiln. The produce in this stage is the *barilla* of commerce.
—*Analyst, The Channel Islands*, pt. i. ch. vii.

Barium. s. [see extract under Barytes.] Metal so called; metallic base of baryta.

Sulphuret of barium may be formed by passing sulphurated hydrogen gas over red-hot baryta in a porcelain tube, or by fusing a mixture of sulphur and baryta in a crucible.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Bark. s. Noise made by a dog.

'Tis sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark
Buy deep-mouth'd welcome as we draw near home;
'Tis sweet to know there is an eye will mark
Our coming, and look lighter when we come.
Byron, Don Juan, l. 123.

Bark. s. [Ger. *bark*.]

1. Rind, or covering, of a tree.

Trees last according to the strength and quantity of their sap and juice; being well mounted by their bark against the injuries of the air.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Wandering in the dark
Physicians for the tree have found the bark.
Dryden.

For ah! the Dryad-days were brief
Whereof the poets talk,
When that, which breathes within the leaf,
Could slip its bark and walk.

Tennyson, The Talking Oak.

2. In *Medicine*. Cinchona, or Peruvian bark.

It was first introduced under the name of *Jesuit's bark*, from South America, but was generally opposed by the Faculty. Sydenham was one of the first who employed it in intermittent fever.—*Swan, Life of Sydenham.*

Bark. s. [L. Lat. *barca*.] Sea-going vessel in general; properly, a small ship with a mizen gaff-top-sail instead of a square-sail.

The Duke of Parma must have flown, if he would have come into England; for he could neither get bark nor bariner to put to sea.—*Bacon, On the War with Spain.*

It was that fatal and perfidious bark,
Built in the eclipse, and rig'd with curses dark,
That sunk so low that sacred head of thine.
Milton, Lycidas, 100.

Who to a woman trusts his peace of mind,
Trusts a frail bark with a tempestuous wind.
Granville.

Bark. v. a.

1. Strip trees of their bark.

The severest penalties ought to be put upon barking any tree that is not felled.—*Sir W. Temple.*
These trees, after they are barked, and cut into shape, are tumbled down from the mountains into the stream.—*Addison.*

2. Enclose; cover (as the bark covers a tree); incrust.

Anchorites that barge'd themselves up in hollow trees, and immured themselves in hollow walls.—*House, Devotions*, p. 43.

The juice of cursed hemlock—doth possess
And curd, like egger droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood: so did it mine,
And a most instant tetter bark'd about,
Most hazel-like, with vile and loathsome crust,
All my smooth body.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 5.

Bark. v. n. [A.S. *barcan*.]

1. Make the noise which a dog makes when he threatens or pursues.

Scut before my throne
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up,
And that so lamely and unfashionably,
That dogs bark at me.
Shakespeare, Richard III., i. 1.

2. Clamour at; pursue with reproaches.

Vile is the vengeance on the ashes cold;
And envy base, to bark at sleeping fame.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Bark-bared. part. pref. Stripped of the bark.

Excorticated and bark-bared trees may be preserved, by nipping up a shoot from the foot, or below the stripped place, cutting the body of the tree sloping off a little above the shoot, and it will heal, and be covered with bark.—*Mortimer.*

Barkeeper. s. One who attends at the bar of a tavern.

The pretty barkeeper of the Mitre.—*Stouten*, li. 224.

Barke. s. One who barks or clamours.

The other Spanish barke, racing and foaming,
was almost out of his wits.—*For, Book of Martyrs, Life of Archbishop Cramer.*
What hath he done more than a base cur?—barked and made a noise? But they are rather enemies of my fame than me, these barkers.—*B. Jonson.*

Barking. part. adj. Making the noise of one that barks.

A touch, a kiss! the charm was swept,
There rose a noise of striking clocks,
And feet that run, and doors that clapt,
And barking dogs, and crowing cocks.
Tennyson, The Revival.

Barking. verbal abs. Act of a Barker.

You dare patronize
The envious barking of your saucy tongue
Against my lord.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I., iii. 4.

Barkingly. adv. In the manner of one who barks.

While from the pulpit barkingly he rings
Bold blasphemies against the King of Kings,
Sylvestre, Du Bartas, 91. (Ord MS.)

Barkless. adj. Without bark.

The trees all barkless unclad are left,
Like people strip'd of things that they did wear.
Dryden, Moors, 1283. (Ord MS.)

Barky. adj. Consisting of bark: containing bark; covered with bark.

Ivy so enclaves the barky fingers of the elm.
Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream, iv. 1.

Barley. s. [?] Hordeum vulgare: (a kind of corn extensively used in malting, and in the fattening of cattle, hogs, and poultry).

Barley is excellent, moistening, and expectorating; barley was chosen by Hippocrates as a proper food in inflammatory distempers.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Only rappers, rapping early
In among the bearded barley
Hear a song that echoes clearly
From the river winding clearly.
Tennyson, The Lady of Shalott.

Barley-sugar. s. [Saccharum perlatum.] See extract.

Barley-sugar is a syrup from the refuse of sugar-candy, hardened in cylindrical moulds.—*London, Encyclopedia of Plants*, p. 75.

Barleybrake. s. [?] the Scotch form of the last syllable is *brack*.] Kind of rural play.

Hy neighbours prais'd she went abroad thereby,
At barleybrake her sweet swift feet to try.
Sir P. Sidney.

Barleycorn. s. Grain of barley; lowest denomination in measure of length.

The Eastern people determined their digit by the breadth of barley-corn, six making a digit, and twenty-four a hand's breadth; a small matter over or under.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Barm. s. [from A.S. *beorma* = yeast.] Yeast.

Are you not ho
That sometimes makes the drunk to bear no harm,
Midnight night-wanderers, laughing at their barm?
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 1.

Try the force of imagination, upon staying the working of beer when the barm is put into it.—*Bacon.*

Barm. s. [from A.S. *bearm* = bosom.] Bosom; breast. *Obsolete.*

And in her barm this little child she led.
Chaucer, The Clerk's Tale, 3428.

A barm-clothecke as white as morwe milk.
Id., The Miller's Tale, 3237.

Barm-cricket. s. See Balm-cricket.

Barmaid. s. Female who attends at the bar of a tavern.

Well! having stoop'd to conquer with success,
And gained a husband without aid from dress,
Still, as a barmaid, I could wish it too,
As I have conquered him to conquer you;
Ain't, let me say, for all your resolution,
That pretty barmaids have done execution.

Goldsmith, She stoops to conquer, epilogue.
Bitter barmaid, waiting fast
See that cheeks are on my laid;
What! the flower of life is past;
It is long before you wed.

Tennyson, The Vision of Sin.

Barmy. adj. Containing barm; yeasty.

Their jovial nights in frolics and in play
They pass, to drive the tedious hours away
And their cold stomachs with crown'd goblets cheer,
Of windy cider, and of barmy beer.
Dryden.

Barn. s. [A.S. *beren*.] Place or house for laying up any sort of grain, hay, or straw.

In vain the barns expect their promised load,
Nor barns at home, nor reeks are heap'd abroad.
Dryden.

I took notice of the make of barns here: having laid a frame of wood, they place, at the four corners, four blocks, in such a shape as neither mice nor vermin can creep up.—*Addison.*

Barn. c. a. Lay up in a barn.

The aged man that cowers up his gold,
Is plagued with cramps, and gouts, and painful fits;
And useless barns the harvest of his wits.
Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.

Barn-door. s. [two words rather than a compound.] Door of a barn.

While the cock, with lively din,
Scatters the rear of darkness thin;
And to the stack, or the barn-door,
Stoutly struts his daunces before.
Milton, L'Allegro, 58.

Used in the following extract *adjectively*.

Did the distracted Court, with Garde-du-Sein, Barin, Triumvirate and Company, imagine that they could scatter six hundred National Deputies, big with a National Constitution, like as much barndoor poultry, big with next to nothing,—by the white or black rod of a Supreme Usurper? Barndoor poultry fly cackling: but National Deputies turn round, lion-faced; and, with upturned right-hand, sweep an Oath that mark the four corners of France tremble.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. b. v. ch. ii.

Barnacle. s. [Lat. *bernicula*.]

1. Kind of shellfish (Lepas and Balanus) found adhering to the sides and bottoms of ships, and to timber living in the sea.

Those weeds or branches like nets were entangled and drawn along by the barnacles, which in these long voyages usually lived upon the sides of ships, and exceedingly pester and retarded their way in sailing.—*Nir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 383.

The common barnacle approximates its scuta by a strong transverse adductor muscle; its body or visceral mass is moved towards the aperture of the shell, which is thereby at the same time widened, by longitudinal muscular fibres, and is retracted by slender fibres attached to its base.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, l. c. xiii.

2. Goose-like sea-bird (Hernicula leucopsis), once fabled to be developed from the Lepas anatifera.

It is beyond even an atheist's credulity and impudence, to affirm that the first men might grow upon trees, as the story goes about barnacles; or might be the lice of some vast prodigious animals, whose species is now extinct.—*Bentley.*
And from the most refined of saints
As naturally grow micromerits,
As barnacles turn Roland goose
In th' islands of the Orades.
Butler, Hudibras.

Bárnacle. *s.* See *Binoele*.

Barometer. *s.* [Gr. *βάρος* = weight, *μέτρον* = measure.] Machine for measuring the weight of the atmosphere and its variations, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather.

The measuring the heights of mountains, and finding the elevation of places above the level of the sea, hath been much promoted by barometrical experiments, founded upon that essential property of the air, its gravity or pressure. As the column of mercury in the barometer is counterpoised by a column of air of equal weight, so whatever causes make the air heavier or lighter, the pressure of it will be thereby increased or lessened, and of consequence the mercury will rise or fall. *Harris*.

(Gravity is another property of air, whereby it counterpoises a column of mercury from twenty-seven inches and one half to thirty and one half, the gravity of the atmosphere varying one tenth, which are its utmost limits; so that the exact specific gravity of the air can be determined when the barometer stands at thirty inches, with a moderate heat of the weather. — *Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies*.)

Barométric. *adj.* Relating to the Barometer.

The mean barometric column measures the pressure of the whole atmosphere. — *Ansted, The Channel Islands*, p. 181.

Barométrical. *adj.* Same as Barometric. It is very accurate in making barometrical and thermometrical instruments. — *Derham, Physico-Theory*.

Baron. *s.* [L. *Lat. baro, -onis*; Fr. *baron*.]

1. Lowest degree of nobility in England.

The title of *baron* is the oldest in point of antiquity, although the lowest in point of rank, of any of the nobility. — *A. Poublanque, jun., How we are governed*, let. 4.

2. Member of the House of Commons elected for one of the cinque ports.

They that hear

The cloth of state above, see four *barons*
Of the cinque ports. — *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.* iv. 1.

Baronage. *s.* Body of barons and peers.

His charters of the liberties of England, and of the forest, were hardly, and with difficulty, gained by his *baronage* at Staines, A.D. 1215. — *Sir M. Hale*.

Nor were they the baser courtiers whom we feared and hated Becket. The nobles might tremble from the example of the Clare, with whose powerful house almost all the Norman *baronage* was allied, lest every royal grant should be called in question. — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, h. vii. ch. viii.

Baronet. *s.* Lowest degree of hereditary honour.

King Edward III. being greatly bearded and crossed by the lords of the clergy, was advised to direct out his writs to certain gentlemen of the best ability and trust, entitling them therein barons to serve and sit as barons in the next parliament. By which means he had so many barons in his parliament, as were able to weigh down the clergy and their friends; the which barons, they say, were not afterwards lords, but only *baronets*, as sundry of them do yet retain the name. — *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

If therefore a reform bill, disfranchising many of the smallest constituent bodies and giving additional members to many of the largest constituent bodies, had become law soon after the Revolution, there can be little doubt that a decided majority of the House of Commons would have consisted of rustic *baronets* and squires, high Churchmen, high Tories, and half Jacobites. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xix.

Baronetcy. *s.* Rank of Baronet.

The other five had among them two seats in the House of Lords, two seats in the House of Commons, three seats in the Privy Council, a *baronetcy*, a blue ribbon, a red ribbon, about a hundred thousand pounds a year, and not ten pages that are worth reading. — *Macaulay, Essays, Walpole's Letters*.

Baronial. *adj.* Relating to a baron or to a barony.

The savage pomp and the capricious heroism of the *baronial* manners were replete with incident, adventure and enterprise. — *T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, li. 402.

If he had exempted these lands from the policy to which he subjected other *baronial* possessions, it would have exceedingly diminished the strength of his kingdom. — *Lord Lyttelton, History of Henry II.* introd.

Barony. *s.*

1. Honour, or lordship, which gives title to a baron.

If my young lord, your son, have not the day,
Upon mine honour, for a silken point
I'll give my *barony*. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.* l. 1.

In England the *baronies* by tenure might belong to the same class if the lands upon which they depended had not been granted to the crown. — *Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. ii. pt. ii.

2. Division of an Irish county answering to an English hundred.

Every parish should be forced to keep a petty schoolmaster, adjoining into the parish church, to be the more in view, which should bring up their children in the first elements of letters; and that, in every county or *barony*, they should keep another able schoolmaster, which should instruct them in grammar and the principles of sciences. — *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Whatever the regular troops spared was devoured by bands of marauders who overrun almost every *barony* in the island. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xii.

Baroscope. *s.* [Gr. *βάρος* = weight, *σκοπία* = spy, view, estimate.] Instrument to show the weight of the atmosphere.

If there was always a calm, the equilibrium could only be changed by the contents; where the winds are not variable, the alterations of the *baroscope* are very small. — *Arbuthnot*.

Baroscopic. *adj.* Connected with the baroscope.

I did, as you remember, some years ago, publicly express and desire that some inquisitive men would make *baroscopic* observations in several parts of England. — *Boyle, Works*, li. 110. (Rich.)

Barrack. *s.* [Fr. *baraque*.] Buildings to lodge soldiers.

He [Bishop Hall] lived to see his cathedral converted into a *barrack*, and his palace into an nunnery. — *T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iv. 2. Most of the quarry men are Bretons, and live in wooden *bar racks*. — *Ansted, The Channel Islands*, pt. i. ch. vi.

Barrack-master. *s.* He who has the superintendence of soldiers' lodgings.

The subject of the girl's letter was, that a young lady of good fortune was courted by an Irishman, who pretended to be *barrack-master* general of Ireland. — *Swift, Letters*, cccvii.

Barraconda. *s.* [?] Kind of fish.

In the formidable *Barraconda* (Sphyraena) the loss or fracture of the lance-shaped teeth, in the conflict with a struggling prey, is repaired by an interrupted succession of new pulps and teeth. — *Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrata*.

Barrage. *s.* In Marine Engineering. Formation of a bar.

It was the conviction that this would be the case that caused the works of the *barrage* to be abandoned. — *Edinburgh Review*, January, 1856, p. 213.

Barrotor. *s.* [see Barter.] Wrangler, and encourager of lawsuits.

I am such a person, whom ye know have been a common *barrotor* and thence by a long space of years. — *Sir T. Elgot, The Governor*, fol. 133 b.

Will it not reflect as much on thy character, Nie, to turn *barrotor* in thy old days, a stirrer up of quarrels amongst thy neighbours? — *Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*.

Bartrary. *s.* Practice or crime of a barrator; foul practice in law.

'Tis arrant *bartrary* that bears
Point blank an action 'gainst our laws. — *Butler, Hudibras*.

Barrel. *s.* [Fr. *baril*.]

1. Cylindrical wooden vessel, bulging in the middle, formed of staves and bound with hoops.

It hath been observed by one of the ancients, that an empty *barrel*, knocked upon with the finger, giveth a diapason to the sound of the like *barrel* full. — *Bacon*.

Several colleges, instead of limiting their rents to a certain sum, prevailed with their tenants to pay the price of so many *barrels* of corn, as the market wout. — *Swift*.

The Electoral Prince was the only candidate whose success would alarm nobody; would not make it necessary for any power to raise another regiment, to man another frigate, to have in store another *barrel* of gunpowder. He was therefore the favourite candidate of prudent and peaceable men in every country. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

2. Anything hollow: (as, the barrel of a gun).

Take the *barrel* of a long gun perfectly bored, set it upright with the breech upon the ground, and take a bullet exactly fit for it; then if you suck at the mouth of the *barrel* ever so gently, the bullet will come up so farreth, that it will hazard the striking out your teeth. — *Sir K. Digby*.

3. Cylinder: (frequently a cylinder about which anything is wound).

Your string and how must be accommodated to your drill; if too weak, it will not carry about the *barrel*. — *Mason*.

Barrel. *v. a.* Put anything in a barrel for preservation.

I would have their beef beforehand *barrelled*, which may be used as is needed. — *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Barrel up earth, and sow some seed in it, and put it in the bottom of a pond. — *Bacon*.

That perverse man, that *barrelled* himself in a tub. — *Dante, Inferno*, p. 48.

Barren. *adj.* [N.F. *br-haigne, baraigne*.]

1. Without the quality of producing its kind; not prolific: (applied to animals).

They hail'd him father to a line of kings;

Upon my head they placed a fruitless crown,

And put a *barren* scepter in my gripe,
No son of mine succeeding. — *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iii. 1.

There shall not be male or female *barren* among you, or among your cattle. — *Isidore, View of the State of Ireland*, vii. 14.

2. Unfruitful; not fertile; sterile.

The situation of this city is pleasant, but the water is unfruitful, and the ground *barren*. — *2 Kings*, ii. 19.

Tobias is far from exalting the nature of his country; he confesses it to be *barren*. — *Pope*.

3. Not copious; scanty.

Some schemes will appear *barren* of hints and matter, but prove to be fruitful. — *Swift*.

4. Unmeaning; uninvincible; dull.

There be of them that will make themselves laugh, to set on some quantity of *barren* spectators to laugh too. — *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

Barrenness. *s.*

1. Want of offspring; want of the power of procreation.

I pray'd for children, and thought *barrenness*

In wedlock a reproach. — *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 322.

No more be mentioned then of violence
Against ourselves; and wilful *barrenness*,
That cuts us off from hope. — *Id., Paradise Lost*, x. 1011.

2. Unfruitfulness; sterility; infertility.

Within the self-same limit, lands have diverse degrees of value, through the diversity of their fertility or *barrenness*. — *Bacon*.

3. Want of invention; want of the power of producing anything new.

The adventures of Ulysses are imitated in the *Aeneid*; though the accidents are not the same, which would have proved him of a total *barrenness* of invention. — *Dryden*.

4. Want of matter; scantiness.

The impertinency of our adversaries hath constrained us longer to dwell than the *barrenness* of so poor a cause could have seemed either to require or to admit. — *Hooker*.

5. In Theology. Aridity; want of emotion or sensibility.

The greatest spirits sometimes are fervent, and sometimes feel a *barrenness* of devotion. — *Jeremy Taylor*.

Barriçada. *s.* [Fr. *barriade*.]

1. Fortification made in haste, of trees, earth, wagons, or anything else, to keep off an attack.

On their side, the insurgents made the most vigorous efforts, by running up and strengthening the *barriçadas*, to prepare for the defence, and the clubs as well as assembly sat in permanence. — *Sir A. Alison, History of Europe*, ch. liv.

2. Any stop; bar; obstruction.

There must be such a *barriçada* as would greatly annoy, or absolutely stop, the currents of the atmosphere. — *Derham*.

Barriçada. *v. a.* Stop up; confine; hinder.

Now all the pavement sounds with trampling feet,
And the mixt hurry *barriçadas* the street;

Entangled here, the waggon's lengthen'd team. — *Gay*.

A new volcano continually discharging that matter, which being till then *barriçada* up, and imprisoned in the bowels of the earth, was the occasion of very great and frequent calamities. — *Woodward*.

Steele's *barriçada* guards the solitary coast,
And Winter *barriçadas* the realms of frost.

Johnson, *Imitation of the tenth Satire of Juvenal*.

Barriçading. *verbal abs.* Barriçada-making, barring-out.

Barriçading never not: fly fast, ye bodyguards;
rabid insurrection, like the hellhound chase, up-roaring at your heels! — *Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. b. vii. ch. x.

Barriçada. *s.* [Sp. *barriçada*.] Fortification; bar; anything fixed to hinder entrance.

The access was by a neck of land, between the sea on one part, and the harbour water, or inner sea, on

the other; fortified clean over with a strong rampier and barricado.—*Bacon*.

Barricade. *v. a.* Fortify; bar; stop up.

Past we found, fast shut
The dismal gates, and barricado'd strong!
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii, 240.

He had not time to barricado the doors; so that the enemy entered.—*Lord Clarendon*.

The truth of causes we find so obliterated, that it seems almost barricaded from any intellectual approach.—*Harvey*.

Barrier. *s.* [Fr. *barrière*.]

1. Barricade; entrenchment.

Safe in the love of heav'n, an ocean flows
Around our ruin, a barrier from the foes. *Pope*.

2. Fortification, or strong place, on the frontiers of a country.

The Queen is guarantee of the Dutch, having possession of the barrier, and the revenues thereof, before a peace.—*Meift*.

3. Bar to mark the limits of any place; by the rails or lists, within which jousts and tournaments were performed.

For jousts, and tournaments, and barriers, the glories of them are chiefly in the chariots, wherein the champions make their entries.—*Bacon*.

Prisoners to the pillar bound,
At either barrier plac'd; nor captives made,
He freed, or arm'd anew. *Dryden*.

4. Boundary; limit; obstruction.

How instinct varies in the grovelling swine,
Compar'd, half reasoning elephant! with thine:
'Twixt him and reason what a nice barrier!
For ever separate, yet for ever near. *Pope*.

The tyranny which, on every favourable moment, was breaking through all barriers would have ricted without control, if, when the people were poor and disarmed, the nobility had not been brave and free.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. ii, pt. 2.

Barriater. *s.* Person qualified to plead causes by being called to the bar.

When time . . .
Hath made a lawyer . . . he throws,
Like nets, or linetwines, wheresoe'er he goes,
His title of *barriater* on every wench,
And woe in language of the Pleas and Bench.

Donne, Poems, p. 123.
Any person may bring and defend his own action in person, but almost all the business is carried on by counsel and attorneys, selected by the parties to act for them. The former are of two classes, serjeants-at-law and *barriaters*. The privilege of calling persons to the bar to act as *barriaters* in England is exclusively held by four ancient societies, viz., that of Lincoln's Inn, the Middle and Inner Temples, and Gray's Inn.—*A. Poultraque, jun., How we are governed*, letter 16.

The average income of a temporal peer was estimated, by the best informed persons, at about three thousand a year, the average income of a baronet at nine hundred a year, the average income of a member of the House of Commons at less than eight hundred a year. A thousand a year was thought a large revenue for a *barriater*.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

Barrow. *s.* [Fr. *barrot*, *barreau*; from L. Lat. *barrotum*.] Any kind of carriage moved by the hand.

I have I lived to be carried in a basket, like a barrow of butcher's offal, and thrown into the Thames?—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii, 5.

No barrow's wheel
Shall mark thy stooping with a mity trace. *Gay*.

Barrow. *s.* [A.S. *bearyng*, *beary*.] Hog.

I may 'gentle' though this barrow grunt at the word.—*Milton, Colastrobium*.

Barrow. *s.* [A.S. *beurn*.] Sepulchral mound: (a common translation of the Latin *tumulus*).

Near Woodley's-lane the Roman road penetrates the center of a barrow, one of a numerous group.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddingington*, p. 68.

Of these, the most remarkable are the dasobas, piles of brickwork of dimensions so extraordinary that they suggest comparison with the pyramids of Memphis, the barrow of Halyattes, or the mounds in the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates.—*Sir J. E. Tennant, Ceylon*, pt. iii, ch. iv.

Their flocks are grazing on the mound
Of him who felt the Danish's arrow:
That mighty heap of gather'd ground
Which Ammon's son ran proudly round,
By nations raised, by monarchs crown'd,
Is now a lone and nameless barrow.

Ryron, The Bride of Abydos, n. 4.

Bars. See Base and Prison-bars.

Barso. See Bass, for which it is the better form, as the name of a fish.

Barter. *v. n.* [Fr. *barrater* = trick in traffic.] Traffic by exchanging one commodity

for another: (in opposition to purchasing with money).

As if they scorn'd to trade and barter,
By giving or by taking quarter. *Heller, Hadibran*.
A man has not every thing growing upon his soil,
and therefore is willing to barter with his neighbour.—*Collier*.

Barter. *v. a.* Give anything in exchange for something else.

For him was I exchange'd and ransom'd:
But with a baser man of arms by far,
Once, in contempt, they would have barter'd me.
Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part I, i, 3.
Mine eyes like wintry streams overflow:
What wretch with me would barter woe?
My bird I relent: one note could give
A charm, to bid thy lover live.

The spoils of their industry form one of the chief resources of the uncivilized Veddas, who collect the wax in their upland forests, to be bartered for arrow-points and clothes in the lowlands. *Sir J. E. Tennant, Ceylon*, pt. ii, ch. vi.

Sometimes with away before the thing given.

If they will barter away their time, methinks they should at least have some case in exchange.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

He also bartered away plums that would have rotted in a week, for nuts that would last good for his eating a whole year.—*Locke*.

Barter. *s.*
1. Act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities.

From England they may be furnished with such things as they may want, and, in exchange or barter, send other things, with which they may abound.—*Bacon*.

2. Thing given in exchange.

He who corrupteth English with foreign words, is as wise as India that change plate for china; for which the laudable traffic of old clothes is much the fairest barter. *Fulton*.

Barterer. *s.* One who traffics by exchange of commodities.

What this disparaging *barterer*, in all the affectation of self-important opulence, calls a *barter*, was one of the best and pleasantest rooms in a very commodious house.—*W. H. Blackfield, Memoirs*, p. 257.

Bartery. *s.* Same as Barter. *Rare*.

It is a received opinion, that in most ancient ages, there was only bartery or exchange of commodities amongst most nations.—*Canden, Remains*.

Baryta. *s.* Oxide of barium.

Carbonate of baryta is insidious and insipid, but it is nevertheless poisonous. . . . It produces slight inflammation of the stomach, but acts chiefly on the brain, spine, and voluntary muscles; and in this case the antidote is diluted sulphuric acid.—*Thomson, London Dispensatory*.

Sulphate of baryta is really two-and-two-membered. Dr. Dalton's diagram makes it two-and-one-membered.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, b. vii, ch. iii.

Barytes. *s.* [Fr. *baryte*.] Same as Baryta: (being the older name).

The English and French names of this earth are derived from the Greek *barys* heavy, on account of the high specific gravity of the ponderous spar or native sulphate of baryta, which is the commonest form in which this earth appears.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia*, in voc.

Barytic. *adj.* Appertaining to, or constituted by, Baryta.

Barytes, like the other alkaline earths, combines with all the known acids, and the barytic salts thus produced are for the most part readily crystallizable; and are distinguished by the strong mutual affinity of their elements; sulphuric acid in particular is dissolved by it from every other combination. . . . The fluid that remains after the deposition of the crystals of barytes retains 1-20th of the earth in permanent solution, and is called *barytic water*; improperly, *barytic lime water*.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia*, in voc.

Barytone. *s.* [Gr. *βάρυτονος*, from *βαρύς* = heavy, *τόνος* = tension, tone.] Bass voice.

I recommend one Mr. Mason, a barytone voice, for the vacancy of a singer in your cathedral.—*Arbuthnot, To Swift*, May 8, 1723. (Ord MS.)

Basal. *adj.* Pertaining to the base.

The basal ossification, representing at its posterior end the body of the atlas and the basi-occipital, expands as it advances along the base of the skull in the situation of the sphenoids, constituting the floor of the cerebral chamber, supporting the medulla oblongata, the hypophysis, the crura and lobes of the cerebrum, and terminating a little in advance of the olfactory lobes by a broad transverse margin, bounding a triangular space left between it and the converging palatine arches, which space is filled by cartilage representing the vomer.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. iv.

Basalt. *s.* Argilla basaltica: (compnet opaque rock of a greyish or raven-black colour).

This is the most northern basalt I am acquainted with.—*Pennant*.

Basalt, calcined and pulverized, gives mortar the property of hardening under water. One part of it and two of slackened lime form the mortar of the great dykes of Holland. *Manual of Mineralogy*.

We feel assured that the rock of Maffia, and that of the Giant's Causeway, called *basalt*, is volcanic, because it agrees in its columnar structure and mineral composition with streams of lava which we know to have flowed from the craters of volcanoes.—*Sir C. Lyell, Manual of Elementary Geology*, p. 6.

The opinion once entertained that basalt was the prevailing mineral in basalt, or even in the most argillaceous trap-rocks, must be abandoned. Although its presence gives to these rocks their distinctive character as contrasted with trachytes, still the principal element in their composition is felspar.—*Id.*, p. 470.

Basaltic. *adj.* Of basalt.

We had in view a fine series of genuine basaltic columns.—*Pennant*.

It was owing to the exertions and sacrifices of the English people that, from the basaltic pillars of Ulster to the lakes of Kerry, the Saxon settlers were trampling on the children of the soil.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiii.

Base. *s.* [Lat. *basis*.]

1. Bottom of anything: (commonly used for the lower part of a building or column).

What if it tempt thee toward the flood, my lord?
Or to the dreadful summit of the cliff,
That beetles o'er his base into the sea,

Shakespeare, Hamlet, i, 4.

King Arthur's sword, Excalibur,
Wrought by the lonely maiden of the lake,
Nine years she wrought it, sitting in the deeps,
Upon the hidden bases of the hills.

Trangman, Morte d'Arthur.
A man should study other things: not to covet,
not to fear, not to repent him; to make his base such, as no tempest shall shake him.—*B. Jonson, Disgrace*.

Firm Doric pillars crown your solid base,
The fair Corinthian frowns the higher space,
And all below is strength, and all above is grace.
Dryden.

2. Pedestal of a statue.

Men of weak abilities in great place, are like little statues set on great bases, made the less by their advancement.—*Bacon*.

Mercury was patron of flocks, and the ancients placed a ram at the base of his images.—*Bronne*.

3. In Chemistry. Substance with which an acid is combined in a salt; alkali.

The compound radicals are capable of uniting with each other; they form with oxygen and sulphur, acids and bases.—*Turner, Chemistry*.

4. In Architecture. Assemblage of mouldings constituting the lower part of a column, of a pier, or of a pedestal; projection on the lower part of an inner wall, where it meets the floor.

In the Grecian remains of the Ionic order the lower torus, astragal, or fillet of the base rests immediately on the upper step of the building; but in those of the Corinthian order, a square plinth is added to the base.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia*, in voc.

In the better sort of work the plinth is tapered into a groove in the floor, by which means the diminution of breadth created by the shrinking war causes any aperture or chasm between its under edge and the floor, and the upper edge of the plinth is related upon the base.—*Goult, Cyclopaedia of Architecture*, p. 330.

5. In Fortification.

Base, in fortification, denotes the external side of the polygon; or that imaginary line which is drawn from the flanked angle of a bastion to that which is opposite to it.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia*, in voc.

6. In Geometry.

Base of a figure, in geometry, denotes the lowest part of its perimeter, in which sense the base stands opposed to the vertex, which denotes the highest part. [The] base of a triangle is properly the lowest side, or that which lies parallel to the horizon. In a right-angled triangle the base is properly that side which is opposite to the right angle, i.e. the hypotenuse. Base of a solid figure is its lowest side, or that whereon it stands. Base of a conic section is a right line on the hyperbola and parabola, formed by the common intersection of the secant plane and the base of the cone.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia*, in voc.

Base. *s.* [In the first of the following quotations, prison-base certainly is prison-bars; and it is probable that in all the others there is the same connection with bar, barrier = a starting-place.]

1. Kind of game. See Prison-bars.

Whereas the mountain nymphs, and those that do frequent
The fountains, fields, and groves, with wondrous
inverment,

There are others, who have not altogether so much of this foolish *basifidularia*, and who ask every one's opinion. — *Dryden*.

He will be at first, indeed, repressed to a greater degree than another, by emotions of *basifidulosa*; but it will be more speedily and more completely subdued; the very system pursued, since it forbids all thought of self, striking at the root of the evil. — *R. Whateley, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. iv.

Basil. *s.* Kind of potherb (*Ocimum Basilicum* and *O. minimum*).

Kents was quite right; anyone who is really fond of nature must be very far gone indeed, when he or she, like poor Isabella with her pot of basil, forgets the blue above the trees. — *Reveries of a Country Parson*, p. 353.

Of basil two species are cultivated as culinary aromatics. — *London, Encyclopaedia of Gardening*, 1804.

Basil. *v. a.* [see Bezel.] Grind the edge of a tool to an angle. *Rare*.

These chisels are not ground to such a *basil* as the joiners' chisels on one of the sides, but are *basil*ed away on both the flat sides; so that the edges join between both the sides in the middle of the tool. — *Johnson*.

Basilio. *adj.* [Gr. *basilikos* — king.] Belonging to the Vena basilica: (so called from its importance).

On him you first shew'd your poetick strain,
And prais'd his opening the *basilio* vein.

The Medal of John Bayne, 1692.

These aneurisms, following always upon bleeding the *basilio* vein, must be aneurisms of the humeral artery. — *Sharp*.

Basilica. *s.* [Fr. *basilique*; Gr. *basilikos*.] Large hall, having two ranges of pillars, and two aisles or wings with galleries over them: (used for judicial and commercial purposes by the Romans, and subsequently for Christian worship).

The rival bishop, Felix, died before his face; but Felix and his party would not altogether abandon the co-equal dignity assigned him by the decree of Constantine, and confirmed by the council of Nicaea. He returned; and, at the head of a body of faithful ecclesiastics, celebrated due worship in the *basilica* of Julius, beyond the Tiber. — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. i. ch. ii.

Basilican. *adj.* Same as Basilic.

I will attend with patience how England will thrive,
Now that she is let blood in the *basilican* vein. — *Hoswell, Letters*, iii. 24.

Basilicon. *s.* [Gr. *basilikos*.] Kind of ointment: (called also *tetrapharmacum*).

I made incision into the cavity, and put a pledget of *basilicon* over it. — *Wagenaar, Surgery*.

I have of late made use of a new silver, made up of two parts of dialpinia and one of *basilicon*, which I have experienced to be very effectual for healing and drying. — *Ray, Correspondence*, p. 294.

Basiliak. *s.* [Lat. *basiliscus*; Gr. *basilikos*, diminutive of *basileus* — king.]

1. Serpent, called also a cockatrice, fabled to drive away all others by his hissing, and to kill by his glance.

Make me not sighted like the *basiliak*;
I've look'd on thousands who have sped the better
By my regard, but kill'd none so.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

The *basiliak* was a serpent not above three palms long, and differed from other serpents by advancing his head, and some white marks or coronary spots upon the crown. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

So soon kills not the *basiliak* with sight;
The viper's tooth is not so venomous;
The adder's tongue nor half so dangerous.
As they that bear the shadow of delight,
Who chain blind youths in trammels of their hair,
Till waste brings woe, and sorrow hastes despair. — *Greene*.

2. Species of cannon or ordnance.

We practise to make swifter motions than any you have; and to make them stronger and more violent than yours are: exceeding your greatest cannons and *basilisks*. — *Bacon*.

Basin, less correctly **Báson**. *s.* [Fr. *basin* *musc.*, *basine* *fem.*]

1. Small pond; basinlike enclosure.

On the twenty-first, two regiments which garrisoned Waterford consented to march out after a faint show of resistance: a few hours later the fort of Duncannon, which, towering on a rocky promontory, commanded the entrance of the harbour, surrendered; and William was master of the whole of that secure and spacious *basin* which is formed by the united waters of the Suir, the Nore, and the Barrow. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvi.

On one side of the walk you see this hollow *basin*, with its several little plantations lying conveniently under the eye of the beholder. — *Spectator*.

The jutting land two ample bays divides;
The spacious *basins* arching rocks enclose,
A sure defence from every storm that blows. — *Pope*.

2. Small concave utensil.

Let one attend him with a silver *basin*,
Full of rosewater, and bestrewed with flowers.

Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, i. Induction.
We have little wells for infusions, where the waters take the virtue quicker and better than in vessels and *basins*. — *Bacon*.

We behold a piece of silver in a *basin*, when water is put upon it, which we could not discover before, as under the verge thereof. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Basined. *adj.* Enclosed in a small hollow place like a basin.

Thy *basin'd* rivers, and imprison'd seas,
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

Basin. *s.* [Lat.]

1. Foundation of anything (as of a column or building).

It must follow, that paradise, being raised to this height, must have the compass of the whole earth for a *basin* and foundation. — *Sir W. Raleigh*.
Ascend my chariot, guide the rapid wheels
That shake heaven's *basin*. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 711.

In altar wise a statue pile they rear;
The *basin* bread below, and top advanced in air.

Dryden.

Even he (Gustavus Adolphus), cut off from his natural *basin* of operations, his magnanimity and resources, had been compelled to draw upon the means of the country in which he operated, for the subsistence of his troops. — *Kemble, State Papers, &c., Historical Introduction*, p. iii.

2. Lowest of the three principal parts of a column, which are the *basin*, *shaft*, and *capital*.

Observing an English inscription upon the *basin*, we read it over several times. — *Addison*.

3. That on which anything is raised.

Such seems thy gentle height, made only proud
To be the *basin* of that pompous load,
Than which a nobler weight no mountain bears. — *Sir J. Denham*.

4. Pedestal.

How many times shall Caesar bleed in sport,
That now on Pompey's *basin* lies along
No worthier than the dust.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iii. 1.

5. Groundwork, or first principle, of anything.

Build me thy fortunes upon the *basin* of valour.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iii. 2.
The friendships of the world are oft
Confederacies in vice, or leagues of pleasure;
Ours less severest virtue for its *basin*.

Addison.
And thus much at least is clear: there can be no doubt that it teaches, or rather involves, as a *basin* and pre-condition of all its particular arguments, the great doctrine that the state is a person, having a conscience, consistent of matter of religion, and bound by all constitutional and natural means to advance it. — *Glavin, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. i.

[Cicero] abounds indeed with excellent practical remarks; though the best of them are scattered up and down his works with much irregularity: but his precepts, though of great weight, as being the result of experience, are not often traced up by him to first principles; and we are frequently left to guess, not only on what *basin* his rules are grounded, but in what cases they are applicable. — *R. Whateley, Elements of Rhetoric*, introd.

The bellman had forced the king, much against his will, to part with Lord Carteret, who had now become Earl Granville. They proceeded, after this victory, to form the Government on that *basin* called by the cant name of 'the broad bottom.' Lyttelton had a seat at the Treasury, and several other friends of Pitt were provided for. — *Macaulay, Reviews, Life of the Earl of Chatham*.

Bask. *v. a.* [? see Bask.] Warm by laying out in the heat.

Then lies him down the luller flend,
And stretch'd out all the chimney's length,
Basks at the fire his hairy strength.

Milton, L'Allegro, 110.

He was *basking* himself in the gleam of the sun.

Sir R. L'Estrange.
To *bask* thy naked body in the sun.

Dryden.

Bask. *v. n.* Lie in the warmth.

About him, and above, and round the wood,
The birds that hunt the borders of his food,
That bath'd within, or bask'd upon his side,
To tuneful songs their narrow throats apply'd.

Dryden.

Unfurl'd, in covers let her freely run,
To range thy courts, and bask before the sun.

Tickell.

Basket. *s.* [either from the Latin *bascula*, which was (like *barde* and *druidae*) a word

introduced into the Latin itself from the Celtic, or direct from the Welsh *basged*: 'Barbas de Pletis vomit bascada Britannia.')

1. Vessel made of twigs, rushes, splinters, or some other slender bodies, interwoven.

Here is a *basket*; he may creep in, and throw foul linen upon him, as if going to lugging. — *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

Thus while I sung, my sorrow I deceiv'd,
And bending oars into *baskets* weav'd. — *Dryden*.
Four Pegs was forc'd to go hawking and poddling;
now and then carrying a *basket* of fish to the market.

Arbuthnot.

2. Sword or stick with a basket-hilt.

How I damme, but I'll fight you both, one after the other, with *baskets*. — *Goldsmith, She stoops to conquer*.

3. Back part of the outside of a coach.

In my time the follies of the town crept slowly among us; but now they travel faster than the stage-coach. Its follies come down, not only as inside passengers, but in the very *basket*. — *Goldsmith, She stoops to conquer*.

Basket. *v. a.* Place in a basket.

I have, since I sent you the last packet, been delivered of two or three other brats, and as the year proceeds, shall probably add to the number; all that come shall be *basketed* in time, and conveyed to your door. — *Cropper, Correspondence*, p. 259. (Ord MS.)

Basket-hilt. *s.* Hilt of a weapon so made as to contain the whole hand, and defend it from being wounded.

His puissant sword unto his side,
Near his undaunted heart was ty'd:
With *basket-hilt*, that would hold broth,
And serve for fight and dinner both.

Barter, Hudibras.

Their beef they often in their murrins stew'd,
And in their *basket-hilts* their beverage brow'd.

King.

Basket-hilted. *adj.* Weapon having a basket-hilt.

Quin declared it was not safe to sit down to a turtle-feast in one of the city-halls, without a *basket-hilted* knife and fork. — *T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, 2. 253. n.

Basketwork. *s.* Work like that of baskets.

Like her no nymph can willing oars lend
In *basket-work*, which painted streaks commend.

Dryden.

Báson. *s.* See Basin.

Bass. *s.* [incorrect form of Bast.] Bark. Having woollen yarn, *bass* wool, or such like to bind them with. — *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Bass. *s.* [A.S. *bærs*; consequently *Barse* is the better form.] Name given to various species of the perch (*Perca*).

Excellent pike, and perch, here [at Keswick] called *bass*. — *Gray, Letter to Dr. Warton*.
Bass is common, but not very good. — *Austen, The Chatterbox*, p. 215.

Bass. *v. a.* Sound in a deep tone. *Rare*.

The thunder,
That deep and dreadful organ-pipe, pronounced
The name of Prosper: it did *bass* my tympanum.

Shakespeare, Tempest, iii. 3.

Bass. *adj.* In Music, Grave; deep. See Base.

Bass. *s.* Common, though incorrect, form for Bass.

Bass-relief. *s.* Sculpture in which the figures are in every part attached to the surface.

Great embossed silver tables tell you, in *bass-relief*, his victories at sea. — *Gray, Letter to West*.
The *bass-reliefs* at the back of the great altar, representing passages in the life and actions of our Saviour, are wonderful samples of sculpture. — *Memirs of Richard Cumberland*, ii. 154.

Bass-viol. Same as Base-viol.

On the sweep of the arch lies one of the Muses, playing on a *bass-viol*. — *Dryden*.

Bassa. *s.* Same as Bashaw.

By the flight of Ciran and the *bassa* of Trebizond, the Persians kept the field. — *Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 287.

Basset. *s.* [Fr. *bassette*.] Game at cards invented at Venice.

Gamesters would no more blaspheme; and lady Datchcock's *basset* hand would be broke. — *Dennis*.
But of what marble must that heart be formed,
To gaze on *basset* and remain unwarm'd.

Pope, Lady M. W. Montague, Town Eclogues.

Another is for setting up an assembly for *basset*, where none shall be admitted to punt that have not taken the oath. — *Addison, Freeholder*, no. 8.

One O'Neal, a Roman Catholic lady, in St. James's street, had a ball and a *basset* on that day. — *Bishop Atterbury, To Bishop Trevelyan*, let. 123.

BASS

Bassinette. *s.* [Fr.] Kind of cradle.
At this moment, who is busy with Mrs. Lanadale, getting up the lace hangings for the two *bassinets*, and wondering if pink or blue should be used for the rosettes and linings.—*Wickliffe Lane*, p. 363.

Basso-relievo. *s.* [Ital.] Same as Bass-relief.

The splendid icing of an immense historick plum-cake was embossed with a delicious *basso-relievo* of the destruction of Troy.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 302.

Bassoón. *s.* [Fr. *basson*.] Wind instrument serving for the bass in concerts.

The wedding guest now beat his breast,
For he heard the loud *bassoon*.
Cadiz, Ancient Mariner.

Bast. *s.* [Ger. *bast*.] Inner bark of the lime tree (*Tilia europæa*).

One of the most important uses of the lime tree, in the North of Europe, is that of supplying material for ropes and bad masts. *London, Encyclopædia of Trees and Shrubs*.

Bastard. *s.* [N.F. *bastard*.]

1. One born out of wedlock.
Him to the Lydian king Lycimachus hare,
And sent her honest *bastard* to the war. *Dryden*.
2. Anything spurious or false.

Words that are but rooted in
Your tongue, though but *bastards*, and syllables
Of no allowance, to your lesson's truth.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 2.

3. Kind of sweet wine.

Score a pint of *bastard*. . . .
Then, your brown *bastard* is your only drink.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 4.
I was drunk with *bastard*.
Whose nature is to turn things like itself,
Heady and numerous.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Tamer tamed.

Bastard. *adj.*

1. Begotten out of wedlock; illegitimate.
Peace is a very apology, let alone, insensible, a getter of more *bastard* children than war's a destroyer of men.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iv. 5.
2. Spurious; not genuine; supposititious; false; adulterate.

You may partly hope that your father got you not, that you are not the Jew's daughter. 'Tis that were a kind of *bastard* hope indeed. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, iii. 5.

Men who, under the disguise of publick good, pursue their own designs of power, and such *bastard* honors as attend them.—*Sir W. Temple*.

In France, the offspring of a gentleman by a plebeian mother were reputed noble for the purposes of inheritance and of exemption from tribute. But they could not be received into any order of chivalry, though capable of simple knighthood; nor were they considered as any better than a *bastard* class deeply tainted with the stigmata of their maternal extraction. *Holtius, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. iii. pt. ii.

Bastard. *v. a.* Convict of being a bastard; stigmatized with bastardy.

She lived to see her brother beheaded, and her two sons deposed from the crown, *bastarded* in their blood, and cruelly murdered. *Bozon*.

Bastardize. *v. a.* Convict of being, or reduce to the condition of, a bastard.

The Lord never suffereth the ground articles and points of true religion to be abolished in his church, though they be in divers sorts, both within and without, dispersed and *bastardized*.—*Harmer, Translation of Beza's Synopsis*, p. 142.

The *Apostle* *bastardized* those that suffer not.—*Wilson, Reader*, ii. 57.

Thirdly, it was said that, in a case where the parents were both honest and ignorant that their marriage was illegal, the issue was not *bastardized*.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxviii.

Bastardizing. *verbal abs.* Being begot as a bastard.

I should have been what I am, had the maidenliest star in the firmament twinkled on my *bastardizing*. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 2.

Bastardly. *adj.* Spurious; illegitimate.

A fictive simulation, and a *bastardly* kind of adoption.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happinessness*, p. 96.

So became he [Lod] the father of an accursed *bastardly* brood.—*Guliver, Spiritual Watch*, p. 54.

Bastardy. *adv.* In the manner of a bastard; spuriously.

Good seed degenerates, and oft obeys
The soil's disease and into cockle strays;
Let the mind's thoughts but be transplanted so
Into the body, and *bastardly* they grow. *Donne*.

BAST

Bastardy. *s.* Unlawful state of birth, which disables the bastard from succeeding to an inheritance.

Once she slandered me with *bastardy*;
But whether I be true begot or no,
That still I lay upon my mother's head.
Shakespeare, King John, i. 1.

In respect of the evil consequences, the wife's adultery is worse, as bringing *bastardy* into a family.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

No more of *bastardy* in heirs of crowns. *Pope*.

Baste. *v. a.* [from N.F. *baston* - stick.] Beat with a stick. *Colloquial*.

Quoth she, I grant it is in vain
For one that's *basted* to feel pain;
Because the pricks his lances cure
Contribute nothing to the cure. *Rutler, Hudibras*.

Baste. *v. a.* [?] Drip butter, or anything else, upon meat as it turns upon the spit; moisten it.

Sir, I think the meat wants what I have, *basting*.
—*Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors*, ii. 2.
The fuk of roasted mutton, falling on the birds,
will serve to *baste* them, and so save time and butter.
—*Swift*.

You desire now to be *basted* with words well steeped in vinegar and salt; but I will be more charitable unto you, and leave but speeches to black mouths.—*Sir J. Haywood, Answer to Bolman*, K. ij.

Baste. *v. a.* [from Fr. *baster* - stitch.] Sew slightly.

The body of your discourse is sometime guarded with fragments, and the guards are but slightly *basted* on neither.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

Baster. *s.* Blow with a stick or other weapon. *Obsolete, colloquial*.

Jack took up the poker, and gave me such a *baster* upon my head, that it was two months before I perfectly recovered.—*Dr. Wagstaffe, Miscellaneous Works*, p. 48; 1725.

Bastile. *s.* [Fr. *bastille*.] Fortification of a castle; castle itself.

Thus fortune forces her children to confound,
Which on her wiles their *bastiles* bravely bound.
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 167.

Near which there stands
A *bastile* built to imprison hums.
Rutler, Hudibras, ii. 1156.

This feeling sprang up, in spite of the police and *bastilles*, and took the deeper root, because no man dared to utter a murmur of discontent.—*Dr. Wilson, Translation of Schlosser's History of the Eighteenth Century*, p. 214.

Bastimento. *s.* [Span.] Rampart.

Then the *bastimento* never
Had our fond dishonor seen,
Nor the sea the sad receiver
Of this gallant train had been.
Gloucester, Hovier's Ghost, st. 7.

Bastinado. *s.* [Span.]

1. Act of beating with a cudgel; blow given with a cudgel.

But this courtesy was worse than a *bastinado* to Zuluane; so with careful eyes she bade him defend himself. *Sir P. Sidney*.
And all those harsh and rousing sounds
Of *bastinadoes*, cuts and wounds.
Batter, Hudibras.

2. Eastern punishment of beating an offender on the soles of his feet.

The man was condemned to receive a *bastinado* of one thousand blows. . . . The *bastinado*, in Egypt, was inflicted on both sexes, as with the Jews. *Sir G. Wilkinson, Manners and Customs of the ancient Egyptians*, ch. viii.

Bastinado. *v. a.* Beat; treat with the *bastinado*.

Here be words, Horace, alse to *bastinado*: a man's ears.—*B. Jonson, Poetaster*, v. 3.

Nick seized the longer end of the cudgel, and with it began to *bastinado* old Lewis, who had shuck into a corner, waiting the event of a squabble.
Arbuthnot.

Basting. *verbal abs.* Act of beating with a stick.

I am not apt upon a wound,
Or trivial *bastings*, to despond.
Batter, Hudibras, iii. 590.

Bastings heavy, dry, olduse,
Only dunness can produce;
While a little gentle jerking
Sets the spirits all a-working. *Swift*.

Bastion. *s.* [Fr.] Mass of earth, usually faced with sods, sometimes with brick or stone, standing out from a rampart, of which it is a principal part.

Toward; but how? ay there's the question;
Fierce the assault, unarm'd the *bastion*. *Prior*.

B 2

BATE

{ BASSINETTE
BATE

The very man who in hissed would have trembled at the very aspect of a doctor, shall go with intrepidity to attack a *bastard*, or deliberately nose himself up in his garters.—*Goldsmith, Citizen of the World*.

Bastions and ravelins were everywhere rising, constructed on principles unknown to Parma and Spina.—*Moran, History of England*, ch. iii.

Baston. *s.* [Fr.] Same as Baston. *Obol*.
We came close to the shore, and offered to land; but straightways we saw divers of the people with *bastons* in their hands, as it were, forbidding us to land. *Bacon, New Atlantis*.

Bat. *s.* [A.S. *bat*.] Chub.

The while he spake, lo, Judas, coat of the twelve, came, and with him a great company with swords and *battas*. *Wycliffe, St. Matthew*, xvi. 47.

A handsome *bat* he held
On which he leaped, as one far in old.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.
They were fried in arm-chairs, and their bones
broken with *bats*. *Hakewill*.

For playing *cricket* with. (*Batter*, *Batting*, *Batsman*, and the verb *Bate* are derivatives.)

Though the word is not common in writing, it is in speech, particularly among cricketers, at Westminster, Eton, and all England; as, he *bats* well.—*Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, in voce.

Bat. *s.* [ordinary form of *Back*, as the name of a animal.] Chelopteron animal belonging to the genus *Vespertilio*.
On a *bat's* back do I fly
After sunset merrily.

Shakespeare, Tempest, v. 1. song.
Bats they became who eagles were before;
And this they got by their desire to learn.
Sir J. Davies.

Some animals are placed in the middle betwixt two kinds, as *bats*, which have something of birds and beasts.—*Locke*.

Where swallows in the winter season keep,
And how the drowsy *bat* and dormouse sleep. *Gay*.

Batch. *s.* Quantity of anything made at once, so as to have the same qualities.

Except he were of the same meal and *batch*.—*B. Jonson*.

If a new *batch* of lords appears.—*Lady M. W. Montague*.

The joiner puts the boards into ovens after the *batch* is drawn, or lays them in a warm stable.—*Mortimer, Hushbury*.

These make us stand, in fact, upon the watch;
For late there have appeared three emms rough;
What nation or what kingdom here the *batch*
I know not, but the eye all of savage stuff.

Byron, Morgante Maggiore, 24.

Bachelor. See Bachelor.

Bate. *v. a.* [see *Abate*.]

1. Lessen anything; retrace.

Shall I bend low, and in a bondman's key,
With *bated* breath, and whispering loudness,
Say this? *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.
Nor curious at the sight will I forbear
My piteous low, nor *bate* my piteous cheer.
Dryden.

2. Sink the price.

When the landholder's rent falls, he must either *bate* the labourer's wages, or not employ or not pay him.—*Locke*.

3. Lessen a demand.

Bate me some, and I will pay you some, and as most debtors do, promise you infinitely. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. epilogue*.

4. Cut off; take away.

Bate but the last, and 'tis what I would say.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

Bate. *v. n.* Rare.

1. Grow less.

Bardolph, am not I fallen away vilely since this last election? Do I not *bate*? do I not dwindle? Why, my skin laughs about me like an old lady's loose gown.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 3*.

2. Remit.

As one who on his journey *bates* at noon,
The heat on speed: so here th' archangel jaud's.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 1.

With *of*.

Abate thy speed, and I will *bate* of mine. *Dryden*.

Bate. *v. n.* [?] Clap the wings; wake an offer of flying; flutter. *Rare*.

All plums'd like *cricketers*, that with the wind
Bated, like eagles having lately bath'd;
Glittering in golden coats, like images.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 1.

Bate. *s.* [A.S. *bate*.] Strife. *Rare*.

I thought to rule, but to obey to none;
And therefore fell I with my king all *bate*.
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 317.

He plays at quots well . . . and breeds no *bate* by telling of discreet stories.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. ii. 4*

Bate-breeding. *part. pref.* Breeding strife.
This sour informer, this *bate-breeding* spy.
Shakespeare, Venus and Adonis.

Bateful. *adj.* Contentious. *Rare.*
He knew her haunt, and haunted in the same,
And taught his sleep her sleep in food to thwart;
Which soon as it did *bateful* question frame,
He might on knees confess his guilty part.
Sir P. Sidney.

Bateless. *adj.* Not to be abated or subdued.
Rare.
Haply that issue of Chaste unhappily set
This *bateless* edge on his keen appetite.
Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.

Batement. *s.* Diminution. *Technical.*
To abate is to waste a piece of stuff; instead
of asking how much was cut off, carpenters ask what
batement that piece of stuff had. *Mozon, Mechanical*
Reveries.

Batfowler. *s.* One who practises batfowling.
The birds of passage would in a dark night im-
mediately make for a light-house, and they try them-
selves by flying with violence against it, as is well
known to *bat-fowlers*. *Harrington, Essays, i. 1.*

Batfowling. *s.* Birdcatching in the night
when the birds are at roost, by lighting
torches or straw and then beating the
bushes, upon which the birds fly to the
flames and are caught with nets or other-
wise.

You would lift the moon out of her sphere, if she
would continue in it five weeks without changing.—
We should so, and then go a *batfowling*.—*Shake-
spear, Tempest, i. 1.*

Bodies lighted at night by fire must have a
brighter lustre than by day; as sacking of cities,
batfowling.—*Peacham.*

Batfal. *adj.* Fertile. See *Battel*. *Obsolete.*
The *batfal* pastures fenced, and most with quick-
set mound. *Dryden, Polydion, iii.*
The *batfal* meads on Severn's either side.
Ibid, iiv.

Bath. *s.* [A.S. *bað*.]

1. Place or opportunity for bathing in.

Why may not the cold *bath*, into which they
plunged themselves, have had some share in their
cure? *Addison, Spectator.*
Come, my friends,
'Tis not too late to seek a newer world.
Push off, and sitting wide in order suite
The sounding firework; for my purpose holds
To sail beyond the sunset, and the baths
Of all the western stars, until I die.
Tranquon, Ulysses.

2. State induced by outward heat applied to
the body for the mitigation of pain or
any other purpose.

In the height of this *bath*, when I was more than
half stewed in grease like a Dutch dish, to be thrown
into the Thames!—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of*
 Windsor, iii. 5.

Sleep, the birth of each day's life, sore labour's
bath.

Balm of hurt minds. *Id., Macbeth, ii. 2.*

3. In *Chemistry*. Apparatus for modifying
the heat, by interposing sand, water, or any
other substance, between the fire and the
vessel to be heated.

We see that the water of things distilled in water,
which they call the *bath*, differs not much from
the water of things distilled by fire.—*Bacon, Natural*
and Experimental History.

4. Hebrew measure containing the tenth part
of a homer, or seven gallons and four pints,
as a measure for things liquid; and three
pecks and three pints, as a measure for
things dry.

Ten acres of vineyard shall yield one *bath*, and the
seed of an homer shall yield an ephah.—*Isaiah, v. 10.*

Bathe. *v. a.* [A.S. *badian*.]

1. Wash as in a bath.

Others, on silver lakes and rivers, *bathed*
Their downy breast.

Chancing to *bathe* himself in the river Cydnus,
through the excessive coldness of these waters, he
fell sick, near unto death, for three days.—*South.*

O rock upon thy towery top
All throats that gurgle sweet!

All starchy culmination drop!

Balm-dews to *bathe* thy feet!

Tranquon, The Talking Oak, 87.

Latimer died first in the flame blazed up about
him he *bathed* his hands in it, and stroked his face.
—*Froude, History of England, ch. xxxiii.*

2. *Supple*, or soften, by the outward applica-
tion of warm liquors.

Bathe them, and keep their bodies soluble the
while by clysters and lenitive boluses.—*Wiseman,*
Surgery.

'Till *bathe* your wounds in tears. *Dryden.*

3. Wash anything.

Phœnician Dido stood
Fresh from her wound, her bosom *bath'd* in blood.
Dryden.

Murs could in mutual blood the centaurs *bathe*,
And Jove himself give way to Chthia's wrath. *Id.*

4. Surround one's self with anything, as with
the water of a bath.

A salamander is this princely beast:
Dressed with a crown,
Given him by Cupid as a gorgeous crest
'Gainst fortune's frown,
Content he lies and *bathes* him in the flame,
And goes
Not forth,
For why, he cannot live without the same.
R. Greene, Poems.

Bathe. *v. n.* Be in the water, or in any re-
semblance of a bath; take a bath.
Except they mean to *bathe* in reeking wounds,
I cannot tell. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 2.*

To *bathe* in fiery floods, or to reside
In thrilling regions of thick ribbed ice.
Id., Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

The gallants dancing by the river side,
They *bathe* in summer, and in winter slide. *Waller.*
But *bathe*, and, in imperial robes array'd,
Pay due devotions. *Pope, Homer's Odyssey.*

Bather. *s.* One who bathes.

A similar subject is treated in the same manner
on some of the Greek vases; the water being poured
over the *bather*, who kneels or is seated in the
ground.—*Sir J. G. Wilkinson, Manners and Customs*
of the ancient Egyptians, ch. ix.

Bathing. *verbal abs.* Act of bathing.

Their *bathings* and unanctings before their fests.
—*Hakewell, Apology, p. 390.*

The ground close to the shore is generally rocky,
although at intervals there are small coves, with
sands adapted for bathing.—*Ansted, The Channel*
Islands, pt. i. ch. ii.

Bathos. *s.* [Gr. *βαθος* = depth.] Descent
from elevated to mean thoughts; the pro-
found (ironically, in contradistinction to the
sublime).

The taste of the *bathos* is implanted by nature
itself in the soul of man; till, perverted by custom
or example, he is taught, or rather compelled, to
relish the sublime.—*Archibald and Pope, Martinus*
Scrivenerus, septi Bæthos, § 2.

The Latins, as they came between the Greeks and
us, make use of the word *altitude*, which implies
equally height and depth. Wherefore, considering,
with no small grief, how many promising geniuses
of this age are wandering (as I may say) in the dark
without a guide, I have undertaken this arduous but
necessary task, to lead them as it were by the hand,
and step by step the gentle down-hill way to the
bathos; the bottom, the end, the central-point, the
non plus ultra of rascallous poetry. *Ibid.* (Orel MS.)
It is with the *bathos* as with small beer, which is
indeed vague and insipid, if left at large and let
abroad; but being by our rules confined and well
stopt, nothing grows so frothy, fresh, and bounding.
—*Ibid.*

It is affirmed by Quintilian, that the same grins
which made Germanicus so great a general, would,
with equal application, have made him an excellent
heroic poet. In like manner, reasoning from the
affinity there appears between arts and sciences, I
doubt not but an active catcher of butterflies, a care-
ful and fanciful pattern-drawer, an industrious col-
lector of shells, a laborious and tuneful lace-piper;
or a diligent breeder of tame rabbits, might severally
excel in their respective parts of the *bathos*.—*Ibid.*

Bating. *prep.* Except; same as *Abating*.

The king, your brother, could not choose an ad-
vocate.

Whom I would sooner hear on any subject,
Bating that only one, his love, than you. *Rosce.*

If we consider children, we have little reason to
think that they bring many ideas with them, *bating*,
perhaps, some faint ideas of hunger and thirst.—
Locke.

Batlet. *s.* Little bat; square piece of wood,
with a handle, used in beating linen when
taken out of the buck.

[*Batlet*.—Rightly explained in the glossaries as an
instrument with which washers beat their coarse
clothes. I have heard women speak of their '*batlet-
tub*.' Round Stratford the former is now more
commonly called 'a dolly' or 'a maiden.'—*Wise,*
Glossary of Warwickshire Provincialisms used by
Shakespeare.]

I remember the kissing of her *batlet*, and the
cow's dugs that her pretty chapt hands had milked.
—*Shakespeare, As you like it, ii. 4.*

Baton. [Fr.] Truncheon or marshal's staff;
badge of military honour.

Give me a *baton*; 'tis twenty times more court-
like, and less trouble. And yet you wear a sword.—
Beaumont and Fletcher, Elder Brother.

I send this dispatch by my aide-de-camp, Captain
Freemantle, whom I beg leave to recommend to your
Lordship's protection: he will have the honour of
laying at the feet of his Royal Highness the Prince
Regent, the colours of the 4th battalion of the 100th
regiment, and Marshal Jourdan's *baton* of a marshal
of France, taken by the 87th regiment.—*Lord Wil-*
lington, Gazette Extraordinary, July 8, 1815.

Batton. *s.* [Ital. *ballottone*.] Staff or club.

That does not make a man the worse,
Although his shoulders with *batton*
Be claw'd and cudgell'd to some tune.
Butler, Hudibras.

Batrachian. *s.* [Gr. *βάτραχος* = frog.] Rep-
tile of the frog kind.

The *batrachian* frog has more animal matter in its
bones than the ophidian or saurian reptiles, and
thereby, as in other respects, more resembles the
fish.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy,*
ch. ii.

The transition, indeed, from fishes to those lowest
amphibian or *batrachian* forms is so close and
gradual, that whilst some true reptiles have passed
for fishes, the higher fishes have been classed with
amphibian, and even at the present day, a true fish-
like protoporus or lepidoporus—has been described,
and by some naturalists is still regarded as a reptile.
—*Ibid.*, introd. lect.

Battable. *adj.* Capable of cultivation. See
Battel. *Obsolete.*

Masaniusa made many inward parts of Barlary
and Numidia, before his time incult and heerd,
fruitful and *battable*. *Barton, Anatomy of Melan-*
choly, To the Reader.

Battailant. *s.* [Fr. *batailleur* = combat.] Com-
batant. *Obsolete.*

He thought...that those *battailants*, that fought
so eagerly in the room, had slain him.—*Shelton,*
Translation of Don Quixote, b. i. pt. i. ch. iii.

Battailous. *adj.* Having the appearance of
a battle; warlike; with a military appear-
ance. *Rare.*

He started up, and did himself prepare
In sun-bright arms and *battailous* array. *Fairfax.*
The French came foremost, *battailous* and bold. *Id.*

A fiery region stretch'd
In *battailous* aspect, and warier view
Bristled with upright beams innumerable
Of rigid spears and helmets throng'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 30

Battaglia. *s.* [Ital. *bataglia*.] *Obsolete.*

1. Order of battle.

The heavens 'gainst Siseria fought, the stars
Mov'd in *battalia* to those wars.

G. Sandys, Divine Songs, p. 5.
Both armies being drawn out in *battalia*, that of
the king's, trusting to their numbers, began the
charge with great fury, but without any order.—
Swift, Reign of King Henry I.

Next morning the king put his army into *battalia*.
—*Lord Clarendon.*

2. Main body of an army in array.

Why, our *battalia* troubles that account.
Shakespeare, King Richard III. v. 7.
In three *battalias* does the king dispose
His strength, which all in ready order stand,
And to each other's rescue near at hand.
May, Reign of King Edward III.

Battailon. *s.* [Fr. *bataillon*.] Division of
an army; troop; body of forces: (now
confined to infantry, and the number un-
certain, but generally from 500 to 800
men; some regiments consisting of one
battailon, others of two, three, or more).

When sorrows come, they come not single spies,
But in *battalions*. *Shakespeare, Hamlet, iv. 3.*

In this *battailon* there were two officers, called
Thersites and Pandarus.—*Tatler.*

The pier'd *battalions* dimmited fall
In heaps on heaps. *Pope.*

It was therefore impossible for William, now that
the country was threatened by no foreign and no
domestic enemy, to keep up even a single *battailon*
without the sanction of the estates of the realm;
and it might well be doubted whether such a sanction
would be given.—*Macaulay, History of England,*
ch. xxiii.

Battel. *v. a.* Render fertile. *Obsolete.*

Asken was a marvellous improvement to *battle*
barren land, by reason of the fixed salt which they
contain.—*Ray, Proverbs.*

Battel. *v. n.* Grow fat, or get flesh. *Ob-*
solete.

The best adverbium was, of *bad*, to let her
Sleep out her fill without encumberment:
For sleep, they said, would make her *battill* better.
Sponser, Faerie Queen, vi. 8, 38.

bätel. *adj.* [see Batten.] Fruitful; fertile. *Obsolete.*

In the church of God sometimes it cometh to pass, as in over *battle* grounds, the fertile disposition whereof is good; yet because it exceedeth due proportion, it bringeth forth abundantly, through too much richness, things less profitable; whereby that, which principally it should yield, being rather prevented in place or defrauded of nourishment faileth. — *Hosker*, v. 3.

bätels. *s.* [?] Account of the expenses of a student at Oxford. *Rare.*

Bring my kinsman's *bätels* with you, and you shall have money to discharge them. — *Letters*, *Cherry to Heerne*, l. 119.

bäteling. *part. adj.* Nutritive; fattening. *Obsolete.*

Whose *bätling* pastures fatten all my flocks. — *Greene, Friar Bacon*.

bäteller. *s.* Student of a certain class at Oxford.

Though in the meanest condition of those that were wholly maintained [in the University of Oxford] by their parents, a *bäteller*, or semi-commoner, he was admitted to the conversation and friendship of the gentlemen-commoners. — *Life of Bishop Kennell*, p. 4.

bätten. *s.* [?]

1. Baving; gabion.

These camps (shallow pits for potatoes) are tapped at the end; some *bätten* or a quantity of loose straw being thrust close in the opened end, as a lany or safeguard. — *Marshall, Rural Economy* (Ord MS.).

2. Piece of wood of any length, from two to six inches broad, and from five eighths of an inch to two inches thick. *Technical.*

Bättes are used in the boarding of floors and upon walls, in order to the batts on which the plaster is laid. — *Gault, Encyclopædia of Architecture*.

3. In *Navigation*: (chiefly used in the plural, with *Batten* and *Battening* as derivatives). See *Extract*.

Bättes. Long narrow strips of wood nailed to the caimies of a vessel's hatches, in order to secure the tarpaulins, which are placed over the hatches when required. This is called *bättening* down the hatches. — *Young, Nautical Dictionary*, v. 1.

bätten. *v. n.* [Ger. *batten* - thrive.] Grow fat; live in indulgence.

Follow your function, and *batten* on cold bits. — *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, iv. 3.

The lazy glutton safe at home will keep, Indulge his sloth, and *batten* on his sleep. — *Dryden*. As at full length the pamper'd monarch lay, *Bätting* in ease, and slumbering life away. — *Garth*.

But then wilt never move from hence,
The sphere thy fate allot;
Thy latter days, increased with pence,
Go down among the pots:
Thou *bättest* by the strewy gheum
In haunts of lunny drinkers,
Obl boxes, laden with the steam
Of thirty thousand dinners. — *Tennyson, Lyric Monologue*.

bätten. *v. a.* Fatten, or make fat; feed plentifully. *Rare, rhetorical.*

Bätting our flocks with the fresh dews of night. — *Milton, Lycidas*, 28.

bättening. *part. adj.*

1. Nutritive; fattening.

The meadows here, with *bättening* ooze enrich'd,
Give *spring* to the grass; three culms high
The jointed herbage shoots. — *A. Philips*.

2. Feeding; growing fat.

While paddling ducks the standing lake desire,
Or *bättening* hogs roll in the sinking mire. — *Gay, Pastorals*.

bätter. *v. a.* [Fr. *battre*.]

1. Beat; beat down; shutter: (frequently used of walls thrown down by artillery, or of the violence of engines of war).

These haughty words of hers
Have *bätter'd* my like railing cannon shot,
And made me almost yield upon my knees. — *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 3*.

Britannia there, the fort in vain
Had *bätter'd* been with golden rain:
Thunder itself had fail'd to pass. — *Wallis*.

Be, then, the naval stores the nation's care,
Now ships to build, and *bätter'd* to repair. — *Dryden*.

'So now, my lads, for glory!' — Here he turn'd
And drill'd away in the most classic Russian,
Until each high, heroic boom burned
For cash and conquest, as if from a cushion
A preacher had held forth (who noli spum'd)
All earthly goods save (thine) and bade thee push on.

To slay the Pawns who resisted, *bättering*
The armies of the Christian Bussapa Catherine. — *Byron, Don Juan*, vii. 64.

It will often happen that some general principle of no very paradoxical character may be proposed in the outset (just as business break around at a safe distance, and advance gradually till near enough to *bätter*); and when that is established, an unexpected and unlooked-for application of it may be proved irresistibly. — *R. Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. I, ch. iii. § 5.

And clattering flints *bätter'd* with ringing hoofs:

And I saw crowds in column'd sanctuaries!

And forms that pass'd at windows and on roofs

Of marble palaces. — *Tennyson, A Dream of Fair Women*, 5.

The vessels which the recent liberality of Parliament had enabled the government to build, and which had never been out of harbour, had been made of such wretched timber that they were more unfit to go to sea than the old hulks which had been *bättered* thirty years before by Dutch and Spanish bombards. — *Macaulay, History of England*, vi. 11.

2. Wear with beating.

Crowds in the castle mounted up the street,
Bätting the pavement with their coursers' feet. — *Dryden*.

If you have a silver saucepan for the kitchen use, let me advise you to *bätter* it well; this will show constant good house-keeping. — *Sweet, Directives to Servants, The Cook*.

bätter. *s.* [?] Mixture of several ingredients beaten together with some liquor.

One would have all things little, hence has try'd
Turkey poultis fresh from the egg in *bätter* try'd. — *King*.

bättered. *part. adj.* Worn out by hard work; knocked about.

The *bättered* veteran strumpet here,
Pretend at least to bring a modest care. — *Southern*.
I am a poor old *bättered* fellow, and I would willingly end my days in peace. — *Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*.

As the same dame, experienc'd in her trade,
By names of toasts retails each *bätter'd* jade. — *Pope*.
But weary! what stripplings, what tearing off of historic robes and private vaunties! what denunciations to the bar, before the surly ferryman will admit you to set a foot within his *bättered* lighter. — *Lamb, Essays of Elia, To the Shade of Elliston*.

bätterer. *s.* Person or thing that batters.

This is a violent *bätterer* of our souls, and causeth melancholy and dotage. — *Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 120.

Nor are these masters such *bätterers* or demolishers of stately and elegant buildings. — *Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness*, p. 185.

bättering. *part. adj.* After the manner of that which batters; used to batter: (the construction is often that of a compound).

To appoint *bättering* rams against the gates, to cast a mound, and to build a fort. — *Ezkiel*, xxi. 22.
The Zealand was a fine ship; but the Zealand and all the others were bent, and their brass *bättering* cannon sunk with the hulks in such shoal water that, when the fleet returned from Revel, they found the Danes with craft over the wrecks, employed in getting the guns up again. — *Southey, Life of Nelson*, p. 157.

In the evening the whole Court, with Dauphin and Dauphiness, assist at the Chapel: priests are in haste with cleaning their 'Trayers of Forty Hours,' and the burning bellows blow. Almost frightful! For the very heaven blackens; *bättering* rain-torrents dash, with thunder; almost drowning the ocean's voice; and electric fire-flashes make the very flambeaux on the altar pale. — *Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. b. i. ch. iv.

bättery. *s.*

1. Act of battering.

Strong was thy mule, and cruel *bättery* bend,
'Gainst fort of reason, it to overthrow. — *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

Earthly minds, like mud walls, resist the strongest *bätteries*. — *Locke*.

And in myself, myself suspected treason,
Knowing who watch'd to win me for his prey;
And in so fit and dangerous a way;
When youth and beauty were so great a way;
And when he *bätter'd* me to one might lay,
Who girt so strongly every way about,
Well might I fear I could not long hold out. — *Dryden, Legend of Mithda*, p. 533. (Ord MS.).

2. Engines which a town is battered, placed in order for action; line of cannon.

Where is best place to make our *bättery* next? — I think at the north gate. — *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. i. 4*.

It plants this reasoning and that argument, this consequence and that distinction, like so many intellectual *bättery*, till at length it forces a way and passage into the obstinate hero's truth. — *Southey*.

A dreadful fire the floating *bättery* makes,
O'erturn the mountain, and the forest shakes. — *Sir R. Blackmore*.

This coast terminates at a small *battery* or rock-fortress, standing out about a furlong from the land with which it connects by a causeway. — *Anted, The Channel Islands*, pt. I, ch. ii.

Batteries were meanwhile constructed by the Austrians along the nearest points of the Lagunes, which opened a fire on the city. — *Sir A. Alison, History of Europe*, ch. iii.

A *battery* was planted with some small guns taken from the ships. The command of the fort was most unwisely given to Elphinstone, who had already proved himself much more disposed to argue with his commanders than to fight the enemy. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. v.

3. In *Law*. Violent striking of any man.

Why does he suffer this rude knave now to knock him about the scene with a dirty shovel, and will not tell him of his action of *battery*? — *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, v. 1.

Sir, quoth the lawyer, not to flatter ye,

You have as good and fair a *battery*

As heart can wish, and need not shame

The proudest man alive to claim. — *Bulter, Hudibras*.

The government appears to have had no hold on such a man, except the hold which master bakers and master tailors have on their journeymen. He and his officers were, in the eye of the law, on a level. If he swore at them he might be fined for an oath. If he struck them he might be prosecuted for assault and *battery*. In truth, the regular army was under less restraint than the militia. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. viii.

4. In *Electricity*. Apparatus for accumulating and discharging electricity.

The quantity of nervous matter supplied to the *battery* of the tympanum is less than in the Torped, but more substantial matter enters into their composition. — *Dover, Anatomy of Vertebrata*.

bätish. *adj.* Resembling a bat.

To be out late in a *bätish* humour. — *Gentleman instructed*.

She clasp'd his limbs, by limps labour thr'd,

With *bätish* limbs. — *Vernon, Ovid's Metamorphoses*.

bätish. *s.* [Fr. *bataille*.]

1. Fight; encounter between opposite armies.

The English army that divided was
Into two parts, is now join'd in one;
And means to give you *battle* presently. — *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. v. 2*.

The *battle* done, and they within our power,
She'll never see his garden. — *Id., King Lear*, v. 1.

The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. — *Ecclesiastes*, ix. 11.

So they join'd *battle*, and the heathen being discomfited fled into the plain. — *1 Maccabees*, iv. 11.

It was idle to repent the names of great *battles* won, in the middle ages, by men who did not make war their chief calling; those *battles* proved only that one militia might beat another, and not that a militia could beat a regular army. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiii.

2. Body of forces, or division of an army. *Obsolete.*

The king divided his army into three *battles*; whereof the vanguard only, with wings, came to fight. — *Bacon*.

3. Main body of an army: (as distinct from the *van* and *rear*). *Obsolete.*

Angus led the avant-guard, himself followed with the *battle* a good distance behind, and after came the *arrier*. — *Sir J. Hayward*.

bätish. *v. n.* Join battle; contend in fight.

They have also a famous new work, called John Eckins' postill, which *bäteth* for the holy father's primacy here. — *Bale, Yet a Course at the Boynshie Fair*, fol. 57.

'Tis ours by craft and by surprise to gain:
'Tis yours to meet in arms and *battle* in the plain. — *Prior*.

We received accounts of ladies *bätting* it on both sides. — *Adrian*.

I own, he hath an action done,
His virtues *bätting* with his place. — *Swift*.

I think that were I certain of success,
I hardly could compose another line;
So long I've *bätted* either mine or less,
That no defeat can drive me from the Nine. — *Byron, Don Juan*, xiv. 12.

battle-array. *s.* [two words rather than a compound.] Array or order of battle.

Two parties of fine women, placed in the opposite side boxes, seemed drawn up in *battle-array* one against another. — *Addison*.

bätle-axe. *s.* Ancient military weapon.

Certain timbers, as they were working, found spear heads, *bätle-axes*, and swords of copper, wrapped in linen cloths. — *Carver*.

bätled. *part. adj.* Furnished with battle-mements.

Leaving the olive-gardens far below,
Leaving the promise of my bridal bow,
The valleys of grape-loaded vines that glow
Beneath the *bätled* tower. — *Tennyson, A Dream of Fair Women*, 55.

BATTLEDOOR } B A T T

Battle-door, s. [Sp. *batador* = washing-but or beetle.] Instrument consisting of a handle and flat board, used in play to strike a ball or shuttlecock.

Play-things, which are above their skill, as toys, rices, *battle-doors*, and the like, which are to be used with labour, should indeed be procured then.—*Locke*.

Battlement, s. [Fr. *bâtiment* = building.] 1. In military Architecture. Wall raised round the top of a castle or other fortification, with embrasures, or interstices, to look through and annoy an enemy.

Nor hadst farewell to him,
Till he mesam'd him from the wye to the chape,
And fixed his head upon our battlements.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, l. 2.

Through this we pass
Up to the highest battlement, from whence
The Trojans threw their darts. *Sir J. Denham.*
Their standard planted on the battlement,
Despair and death among the soldiers sent. *Dryden.*

No, I shan't envy him whose'er he be,
That stands upon the battlements of state:
I'd rather be secure than great. *Norria.*
The weighty mallet deals resounding blows,
Till the proud battlements her towers inclose. *Gay.*

2. In domestic Architecture. Low wall carried round a flat roof, for safety or for ornament.

Thou shalt make a battlement for thy roof, that
thou bring not blood upon thy house, if any man
fall from thence.—*Deuteronomy, xxi. 8.*

Battlemented, part. adj. Furnished with battlements.

So broad (the wall of Babylon) that six chariots
could well drive together at the top, and so battlemented
that they could not fall.—*Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 228.*

Battling, verbal abs. Conflict; encounter; battle.

The livid Fury spread—
She blaz'd in ovens, swell'd the growling winds
With wild surmises, *battlings*, sounds of war.
Thomson, Liberty, iv.

After all this *battling* in the world of ideas, all this
struggling with the shadowy and changing forms of
intellectual perplexity, how do we secure to our-
selves the fruits of our warfare, and assure ourselves
that we have really pushed forwards the frontier of
the empire of Science? *Whewell, Novum Organum
rearratum, b. ii. ch. l. aph. 1.*

Battologist, s. One who repeats the same thing in speaking or writing. *Rare.*

Should a truly dull *battologist*, that is of Ausonius's
character, 'quam puer, quam idiota loquuntur
Attici?' that an hour by the glass speaketh nothing;
should such a one, I say, and a deserving eminent
preacher, chance sermons, people would not only
come thicker, but return satisfied.—*Whitlock, Memoirs
of the English, p. 204.*

Battologize, v. a. Repeat needlessly the same thing. *Rare.*

After the eastern mode, they wagged their bodies,
bowing their heads, and *battologizing* the names
'Alloah whodday' and 'Mahomet' very often.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into
Africa and the Great Asia, p. 191.*

After they have *battologized* 'Tia y-lala,' or 'Hil-
lula,' i.e. praises, they iterate another [prayer].—*Ibid, p. 324.*

Battology, s. [Gr. *βαττολογία* = do as Battus did, who is reported to have made long hymns full of tautologies.] Often repeating one and the same thing. *Rare.*

That heathenish *battology* of mult. plying words.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Batty, adj. Belonging to a bat (the animal).

Till o'er their brows death counterfeiting sleep,
With leaden legs and *batty* wings doth creep.
Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

Baubée, s. [Fr. *bas-billon* = base bullion.] Word used in Scotland and the northern counties for a halfpenny.

The billon coin worth six pennies Scottish, and called 'bas-piece,' from the first questionable shape in which it appeared, being of what the French called 'bas-billon,' or the worst kind of billon, was now (in the reign of James VI.) struck in copper, and termed by the Scottish pronunciation, *baubée*.—*Pinkerton, Essay on Medals, l. 109.*

Though in the drawers of my japan bureau
To lady Gripsall I the Cæsars show,
'Tis equal to her ladyship or me.
A copper *Oblo*, or a Scotch *baubée*.
Bramston, Man of Taste.

B A W D

Bauble, s. [L. Lat. *banbellum* = jewel, or anything valuable, but not necessary.] Gewgaw; trifling piece of finery; thing of more show than use; trifle.

The kynes fools
Sate by the fire upon a *bauble*,
As he that with his *hale* plaid.

She haunts me in every place. I was on the sea
bank with some Venetians, and thither comes the
bauble, and falls upon my neck.—*Shakespeare, Othello, iv. 1.*

It is a paltry cap,
A custard-coffin, a *bauble*, a silken pie.
I love thee well, in that thou lik'st it not.

Id., Titus of the Shrew, iv. 3.
If, in our contest, we do not intermingle useful
notions, we shall trifle toys and *baubles*.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*
This shall be wit to fight the fry away.
Who draw their little *baubles*, when they play.

Here is a contradiction deserves a bell and a *bauble*.
—*Bishop Bramhall, Sermon quoted, p. 373: 1163.*
Our author, then, to please you in your way,
Presents you now a *bauble* of a play,
In giugling rhyme. *Granville.*

A prince, the moment he is crown'd,
Inherits every virtue round,
As emblems of the sovereign power;
Like other *baubles* of the Tower. *Swift.*
The soul sinks into a kind of sleepy idleness, and
is diverted by toys, *baubles*, which can only be pleas-
ing to the most superficial curiosity.—*Goldsmit, Essays, 13.*

Walpole is constantly showing us things, not of
very great value indeed, yet things which we are
pleased to see, and which we can see nowhere else.
They are *baubles*; but they are made curiosities
either by his grotesque workmanship or by some
association belonging to them.—*Murray, Essays,
Walpole's Letters to Sir Horace Mann.*

Baibling, part. adj. Trifling, contemptible. *Obsolete.*

A *baibling* vessel was he captain of,
For shallow draught and bulk unprizable;
With which such sentimental grapple did he make
With the most noble bottom of our fleet,
That very envy, and the tongue of loss,
Cried fano and honour on him. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, v. 1.*

Bavaroy, s. [Fr. *bavarois*.] Kind of cloak or surtout of Bavarian make. *Obsolete.*

Let the hood *bavaroy* the top embrace,
Or his deep cloak be *battered* o'er with lace. *Gay.*
Bavin, s. [?] Stick like those bound up in
fagots; piece of waste wood.

For mangled to the life in clouts,
Th' have pick'd from dunnghills thereabouts,
He's mounted on a *bav* *barin*,
A croupy malignant baker gave him.

The truculent make billet, *bavin*, and coal.—*Mortimer.*

[*Bavin*. There are several definitions given of this
word in the dictionaries; but in Warwickshire I
have found it more generally to mean the scraps and
scraps of the fagot, in distinction to the faged
itself, and which so easily kindle, thus explaining
the passage in the first part of King Henry IV., Act
iii. scene 2, 'rash *bavin* wits, soon kindled and soon
burnt.' Used also by Sily, in Mother Bonbie,
*Wise, Glossary of Warwickshire Provincialisms
used by Shakespeare.*]

Used as an adjective.

He rambled up and down
With shallow jesters and rash *bavin* wits,
Soon kindled, and soon burnt.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.

Used as a verb.

Kid or *bavin* them, and pitch them upon their
ends to prevent them from rotting. *Evelyn, Sylva, 534.*

Bawcock, s. [?] Familiar word, meaning the same as 'fine fellow.'

Why, how now, my *bawcock*? how dost thou,
chuck? *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iii. 4.*

Bawd, s. [?] Procurer, or procuress; one who introduces men and women to each other, for the promotion of debauchery.

He (Pandarus) is named *Troilus* *bawd*;
Of that name he is sure,
Whiles the world shall dure. *Skelton, Poems, p. 236.*

If your worship will take order for the drabs and
the knaves, you need not to fear the *bawls*.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, ii. 1.*

Our author calls colouring 'leua sororis,' the *bawd*
of her sister design; she dresses her up, she paints
her, she procures for the design; and makes lovers
for her.—*Dryden.*

Bawd, v. a. Foul, dirty. *Rare.*

Her rhime was scurled with tallow
Grewed upon dyrt.
That *bawled* her skyrt. *Skelton, Poems, p. 124.*

B A W N

Bawd, v. n. Procure; provide gallants with strumpets. *Obsolete.*

Loupppe is agent for the king's hunt, and *bawds*, at
the same time, for the whole court.—*Spectator, no. 204.*

And in four months a *bawd*'d haridan;
Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and shrunk,
To *bawd* for others, and to share with punk. *Swift.*

Bawd-born, part. pref. Descended of a *bawd*.
Bawd is he, doubtless; and of antiquity too; *bawd*-
born.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, ii. 1.*

Bawling, verbal abs. Action of a *bawd*.

The old arts of begging, stealing, and *bawling*.—*Alfred, Sidney, Discourses on Government, 1st. (Ord. MS.)*

Bawdrick, s. Same as Baldrick.

Fresh garlands, too, the virgins' temples crown'd;
The youths gilt swords wore at their thighs, with
silver *bawdricks* bound.

Chapman, Homer's Iliad.

Bawdry, s.

1. Practice of a *bawd*.
Cheating and *bawdry* go together in the world.
Sir R. L. Estrange.

2. Obscenity in language.
Rhymed in rules of stichic rimbaldy,
Teaching experimental *bawdry*. *Bishop Hall, Satires, l. 9.*

'P'ry thee say on: he's for a jig, or a tale of *bawdry*,
or he sleeps.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet, ii. 2.*

I have no sail; no *bawdry* he doth mean;
For witty, in his language, is obscene. *R. Jonson.*
It is most certain, that *bawdied* *bawdry* is the
poorest pretence to wit imaginable.—*Dryden.*

Bawdy, adj.

1. Dirty. *Obsolete.*
His overcast slapper is not worth a mite
As in effect to him, so make I go;
It is also *bawdy*, and to-tore away;
Woe is thy lord so slutish, I thee prege,
And is of power better cloth to beys?

Chaucer, Chaucer's Prologue,
And in a tawny tabard of twelve winter ago,
All torn and *bawdy*.
Langlande, Vision of Piers Plouman.

2. Obscene; unchaste: (generally applied to language).

The *bawdy* wind that kisses all it meets,
Is hush'd within the hollow mite of earth,
And will not hear't. *Shakespeare, Othello, iv. 2.*

Only they,
That come to hear a merry *bawdy* play,
Will be *bawdy*. *Id., Twelfth Night, v. 1.*

Not one poor *bawdy* jill shall durst appear;
For now the *bawd*'d veteran strumpets here
Pretend at least to bring a modest ear. *Southern.*

Bawdyhouse, s. House kept by a *bawd*.

Has the pope lately shut up the *bawdy-houses*, or
does he continue to lay a tax upon sin? *Dennis.*

Bawl, v. n. [?]

1. Cry with great vehemence (whether for joy or pain).

But this is not by crying pearl to looks;
That *bawl* for freedom in their senseless mood,
And still revolt, when truth would set them free.

Milton, Sonnets, xii. 8.
Through the thick shades th' eternal scribblers
bawls.

And shrouks the status as their pedestals. *Dryden.*
I have a race of orderly elderly people, who *can*
bawl when I am deaf, and tread softly when I am
only dilly and would sleep.—*Swift.*

The Irish dragons were *bawl*; the Irish foot worse.
It was said that their ordinary way of fighting was
to discharge their pieces once, and then to run
away *bawling* 'Quarter' and 'Murder'.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xvi.*

2. Cry as a frward child.

My husband took him in, a *bawdy* boy; it was the
business of the servants to attend him, the rowe
did *bawl* and make such a noise.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Bawl, v. a. Proclaim as a crier.

It grieved me, when I saw labours which had cost
so much *bawled* about by common hawkers.—*Swift.*

Bawler, s. One who *bawls*.

It had been much better for such an imprudent
and ridiculous *bawler* as this, to have been con-
demned to have cried oysters and brooms:—*Richard, Grounds, &c., of the Contempt of the Clergy, p. 60.*

Bawling, verbal abs. Act of one who *bawls*.

If they were never suffered to have what they cried
for, they would never, with *bawling* and peevishness,
contend for mastery.—*Locke.*

Bawling, part. adj. Shouting; noisy.

Certain Turkish minstrels, to do them honor and
to get a largesse, with their barbarous *bawling*
instruments played them up many a homely fit of
mirth. *Kwiles, (Ord. MS.)*

Bawn, s. [?] Originally, an earthwork

strengthened with stakes surrounding a

castle or house in Ireland; subsequently, a place near the house, enclosed with mud or stone walls, to keep the cattle from being stolen in the night.

These round hills and square houses, which you see so strongly trenchured and throwed up, were (they say) at first ordained for the same purpose, that people might assemble themselves therein, and therefore 'necessarily they were called folk-motes'; that is, a place of people, to meet, or talk of any thing that concerned any difference between parties and townships. — *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Bawson. s. [?] **Budger.**

Why scorn you me?
Because I am a herdsman, and feed swine! —
I am a lord of other gear! this line
Smooth bawson's cub, the young girl of a gray.

B. Jonson, Sol. Shepherd, ii. 2.
His mittens were of hazen skinne.
Drayton, Dorewell, st. 10: 1583.

Bay, adj. [from Fr. *bai*; L. Lat. *badius*.] Of a brown colour inclining to chestnut; chestnut brown.

My lord, you gave good words the other day of a bay courser I rode on. 'Tis yours because you liked it. — *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, i. 2.*
Poor Tom! proud of heart, to ride on a bay trotting horse over four inch'd bridges. — *Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 4.*

His colour'd grey
For beauty dappled, or the brightest bay. — *Dryden.*

Bay. s. [from A.S. *bice, byge*.] Opening into the land, where the water is shut in on all sides, except at the entrance.

A reverend Syracusan merchant,
Who put unluckily into this bay.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.
We have also some works in the midst of the sea, and some bays upon the shore for some works wherein is lodged the air and vapour of the sea. — *Bacon.*

Hail, sacred solitude! from this calm bay
I view the world's tempestuous sea. — *Lord Roscommon.*

Here in a royal bed the waters sleep,
When tir'd at sea, within this bay they creep. — *Dryden.*

On the north side of the island, the ground slopes gradually towards a succession of bays, more or less tame. — *Austen, The Channel Islands, pt. i. ch. ii.*

Then we should've through the swarm,
And rammed by the stillness of the bench
To where the bay runs up its latest hour.

Tennyson, Audley Court.

Bay. s. [from Fr. *aboi* = last extremity; from *aboi* = barking of a dog at hand, and thence signifying the condition of a stag when the hounds are almost upon him.]

1. State of anything surrounded by enemies, and therefore obliged to face them.

This ship for fifteen hours sat like a stag among hounds at the bay, and was sieged and fought with, in turn, by fifteen great ships. — *Bacon, War with Spain.*

Fair liberty, pursu'd and meant a prey
To lawless power, here turn'd and stood at bay. — *Sir J. Denham.*

Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way;
Embolden'd by despair, he stood at bay;
Resolv'd on death, he disdains his fears,
And bounds aloft against the pointed spears. — *Dryden.*

2. Distance beyond which no approach can be made.

All fir'd with noble emulation, strive;
And, with a storm of darts, to distance drive
The Trojan chief; who held at bay, from far
On his Vulcanian orb, sustain'd the war. — *Dryden.*

We have now, for ten years together, turned the whole force and expense of the war where the enemy was best able to hold us at bay. — *Swift.*

Bay. s. In Architecture. Division of a barn or other building.

If this law hold in Vienna ten years, I'll rent the fairest house in it after threepence a bay. — *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, ii. 1.*

There may be kept one thousand and bushels in each bay, there being sixteen bays, each eighteen feet long, about seventeen wide, or three hundred square feet in each bay. — *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Bay. s. [O. Fr. *baie* = berry.]

1. Trees of the genus *Laurus*: (especially *L. nobilis*, or sweet bay).

I have seen the wicked in great power, and spreading himself like a green bay tree. — *Psalms, xxxvii. 35.*

Like thunder 'gainst the bay,
Whose lightning may enslave but never stay
Upon his charmed branches.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.

2. Crown or garland made of bay-leaves, bestowed as a prize for any kind of victory or excellence.

I play'd to please myself, on rustic reed,
Nor sought for bay, the scorned shepherd's meed.
W. Browne, *Britannia's Pastors*, i. 1.
Beneath his reign shall Eusebius wear the bay. — *Pope.*

3. Used figuratively. Learning.

Strife arose betwixt them, whether they
Her beauty should extol, or she admire their bay.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xv.

Bay. v. n. [from Fr. *abbayer*.]

1. Bark (as a dog at a thief, or at the game which he pursues).

And all the while she stood upon the ground,
The wakeful dogs did never cease to bay.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely bay'd;
The hunter close pursu'd the visionary maid;
She rent the heaven with loud lament, imploring aid.
Dryden, Fables.

Horse he bays with hideous din,
Eyes that glow and fangs that grin.
Gray, The Descent of Odin.

Not less, though dogs of faction bay,
Would serve his kind in deed and word,
Certain, if knowledge bring the sword,
That knowledge takes the sword away. — *Tennyson.*

2. Encompass about; shut in.

We are at the stake,
And bay'd about with many enemies.
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iv. 1.

Bay. v. a. Follow with barking; bark at.

I was with Hercules and Cadmus once,
When in the wood of Crete they bay'd the boar
With hounds of Sparta.
Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream, iv. 1.

He leaves his back marm'd, the French and Welch
Hogging him at the heels. — *Id., Henry IV. Part II. i. 3.*
He hath set forth the book again, with all the authorities at large in the margin, in the author's own words, and hath answered all those that bayed at it. — *Bishop Hall, Letters, dec. p. 57.*

Bay-salt. s. Salt from sea water.

To grain it, or separate it from the key, put in a peck of bay-salt. — *Bay, Correspondence, p. 101.*

Bay-window. s. Projecting window, generally consisting of two bevelled sides and a centre. See Bow-window.

It hath bay-arcades transparent as barricades. — *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iv. 2.*

Bayard. s. A bay horse in general; and in particular a noted blind horse in the old romances. *Obsolete.*

Who so bold as blind bayard? — *Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 382.*

Never was there any bayard more bold in his leap than this sucker's hath been lavish in his asseveration. — *Bishop Morton, Discharge, p. 76.*

This he presumes to do, being a bayard, who never had the seal to know what conversing means, but as his predecessor and the familiarity of his kitchen schooled his conceptions. — *Milton, Comedion.*

How now, what nates, what bayards have we here? — *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

Bayardly. adj. Blind, stupid. *Obsolete.*

A blind credulity, a bayardly confidence, or an imperious insouciance. — *Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness, p. 143.*

True and unalloyed religion is no cold and comfortless thing: it is not a luke-warm notionality; not a formal and bayardly round of duties; but is lively, vigorous, and sparkling. — *Goodman, Winter Evening Conference.*

Bayberry. s. See extract.

Myrica cerifera may be used for most of the purposes of the former species 'Myrica Gale'. Canles are made from the berries in North America, whence it is called there the tallow shrub, or candle-berry tree; some also make it the bayberry bush. — *Landon, Encyclopedia of Plants, p. 531.*

Bayed. adj. In Architecture. Having Bays.

The curvy birth
The large-bay'd barn doth fill. — *Drayton, Polyolbion, iii.*

Bayonet. s. [Fr. *bayonette*.] Dagger-like weapon for fixing on the end of a musket.

One of the black spots is long and slender, and resembles a dagger or bayonet. — *Woodward.*

The musketeer was generally provided with a weapon which had, during many years, been gradually coming into use, and which the English then called a dagger, but which from the time of William the Third, has been known among us by the French name of bayonet. The bayonet seems not to have been then so formidable an instrument of destruction as it has since become; for it was inserted in the muzzle of the gun; and in action much time was lost while the soldier united his bayonet in order to

fire, and fixed it again in order to charge. The dragon, when dismounted, fought as a musketeer. — *Munday, History of England, ch. lii.*

Bayonet. v. a. Wound with the point of the bayonet.

You sent troops to sabre and bayonet us into submission. — *Burke.*

Bazar. s. [Persian.] Market; covered market-place.

This noble city (Cashan) is in compass not less than York or Norwich, about four thousand families being accounted in her. The houses are fairly built — the bazzar is spacious and uniform, furnished with silks, damasks, and carpets of silk. — *Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia, p. 223.*

Milliners, toyen, and jewellers came down from London, and opened a bazar under the trees. — *Munday, History of England, ch. lii.*

Bedellum. s. [Gr. *βέδαλον*.] Aromatic gum from the Levant.

This bedellum is a tree of the bigness of an olive, whereof Arabia hath great plenty, which yieldeth a certain gum, sweet to smell to, but bitter in taste, called also bedellum. The Hebrews take the loadstone for bedellum. — *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Be. Copula. See *Am.*

[As a copula this word, in the present literary language, is only used in hypothetical and secondary propositions; inasmuch as it is only used in the conjunctive mood. We say, *if I be, if thou be (or beest), if he be, &c.*, but not *I be, thou beest, he be*; though all these expressions are to be found both in the older stages of the language, and in the provincial dialects. In German also, and in other allied dialects, it is indicative, *ich bin* — I am, *du bist* — thou art.

The A.S. form was *beon*. In respect to its derivation and original meaning, it may be said that the root *b* is the *f* in the Latin *fui*, the *φ* in the Greek *φωω*, and the *bh* in the Sanskrit *bhuvati*; its meaning being, not so much simply *be, as become*. In this lies the element of that conditional power which makes it conjunctive or subjunctive, rather than indicative. Things which are *becoming* or *growing* into anything have not completed the action which they suggest, but have something else to do. In this there is an element of uncertainty or contingency.

More than this, there is an element of futurity; a fact which is illustrated by more languages than one. In A.S. *beon* = *will be*; as, *Hi ne beoð na cilde, soðlice, on domesdage ac beoð swa nicele menn swa swa hi mighton beon gif hi full, weoxan on gewunlice ylde*. = They will not be children, forsooth, on Domesday, but will be as much (so muckle) men as they might be if they were all grown (wuxen) in customary age. — *Ælfric's Homilies.*

The same root occurs in the Sarmatian tongues with the same power; as, *esmi* = I am; *bism* = I shall be, Lithuanic. *Esnu* = I am; *bushu* = I shall be, Livonian. *Jesm* = I am; *budu* = I shall be, Slavonic. *Gsem* = I am; *budu* = I shall be, Bohemian: this proving, not that there is in Anglo-Saxon a future tense (or form), but that the word *beo* has a future sense.

Be, in the present English, is conjugated thus: —

		Present.	
CONJUNCTIVE.		IMPERATIVE.	
Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Be	Be	Be	Be

Infra. To be.

Pres. Part. Being. Past Part. Been.

Let them show the former things which they be, that we may consider them. — *Isaiah, xli. 23.*

Therefore be sure,
Thou, when the bridegroom with his feastful friends

Passes to him at the mid hour of night.
Has't gain'd thy entrance, virgin wise and pure.
Milton, Sonnets, ix. 11
Be what thou hop'st to be, or what thou art
Resign to death, it is not worth enjoying.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1
 Seventy senators died
 By their proscriptions, Cicero being one.
Id., Julius Caesar, iv. 3
He hath to-night been in unusual pleasure.
Id., Macbeth, ii. 1
If so be. In case.
 But if so be that he had any son,
 Tho' he's so small, he valu'd was at nought.
Dryden, Agincourt, 79.
 It importeth to make his works the better if
 so be that it be fresh, for that the fresher it is the
 better it is.—*Frampton, Joyfull never, &c. 28. (Ord*
MS.)

Be. v. n. Exist.
 To be, or not to be, that is the question.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 1.
 To be contents his natural desire,
 He asks no angel's wing, no seraph's fire,
 But thinks admitted to that equal sky,
 His faithful dog shall bear him company.
Pope, Essay on Man

Be, in composition. See Brought.
Be-all. s. All that is to be done; sum total.
 If the assassination
 Could trample up the consequence, and catch
 With his surmise, success; (that but this blow
 Might be the be-all and the end-all here,
Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 7.

Beach. s. [?] Shore (particularly that part
 which is dashed by the waves); strand.

The fishermen that walk upon the beach,
 Appear like mice.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 6.
 Deep to the rocks of hell, the gather'd beach
 They fastened, and the mole immense wrought on,
 Over the foaming deep.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 299.
 They find the washed amber further out upon the
 beaches and shores, where it has been longer exposed.
—Wanderer.
 A wild rocky beach, covered with boulders, being
 crowded, we reach a yawning cavern, having a some-
 what regular entry.—*Autel, The Channel Islands,*
pt. i. ch. iv.

Here about the beach I wander'd, nourishing a
 youth sublime
 With the fairy tales of science, and the long result
 of time;
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

Beached. part. adj. Having a beach.
 Timon hath made his everlasting mansion
 Upon the beached verge of the salt flood;
 Where once a day, with his embow'd froth,
 The turbulent surge shall cover.
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, v. 2.

Beachy. adj. Having beaches.
 The beachy girdle of the ocean,
 Too wide for Neptune's hips.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iii. 1.

Beacon. s. [A.S. beacen.] Sign; something
 raised on an eminence, to be kindled to
 alarm the country on the approach of an
 enemy; marks or lights to direct navigators.
 His blazing eyes, like two bright shining shields,
 Did burn with wrath, and sparkled living fire;
 As two broad beacons set in open fields
 Send forth their flames.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
 Modest doubt is called
 The beacon of the wise.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.
 The king seem'd to account of Perkin as a May-
 game; yet had given order for the watching of
 beacons upon the coasts, and erecting more where
 they stood too thin.—*Bacon.*
 No flaming beacons cast their blaze afar.
Gay.

Beacon. v. a. Light up as with a beacon.
 We have looked so long upon the blaze that
 Zoroaster and Calvin have beaconed up to us, that
 we are stark blind.
Milton, Areopagitica.

Beaconage. s. Money paid for the main-
 taining of beacons.
 A suit for beaconage of a beacon standing on a
 rock in the sea may be brought in the court of ad-
 miralty.
Sir W. Blackstone.

Beaconed. adj. Having, or provided with, a
 beacon.

Over the broad downs, a novel race,
 Frisk the lambs with filtering pace,
 And with eager livings ill
 The fowls that skirt the beacon'd hill.
T. Warton, ode x.

Bead. s. [A.S. bead, gebed—prayer.]
 1. Prayers.

Beware therefore, and bid thy beads,
 And do nothing in holy church,
 But that thou might by reason woeche.
Gower, Confessio Amantis, v.
 Saying over a number of beads not understood
 or intended on.—*Instructions to the Clergy: 1841.*

2. Small globes or balls of glass or pearl,
 or other substance, strung upon a thread,
 and used by the Romanists to count their
 prayers.

For that no lives of heretics I'll spare,
 But reap 'em down with less remorse and care
 Than Tarquin did the poppy-heads of old,
 Or we drop beads, by which our prayers are told.
Chatham, Address upon the Jesuits.
 Ere yet, in scorn of Peter's power,
 And number's bead, and shift,
 Bluff Harry broke into the spence,
 And turn'd the cowls adrift.
Tennyson.

3. Little balls worn about the neck for orna-
 ment.

With scarfs and fans, and double charge of brav'ry,
 With amber bracelets, beads, and all such knavery.
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

4. Any globular bodies.
 Thy spirit within thee hath been so at war,
 That beads of sweat have stood upon thy brow.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 3.

Several yellow lumps of amber, almost like beads,
 with one side flat, had fastened themselves to the
 bottom.—*Boyle.*
 I examined, for instance, eleven flowers of Orchis
 maculata, and could not find, under the microscope,
 the smallest bead of nectar.—*C. Darwin, Fertilisa-*
tion of Orchids, ch. i.

Bead-tree. s. See extract.
 Melia Azedarach, or bead-tree, grows to a large
 tree in the south of Spain and Italy, producing long
 loose bunches of blue flowers, succeeded by pale yellow
 berries about the size of a cherry. These berries
 consist of a pulp, enclosing a nut, which is bored
 and strung as beads by the Catholics.—*London,*
Encyclopedia of Plants, p. 352.

Beaded. part. adj. With beads.
 A bowl of wine,
 With beaded bubbles winking at the brim.
Keats.

Beadle. s. [A.S. bydel—messenger.]
 1. Officer in parishes, whose business it is to
 punish petty offenders.

A dog's obey'd in office.
 Thou rascal beadle, hold thy bloody hand!
 Why dost thou lash that whore?
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 6.
 They ought to be taken care of in this condition,
 either by the beadle or the magistrate.—*Specktor.*
 Their common lives, a level staiden'd park,
 The beadle's lash still flagrant on their back.
Prior.

2. Messenger or servitor belonging to a court
 or public body.

If the university would bring in some bachelors
 of art to be gown-beadles, which are well grounded,
 and towards to serve that press composures; they,
 which thrived well and did good service, might after
 be preferred to be equire-beadles; and so that press
 would ever train up able men for itself.
Archbishop Laud, Historical Account of his Chancellorship at
Oxford, p. 132.

He procured an addition of 20l. per annum to
 each of the inferior beadles; he restored the prac-
 tice of the vice-chancellor's court; and added several
 other improvements in the academical economy.—
T. Warton, Life of Bute, p. 80.

He [Kilby] was ordered to take it off, and when
 he refused, it was removed by a beadle.—*Fronte,*
History of England, ch. xxxiii.

Beadleship. s. Office of a beadle.
 There was a convocation for the election of his
 successor in the beadleship.—*A Wood, Athenæ*
Oxonienæ, ii. 272.

Beadroll. s. Catalogue of those who are to
 be mentioned at prayers; list.

The king, for the better credit of his espials abroad,
 did use to have them cursed by name amongst the
 beadroll of the king's enemies.—*Bacon, History of*
the Reign of Henry VII.

So, in the high history of that South-Saxon king,
 We, in the bead-roll here of our religions, bring
 Wise Ethelwald.
Dryden, Polipolima, xi.
 [He] left me out of the bead-roll of some rising
 paper-blottery that he called poets.
Sir J. Harrington, Brief View of the State of the Church of
England, p. 164.

Through what fiery land would the man decline
 this perpetual beadroll of uncontradicted epis-
 copacy?—*Milton, Aduertisements upon a Defence of*
the Humble Remonstrance.

Beadsman. s. Man employed in praying;
 (generally in behalf of, or for, another).

An holy hospital,
 In which seven beadsman, that had vowed all
 Their life to service of high heaven's King.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

In thy danger
 Commend thy grievance to my holy prayer;
 For I will be thy beaksman, Valentine.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 1.

Beadsman. s. Woman who prays for, or
 thanks, another.

'Twas such a bounty
 And honour due to your beadsman,
 I know not how to own it, but to thank you.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 6.

Beagle. s. [?] Small hound with which
 hares are hunted.

The rook were various huntings.
 The graceful jodess was array'd in green;
 About her feet were little beagles seen,
 That watch'd with upward eyes the motions of their
 queen.
Dryden, Fables.
 To plumb with well-bred beagles we repair,
 And trace the mazes of the circling hare.
Pope.

Beak. s. [Fr. bec.]
 1. Bill of a bird.

His royal bird
 Prances the immortal wing, and cloyes his beak,
 As when his rook is pleas'd.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 4.
 He saw the ravens with their horrid beaks
 Food to Elijah bringing.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 267.

The mangle, lighting on the stock,
 Stood clut'ring with incessant din,
 And with her beak gave many a knock.
Swift.

2. Projecting piece at the prow of a vessel;
 piece of brass like a beak, fixed at the prow
 of an ancient galley to pierce the ships of
 the enemy; forepart of a vessel.

With boiling pitch another, near at hand,
 From friendly Sweden brought, the swans unstops,
 Which well laid over, the salt sea waves withstand,
 And shakes them from the rising beak in drops.
Dryden.

Beaked. adj. Having a beak; having the
 form of a beak.

And question'd every gust of ruffled winds,
 That blows from off each beaked promontory.
Milton, Lycidas, 94.

Beaker. s. [Germ. becher—goblet.] Large
 wine cup or glass; flagon.

And into pikes and muskets,
 Stamp'd beakers, cups and porringers.
Butler, Hudibras.
 With dulcet beverage like the beaker crown'd,
 Fair in the midst, with glided cups around.
Pope, Homer's Odyssey.
 Till all the hundred summers pass
 The beaus, that thro' the Oris shine,
 Make prisus in every even glass,
 And beaker brim'd with noble wine.
Tennyson, The Sleeping Beauty.

Beam. s. [A.S. beam—tree.] the original
 meaning of the word is still preserved in
 certain compounds, such as *horubeam*.]

1. Any large and long piece of timber; (a
beam must have more length than thickness,
 by which it is distinguish'd from a block).

But Igeus, swift,
 Springs to the walls and leaves his bow behind,
 And snatches at the beam he first can find.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

2. Main piece of timber which supports the
 house.

The building of living creatures is like the build-
 ing of a timber house; the walls and other parts
 have columns and beams, but the roof is tie, or lead,
 or stone.—*Bacon.*

He leav'd, with more than human force, to move
 A weighty stone, the labour of a team,
 And rais'd from thence he reach'd the neighboring
 beam.
Dryden.

3. Part of a balance at the ends of which the
 scales are suspended.

Poise the cause in justice's equal scales,
 Whose beam stands sure, whose rightful cause pre-
 vails.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. ii. 1.
 If the length of the sides in the balance, and the
 weights at the ends be both equal, the beam will be
 in horizontal situation; but if either the weights
 alone be equal, or the distances alone, the beam will
 accordingly decline.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

So have I seen, in the Hall of Westminster, where
 Serjeant Bramble hath been retained on the right
 side, and Serjeant Puzzle on the left; the balance
 of opinion (so equal was their force) alternately in-
 cline to either scale. Now Bramble throws in an
 argument, and Puzzle's scale strikes the beam; again
 the Bramble strikes the like tilt, overpowered by the
 weight of Puzzle. Here Bramble hits, there Puzzle
 strikes; here one has you, there another has you.—
Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.

4. Main stem of the horn of a stag.
 And taught the woods to echo to the stream
 His dreadful challenge, and his clashing horn.
Sir J. Denham.

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5. Pole of a chariot: (piece of wood which runs between the horses).

Juturna heard, and, seiz'd with mortal fear,
Forc'd from the beam her brother's chariot.

Dryden.

6. Cylindrical piece of wood belonging to a loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is woven.

The staff of his spear was like a weaver's beam.—
1 *Samuel*, xvii. 7.

7. Ray of light emitted from some luminous body, or received by the eye.

Pile ten hills on the Tarpaeian rock,
That the precipitation might downstretch
Below the beam of sight.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 2.

Pleasing, yet cold, like Cynthia's silver beam.
Dryden.

As heav'n's blest beam turns vinegar more sour.
Pope.

So many minds did gird their orbs with beams,
Though one did dim the fire.

Heaven flow'd upon the soul in many dreams
Of high desire.

Tennyson.

Beam, *v. n.* [A.S. *beamean*.] Emit rays or beams.

Each emanation of his fires
That beams on earth, each virtue he inspires.

Pope.

Beam, *v. a.* Shoot forth; emit.

This being admitted, that God beams this light
into man's understanding.—*South, Sermons*, i. 8.

Beam-tree, *s.* See extract.

The original Crataegus, which appears to have
been what is now called *Pyrus Aria*, the beam-tree.

—*London, Encyclopaedia of Plants*, p. 125.

Beamed, *adj.* Having beams, or horns.

It was said at the time that Elirinn was the better
chase than Allannin; that there were many great
beamed deer in it, rather than in Allannin. It was
this which used to rouse the Phin to be so often in
Elirinn; but the true Allannin Gaul they were.—
J. F. Campbell, Popular Tales of the Western High-

lands, The Lay of Owein.

Beaming, *adj.* Abounding in beams.

And beautify'd with beaming lamps above.
Dryden, Noah's Flood, (Ord MS.)

Beamless, *adj.* Yielding no ray of light.

No sun to cheer us, but a bloody globe,
That rolls above, a bald and blazing fire.

Dryden and Lee, Oedipus.

The glaz'd form,
The lip pale-quivering, and the beamless eye.

Thomson, Seasons, Summer, 1045.

Beamy, *adj.*

1. Radiant; shining; emitting beams as of the sun.

Who is there that cannot trace Thee now in thy
beamy walk through the midst of thy sanctuary,
amidst those golden candlesticks, which have long
suffered a dimness amongst us through the violence
of those that had seized them?—*Milton, Animad-*

versions upon a Defence of the Humble Remon-
strance.

Each of whose eyes, like a bright beamy shield,
Conquers, without blows, the contentions.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Martial Maid.

Ope, aged Atlas, open thou thy lip,
And from thy beamy bosom strike a light.

H. Johnson, Masques.

All-sewing sun!
Hide, hide in shameful night, thy beamy head.

Smith.

2. Having the weight or massiness of a beam of wood.

His double-biting axe, and beamy spear;
Each asking a giantlike force to rear.

Dryden, Fables.

3. Having horns or antlers; i. e. the beams of a stag.

Rouse from their desert dens the bristled rage
Of horns, and beamy stags in toils engage.

Dryden, Virgil's Georgics, iii.

Beam, *s.* [A.S. *beam*.] Legume of the genus Faba.

His allowance of oats and beams for his horse was
greater than his journey required.—*Swift.*

Beamed, *part. adj.* Fed with beams.

I led to Oberon, and make him smile,
When I a fat and beamed horse beguile.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 1.

Bear, *v. a.* [A.S. *beran*.]

1. Carry.

a. As a burden.

They bear him upon the shoulder; they carry him,
and set him in his place.—*Isaiah*, xlv. 7.

And Solomon had thrice-score and ten thousand
that bore burdens.—*1 Kings*, v. 15.

As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over
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her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them,
beareth them on her wings.—*Deuteronomy*, xxvii. 11.

b. As a mark of authority or distinction.

I do commit into your hand
Th' unstained sword that you have used to bear.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 2.

He may not bear so fair and so noble an image of
the divine glory, as the universe in its full system.—
Sir M. Hale.

His pious brother, sure the best
Who ever bore that name.

Dryden.

The sad spectators stiffen'd with their fears;
She sees, and sudden every limb she squares;

Then each of savage heads the fierce bears. *Gay.*

His supreme spirit of mind will bear its best re-
semblance when it represents the supreme infinite.

—*Chapman.*

c. In Heraldry.

Originally, none but the nobility had the right of
bearing arms; but King Charles V., by his charter
in 1371, permitted the Parisians 'to bear arms,'
from whose example the more eminent citizens of
other places did the like. —*Rees, Cyclopaedia*, art.
Arms.

d. As in show.

Look like the time; bear welcome in your eye,
Your hand, your tongue; look like the innocent
flower,

But be the serpent under 't.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 5.

e. As in trust.

He was a thief, and had the bag, and bare what
was put therein.—*John*, xii. 6.

Bear off. Carry away.

I will respect thee as a father, if
Thou bear'st up my life off hence.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

The sun views him the earth on either way,
And here brings on, and here bears off the day.

Greene.

Give but the word, we'll snatch this duns'd up,
And bear her off.

Adrian, Cato.

My soul grows desperate;
I'll bear her off.

A. Phillips.

2. Support.

a. Keep from falling: (frequently with up).

Under colour of rooting out popery, the most
effectual means to bear up the state of religion may
be removed, and so a way be made either for pi-
gmaism or for barbarism to enter.—*Hacker.*

And Sanson took hold of the two middle pillars,
upon which the house stood, and on which it was
borne up. *Judges*, vi. 29.

A religious hope does not only bear up the mind
under her sufferings, but makes her rejoice in them.

Adrian.

Some power invisible supports his soul,
And bears it up in all its wonted greatness. *Id.*

b. Keep afloat; keep from sinking: (with up).

The waters increased, and bare up the ark, and it
was lifted up above the earth.—*Genesis*, vii. 17.

c. Support with proportionate strength.

Animals that use a great deal of labour and exor-
tise, have their solid parts more elastic and strong;
they can bear, and ought to have, stronger food. —
Abraham, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.

Bear out. Support; maintain; justify.

I hope your warrant will bear out the deed.

Shakespeare, King John, iv. 1.

If I cannot once or twice a quarter bear out a
knife against an honest man, I have but very little
credit with your worship.—*Id., Henry IV. Part II.*

v. 1.

Changes are never without danger, unless the
prince be able to bear out his actions by power.—
Sir J. Hayward.

Quoth Sidrophel I do not doubt
To find friends that will bear me out.

Butler, Hudibras.

Company only can bear a man out in an ill thing.
—*South.*

I doubted whether that occasion could bear me
out in the confidence of giving your ladyship any
farther trouble. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. Carry in the mind (as love, hate).

How did the open multitude reveal
The wound runs love they bear him under hand!

Daniel.

They bare great faith and obedience to the kings.
—*Bacon.*

Barab, the eldest, bears a generous mind,
But to implacable revenge inclin'd.

Dryden.

The coward bore the man immortal spite. *Id.*

As for this gentleman, who is fond of her, she
bears't him an invincible hatred.—*Swift.*

That inviolable love I bear to the land of my na-
tivity, prevail'd upon me to engage in so bold an
attempt. *Id.*

Much less this dreamer, deaf and blind,
Named man, may hope some truth to find.

Tennyson.

That bears relation to the mind.

4. Endure without sinking; suffer; under-
go: (as punishment or misfortune).

It was not an enemy that reproached me, then I
could have borne it.—*Psalm*, lv. 12.

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{ BEAR

I have borne chastisements, I will not offend any
more.—*Job*, xxiv. 31.

That which was torn of beasts I brought not unto
thee: I bore the loss of it; of my hand didst thou
require it.—*Genesis*, xxi. 30.

5. Permit; tolerate; suffer without resent-
ment.

To reject all orders of the church which men have
established, is to think worse of the laws of men in
this respect, than either the judgement of wise men
alloweth, or the law of God itself will bear.—
Hooker.

Not the goats, nor angry Jove will bear
Thy lawless wand'ring walks in upper air.

Dryden.

6. Be capable of; admit.

Being the son of one earl of Pembroke, and
younger brother to another, who liberally supplied
his experience, beyond what his annuity from his
father could bear. —*Local Character.*

Give his thought either the same turn, if our
tongue will bear it, or, if not, vary but the dress.—
Dryden.

Do not charge your coins with more uses than they
can bear. It is the method of such as love any
science, to discover all others in it.—*Adrian, Dia-*

logues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.

Had he not been eager to find mistakes, he would
not have strained my words to such a sense as they
will not bear. *Bishop Atholsey.*

In all criminal cases, the most favourable inter-
pretation should be put upon words that they possibly
can bear.—*Swift.*

7. Produce (as fruit).

There be some plants that bear no flowers, and yet
bear fruit: there be some that bear flowers, and no
fruit: there be some that bear neither flowers nor
fruit. —*Bacon.*

They wind'd their flight aloft; then stooping low,
Perch'd on the double tree that bears the golden
bough.

Dryden.

Say, shepherd, say, in what glad soil appears
A woodland tree that shadeth monarchs' heads!

Pope.

8. Bring forth (as a child).

The queen that bore thee,
Offspring upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day she liv'd.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Ye know that my wife bore two sons, *Genesis*,
xlv. 27.

What could the muse herself that Orpheus bore,
The muse herself, for her enchanting song?

Milton, Lycidas, 38.

The same Eneas, whose fair Venus bore
To Gail's Anchises on th' Italian shore.

Dryden.

9. Give birth to (as being the native place of
anything).

Here dwelt the man divine whom Saviour bore,
But now self-banish'd from his native shore.

Dryden.

10. Possess (as power or honour).

When vice prevails, and impious men bear away,
The just of honour is a private station.

Adrian, Cato.

11. Gain; win: (commonly with away).

As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile question bear it:
For that it stands not in such warlike line.

Shakespeare, Othello, i. 3.

Because the Greek and Latin have ever borne away
the prerogative from all other tongues, they shall
serve as landmarks to make our trials by.—*Camden.*

Some think to bear it by seeking a great word,
and being peremptory; and go on, and take by sub-
stantive that which they cannot make good.—*Bacon.*

12. Maintain; keep up.

He finds the pleasure and credit of bearing a part
in the conversation, and of hearing his reasons ap-
proved. *Locke.*

13. Exhibit.

Ye Trojan dames, your testimony bear,
What I perform'd and what I suffer'd there.

Dryden.

14. Be answerable for.

If I bring him not unto thee, let me bear the
blame. *Genesis*, xliii. 9.

O more than madman! you yourselves shall bear
The guilt of blood and sacrilegious war.

Dryden.

15. Supply.

What have you under your arm? Somewhat that
will bear your charges in your pilgrimage? —*Dryden.*

16. Behave; comport oneself; act in any
character.

Some good instruction give,
How I may bear me here, *Shakespeare, Troilus*, i. 2.

Had he borne himself penitently in prison:—
Id., Measure for Measure, iv. 2.

17. Hold; restrain: (with off).

Do you suppose the state of this realm to be now
so feeble that it cannot bear off a greater blow than
this?—*Sir J. Hayward.*

18. Impel; urge; push: (with some particle
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noting the direction of the impulse; as, down, on, back, forward).

The residue were so disordered as they could not conveniently fight or fly, and not only justled and bore down one another, but in their confused tumbling back, broke a part of the avant-guard.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

Contention, like a horse
Full of high feeding, maddly hath broke loose,
And bears down all before him.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part II, i. 1.*

Their broken cars and floating planks withland
Their passage, while they labour in the land;
And obbing tides bear back upon th' uncertain sand.—*Dryden*.

Now, with a noiseless gentle course,
It keeps within the middle bed;
And it lifts aloft the head,
And bears down all before it with impetuous force.—*Id.*

Truth is borne down, attentions neglected, the testimony of sober persons despised.—*Steyl*.

The hopes of enjoying the abbey lands would soon bear down all considerations, and be an effectual incitement to their perversion.—*Id.*

19. Conduct; manage.

My hope is
So to bear through, and out, the consilship,
As spite shall not wound you, though it may me.—*R. Jonson*.

Bear in hand. Amuse with false pretences; deceive.

Your daughter, whom she bore in hand to love
With such integrity, she did confound,
Was as a scorpion to her sight.—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 5.*

His sickness, age, and impatience,
Was falsely borne in hand.—*Id., Hamlet, ii. 2.*

He repaired to Bruges, desiring of the states of Bruges, to enter peaceably into their town, with a retinue fit for his estate; and bearing them in hand that he was in communication with them of matters of great importance for their good.—*Id.*

It is no wonder that some would bear the world in hand, that the apostle's design and meaning is for presbytery, though his words are for episcopacy.—*South*.

20. Press.

Cesar doth bear me hard; but he loves Brutus.—*Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, i. 2.*

Though he bear me hard,
I yet must do him right.—*R. Jonson*.

These men bear hard upon the suspected party, pursue her close through all her windings.—*Adison*.

Bear, v. n.

1. Suffer; be patient.

Stranger, cease thy care;
Wise is the soul; but men is born to bear;
Jove weighs affairs of earth in dubious scales,
And the good suffers while the bad prevails.—*Pope*.
They bore as heroes, but they felt as men.—*Id.*
I cannot, cannot bear; 'tis past, 'tis done;
Perish this impious, this detested son!—*Dryden*.

Bear with. Endure an unpleasant thing.

They are content to bear with my absence and folly.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Though I must be content to bear with those that say you are reverend grave men; yet they do doubtly tell you, you have good faces.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 1.*

Tell him his pranks have been too broad to bear with.—*Id., Hamlet, iii. 4.*

Bear with me then, if lawful what I ask.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 614.*

Bear up. Stand firm without falling; not to sink; not to faint or fail.

So long as nature
Will bear up with this exercise, so long
I daily vow to use it.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iii. 2.*

Persons in distress may speak of themselves with dignity; it shows a greatness of soul, that they bear up against the storms of fortune.—*Brome*.

The consciousness of integrity, the sense of a life spent in doing good, will enable a man to bear up under any change of circumstances.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

When our commanders and soldiers were raw and unexperienced, we lost battles and towns; yet we bore up, then, as the French do now; nor was there any thing decisive in their successes.—*Swift*.

2. Be fruitful or prolific.

A fruit tree hath been blown up almost by the roots, and set up again, and the next year bear exceedingly.—*Bacon*.

Between two seasons comes th' auspicious air,
This age to blossom, and the next to bear.—*Dryden*.
Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,
And, strangers to the sun, yet ripen here.—*Glanville*.

6. Take effect; succeed.

Having pawned a full suit of cloths, for a sum of money which, my operator assured me, was the last

he should want to bring all our matters to bear.—*Guardian*.

4. Act in any character; (the construction being reflective, with self understood).

Instruct me
How I may formally in person bear,
Like a true friar.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, i. 4.*

5. Tend; be directed to any point: (with up, away, onward, &c.).

The silly drops swimming on the spirit of wine,
move restlessly to and fro, sometimes bearing up to one another, as if all were to unite into one body, and then falling off, and continuing to shift places.—*Thyle*.

Never did men more joyfully obey,
Or sooner understand the sign to fly:
With such alacrity they bore away.—*Dryden*.

Whose navy like a stiff-stretched cord did shew,
Till he bore in, and bent them into flight.—*Id.*

On this the hero fly'd an oak in sight,
The mark to guide the mariners aright:
To bear with this, the seamen stretch their oars,
Then round the rock they steer and seek the former shores.—*Id.*

In a convex mirror, we view the figures of all other things, which bear out with more life or strength than nature itself.—*Id.*

6. Drive; act as an impellent, opponent, or reciprocal power: (with upon or against).

We were encounter'd by a mighty rock,
Which being violently borne upon,
Our helpless ship was splitted in the midst.—*Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, i. 1.*

Upon the tops of mountains, the air which bears against the resurgent quicksilver is less pressed.—*Boyle*.

The siles bearing one against the other, they could not lie so close at the bottom.—*Barnet*.

As a lion bounding in his way
With force augmented bears against his prey.—*Dryden*.

Because the operations to be performed by the teeth require a considerable strength in the instruments which move the lower jaw, nature hath provided this with strong muscles, to make it bear forcibly against the upper jaw.—*Ray*.

The weight of the body doth bear most upon the knee joints, it raising itself up, and most upon the muscles of the thighs, in coming down.—*Bishop Wilkins*.

The waves of the sea bear violently and rapidly upon some shores, the waters being pent up by the land.—*Brome*.

7. Act: (with upon).

Spinola, with his shot, did bear upon those within, who appeared upon the walls.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

Bear, s. [A.S. beara.]

1. Animal of the genus Ursæ.

Call hither to the stake my two brave bears,
Bid Salisbury and Warwick come to me.
Are these thy bears? we'll bid thy bears to death,
And mangle the boardward in their chains.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part II, v. 1.*

Thou'ldst shun a bear;
But if thy flight lay toward the raging sea,
Thou'ldst meet the bear i' the mouth.—*Id., King Lear, iii. 4.*

2. Name of two constellations, the Ursæ major and the Ursæ minor.

Even then when Troy was by the Greeks o'erthrown,
The bear oppos'd to bright Orion shone.—*Creech*.

3. On the Stock Exchange. See extract.

He who sells that of which he is not possessed, is proverbially said to sell the skin before he has caught the bear. It was the practice of stock-jobbers, in the year 1730, to enter into a contract for transferring South Sea stock at a future time for a certain price; but he who contracted to sell, had frequently no stock to transfer; nor did he who bought, intend to receive any in consequence of his bargain: the seller was therefore called a bear, in allusion to the proverb; and the buyer a bull, perhaps only as a similar distinction. The contract was merely a wager, to be determined by the rise or fall of stock; if it rose, the seller paid the difference to the buyer, proportioned to the sum determined by the same computation to the seller.—*Dr. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope*.

Bear-baiting. s. Sport of baiting bears with dogs.

He haunts wakes, fairs, and bear-baitings.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 2.
Let's have a bear-baiting; ye shall see me play
The rarest for a single dog.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Mad Lover*.

He [lord Downe] entertained the king [James I.] with the fashionable and courtly diversions of hawking and bear-baiting.—*T. Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 438*.

They spent their time (1215) in tournaments and bear-baitings, and other diversions suited to the fierce rusticity of their manners.—*Burke, Abridgement of English History, iii. 8*.

Even bear-baiting was esteemed heathenish and unchristian.—*Hume, History of England, vi. 323. (Ord MS.)*

Beár-berry, s. See extract.

Arbutus Uva-ursi, bear-berry, dyes an ash colour; tann leather; the berries are used for grout and other game, and the leaves are used in medicine.—*London, Encyclopaedia of Plants, p. 361*.

Beard, s. [A.S. beard.]

1. Hair that grows on the cheeks and chin.

Err on thy chin the springing beard began
To spread a doubtful down, and promise man.—*Price*.

a. To do anything to a man's beard is to do it in defiance, or to his face.
Rail'd at their covenant, and beard'd
Their round persons to my beard.—*Butler, Hudibras*.

b. Used to mark age or virility: (as, 'he has a long beard,' i.e. is old).

This ancient ruffian, sir, whose life I have spar'd at suit of his grey beard.—*Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 2.*

Some thin remains of chastity appear'd
Ev'n under Jove, but Jove without a beard.—*Dryden*.
Would it not be insufferable for a professor to have his authority, of forty years standing, confirmed by general tradition and a revered beard, overturned by an upstart novelist?—*Locke*.

2. Bristles proceeding from the bracts, or seed-covers, in ears of corn.

The ploughman lost his sweat, and the green corn
Hath rotted ere its youth attain'd a beard.—*Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2*.
A certain farmer complained that the beards of his corn cut the reapers and thresher's fingers.—*Sir R. L. Estcourt*.

Beard, v. a. Take or pluck by the beard, in contempt or anger; oppose to the face; set at open defiance.

No man so potent breathes upon the ground,
But I will beard him.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part I, v. 1.*

He, whencesoever he should swerve from duty, may I be able to beard him.—*Spenser*.

I have been beard'd by boys.—*Mare*.
The design of utterly extirpating monarchy and episcopacy, the presbyterianism began, continued, and would have ruin'd, if they had not been beard'd by that new party, with whom they could not agree about dividing the spoil.—*Steyl*.

No admiral, beard'd by these corrupt and dissolute minions of the palace, dur'd to do more than mutter something about a royal martial.—*Macaulay, History of England, etc. iii.*

Bearded, adj.

1. Having a beard.

Think every bearded fellow that's but yok'd,
May draw with you.—*Shakespeare, Othello, iv. 1.*
Oh! prophesies forb'd our fall at hand,
When bearded men in hoating castles stand.—*Dryden*.

No wonder that you bearded chiefs look down
With stern displeasure on their reverent knees.—*J. H. Jones, The last Will of the Roses, v.*

As when a field
Of Ceres ripe for harvest, waving bends
Her bearded grove of ears, which way the wind
Sways them.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 980.*

The bearded virago
Flew o'er the field, nor hurt the bearded grain.—*Dryden, Virgil's Æneid, vi.*

Only reapers reaping early
In among the bearded barley.—*Tennyson*.

As a count.

As often thro' the purple night,
Below the sherry clusters in light,
Some bearded meteor, trailing light,
Moves over still Shalott.—*Tennyson, The Lady of Shalott*.

2. Barbed or jagged.

Thou should'st have pull'd the secret from my breast,
Torn out the bearded steel to give me rest.—*Dryden*.

Beardless, adj.

1. Without a beard.

There are some ruins of Canobelin, king of Essex, and Muldrex, with a beardless image, inscribed Canobelin.—*C Camden*.

2. Young.

And, as young striplings whip the top for sport,
On the smooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine flies and whirle about,
Admir'd with clamours of the beardless rout.—*Dryden*.

Beardlessness, s. Attribute suggested by Beardless.

Voltaire enumerates as proofs of distinct species, the beardlessness of the Americans, and the black nipples of the Samoisle women.—*Lawrence, Lectures, p. 247. (Ord MS.)*

BEAR

Beardog. *s.* Dog for baiting or hunting the bear.

This day a large timer was baited by three beardogs, one after another.—*Ray, Correspondence*, p. 300.

Bearer. *s.*

1. One who conveys anything from one place or person to another; one employed in carrying burthens; one who carries anything.

He should the bearers put to sudden death,
Not shirving time allowed.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, v. 2.

Forgive the bearer of unhappy news:

Your alter'd father openly pursues

Your ruin.

Dryden.

No gentleman sends a servant with a message,
Without endeavouring to put it into terms brought
down to the capacity of the bearer.—*Swift*.

a. As appured.

O majesty!

When thou dost pinch thy bearer thou dost sit

Like a rich armour worn in heat of day

That scalds with sobriety.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II., iv. 4.

b. As a body to the grave.

Nay, gnath he, on his swooning bed outstretch'd,
If I mayn't carry, sure I'll never be fetch'd.
But you, though the cross doctors all stand bearers,
For one carrier put down, to make six.

Milton, Epitaph on Robert the Currier, ii. 17.

The King's body being by the bearers set down
near the place of burial. *Sir T. Herbert, The Gentle*
Cardinal.

2. That which yields fruit, or produces produce.

This way of procuring autumnal roses, in some that
are good bearers, will succeed. *Boyle*.

Reprune apiculture, saving the young shoots, for the
raw bearers commonly perish. *Ecclips*.

Beardly. *s.* Species of insect.

There be of flies, caterpillars, canker-flies, and
beardly-flies. *Bacon, Natural and Experimental*
History.

Beargarden. *s.*

1. Place in which bears are kept for sport.

Hurryme from the play-house, and the scenes
there, to the bear-garden, a, to the apes, and asses, and
tigers. *Bishop Stillingfleet*.

The prodigious of immoderations and vituperative
epithets which engrossed his vocabulary could hardly
have been rivalled in the fish-market or the bear-
garden. *Mansel, History of England*, ch. iv.

2. Any place of tumult or misrule.

After this the patriotism became hotter and hotter,
and the two parties fought until the place became a
perfect bear-garden. *Cockford's, or Life in the*
West, ch. i.

Beardherd. *s.* Man who tends bears.

Virtue is of so little reward in these costermonger
times, that true valour is termed beardherd. *Shake-*
speare, Henry IV. Part II., v. 2.

Beardhound. *s.* Hound for baiting or hunt-
ing the bear.

Few years more and the Wolf-hounds shall fall
suppressed, the Bear-hounds the February; places
shall fall, thick as autumnal leaves. *Cortely, French*
Revolution, pt. i. b. iii. ch. i.

Bearing. *verbal abs.*

1. Site or place of anything with respect to
something else.

But of this frame, the bearing and the ties,
The strong connections, nice dependencies,
Gracili ac just, has thy pervading soul
Look'd through? or can a part contain the whole?

Pope.

The astronomer who is not intimately acquainted
with pure mathematical analysis in its various as-
pects and bearings is no astronomer at all. *T. F.*
Wallaston, On the Variation of Species, ch. v.

2. Gesture; mien; behaviour.

That is Claudio; I know him by his bearing.—
Shakespeare, Much Ad. about Nothing, ii. 1.

3. In Heraldry. That which is borne in a coat
of arms.

He is very learned in pedigree: and will abate
something in the ceremony of his approaches to a
man, if he is in any doubt about the bearing of his
coat of arms. *Taller*, no 204.

4. In Navigation. Situation of any distant
object, estimated from some part of the
ship, according to her position.

The bearings of places on the ground are usually
determined by the magnetic needle; in the manage-
ment of these lies the principal part of surveying;
since the bearing and distance of a second point
from the first being found, the place of that second
is determined: on the bearings of a third point from

BEAS

two others, whose distance from each other is known,
being found, the place of the third is determined:
instrumentally two must be more data.—*Ross, Cyclo-*
pædia, in voc.

Bearing-cloth. *s.* Cloth or mantle with
which a child is covered, when carried to
church to be baptized.

Thy scarlet robes, as a child's bearing-cloth

I'll use, to carry thee out of this place.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I., i. 3.

Here's a sight for thee: look thee, a bearing-cloth
for a squire's child. *Id., Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.

Bearing-rein. *s.* Rein by which the head of
a horse in harness is kept up.

In Germany, where they chew the bearing-rein,
they get the weight as well as the strength of the
horse.—*Sir F. Head, Hobbis from the Remains of*
Nassau.

Beardish. *adj.* Having the quality of a bear.

In our own language we seem to allude to this
degeneracy of human nature, when we call men,
by way of reproach, sheepish, beardish, &c.—*Harcro,*
Three Treatises, notes, p. 344.

Beardlike. *adj.* Resembling a bear; in the
manner of a bear.

They have tied me to a stake; I cannot fly.

But beardlike, I must fight the course.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 7.

Bear's-breech. *s.* [See Brank and Buck-
wheat.] See extract.

Bear's-breech, *Aemulus mollis*, was formerly
known under the name of *Branca ursina*. *London,*
Encyclopædia of Plants, p. 516.

Bearskin. *s.* Cap made of the skin of the
bear, especially that worn by soldiers.

'Stand up, General's! was his brief command, as
the bearskins of the French grenadiers rose above
the crest of the hill. *Young, Life of Wellington*, ch.
xxviii.

Bearward. *s.* [bear and ward] warden or
keeper.] Keeper of bears.

We'll bait thy bears to death,

And manacle the bearward in the chains.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II., v. 1.

The bearward leads him one brute, the mount-
bank leads a thousand.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

He that is more than a youth is not for me; and
he that is less than a man, I am not for him; there-
fore I will even take sixpence in earnest of the bear-
ward, and lead his apes into hell.—*Shakespeare,*
Much Ad. about Nothing, ii. 1.

Beast. *s.* [Lat. *bestia*.]

1. Animal distinguished from birds, insects,
fishes, and man.

The man that once did sell the lion's skin,

While the beast liv'd, was killed with hunting him.

Shakespeare, Henry VI., iv. 3.

Beasts of chase are the buck, the doe, the fox, the
marten, and the roe. *Beasts of the forest* are the
hart, the hind, the hare, the bear, and the wolf.
Beasts of warren are the hare and coney.—*Cowley,*
Long Dictionary.

2. Cattle.

Mrs. Slipshod desired the coachman to overtake
him, which he attempted, but in vain; for the faster
he drove, the faster ran the person, often crying out,
'Ay, ay, catch me if you can!' till at length the
coachman swore he would as soon attempt to dri-
ver a greyhound, and giving the person two
three hearty curses, he cried, 'Silly, silly boys, I
his horses, which the civil coach immediately obeyed.'
Fiddling, Adventures of Joseph Andronicus.

3. Irrational animal: (opposed to man; as,
'man and beast').

I have done all that may become a man;
Who dares do more, so please you. What beast wast thou
That made you break this enterprise to me?

Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 7.

Miden's charms were there, Cerean feasts,
With bowls that turn'd enamour'd youths to beasts.
Dryden.

Beastly. *s.* Place for keeping beasts. *Ob-*
solete.

The amphitheatre was full of hollow pressures for
the convenient keeping of wild beasts and beastli-
ness. *T. Godwin, English Expedition of the Roman*
Antiquities, p. 19. (Ord MS.)

Beastish. *adj.* After the manner of a beast.
Rare.

It would be but a kind of animal or beastish
meeting.—*Milton, Duties and Discipline of Di-*
vores, ch. xiii. (Ord MS.)

Beastlike. *adj.* Resembling a beast.

A paradise of that nature [Satan's] abounding
with all beastlike bruteries.—*Bishop Mountain,*
Apoc. in Cæsar, p. 152.

After life was beastlike, and devoid of pity;

And being so, shall have like want of pity.
Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, v. 3.

BEAT

{ BEARDLESS
{ BEAT

Beastliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Beastly; brutality; practice of any kind
contrary to the rules of humanity.

They held this land, and with their filthiness

Polluted this same gentle soil long time;

That their own and her land's their beastliness,

And 'gan author her blood's unkindly crime.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Were not this provision (matrimony) carefully
made, the world would be quite over-run with beas-
tiness and horrible confusion.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of*
Conscience, iv. 8.

Rank inundation of luxuriousness

Has tainted him with such gross beastliness.

Marston, Scourge of Villany, ii. 7.

Beastly. *adj.*

1. Brutal; contrary to the nature and dignity
of man: (used commonly as a term of re-
proach).

Would'st thou have thyself fall in the confusion of
men, and remain a beast with beasts?—*Ag. Timon*.
A beastly ambition. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens*,
iv. 3.

You beastly knave, know you no reverence?—

Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 2.

With lowd, prophane, and beastly phrase,

To teach the world's loose laughter or vain gaze.

R. Johnson.

It is charged upon the gentlemen of the army,
that the beastly vice of drinking to excess hath been
lately, from their example, restored among us.—
Swift.

2. Having the nature or form of beasts;
beastlike.

Beastly divinities and droves of gods.

Prior.

Beastly. *adv.* In the manner of a beast.

Every man will I beat that lyeth beastly.—

M. eddy of every man.

Beat. *v. a.* [A.S. *bentan*.]

1. Strike; knock; lay blows upon.

a. In general.

So fight I, not as one that beateth the air.—1

Capitulum, ix. 25.

He lay'd with all the madness of despair;

He roar'd, he beat his breast, he tore his hair.

Dryden.

b. Punish by so doing

'They've chose a counsel that will from them take
Their liberties; make them of no more value
Than does, that are often beat for larking.'

Shakespeare, Othello, ii. 3.

Mistress Ford, good heart, is beat a duck and
blue, that you cannot see a white spot about her.—

Id., Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 5.

There is but one fault for which children should
be beaten; and that is obstinacy or rebellion.—*Locke*.

c. Strike an instrument of music.

Bid them come forth and hear,

Or at their chamber door I'll beat the drum

Till it cry, sleep to death.

Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 4.

d. Break, bruise, spread; comminute by
blows.

The people gathered manna, and ground it in

mills, or beat it in a mortar.—*Numbers*, xi. 8.

They did beat the gold into thin plates, and cut it

into wires, to work it. *Exodus*, xxxix. 3.

They saw the laborious work of beating of hemp,
by making the axle-tree of the main wheel of their
even mills heavier than ordinary, and placing of pins
in them, to raise large hummers like those used for
paper and falling mills, with which they beat most
of their hemp.—*Mortimer*.

Nestor furnished the gold, and he beat it into
leaves, so that he had occasion to use his anvil and
hammer.—*Arctur*.

e. Strike bushes or ground, or make a mo-
tion to rouse game.

It is strange how long some men will lie in wait
to speak, and how many other matters they will beat
over to come near it.—*Bacon*.

When from the cave thou risest with the day
To beat the woods, and rouse the bounding prey,

Together let us beat this ample field,

Try what the open, what the covert yield. *Pope*.

f. Thresh; drive the corn out of the husk.

She gleaned in the field, and beat out that she had
gleaned.—*Ruth*, ii. 17.

g. So as to mix things by long and frequent
agitation.

By long beating the white of an egg with a lump
of alum, you may bring it into white ends.—*Boyle*.

h. Batter with engines of war.

And he beat down the tower of Peñuel, and slew
the men of the city.—*Judges*, xiii. 17.

i. Dash as water, or brush as wind.

Beyond this flood a frozen continent

Lies dark and wild; *beat* with perpetual storms
Of whirlwind and dirv hail.

With tempests *beat*, and to the winds a scorn.

While winds and storms his lofty forehead *beat*,
The common fate of all that's high or great.

As when a lion in the midnight hours,
Beat by rude blasts, and wet with wat'ry show'rs,
Descends terrifick from the mountain's brow.

j. Tread a path.
While I this unexampled task essay,
Painful eulfs, and *beat* my painful way,
(Celestial dove, divine assistance bring.

k. Make a path by marking it with tracks.
He that will know the truth of things, must leave
the common and *beaten* track.

2. Conquer; subdue; vanquish; harass;
overdo.

If Hercules and Lichas play at dice,
Which is the better man? The greater *thow*
May turn by fortune from the weaker hand:
So is Alcides *beaten* by his peace.

That bear the shapes of men, how have you run
From slaves that apes would *beat*.

I have fought with thee, so often hast thou *beat* me,
I have fought with thee, so often hast thou *beat* me.

I have discern'd the foe securely lie,
Too proud to fear a *beaten* enemy.

The common people of Lucre are freely persuaded,
that one Lucretius can *beat* five Florentines.

Perillus, king of Epirus, joining his ships to those
of the Syracusans, *beat* the Carthaginians at sea.

It is no point of wisdom for a man to *beat* his
brains, and spend his spirit about things impossible.

And as in prisons mean rogues *beat*
Hemp, for the service of the great;
So Whennu *beat* his dirty brains
To advance his minister's fame and genius.

Why any one should waste his time, and *beat* his
head about the Latin grammar, who does not intend
to be a critic.

3. Lay; press; (as standing corn by hard
weather).

Her own shall bless her;
Her foes shake like a field of *beaten* corn,
And hang their heads with sorrow.

With down.

Albeit a pardon was proclaimed, touching any
speech tending to treason, yet could not the bold-
ness *beat* down either with that severity, or
with this lightly beated.

Our warriors prosecuting the French language,
at the same time they are *beating* down their power.

Such an outlook'd for storm of ills falls on me,
It *beats* down all my strength.

4. Drive with violence: (with determinative,
as *back*, *out*, *off*).

Twice have I sally'd, and was twice *beat* back.

Whereat he inly rag'd, and, as they talk'd,
Smote him into the midriff with a stone
That *beat* out life.

He that proceeds upon other principles in his
inquiry, does at least put himself in a party, which he
will not quit, till he be *beaten* out.

He cannot *beat* it out of his head, but that it was
a cardinal who pick'd his pocket.

About the wine-press where sweet must is pon'd,
Beat off, returns us off with humming sound.

The younger part of mankind might be *beat* off
from the belief of the most important points even
of natural religion, by the impudent jests of a pro-
fane wit.

5. Move with fluttering agitation.
Thrice have I *beat* the wing, and rid with night
About the world.

Beat down. Endeavour by treaty to lessen
the price demanded; sink or lessen the
value.

Surveys rich moveables with curious eye,
Beats down the price, and threatens still to buy.

She persuaded him to trust the renegade with the
money he had brought over for their runaway; as not

questioning but he would *beat* down the terms of it.

Usury *beats* down the price of land; for the em-
ployment of money is chiefly either merchandizing
or purchasing; and usury waylays both.

Beat up. Attack suddenly; alarm.

They lay in that quiet posture, without making
the least impression upon the enemy, by *beating* up
his quarters.

Will fancies he should never have been the man
he is, had not he knocked down constables, and *beat*
up a lewd woman's quarters, when he was a young
fellow.

Beat the hoof. Walk; go on foot.

Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion in Ireland
in 1641, the mother fled with our author (Henry
Stubble) and another child towards England, and
landed at Liverpool by Lancashire, they all *beated*
it on the hoof thence to London.

Beat, v. n.

1. Move in a pulsatory manner.
I would gholly understand the formation of a soul,
and see it *beat* the first conscious pulse.

2. Dash (as a flood or storm).
Your brow, which does no fear of thunder know,
Sees rowling tempests vainly *beat* below.

With upon or against.
Pulchick eury seemeth to *beat* chiefly upon minis-
ters.

3. Knock (with at).
The men of the city beset the house round about,
and *beat* at the door, and spake to the master of the
house.

4. Move with frequent repetitions of the same
act or stroke.
Take thou this phial, being then in bed,
And this distilled liquor drink thou off:
When presently through all thy veins shall run
A cold and drowsy humor, which shall seize
Each vital spirit; for no pulse shall keep
His natural progress, but surseize to *beat*.

5. Fluctuate; be in agitation.
The tempest in my mind
Doth from my senses take all feeling else,
Save what *beats* there.

6. Try different ways; search: (with about).
I am always *beating* about in my thoughts for
something that may turn to the benefit of my dear
countrymen.

7. Act with violence: (with upon).
And the sun *beat* upon the head of Jousah, that
he fainted, and wished in himself to die.

8. Speak frequently; repeat; enforce by re-
petition: (with upon).
We are drawn on into a longer speech, by reason
of their so great earnestness, who *beat* more and more
upon these last alleged words.

9. In Narrigation. Strive against the wind.
We found it was an English ship called the Pre-
sident, which came from the East Indies, and had
been *beating* (i.e. striving against the wind) above
six weeks in the channel.

Beat, part. pass. Driven.
Like a rich vessel *beat* by storms to shore,
Twere madness should I venture out once more.

Beat, s. Stroke; manner of striking.
Albeit the base and trouble strike of a viol be
turned to an unison; yet the former will still make
a bigger sound than the latter, as making a broader
beat upon the air.

Beaten, part. adj. Trodden.
What makes you, sir, so late abroad,
Without a guide, and with no *beaten* road?

Beater, s.
1. Instrument with which anything is com-
minuted or mingled.

Beat all your mortar with a *beater* three or four
times over, before you use it; for thereby you in-
corporate the sand and lime well together.

2. Person much given to blows.
The best schoolmaster of our time was the greatest
beater.

3. One who beats for game: (with up).
All the herolal glory he aspires to, is to be re-
puted a most potent and victorious stealer of deer,
and *beater* up of parks.

Beating, adj. Having the power of making
happy, or completing fruition; blissful.
Admiring more

The riches of heaven's pavement, trodden gold,
Than aught, divine or holy else, enjoy'd
In vision *beatific*.

We may contemplate upon the greatness and
strangeness of the *beatific* vision; how a created
eye should be so fortified, as to bear all those glories
that stream from the fountain of uncreated light.

There mayst thou all ideas see,
All wonders which in knowledge be,
In that fair *beatific* mirror of the Deity.

Beatifically, adv. Same as Beatific.
It is also their felicity to have no fault; for, enjoy-
ing the *beatific* vision in the fruition of the object
of faith, they have received the full evacuation of it.

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2. See extract.

The *Beatitude* is a term applied to the several sermons contained in the beginning of our Saviour's Sermon on the Mount, in which he delivers a blessing upon the meek, the poor in spirit, the peacemaker, &c.—*Evangelical Brethren*, in voc.

Beau. s. [Fr.] Man of dress; man whose great care is to deck his person.

What will not *beaux* attempt to please the fair? *Dryden*.

The water nymphs are too unkind
To vill'ny; are the land nymphs too?
And fly they all, at once combin'd
To shame a general and a *beau*? *Prior*.

You will become the delight of nine ladies in ten,
And the envy of ninety-nine *beaux* in a hundred. — *Swift*.

Is he not more worthy of affection than a dirty country clown, the born of a family as old as the flood, or an idle worthless rake, or a little puny head of quality? And yet those who must condemn ourselves to, in order to avoid the censure of the world; to shun the contempt of others, we must ally ourselves to those we despise; we must prefer birth, title, and fortune to real merit. — *Fiddling, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.

Clarina, meantime, wears a *beau*,
Who decks her in golden array;
She's the finest at every show,
And flaunts at the Park and the play.
Whist I am here left in the lurch;
Forgot and seceded from view,
Unless when some bumpkin at church
Stares widely over the pew.

Lady M. W. Montague.

What though I have skill to ensure,
Where snarls in bright tresses abound;
What though, at St. James's at prayers,
Beau ogle devoutly round.

Id.

Her love was sound, I do aver,
By twenty *beaux* and more.

The King himself has followed her
When she has walked before.

Goldsmith.

'Twas his ambition to be seen of men;
His virtues were his pride; and that one vice
Made all his virtues revenges of no price;
He wore them as due trimmings for a show,
A praying, synagogue-frequenting *beau*.

Corper, Truth, 53.

Beau-monde. s. [Fr.] Gay world; fashionable part of the world.

She courted the *beau-monde* to-night,
L'ensemble her supreme delight. *Prior*.

His whole dress and appearance exactly resembled that of our modern *beau monde*. *Stoddard*, i. 301.

I was reflecting this morning upon the spirit and humour of the public diversions five-and-twenty years ago, and the state of the present time, and lamented to myself that though in those days they neglected their morality, they kept up their good sense; but that the *beau-monde* at present is only grown more childish, not more innocent, than the former. — *Sir R. Steele, Spectator*, no. 11. (Ord MS.)

Beauish. adj. Befitting a *beau*; foppish.

He was led into it by a natural, *beauish*, trifling fancy of his own. — *Stephens, Abridgement of Bishop Hacket's Life of Archbishop Williams*, preface.

Beauteous. adj. Fair; elegant in form; pleasing to the sight; beautiful.

I am, Polixena, help thee to a wife,
With wealth enough, and youth, and *beauteous*;
Brought up as best becomes a gentleman.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, i. 2.

Alas! not hoping to subdue
I only to the light aspir'd!

To keep the *beauteous* fair in view
Was all the glory I desir'd. *Prior*.

There *beauteous* Emma flourish'd fair
Beneath her mother's eye.

Whose only wish on earth was now
To see her blessed and die.

Mallet, Edwin and Emma.

Beauteously. adv. In a *beauteous* manner; in a manner pleasing to the sight; beautifully.

Look upon pleasures not upon that idle that is next the sun, or where they look *beauteously*; that is, as they come towards you to be enjoyed. *Jeremy Taylor*.

Beauteousness. s. Attribute suggested by *Beauteous*; state or quality of being *beauteous*; beauty.

From less virtue, and less *beauteousness*.

The gentles fram'd them gods and goddesses.

Doune, Poems, p. 84.

Beautifier. s. One who, or that which, beautifies or embellishes.

Semiramis, the founder of Babylon, according to Justin and Strabo; but the engraver only and *beautifier* of it, according to Herodotus. — *Costard, Astronomy of the Ancients*, ii. 108.

Beautiful. adj. Fair; having the qualities that constitute beauty.

He stole away and took by strong hand all the *beautiful* women in his time. *Sir W. Raleigh*.

The most important part of painting is to know what is most *beautiful* in nature, and most proper for that art; that which is the most *beautiful* is the most noble subject; so, in poetry, tragedy is more *beautiful* than comedy, because the persons are greater, whom the poet instructs, and consequently the instructions of more benefit to mankind. — *Dryden*.

Beautiful looks are ruin'd by fickle minds.

And summer seas are turn'd by sudden winds. *Prior*.

He spoke of beauty: that the dull
Saw no divinity in grass.

Life in dead stones, or spirit in air;
Then looking as I were in a glass.

He smother'd his chin and sleek'd his hair.

And said the earth was *beautiful*. *Tennyson*.

Beautifully. adv. In a *beautiful* manner.

No longer shall the bodices apply lac'd,
From thy full bosom to thy slender waist.

That air and harmony of shape express,
Fine by degrees, and *beautifully* less. *Prior*.

Beautifulness. s. Attribute suggested by *Beautiful*; beauty; excellence of form.

Rare.

Above ten miles from Guadalupé towards the south lies the island of Galarda, lying thirty miles in circuit and playne. It was so named for the *beauteousness* thereof. *Riba, Martine*, 138. (Ord MS.)

The innate *beauteousness* and *beauteousness* of virtue.

— *Halliday, Sailing of South*, p. 115.

Beautifully. r. a. Adorn; embellish; deck; grace; add beauty to.

Never was sorrow more sweetly set forth, their faces seeming rather to *beautify* their sorrow, than their sorrow to cloud the beauty of their faces. — *Sir J. Hayward*.

Sufficeth not that we are brought to Rome,
To *beautify* thy triumphs and return.

Captive to thee and to thy Roman yoke?

Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

These were not created to *beautify* the earth alone,

but for the use of man and beast. *Sir W. Raleigh*.

How all conspire to grace
Th' extended earth and *beautify* her face.

Sir R. Blackmore.

There is clarity and justice; and the one serves to lighten and *beautify* the other. *Bishop Atterbury*.

Beautify. r. u. Grow *beautiful*; advance in beauty.

It must be a prospect pleasing to God himself, to see his creation for ever *beautifying* in his eyes, and drawing nearer to him, by greater degrees of resemblance. — *Addison*.

Beautifying. verbal abs. Method or act of rendering *beautiful*.

All that either soberly please themselves, or civilly appear less unpleasing to others, by the help of my *beautifying*. — *Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 67.

Beautiless. adj. Without beauty.

The only unmanly, undesirable, formless, *beautiless*, reprobate in the mass. — *Hammond, Sermons*.

Beauty. s.

1. That assemblage of graces, or proportion of parts, which pleases the eye.

Your *beauty* was the cause of that effect.

Your *beauty* that did haunt me in my sleep.

If I thought that, I tell thee, homicide.

These nails should rend that *beauty* from my cheeks.

Shakespeare, Richard III, i. 2.

Beauty consists of a certain composition of colour and figure, causing delight in the beholder. — *Locke*.

Beauty is best in a body that hath rather dignity of presence than *beauty* of aspect. The *beautiful* prove accomplished, but not of great spirit, and study for the most part rather behaviour than virtue. — *Bacon*.

The best part of *beauty* is that which a picture cannot express. *Id.*

Of the *beauty* of the eye I shall say little, leaving that to poets and orators; that it is a very pleasant and lovely object to behold, if we consider the figure, colours, splendour of it, is the least I can say. — *Roy*.

He view'd their twining branches with delight.

And prais'd the *beauty* of the pleasing sight. *Pope*.

2. Particular grace, feature, or ornament.

The ancient pieces are *beautiful*, because they resemble the *beauties* of nature; and nature will ever be *beautiful*, which resembles those *beauties* of antiquity. — *Dryden*.

Wherever you place a patch you destroy a *beauty*.

— *Addison*.

3. Anything more eminently excellent than the rest of that with which it is united.

This gave me an occasion of looking backward on,

some *beauties* of my author in his former books. — *Dryden*.

With incredible pains have I endeavoured to copy the several *beauties* of the ancient and modern his torians. — *Arbuthnot*.

4. **Beautiful person.**

'Remember that Pellean conqueror,

A youth, how all the *beauties* of the east

He slightly view'd and slightly overpass'd.

Milton, Paradise Regain'd, ii. 193.

A man who hath lived all his life in such a parish as this is a rare judge of *beauty*! Ridiculous!

Beauty, indeed, a country which a *beauty*! I shall be sick whenever I hear *beauty* mentioned again.

And so this wench is to stock the parish with *beauties*, I hope. But, sir, our poor is numerous enough already; I will have no more vagabonds settled here. 'Shadwin,' says Adams, 'your ladyship is offended with me, I protest with any reason.

This couple were desirous to consummate long ago, and I dissuaded them from it: nay, I may venture to say, I believe I was the sole cause of their delayance

say, 'Well,' says she, 'and you did very wisely and honestly too, notwithstanding she is the greatest *beauty* in the parish.' — *Fiddling, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.

What can thy ends, malicious *beauty*, be?

Can he, who kill'd thy brother, live for thee? *Dryden*.

Like an ill-judging *beauty*, his colours he spread,

And beplastered with rouge his own natural red.

Goldsmith, Retaliation.

And I have shew'd many a group

Of *beauties*, that were born

In tangles of head and hoop

Or wide the patch was worn. *Tennyson*.

Beauty. r. a. Make *beautiful*. *Rare*.

The harlot's cheek, *beautified* with plastering art,

Is not more ugly to the thing she helps it.

Than is my deed to my most unattractive word.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 1.

Beauty-spot. s. Spot placed to direct the eye to something else, or to heighten some beauty; foil; patch.

The silliness of swine makes them the *beauty-spot* of the animal creation. *Grice*.

Beaver. s. [A.S. *beofer*.]

1. Castor Fiber.

The *beaver*, being hunted, bethel off his stones,

knowing that for them only his life is sought. — *Hakewell*.

They placed this invention upon the *beaver*, for the sagacity and wisdom of that animal; indeed from its artifice in building. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

2. Hat: (so called from being made of the fur of the *Beaver*; perhaps, in some cases, from *Beaver*, from *barrière*).

You see a smart rhetorician turning his hat, moulding it into different cocks, examining the lining and the button during his harangue; a deaf man would think he was clapping a *beaver*, when he is talking of the fate of a nation. — *Addison*.

The broker here his spacious *beaver* wears,

Upon his brow set jealousies and cares. *Gay*.

Beaver. s. [Fr. *barrière*.] Part of a helmet covering the lower part of the face: (as distinguished from the *visor*).

His dreadful hideous head

Close enclined on the *beaver*, seem'd to throw,

From flaming mouth, bright sparks. *Spenser*.

Big Mars seems lurking in their *beaver's* host,

And faintly through a rusty *beaver's* peep. *Shakespeare, Henry V*, iv. 2.

He was slain upon a course at tilt, the splinters of the staff going in at his *beaver*. — *Bacon*.

Beaver. s. See *Bever*.

Beavered. adj. Covered with a *beaver*; wearing a *beaver*.

His *beaver'd* brow a larchen garland bears,

Dropping with infants' blood and mothers' tears.

Pope.

Bebeast. r. a. Make a beast of. *Rare*.

I dare say: 'there is not an atheist in the world who hath in his life *bebeasted* himself by setting his desires only on transitory and perishable goods, that would not on his death-bed count it the best bargain he ever made, to change souls with one of those whose diligence in providing for a future happiness hath often in his bestly sensuality impudently derided.' — *Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, cli. xi. (Ord MS.)

Beblod. part. adj. Made bloody. *Rare*.

The open war, with wounds all *beblod*.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 2004.

The feast

All was turn'd into blood:

The dish forthwith, the cuppe and all,

Belied they worn over all.

Guicer, Confession Amantia, ii.

Beblod. r. a. Make bloody. *Rare*.

You will not admit, I trow, that he was so *be-*

becloud v. a. With the blood of your sacrament-god.—
Shedden, Miracles of Antichrist, p. 80.

beblot v. a. Cover with blots. *Rare*.

Touching the letter, thou art wise enough,
I wot thou wilt it deignelle enclite,
As make it with those arguments tough,
No scribble-like, or craftily thou it write,
Behold it with thy toris like a lit.
Chaucer, Troilus and Criseyde, ii. 1027

beblabber v. a. Swell with weeping. *Rare*.

A very beautiful lady did call him from a certain
window, her eyes all beblabbered with tears.—
Shilou, Translation of Don Quixote, l. 3, 13.

becarfee s. [Ital.] Fig-pecker: (Sylvia
hortensis, a bird of passage which resembles
a nightingale, and feeds on figs and grapes).

The robin-redbreast, till of late, had rest,
And children spared held a martin's nest;
Till becarfee said so devious cheer,
To one that was, or would have been, a peer. *Pope*.

I also like to dine on becarfee. *Byron, Beppo*.

becalm v. a. Make calm.

Like a ship at hull and becalmed.—*Hammond, Sermons*, p. 655.

A man becalmed at sea, out of sight of land, in a
fair day, may look on the sun, or sea, or ship, a while
long, and perceive no motion.—*Locke*.

Soft whispering airs, and the dark's mirth song,
Then too to musing, and becalm the mind
Perplex'd with irksome thoughts, *A. Phillips*.
Banish his sorrows, and becalm his soul. *Addison*.
With easy dreams.
Perhaps prosperity becalm'd his breast;
Perhaps the wind just shifted from the east. *Pope*.

becalmed part. adj. Calmed; quieted;
kept (as a ship) at a standstill.

The moon shone clear on the becalmed flood.
Dryden.

becalming verbal abs. Calm at sea.

Other unlucky accidents oft-times happen in these
seas, as when (especially in becalming) men swim in the
bearing ocean. *Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some
Years' Travel into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 6.
Thou art a merchant; what tell'st thou me of
cross winds, of Michaelian fogs, of ill weather, of
tedious becalmings, of piratical hazards.—*Season-
able Sermons*, p. 30.

Because conj. [by cause.] For this rea-
son that; on this account that; for this
cause that; (it makes the first part of an
illative proposition either expressly or by
implication, and is answered by *therefore*;
as, 'I fled, because I was afraid'; which is
the same with 'Because I was afraid, there-
fore I fled').

How great soever the sins of any person are,
Christ died for him, because he died for all; and he
died for these sins, because he died for all sins; only
he must reform.—*Hammond*.

Men do not successively agree in the sense of these
as of the other, because the interests, and lusts, and
passions of men, are more conversant in the one than
the other.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

With of (= by cause of).

Infancy demands aliment, such as lengthens fibres
without breaking, because of the state of accretion.
—*Arbuthnot*.

becense v. a. Perfume with incense. *Rare*.

They are to visit their parishioners' houses with
holy water and perfume, commonly once a quarter;
and so having besprinkled and beensed the house-
man and his wife, with the rest of their household
and household stuff, they receive some devotion as
the man is of ability. *Fine's Shore House*, viii. 722.
(Ord MS.)

bechalk v. a. Overlay with chalk. *Rare*.

How much handsome must a floor appear to him
when splendidly bechalked by a capricious designer,
than when besprinkled with a watering-pot by a
slopped apprentice. *Cumtland, Memoirs*, ii. 361.
(Ord MS.)

becance v. a. Befall; happen to.

My sons, God knows what hath befallen them.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 4.
All hapless bechance to thee at Milan.
Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 1.

becarm v. a. Captivate; subdue by plea-
sure. *Rare*.

I am awak'd, and with clear eyes behold
The lethargy wherein my reason long
Hath been becharm'd.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Loves of Candy.

beck v. n. Make a sign with the head.

It becometh the king to perform the least word he
hath spoken, if he should only beck with his head.—
Book of Prayer, p. 6.

Beck v. a. Call or guide (as by motion of
head). *Obsolete*; superseded by *beckon*.

Bell, book, and candle, shall not drive me back,
When gold and silver beck me to come on.

Shakespeare, King John, iii. 3.

Oh, this false soul of Egypt, this gay charm,
Whose eye beck'd forth my wars, and call'd them
home. *Id., Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 10.

Beck s.

1. Sign with the head; nod.

Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles,
Nods, and becks, and wreathed smiles.
Milton, L'Allegro, 26.

2. Nod of command.

Neither the lady kind shewed any roughness, nor
the easier any idleness; but still like a well-beyed
master, whose beck is enough for discipline.—*Sir P.
Sidney*.

Then forthwith to him takes a chosen band
Of spirits, lik'd to himself in guile,
To be at hand, and at his beck appear.

Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 238.

The mental fur that round her wait,
At Helen's beck prepare the room of state. *Pope*.
Earth, ocean, air, night, mountains, winds, the star,
Are at thy beck and bidding, child of clay!

Before thee, at thy quest, their spirits are,
What would'st thou with us, son of mortals, say.
Byron, Manfred.

Beck s. [A.S. becc.] Small stream.

The brooks, the becks, the rills, the rivulets.
Dryden, Poliphilus, i.

Petty brooks and becks. *Id.* xxiv.
Statburn, a stony burn or beck, is a township
within this parish [Workington].—*Burn, History
of Cumberland*, p. 26.

Beckon v. n. [A.S. becanan.] Make a
sign without words.

Alexander beckoned with the hand, and have
made his defence unto the people. *Acts*, xiv. 33.

When he had raised my thoughts by those trans-
parent airs, he beckoned to me, and, by the waving
of his hand, directed me to approach. *Addison*.
Sudden you meant! you beckon from the skies,
Clouds interpose, waves roar, and winds arise. *Pope*.

Beckon v. a. Make a sign to.

With her two crooked hands she signs did make,
And beckon'd him. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.
He beckon'd you to go away with it,
As if some impairment did desire
To you alone. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, i. 4.

With this his distant friends he beckons near,
Provokes their duty, and prevents their fear. *Dryden*.

Beckon s. Sign with the head; sign without
words.

He that is corrupted cooperates with him that
corrupts; he runs into his arms at the first beckon.
—*Lord Bellingham, Dissolution of Parties*.

Beclip v. a. [A.S. be-clippian.] Embrace.
Obsolete.

And he took a child, and set him in the myddil of
hem, and when he hadde beclippid him, he sayde to
hem, Whoevers receyvethe one of siche children in my
name, he receyvethe me.—*Wycliffe, St. Mark*, ix. 36.
And suddenly, ere she it wiste,
Beclipt in armes he her kiste.
Gower, Confessio Amantis, i.

Becloud v. a. Dim; obscure.

Stella oft sees the very face of woe
Painted in my beclouded stormy face.
Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.

Becloud his eyes, which soon fore'd smile clear.
Phineas Fletcher, Pseculgar Eclogues, v. 15.
Storms of tears

Become v. n. [A.S. becanan; from *be*,
cuman=come.]

1. Enter into some state or condition, by a
change from some other.

The Lord God breathed into his nostrils the breath
of life, and man became a living soul. *Genesis*, ii. 7.
And unto the Jews I became a Jew, that I might
gain the Jews. *1 Corinthians*, ix. 20.

A smaller pear, graced upon a stock that beareth
a greater pear, will become great.—*Bacon*.
My voice thou oft hast heard, and hast not fear'd,
But still rejoic'd; how is it now become
So dreadful to thee? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 119.
So the best fruits, if mix'd with fairest seed,
Of future ill become the fatal seed. *Prior*.

2. Be the fate of; be the end of; be the sub-
sequent or final condition of: (with *what*
and *of*).

What is then become of so huge a multitude, as
would have covered a great part of the continent?
Sir W. Raleigh.
Perplex'd with thoughts, what would become
Of me, and all mankind?
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 275.

The first hints of the circulation of the blood were
taken from a common person's wondering what
became of all the blood which issued out of the
heart.—*Legend*.

What will become of me then? for when he is free,
he will infallibly accuse me.—*Dryden*.

What became of this thoughtful busy creature,
when removed from this world, has amazed the vul-
gar, and puzzled the wise.—*Rogers*.

3. Go: (with *where* alone). *Rare*.

Amuse, the day he him withdrew
So privately, that she ne wiste
Where he became: but as hym liste,
Out of the temple he goth his way.
Gower, Confessio Amantis, i.

Where is the antique glory now become,
That whylone went in women to appeare?
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 1.

How fares my brother? Why is he so sad?—
I would joy, until I be resolved
Where our right valiant father is become.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 1.

You shall have sometimes fair houses so full of
glaces, that one cannot tell where to become to be out
of the sun. *Bacon*.

Become v. a. [from the root of the German
becumen=convenient. The preterite *be-
cam*, though general and old, is cata-
chrestic.] Suit; set off to advantage.

a. Applied to persons.

If I become not a cart as well as another man, a
plague on my bringing up.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI.*

Part I. ii. 4.

Sue to her sire unto humble reverence,
And bowed low, that her right wile became,
And added grace unto her excellence.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Why would I be a queen? Because my face
Would wear the title with a better grace;
If I become it not, yet it would be
Part of your duty then to flatter me. *Dryden*.
Whetherly was of my opinion, or rather, I of his;
for it becomes me so to speak of so excellent a poet.—
Id.

b. Applied to things.

I would I had some flowers of spring that might
Become your time of day; and yours, and yours.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 5.

Your discolour
Of that integrity which should have lov'd it.
Id., Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Becoming part. adj. Suiting.

Of thee, kind boy, I ask no red and white
To make up my delight
No old becoming creases,
Black eyes, or little know not what, in frowns.

Sir J. Suckling.
He utterly rejected their fables concerning their
gods, as not becoming good men, much less those
which were worshipped for gods.—*Bishop Stilling-
fleet*.

Yet some becoming modesty I may use;
I've well observ'd, nor will he now refuse. *Dryden*.

Make their pupils repeat the action, that they may
correct what is constrained in it, till it be perfected
into an habitual and becoming reason. *Locke*.

With of. *Rare*.

Their discourses are such as belong to their age,
their calling, and their breeding; such as are becom-
ing of them, and of them only.—*Dryden*.

Becoming verbal abs. That which becomes
or suits; attribute. *Rare*.

Sir, forgive me,
Since my becoming kill me, when they not
Eye well to you.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 3.

As soon as the officiate minister began to read
the collect for the King, Burnet, among whose many
good qualities self-command and a fine sense of the
becoming cannot be reckoned, rose from his knees,
sat down in his stall, and uttered some con-
tinuous noises which disturbed the devotion of the
congregation.—*Moranby, History of England*,
ch. ix.

Becomingly adv. After a becoming or
proper manner.

So truly and becomingly religious.—*Dr. H. More*

Confessio Catholica, dedication.
That she may be not only commendable for the
innocent purity of her heart, but admirable for the
elegance and decency of her hand; which used thee,
as all things, not only lawfully, but expediently,
piously, and prudently, conscientiously, and becom-
ingly.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness*,
p. 75.

Becomingness s. Attribute suggested by
Becoming (suiting).

There is a natural bravery, excellency, and becom-
ingness, in some actions, and there is a baseness and
illiness in others, whether we will or not.—*Halli-
well, Discourses*, p. 127.

Nor is the majesty of the divine government

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greater in its extent, than the *becomingness* heretofore in its manner and form.—*Green*.

Let us live with the utmost regard to that beauty and *becomingness* of virtue, which will make the conduct of a good Christian lovely in the eyes of all that behold it.—*Delany, Christmas Sermon*.

Becripple. v. a. Make lame.

Those whom you bedward and becripple by your poisonous medicines.—*Dr. H. Mure, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 271.

Beddgel. v. a. Cudgel.

You shall see fortie or fifty stand together on the Pavenish all in a rage, and their skinnos thus beddgelled and beated every morning with a piteous cry.—*Time's Store House*, 862-3. (Ord MS.)

Bedrill. v. a. Overlay with curls.

In the bean compelled against his will to practise winning airs before the glass, or employ for whole hours all the thought withinside his noodle to bepowder and becurl the outside? *Search, Freewill, Poreknowledge, and Pate*, p. 94.

And sought to hide his froth-bedcurled head

Low in the earth.

Milton, Paraphrase on Psalm 114. (Ord MS.)

Bed. s. [A.S. bed.]

1. Something made to sleep on.

Lying not erect, but hollow, which is in the making of the bed; or with the legs gathered up, which is in the posture of the body, is the more wholesome.—*Bacon*.

On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchsafe me, raiment, bed, and food.
Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 4.

Rigour now is gone to bed,
And advice with scrupulous head.
Milton, Comus, 107.

Those houses then were caves, or homely sheds,
With twining mizers fence'd, and moss their beds.
Dryden.

Bring to bed. Deliver of a child.

Ten months after Florimel laywold to wed,
And was brought in a laudable manner to bed.
Prior.

2. Marriage.

George, the eldest son of this second bed, was, after the death of his father, by the singular care and affection of his mother, well brought up.—*Lord Clarendon*.

3. Plot in a garden.

Herbs will be tenderer and fairer, if you take them out of beds, when they are newly come up, and remove them into pots, with better earth.—*Bacon*.

4. Channel of a river, or any hollow.

So high as heaven'd the humid hills, so low
Down sunk a hollow bottom, broad and deep,
Capacious bed of waters.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 230.

The great magazine for all kinds of treasure is supposed to be the bed of the Tiber. We may be sure, when the Romans lay under the apprehensions of seeing their city sacked by a barbarous enemy, that they would take care to bestow such of their riches that way, as could best bear the water.—*Addison*.

5. Place where anything is generated or reposed.

See hoary Albula's infected tide
O'er the warm bed of smould'ring sulphur glide.
Addison.

6. Layer; stratum; body spread over another.

I see no reason, but the surface of the land should be as regular as that of the water, in the first production of it; and the strata, or beds within, lie as even.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

Bed. v. a.

1. Go to bed with; place in bed; make a partner of bed.

They have married me:
I'll to the Tuscan wars, and never bed her.
Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, ii. 3.

She was publicly contracted, stated as a bride, and solemnly bedded; and, after she was laid, Maximilian's ambassador put his leg, stridged to the knee, between the espoused sheets.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

There was a doubt ripp'd up, whether Arthur was bedded with his lady.—*Ibid.*

He [Jacob] had solemnly married Rachel, and bedded her.—*Bishop Patrick, Paraphrase and Commentary on the Old Testament, Genesis*, xix. 30.

Sure Venus had never again bedded
So lovely a beau and a belle.
As when Harvey the handsome was wadded
To the beautiful Molly Legull.

Anonymous Epigram.

2. Sow or plant in earth.

Lay the turf with the grass side downward, upon which lay some of your best mould to bed your quick in, and lay your quick upon it.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

BEDD

3. Lay in a place of rest or security.

A snake bedd'd himself under the threshold of a country-house.—*N. B. L'Esrange*.

Bed. v. n. Cohabit.

If he be married and bed with his wife, and afterwards relapse, he may possibly fancy that she infected him.—*Bacon, Surgery*.

Bedabble. v. a. Dabble.

Never so wary, never so in woe,
Bedabbled with the dew, and torn with briars,
I can no further crawl, no further go.

Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

Bedaggle. v. a. Duggle; bewire; soil clothes, by letting them reach the dirt in walking. Rare.

The faire crumie had rather die than be bedaggled with filth.—*Wetroppe, French and English Grammar*, p. 321; 1629.

Bascs fall low to the ground; they are also called in housing, from housse, bedaggled.—*Richardson, Notes on Milton*.

Bedare. v. a. Dare; defy. Rare.

The eagle . . . is emboldened
With eyes intente to bedare the sun,
Peter, David and Bethsabe.

Bedark. v. a. Darken. Rare.

When the blacke winter nighte,
Without moon or sterr light,
Bederked bath the water stroule.

Gower, Confessio Amantis, i.

Bedarken. v. a. Darken. Rare.

All these flowers in his garland were considered, when this cheery day of misfortune bedarkened him.—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, i. 65.

Bedash. v. a. Dash; bewire by throwing dirt; bespatter; wet with throwing water. Rare.

When thy warlike father, like a child,
Told the sad story of my father's death,
That all the standers-by had wet their cheeks,
Like trees bedash'd with rain.

Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 2.

Bedaub. v. a. Besmen; soil by overspreading with any viscous substance.

A piteous case, a bloody piteous case,
Pale, pale as ashes, all bedaub'd in blood.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 2.

Used figuratively.

Parasites bedaub with false encomiums.—*Bacon, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 121.

Every moderate man is bedaubed with these goodly imitations of Arminianism, Popery, and what not.—*Bishop Montagu, Appeal to Caesar*, p. 130.

Bedazzle. v. a. Dazzle.

My mistaken eyes,
That have been so bedazzled by the sun,
That every thing I look on seemeth green.

Shakespeare, Twelfth of the Shrew, iv. 5.

Bedecandle. s. Candle for going to bed by.

The proprietor of the house covered over a bedecandle and a furtive tea-pot in the back drawing-room.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*.

Bedchamber. s. Chamber appropriated to rest.

They were brought to the king, abiding them in his bed-chamber.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

He was now one of the bedchamber to the prince.—*Lord Clarendon*.

Readers who take an interest in the progress of civilization and of the useful arts will be grateful to the humble topographer who has recorded these facts, and will perhaps wish that historians of far higher pretensions had sometimes spared a few pages from military expeditions and political intrigues, for the purpose of letting us know how the parlours and bed-chambers of our ancestors looked.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

Bedclothes. s. Coverlets spread over a bed.

For he will be swine drunk, and in his sleep, he does little harm, save to his bedclothes about him.—*Shakespeare, All's well that ends well*, iv. 3.

Bedded. part. adj. Occurring as a bed or layer.

On each side of the firm and valuable stone is a great thickness of rotten granite and gravel; but further east, the granite is replaced by a variety of hornstone and cherry quartzite a bedded rock, extremely tough in this locality, and occasionally there occurs an exceedingly hard quartzite, passing into a conglomerate, apparently of old date, occasionally tephelitic by veins.—*Assted, The Channel Islands*, p. 271.

Bedding. s. Materials of a bed; bed.

There be no imms where meet bedding may be laid; so that his mantle serves him then for a bed.—*Spenser*.

First, with residuans care from winter keep,
Well futher'd in the stalls, thy tender sheep;
Then spread with straw the bedding of thy fold,
With fern beneath, to fend the bitter cold.—*Dryden*.

BEDI

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BEDIRT

Bedead. v. a. Deaden. Rare.

There are others that are bedeaded and stupefied as to their morals, and then they lose that natural shame that belongs to a man.—*Mullisch, Metaphysica*, p. 1.

Bedeck. v. a. Deck.

Thou shalt thy shape, thy love, thy wit,
And sweet none in the true use include,
Which should bedeck thy shape, thy love, thy wit.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 3.

Female it seems,
That so bedeck'd, ornate, and gay,
Comes this way.

With ornamental drops bedeck'd I stood,
And writ my victory with my enemy's blood.

Norris.

Now Ceres, in her prime,
Smiles fertile, and with ruddiest freight bedeck't.
J. Philips.

Bedehouse. s. [A.S. bedhus.] House for prayer. Obsolete, or applied only to certain individual buildings, generally ancient.

The bedehouse [in Stamford] was founded in the fourteenth century, and is a very curious and interesting building.—*Monast. Institutions of the Counties of England*.

Bedell. s. [Lat. bedellus.] Higher kind of bundle.

The academical functionaries, divided between reverence for the king and reverence for the law, were in great distress. Messengers were despatched in all haste to the Duke of Albemarle, who had succeeded Monmouth as Chancellor of the University. He was requested to represent the matter properly to the king. Meanwhile the registrar and bedells waited on Francis, and informed him that, if he would take the oaths according to law, he should instantly be admitted.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. vii.

Bedew. v. a. Moisten gently (as with the fall of dew).

Let all the tears that should bedew my hearse,
Be drops of halm to sanctify thy head.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

The countess received a letter from him, whereunto all the while she was writing her answer, she bedew'd the paper with her tears.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

What slender youth, bedew'd with liquid odours,
Courts thee on roses, in some pleasant cave?

Milton, Translation of Horace i. 5.

Balm from a silver box distill'd around,
Shall all bedew the roots, and scent the sacred ground.

The bulbous end of the tongue is divided by a transverse curved groove into a shorter upper and a longer lower lobe, resembling the prehensile part of the elephant's proboscis; the surface is finely rugous, and bedew'd by adhesive secretion. Between the bulb and the base the glossoidal sheath is immediately surrounded by filaments, degenerating into lax elastic tissue, covered by the lingual skin, which is thrown into circular rugae or rugae in the contracted state.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

Bedewy. adj. Moist with dew. Rare.

Dark night, from her bedewy wings,
Drops silence to the eyes of all.

Breuer, Lingua, v. 10.

Bedfellow. s. One who lies in the same bed.

Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow,
Being so troubled with a bedfellow?

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

A man would as soon choose him for his bedfellow as his playfellow.—*Sir R. L'Esrange*.

What charming bedfellows and companions for life men choose out of such women!—*Addison*.

It was he who dressed up for me a lug that nightly sat upon my pillow—a sure bedfellow, when my aunt or my maid was far from me.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, Witches and other Night Fears*.

Bedhangings. s. Curtains; stuff fit for curtains.

The story of the prodigal, or the German hunting in water-work, is worth a thousand of these bedhangings.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.* iv. 4.

Bedight. v. a. Deck; adorn; dress. See Dight and Deck. Rare.

Scarer to Phœbus, more I am bedight
With his fair rays.

Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, ii. 1, 2.

A maiden fine bedight he apt to love;
The maiden fine bedight his love retains,
And for the village he forsakes the plains.—*Gay*.

Let clouds bedim my face, break in mine eye.
Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.

I have bedim'd
The noontide sun, call'd forth the mutton winds,
And 'twixt the green sea and the aur'd vault
Set roaring war.—*Shakespeare, Tempest*, v. 1.

Bedirt. v. a. Overlay with dirt. Rare.

How shall a sinner be ashamed to see himself before the Lord of all, naked of good works, bedirted and defiled with abominable and horrid crimes?—*Jeremy Taylor, Contemplations*, 98. (Ord MS.)

Redismal. *v. a.* Make dismal. *Rare.*

Let us see your next number not only bedismalled with broad black lines, death's heads, and cross narrow-lane but sewed with black thread!—*Student*, ii. 250.

Redizen. *v. n.* Overdo with dizenizing. See Dizen.

The name *bedizen'd* by the pedant muse,
The place of fame and glory supplies.

Heathley, Parody of Gray's Elegy.

Bedlam. *s.* [*Bethlehem* = name of a religious house in London, converted afterwards into a hospital for the mad and lunatic.]

1. Madhouse; place appointed for the cure of lunacy; madness itself.

They should have provided an hundred *bedlams* to entertain pious, zealous, and outrageous puritans, who have lost their wits and senses.—*Spelman, History of Sacrilege*, ch. vi.

Fiery wits love to see all in confusion and combustion, and think nothing eloquent or handsome but what is minted in the *bedlam* of their rage.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 238: 1633.

2. Madman; lunatic; inhabitant of bedlam.

Let's follow the old out, and get the *bedlam*
To lead him where he would; his roughish madness
Allows itself to any thing.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 7.

Bade stoutly withstand the forsworn *beds*, proving him forthwith to be but a *bedlam*.—*World of Wonders*, p. 243: 1608.

Bedlam. *adj.* Belonging to a madhouse; fit for a madhouse; mad.

The country gives no proof and precedent
Of *bedlam* beggars, who, with roaring voices,
Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms,
Pins, wooden pricks. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, ii. 3.

They accounted them *bedlam* fools, who did not believe that the drunkenness of the German people was the true foundation and establishment of so many famous republics as were now seen among them. *Translation of Boccaccio*, p. 51: 1624.

This which follows is plain *bedlam* stuff; this is the demoniac legion induced.—*Milton, Apology for Smectonymus*.

Life to the immortal; death to the perishing part of thee; blessing to the rational, divine; cursing to the *bedlam*, brutish part of thee.—*Hammond, Sermons*, p. 511.

Bedlamite. *s.* Occupant of bedlam; madman.

The nurse enters like a frantic *bedlamite*.

R. Johnson, New Inn, argument.

Alas! thou boast'st thy sober sense in vain;
In these poor *bedlamites* thyself survey.

Thyself less innocently mad than they. *Fitzgerald*.
Had the Egyptian prince intended the ruin of this city of wicked *bedlamites*, he could not have taken a more effectual method to do it than by such an ensnaring largess.—*Burke, Vindication of Natural Society*.

Bedmaker. *s.* Person who makes beds and cleans chambers.

I was deeply in love with my *bedmaker*, upon which I was rusticated for ever.—*Spectator*.

When the peacock vain rises, I strut a Gentleman Commoner. In graver moments, I proceed Master of Arts. Indeed I do not think I am much unlike that respectable character. I have seen your dimyered versers, and *bed-makers* in spectacles, drop a bow or a curtsy, as I pass, wisely mistaking me for something of the sort. I go about in black, which favours the notion. Only in Christ Church reverend quadrangle, I can be content to pass for nothing short of a Seraphic Doctor.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, Oxford in the Vacation*.

Bedmate. *s.* Bedfellow; one who partakes of the same bed.

Had I no good occasion to lie long
As you, Prince Paris, nought but heav'nly business
Should rob my *bedmate* of my company.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 1.

Bedote. *v. a.* Make to doze. *Rare.*

To *bedote* this quene was their intent.
Chaucer, Legend of Wymphylite and Meleus, 180.

Bedpost. *s.* Post at the corner of a bed, which supports the canopy.

I came the next day prepared, and placed her in a clear light, her head braining to a *bedpost*, another standing behind, holding it steady.—*Wiseman, Surgeon*.

Bedpresser. *s.* Heavy lazy fellow.

This sanguine coward, this *bedpresser*, this horseback breaker, this huge hill of flesh.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.

Bedraggle. *v. a.* Draggie; soil the clothes, by suffering them, in walking, to reach the dirt.

Poor Patty Blount, no more he seen
Bedraggled in my walks so green. *Swift*.

Bedrench. *v. a.* Drench; soak; saturate with moisture.

Far off from the mind of Holingbroke
It is, such crimson tempest should *bedrench*
The fresh green lap of fair king Richard's land.
Shakespeare, Richard II. iii. 3.

Bedriddle. *v. a.* Cover with driddle. *Rare.*

And now this whelp of theirs *bedriddles* their ashes.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, viii. (Ord. M8.)

Bedrid. *adj.* [A.S. *bedrida* = confined to bed.] Confined to bed by age or sickness.

Norway, uncle of young Fortinbras,
Who, impotent and *bedrid*, secretly hears
Of this, his nephew's purpose.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 2.

Now, as a myriad
Of ants dured th' emperor's lov'd snuke invade;
The crawling kalleyes, sea gulls, flung chips,
Might brave our pinnares, now *bedrid* ships.

Doune, Poems, p. 145.

Hanging old men, who were *bedrid*, because
would not discover where their money was.—*Lord Clarendon*.

Infirm persons, when they come to be so weak as to be fixed to their beds, hold out many years; some have lain *bedrid* twenty years.—*Rag*.

Bedridden. *adj.* Catathrestic for *Bedrid*, which is not a participle.

While some persons accused William of breaking faith with the House of Austria, others accused him of interfering unjustly in the internal affairs of Spain. In the most inconspicuous and humorous political satire extant in our language, Arbuthnot's History of John Bull, England and Holland are typified by a clothier and a linen-draper, who take upon themselves to settle the estate of a *bedridden* old gentleman in their neighborhood.—*Maccarty, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Bedrite. *s.* Privilege of the marriage bed.

Whose vows are, that no *bedrite* shall be paid
Till Hymen's torch be lighted.

Shakespeare, Tempest, iv. 1.

Bedroom. *s.* Bedchamber.

So late as the year 1663 the gentlemen of the retinue of the Earl of Carlisle were, in the city of Moscow, thrust into a single *bedroom*, and were told that, if they did not remain together, they would be in danger of being devoured by rats.—*Maccarty, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

Bedrop. *v. a.* Let drops fall on anything; mark with spots or drops; speckle.

In cloth his black *bedropped* all with tears.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale.

Not so thick swart'd upon the soil
Bedrop with blood of Gorgon.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 526.

Our plenteous streams a various rare supply;
The silver'd in shi old.
The yellow carp, in scales *bedrop* with gold. *Pope*.

Bedrown. *v. a.* Drown. *Rare.*

Who hath *bedrown'd* the world with blood abroad.
Hudson, Judith, 357. (Ord. M8.)

Bedside. *s.* Side of the bed.

Last night he plaid his horrid game again.
Came to my *bed-side* at the full of midnight,
And in his hand that fatal fearful cup.

Middleton, The Witch, ii. 2.

When I was thus dress'd, I was carried to a *bed-side*.—*Talier*, no. 15.

Bedstaff. *s.* Wooden pin stuck anciently on the sides of the bedstead to keep the clothes from slipping.

Hostess, accommodate us with a *bedstaff*.—*R. Johnson, Every Man in his Humour*.

Bedstead. *s.* Frame on which the bed is placed.

Chimnies with scorn rejecting smoke;
Stools, tables, chairs, and *bedsteads* broke. *Swift*.

Bedstraw. *s.*

1. Straw laid under a bed to make it soft.

Flens loved principally of straw or mats, where there hath been a little moisture; or the chamber or *bedstraw* kept close, and not aired.—*Baron*.

2. Plant of the genus *Galium* so called.

Galium verum, petit muet, Fr., is called *bed-straw*, being one among a variety of odoriferous herbs, which were formerly used to strew beds with. *Louden, Encyclopaedia of Plants*, p. 93.

Bedswerver. *s.* One who is false to the bed; one who ranges or swerves from one bed to another.

She's a *bedswerver*, even as bad as those
That vulgar give the boldest titles to.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

Bedtick. *s.* Ticking of a bed.

Even like to bedtick people, that began but coldly in their own defence, not employing all their means, but sparing their *bedticks*, beds of,

wool, chests, cupboards, and other moveables.—*Time's Store House*, 782. (Ord. M8.)

Bedtime. *s.* Hour of rest; sleeping-time.

What masks, what dances shall we have,
To wear away this long age of three hours,
Between our after-supper and *bedtime*?

Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 1.
After evening repasts, till *bedtime* their thoughts
will be best taken up in the easy grounds of religion.
—*Milton, Tractate on Education*.

The snoring drunkard, if he does not fight
Before his *bedtime*, takes no rest that night.

Dryden.

Beduck. *v. a.* Duck; put under water. *Rare.*

The varlet saw, when to the flood he came,
How without stop or stay he deryly leapt,
And deepo himself *beducked* in the same.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 6, 42.

Beduke. *v. a.* Make a duke of. *Jocular.*

James Bridges and the Dean had long been friends;
James is *beduked*; of course their friendship ends.

Swift.

Bedung. *v. a.* Dung; mummure. *Rare.*

Leaving all but his (sciolith's) head to *bedung* that curth, which had lately shaken at his terror.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, ii. 2.

If they will fall a quinking and grinning intolerably, and appear in the streets, as some have done, soundly *bedunged* with chimney and filth; such may make some people believe any Roubin tends as revelations from God. *Pulter, Moderation of the Church of England*, p. 485.

Bedward. *ale.* Toward bed.

In heart
As merry, as when our nuptial-day was done,
And tapers burnt to *bedward*.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 6.

Naked bierly being boled in the wley of milke,
with the leaves of sorrell, marigold, and scabious, it
quencheth thirst, and cooleth the heat of the enflamed liver, being drunke first in the morning and
last to *bedward*. *Charrat, Herbar*, p. 60. (Ord. M8.)

Bedwarf. *v. a.* Make dwarfish; hinder in growth; stunt. *Rare.*

This shrinking, not close weaving, that hath thus
In mind and body both *bedwarfed* us. *Boone*.
Those whom *yon bedwarf* and leechlike by your
poisonous medicines. *Dr. H. More, Mystery of Gullinakee*, p. 277.

Bedwork. *s.* Work done in bed; work performed without toil of the hands.

The still and mental parts,
That do contrive how many hands shall strike,
When fitness call them on, and know, by measure
Of their obedient toil, the enemy's weight;
Why this hath not a finger's dexterity;
They call this *bedwork*, mumprey, closet war.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Bedye. *v. a.* Dye; stain; colour. *Rare.*

Enye goddesse, lay that furious fit ayde,
Till I of warres and bloody Mars doe sing,
And Briton fields with Sarum blood bedye.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 11, 7.

Bece. *s.* [A.S. *bec* and *beaw*.] Insect of the genus *Apis*.

So work the honey *bees*,
Creatures that, by a ruling nature, teach
The art of order to a peopled kingdom.

Shakespeare, Henry V. i. 2.

A company of poor insects, whereof none are *bees*,
delighted with flowers and their sweetness; others
beetles, delighted with other viands.—*Locke*.

Bece-eater. *s.* Bird that eats bees (*Merops apinister*).

England seems to be the extreme region to the north of this *bece-eater*. *Naturalist's Library, Birds of Africa*.

Bece-garden. *s.* Place to set hives of bees in.

A convenient and necessary place ought to be made choice of, for your apiary, or *bece-garden*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Bece-master. *s.* One who keeps bees.

They that are *bece-masters*, and have not care enough of them, must not expect to reap any considerable advantage by them.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Beech. *s.* [A.S. *bece*.] Tree of the genus *Fagus*.

Black was the forest, thick with *beech* it stood.

Dryden.

Nor is that sprightly wildness in their notes,
Which, clear and vigorous, warbles from the *beech*.
Thomson.

Beechen. *adj.* Consisting of the wood of the beech; belonging to the beech.

With diligence he'll serve us when we dine,
And in plain *beechen* vessels fill our wine.

Chapman, Translation of Juvenal's Satire xi.

Beechy. *adj.* Abounding in beech trees.

From whose vast *beechy* harks a rumour straight resounds. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, xix. 70. (Ord. M8.)

Beef. s. [*Fr. bœuf*]

1. Flesh of black cattle prepared for food.

What may you to a piece of *beef* and mustard?
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.
 The fat of roasted *beef* falling on birds will taste them.—*Swift*.

2. Ox, bull, or cow, considered as fit for food: (in this sense it has the plural *beevies*).

These are the beasts which ye shall eat; the *beef*, the sheep, and the goat. —*Deuteronomy, xiv. 4.*
Tr. of 1578.

A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,
 Is not so estimable, profitable neither,
 As flesh of muttons, *beefs*, or goats.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.
 There was not any captain but had credit for more victuals than we spent there; and yet they had of no fifty *beefs* among them. —*Sir W. Raleigh, Apology.*

One way, a hand select from forests drives
 A herd of *beevies*, fair oxen, and fair kine.

On hides of *beevies*, before the palace gate,
 Sad spoils of luxury! the suitors sat. —*Pope.*

A third [experiment] to try whether insects will be bred in a *beef's* bladder so close that no passage be left for any flybrows. —*Ray, Correspondence, Letter of Mr. Oldenburgh, p. 97.*

Reveal, at his touch, at once his jelly turn,
 And the huge bear is shrink into an urn.

Pope, Dunciad.

Beef. adj. Consisting of the flesh of the ox or cow.

If you are employed in marketing, do not accept of a treat of a *beef* steak and a pot of ale from the butcher. —*Swift*.

Beef-brained. adj. Nearly the same as beef-witted.

I grant that the most *beef-brained* sensualist is wise enough to see small notes in others. —*Tatler, Curio of Misprision, 29.* (Cf. MS.)

Beef-eater. s. [*Fr. buffetier* = one who guards the royal buffet.] Yeoman of the guard. *Cutcher's*.

Charles, however, had, a few months after his restoration, meant to form a small standing army. He felt that, without some better protection than that of the trainbands and *beef-eaters*, his palace and person would hardly be secure, in the vicinity of a great city swarming with warlike Fifth Monarchy men who had just been disarmed. —*Macaulay, History of England, ch. iii.*

Beef-witted. adj. Dull; stupid; heavy-headed.

That mangled, *beef-witted* lord! —*Shakespeare, Twelfth and Cressida, ii. 1.*

Beehive. s. Case, or box, in which bees are kept.

Drones suck not eagles' blood, but rob *beehives*.
Shakespeare, Henry VI., Part II., iv. 1.

I find, in the school of nature, no better emblem of this commendable possession of ourselves to public service, than the *beehive*. —*Walpole, Memoirs of the English, p. 375.*

Beehives, in different places, are of very different materials. The most usual form of them, however, is conic and well-finished; and the common materials of which they are made are twisted osiers or straw nicely matted together, and made into a sort of thick *corus*, bound round with osier bark. —*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Beed. s. [*A.S. bygd*] Protection; refuge.

This breast, this bosom soft, shall be thy *beed*
 'Gainst storms of arrows.

Virgil, Translation of Tasso, xvi. 49.
 The flaming flowers on our gardens yield
 High sheltering woods and wa's main shield,
 But thou, beneath the random *beed*
 O' cloud or flame,
 Adorn'st the listless stidid field,
 Unseen, alone.

Ramus, To a Mountain Daisy.

Beer. s. [*A.S. bær*] Liquor made by fermenting a wort of barley, and flavouring with hops.

Here's a pot of good double *beer*, neighbour:
 drink. —*Shakespeare, Henry VI., Part II., ii. 3.*
 Put them altogether, they will serve
 Serve to beg single *beer* in.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Captain, ii. 3.
 Flow, Weiked! flow, like this insipid *beer*:
 Tho' stale, not ripe; tho' thin, yet never clear;
 So sweetly naukish, and so smoothly dull;
 Heady, not strong; and foaming, tho' not full.

Pope.

Beer-barrel. s. Barrel which holds beer.

Why, of that team, whereto he was converted,
 might they not stop a *beer-barrel*? —*Shakespeare, Hamlet, v. 1.*

Beer-drinker. s. Drinker of beer.

While the *beer-drinkers*, chiefly men in Austin jackets and smock frocks, kept their eyelids down.
 —*Silas Marner, ch. vi.*

Beerhouse. s. Old term for alehouse.

What woman (even among the drunken Al-muines) is suffered to follow her husband into the alehouse or *beerhouse*? —*Gacoinne, Delicate Duel for Drunkards, 1570.*

Beery. adj. Induced by beer; maudlin.

There was a fair proportion of kindness in Rave-loe; but it was of a *beery* and bungling sort. —*Silas Marner, ch. ix.*

Beestings, also Biosting and Beestning. s. [*A.S. byst*] First milk given by a cow after calving.

So may the first of all our fells be thine,
 And both the *beestings* of our goats and kine.
B. Jonson, Masques.
 And twice besides, her *biosting* never fail
 To store the dairy with a brimming pail. —*Drayton.*

Beeswing. s. Gauzy film, like the wing of a bee, in port wine, indicative of age.

He held it up to the light, and eyed the *beeswing* with the air of a connoisseur—which he was. —*Adventures of a private Pind.*

Beet. s. Plant of the genus Beta.

Beet roots are equally valuable as a culinary and agricultural production. —*London, Encyclopedia of Plants, p. 1081.*

Beetle. s. [from *A.S. bitola*] Insect distinguished by having hard cases or sheaths, under which it folds its wings.

The poor *beetle* that we tread upon,
 In corporal sufferance finds a pang as great,
 As when a giant dies.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.
 Others come sharp of sight, and too prevalent for that which concerned their own interest, but as blind as *beetles* in following this great and common danger. —*Kauffman, History of the Turks.*

A great there was with hoary moss overgrown,
 The claspings flies up the ruin's crevice,
 And there the bat and drowsy *beetle* sleep. —*Garth.*

The butterflies and *beetles* are such numerous tribes, that I believe, in our own native country alone, the species of each kind may amount to one hundred and fifty, or more. —*Ray.*

beetle. s. [from *A.S. bytel*] Heavy mallet, or wooden hammer, with which wedges are driven and pavements rammed.

If I do fill up with a three-man *beetle*. —*Shakespeare, Henry VI., Part II., i. 2.*

When, by the help of wedges and *beetles*, an inner is chiselled out of the trunk of some well-grown tree, yet, after all the skill of artificers to set forth such a divine block, it cannot, one moment, secure itself from being eaten by worms, or defiled by birds, or cut in pieces by axes. —*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Beetle. r. n. Out out; hung over.

What if it tempt you toward the flood, my lord?
 Or to the dreadful summit of the cliff,
 That *beetles* o'er his base into the sea?

Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 3.

Beetle-brow. s. Overhanging eyebrow.

He had a *beetle-brow*.
 A down-look, middle stature, with black hair.

Pastor Fido, p. 175.

He with the thick black locks, will it be? With the hump, as himself calls it, or black bear's-head, fit to be shaken as a sentinal portul? Through whose shaggy *beetle-brows*, and eagle-hen, seemed, catamorphed faces, there look natural fierceness, small-pox, inequity, leanness, and humming fire of genius; like conical fire, or volcanic salubrity through darkest confusion? It is Gabriel Honoré Riquetti de Mirabeau, the world-compeller; man, ruling deputy of Aix! According to the Baroness de Staël, he steps proudly along, though looked at askance here; and slakes his black chelyure, or lion's mane; as if prophetic of great deeds. —*Carlyle, French Revolution, pt. i, ch. iv.*

Beetle-browed. adj. Having overhanging eyebrows.

He with *beetle-browed* and bawling-eyed also,
Longfellow, Vision of Piers Plouman.

A *beetle-browed* sullen face makes a palace as smoky as an ash hut. —*Howells, Letters, ii. 25.*
 Enquire for the *beetle-browed* critic, &c. —*Swift.*

Beetleheaded. adj. Having a head like the head of a wooden beetle.

A whorson, *beetle-headed*, fly-eyed knave.
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

Beetlestock. s. Handle of a beetle.

To crutch, to please, to be a *beetle-stock*
 Of thy great master's will.

Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale.

Beetling. part. adj. Jutting out; hanging over.

High in the *beetling* cliff, his airy builds. —*Thomson.*

Beeworm. s. Larva of the bee.

There was a single *beeworm* in each cell, and pro-

vision of meat. —*Ray, Correspondence, Letter of Dr. Elder, p. 66.*

Befall. v. a. [*A.S. befeallan*] Happen to.

a. In general.
 Lion asked an envious nun, that was very sad,
 what harm had *befallen* into him, or what woe had
befallen into and her man? —*Bacon, Apophthegms.*
 No man can certainly comprehend God's love or
 hatred to any person, from what *befalls* him in this
 world. —*Archbishop Tillotson.*

b. Used of ill.
 Let me know
 The worst that may *befall* me in this case.
Shakespeare, Othello, Night's Dream, i. 1.
 Other doubt possesses me, lest harm
befall thee, severed from me.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 251.
 This venerable person, who probably heard of
 Saviour's prophecy of the destruction of Jerusalem,
 drew his congregation out of those unparalleled cala-
 mities which *befall* his countrymen. —*Adelton, In-formation of the Christian Religion.*
 This disease has *befallen* them, not because they
 deserved it, but because the people love new faces. —*Id., Fanny Hill.*

With to before the person.
 Some great mischief hath *befallen*
 To that new man. —*Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 420.*

Befall. r. n.

1. Happen; come to pass.
 But since the affairs of men are still uncertain,
 Let's reason with the worst that may *befall*.
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, v. 1.
 I have revolved
 The discord which *befall*, and war in heaven
 Among the angelick powers.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 965.

2. Recome; be the state or condition: (with of).
 Do me the favour to dilate at full
 What hath *befallen* of them, and then, till now.
Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

Beft. r. a. Suit; be suitable to.

Beft is his love, and best *befts* the dark.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 1.
 Out of my sight, thou serpent! That mine best
befts thee, with him would'st; thyself as false.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 567.
 I will bring you where she sits,
 Clad in splendour, as *befts*
 Her duty.
Id., Arcades, 91.
 Thou, what *befts* the new lord mayor,
 Art anxiously inquisitive to know.
Drayton.
 As the seven heavens were hoarse that announced
 the fatal entrance of Haman, so the knock of the
 postmen on this day is light, airy, confident, and *be-
 fitting* one that brings good tidings. —*Laub, Essays of Elia, Valentine's Day.*

Beftam. r. a. Cover with foam.

At last the dropping vines, *beftam'd* all o'er,
 With fleecy heaviness the air upbore.
English, Translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses, iv.

Beftol. r. a. Infatuate; fool; deprive of understanding; lead into error.

Go thou, and *beftol* thyself for a
 common enemy.
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, p. 185.
 To be so pitifully misled and *beftol*. —*Id., Hamlet, p. 567.*
 Men *beftol* themselves infinitely, when, by venting
 a few sighs, they will needs persuade themselves that
 they have repented. —*South.*
 Jerusalem thought policy the best policy, though in
 nothing more *beftol*; the nature of sin being not
 only to delude, but to infatuate. —*Id.*

Beftore. v. a. [*A.S. beforan*] Further on-ward; in front.

1. In space.
 Thou'd'st so far *beftore*,
 The swiftest wing of recompence is slow
 To overtake thee. —*Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 4.*

2. In time.
 Heavenly born,
Beftore the hills appear'd, or fountain flow'd,
 Thou with eternal Wisdom didst converse.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 7.
Beftore two months their orb with light adorn,
 If I can't allow me life, I will return. —*Drayton.*
Beftore this elaborate treatise can become of use to
 my country, two points are necessary. —*Swift.*

Beftore. prep. Onward; in front of.

1. In space.
 Their common practice was to look no further
beftore than the next line; whence it will
 follow that they can drive to no certain point. —*Drayton.*
 Who shall go
 Before them in a cloud, and pillar of fire;
 By day a pillar, by night a pillar of fire,
 To guide them in their journey, and remove
 Behind them, while the obdurate king pursues.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 201.

201

a. In the presence of.

Noting authority or conquest.

Great queen of gathering clouds,
See we fall before thee!
Treadst thou we alone thee.
The Alps and Tynean sink before him.

Dryden.

Addison.

Noting respect.

We see that blessing, and the casting down of
the eyes both, are more when we come before many.
— *Bacon*.

They represent our poet belov'd a firmer and a
courter, when he drest himself in his best habit,
to appear before his patron. — *Dryden*.

b. In sight of.

Before the eyes of both our armies here,
Let us not wrangle.

Shakespeare, *Julius Caesar*, iv. 2.

c. Under the cognizance of: (noting jurisdiction).

If a suit be begun before an archdeacon, the ordinary
may license the suit to an higher court. —
Ayliffe, Purveyors Juris Canonici.

d. In the power of: (noting the right of choice).

The world was all before them, where to choose
Their place of rest, and Providence their guide.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, xii. 646.

Give us this evening; that last morn and night,
And all the year before thee for delight. — *Dryden*.
He hath put us in the hands of our own counsel,
Life and death, prosperity and destruction are before
us. — *Archbishop Tillotson*.

e. By the impulse of something behind.

Her part, poor soul! seeming as burdened
With lesser weight, but not with lesser woe,
Was carried with more speed before the wind.

Shakespeare, *Country of Errors*, i. 1.

Hurried by fate, he cries, and turns before
A furious wind, we leave the faithful shore. — *Dryden*.

2. In time.

Particular advantages it has before all the books
which have appeared before it in this kind. — *Dryden*.

3. In order.

We should but presume, to determine which should
be the fittest till we see he hath chosen some one,
which one we may then boldly say to be the fittest,
because he hath taken it before the rest. — *Hooder*.

We think poverty to be infinitely desirable before
the torments of riches. — *Jeremy Taylor*.

Beforehand, adv.

1. In a state of anticipation, or preoccupation: (with with).

Quoth Hudibras, I am beforehand,
In that already, with your command.

Bathur, *Hudibras*.

Your soul has been beforehand with your body,
And drink so deep a draught of promise'd bliss,
She slumber's o'er the cup. — *Dryden*.

I have not room for many reflections: the last
cited author has been beforehand with me in this
proper mood. — *Addison*.

2. Previously; by way of preparation or preliminary.

His profession is to deliver precepts necessary to
eloquent speech; yet so, that they which receive
them, may be taught beforehand the skill of speak-
ing. — *Hooder*.

When the lawyers brought extravagant bills, Sir
Roger used to bargain beforehand, to cut off a
quarter of a yard in any part of the bill. — *Arch-
bishop Tillotson, History of John Bull*.

Let the speaker debate beforehand what shall be
his concluding topic; and let him premeditate thor-
oughly, not only the substance of it, but the mode
of treating it, and all but the very words. — *R.
Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. i. ch. iv.

3. Anticipantly; aforesaid.

It would be resisted by such as had beforehand
resisted the general proofs of the gospel. — *Bishop
Atterbury*.

4. In a state of accumulation, or so as that more has been received than expended.

Strawer's house is at this time rich, and much
beforehand; for it hath laid up revenue these thirty-
seven years. — *Bacon*.

5. At first; before anything is done.

What is a man's contending with insuperable diffi-
culty, but the rolling of Sisyphus's stone up the
hill, which is seen beforehand to return upon him
again. — *Sir R. L. Estlin*.

Beforetime, adv. Formerly; of old time.

Before time in Israel, when a man went to enquire
of God, thus he spoke. — *1 Samuel*, ix. 9.

Before, or Beforetime, adv. Same as Before.

Obsolete.

All thy admirable creatures made before,
Which begot's, and with, and even the adorn,
Are but empty, compar'd in every part,
To this highest masterpiece of art.

Sylvester, *De Partur*, p. 53.

And fruitfully the ground gave her increase
Which seventy year untill'd by before,
And nothing bare, but thisle, weed, and thorne.

Milton, *Judith*, l. (Ord MS.)

Beforetime, v. n. Happen to; betide. Rare.

I give consent to go along with you;
Reckless as little what betideth me.
As much I wish all good beforetime you.

Shakespeare, *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 3.

Beforefriend, v. a. Act as a friend towards any-

one.

If it will please Caesar
To be so good to Caesar as to hear me,
I shall beseech him to beforefriend himself.

Shakespeare, *Julius Caesar*, ii. 4.

Now if your plots be ripe, you are beforefriend
With opportunity. — *Sir J. Denham*.

See them embark'd,
And tell me if the winds and seas beforefriend them.

Addison.

Be thou the first true merit to beforefriend;
His praise is best who stays till all commend.

Pope.

Brother servants must beforefriend one another.

Swift.

Indeed it requir'd not the heart of a shepherd
to escape, especially as the darkness of the night
would have so much beforefriend him. — *Fiehlings,
Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.

Before, v. a. Decorate with fringes.

Having a brave lass, like another Penthosion,
for their lender, so beforefriend'd with gold, that they call'd
her Golden-foot. — *Folker, History of the Holy War*,
p. 78.

When I flatter, let my dirty leaves
Clothe spice, fine trunks, or, flatter in a row,
Beforefriend the rails of Beilham and Solo.

Pope, *Imitations of Horace*.

Beg, v. a.

1. Ask; seek by petition; seek as a beggar.

He went to Pilate, and begged the body of Jesus.
Matthew, xviii. 28.

So how they lay an alms of flattery. — *Young*.
I shall only say that your lordship will be pleas'd
to excuse it, if you find a short answer to the paper
of another man. — *Locke*, iii. 182.

They that you will be pleas'd to send me an at-
testation to Mr. Carter's merit. — *Dr. Johnson, To
Mr. Thrale*, June, 1775.

There are two things which, in speaking to this
subject, I would have been to recommend to your
serious consideration. — *Bishop Sh. Lock*, iii. 2.

Before I begin I must beg leave to say I am very
glad to see your lordship had your excellent wit and
right understanding to inquiries of this nature. —
Barrow, On the Lament Trade.

2. Take anything for granted, without evi-

dence or proof.

We have not begged any principles or suppositions,
for the proof of this; but taking that
ground, which both Moses and all antiquity pre-
sented. — *J. Barrow, Theory of the Earth*.

The remaining kind, 'petitio principii,' 'begging
the question,' takes place when one of the Premises
(whether true or false) is either plainly equivalent to
the conclusion, or depends on that for its own recep-
tion. I have said, 'one of the Premises,' because in all
correct reasoning the two Premises taken together
must imply and virtually assert the conclusion. It
is not possible, however, to draw a precise line, ge-
nerally, between this Fallacy and fair argument;
since, to one person, that might be fair reasoning,
which would be, to another, 'begging the question';
inasmuch as, to the one, the Premises might be more
evident than the Conclusion; while, by the other, it
would not be admitted, except as a consequence of
the admission of the conclusion. The most plausible
form of this Fallacy is arguing in a circle; and the
greater the circle the harder to detect. — *E. Whately,
Elements of Logic*, b. iii. § 8.

Beg, v. n. (in the second extract the verb is

perhaps transitive with leave understood,
rather than truly intransitive.) Ask for alms.

A letter due to beg I am assumed. — *Locke*, xvi. 3.

I cannot will now perhaps meet me at Richmond,
for I shall be expected to pass a few days at Lord
Archebald's; and I beg to have my thoughts set at
rest by a letter from you or my mistress. — *Dr. John-
son, To Mrs. Thrale*, Oct. 15, 1773. (Ord MS.)

Begad, interj.

'Begad, umham,' answered he, 'tis the very same
I met. 'I did not imagine,' replied the lady, 'you
had so good a taste.' 'Because I never liked you, I
warrant,' cries the beau. 'Ridiculous!' said she,
'you know you was always my version.' 'I would
never mention version,' answered the beau, 'with
that face; dear Lady Boodle, wash your face before
you mention version, I beseech you.' He then
laughed, and turned about to coquet it with Fanny.
— *Fiehlings, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.

Begét, v. a. [A.S. begetan = obtain.]

1. Generate; procreate; become the father

of: (as children).

But first came, ye fair hours, which were begot

In Jov's sweet paradise, of day and night,
Which do the seasons of the year allot.

Spenser, *Epithalamium*.

I talk of dreams,
Which are the children of an idle brain,
Begot of nothing but vain phantasy.

Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 4.

Who hath begotten me these, seeing I have lost
my children, and am absolute? — *Isaac*, xlix. 21.
'Purse be the noble Chauliun more begot. — *Dryden*.
Love is begot by fancy, bred

By ignorance, by expectation fed.

Glauville.

With on, or upon, before the mother.

Beyd upon.

His mother Martha by his father John. — *Spectator*.

2. Produce.

a. As effects.

If to have done the thing you gave in charge
Begot your impudence, be happy then,
For it is done. — *Shakespeare, Richard III*, iv. 3.
My whole intention was to begot in the minds of
men magnificent sentiments of God and his works.
— *Chapman*.

b. As accidents.

Is it a time for story, when each minute
Begot a thousand dangers? — *Sir J. Denham*.

Begotter, s. One who begets; father.

For what their process gain'd, the law declares
Is to themselves alone, and to their heirs:
No share of that goes back to the begotter,
But if the son fights well, and plunders better.

Dryden.

Men continue the race of mankind, commonly
without the intention, and often against the consent
and will of the begotter. — *Locke*.

Beggable, adj. Capable of being, or liable

to be, obtained by begging. Rare.

He finds it his best way to be always craving,
because he lights many times upon things that are
disposed of, or not to be had. — *Bathur, Characters*.

Begger, s. [Dutch, *beeggar*; connectedwith *bag* = wallet for alms.]

1. One who lives upon alms; one who has

nothing but what is given him.

He roseth up the poor out of the dust, and lifteth
up the beggar from the dunghill, to set them among
princes. — *1 Samuel*, ii. 8.

We see the whole equipage of a beggar so drawn
by Home's, as even to require a mob and dignity.
— *Bacon*.

Accustomed to the splendour and to the discipline
of French camps and garrisons, he was disgusted by
finding that, in the country to which he had been
sent, a regiment of infantry meant a mob of people
as naked, as dirty, and as disorderly as the beggars,
whom he had been accustomed to see on the Com-
mune besieging the door of a monastery or pursuing
a distance up hill. — *Marsden, History of England*,
ch. xvii.

2. One who supplicates for anything; peti-

tioner. *Harsh and contemptuous.*

What subjects will precarious kings regard?
A beggar speaks too softly to be heard. — *Dryden*.

3. One who assumes what he does not prove.

These shameful beggars of principles, who give
this precarious assent of the opinion of them,
assume to themselves to be men of reason. — *Arch-
bishop Tillotson*.

Begger, v. n.

1. Reduce to beggary; impoverish.

Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And beggar'd yours for ever.

Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, iii. 1.

They shall spoil the clothiers' wool, and beggar the
present spinners. — *Granat, Bills of Mortality*.

The tailor.

With heav'n, for twopenny, clappily wipes his score,
Lifts up his eyes, and boasts to be poor more. — *Gay*.

2. Deprive.

Necessity, of matter beggar'd.
Will nothing stick our persons to arraign
In ear and ear. — *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iv. 5.

3. Exhaust.

For her person,
It beggar'd all description; she did lie
In her pavilion, cloth of gold of tissue,
Over-plecturing Venus.

Shakespeare, *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 2.

4. Drive by impoverishing: (with out).

A wicked administration may propose to beggar
them out of their sturliness. — *Lord Bolingbroke,
Disertation on Parties*, iv.

Many men were rich that beggared out of the
country, which was no home for industry. — *C. H.
Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*,
ch. xxviii.

Beggardness, s. Attribute suggested by

Beggary; state of being beggarly; mean-
ness; poverty.
They went about to hinder the journey, by railing
on the beggardness of it, and discrediting of it. —
Lord Wimbeldon, To the Duke of Buckingham,
Cubala, p. 180: 1664.

beggarly, *adj.* Mean; poor; indigent; in the condition of a beggar: (used of *persons and things*).

I ever will, though he do shun me off
To beggary divorcement, love him dearly.

Shakespeare, Othello, iv. 2.

A *beggarly* account of empty boxes.

Who that beheld such a bankrupt *beggarly* fellow
As Cromwell entering the parliament house, with a
thread-lbare torn cloak and grubby hat, could have
suspected that he should, by the murder of one king
and the banishment of another, ascend the throne?
—*South*.

The next town has the reputation of being ex-
tremely poor and *beggarly*. *Addison, Travels in*
Italy.

fraternal regions, would be the great mart for the
choicest luxuries, sugar, rum, coffee, chocolate, to-
bacco, the tea and porcelain of China, the muslin of
Bacon, the shawls of Cashmere, the diamonds of
Golconda, the pearls of Carraek, the delicious birds'
nests of Nicobar, cinnamon and pepper, ivory and
sandal wood. — *Marsden, History of England*, ch.
xxx.

Beggarly, *adv.* Meanly; despicably; indi-
gently.

Touching God himself, hath he revealed, that it is
his delight to dwell *beggarly*? and that he taketh no
pleasure to be worshipped, saving only in poor
retumes? — *Hobbes*.

Beggarmen, *s.* Man who is a beggar.

Is it a *beggar-men*?

Madman and beggar too.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 1.

Beggary, *s.* Indigence; poverty in the ut-
most degree.

On he brought me into so bare a house, that it was
the picture of miserable happiness and rich *beggary*.
— *Sir P. Sidney*.

While I am a beggar, I will rail,
And say there is no sin, but to be rich;
And he that is rich, my virtue then shall be,
Tusny there is no vice, but *beggary*.

Shakespeare, King John, ii. 2.

We must become not only poor for the present,
but reduced, by further mortgages, to a state of
beggary for endless years to come. — *Steuft*.

Begit, *part. adj.* Gilded.

Six miles attending on her, attired with black-ram
bridle-eyes *begit*, white sleeves, and stammin' petti-
coats, dressed after the cleanliest country guise. — *R.
Johnson, Canterbury*.

Begin, *v. n.* [A.S. *beginnan*, or more com-
monly *ginnan*.]

1. Enter upon something new: (applied to
persons).

Begit every day to repent; and that thou shouldst
at all *begit* it; but all that is past ought to seem
little to thee, as it is so at itself. *Begit* the next
day with the same zeal, fear, and humility, as if thou
hast never begun before. — *J. Wesley, Tracts*.

2. Commence any action or state; do the
first act, or first part of an act; make the
first step from not doing to doing.

They *begun* at the ancient men which were before
the house. — *Eschscholt*, ix. 6.

I'll sing of heroes and of kings;

Begit, my muse.

Of these no more you hear him speak;

He now *begins* upon the Greek;

These rancid and show'd, shall in their turns,

Romans obscure; as in their urns.

Beginning from the rural goals, his hand

Was liberal to the powers of high command.

Depden.

Rapt into future times the bard *begun*,

A virgin shall conceive.

Pope.

3. Enter upon existence: (as, 'the world *be-
gan*': 'the practice *begun*').

I am as free as nature first made man,

Ere the base laws of servitude *be-gan*.

When wild in woods 'he noble savage ran.

Depden.

4. Have its original.

And thus the hard and stubborn race of man,

From animal rock and flint *begun*.

Sir R. Blackmore.

From Nimrod first the savage race *begun*;

A mighty hunter and his game was man.

Pope.

5. Take rise; commence.

Judgement must *begin* at the house of God. —

1 Peter, iv. 17.

The song *begun* from Jove.

Depden.

All ends in love of God, and love of man.

Pope.

6. Come into act.

Now and then a sash he stole,

And tears *begun* to flow.

Dryden.

Begin, *v. a.*

1. Do the first act of anything; pass from
not doing to doing, by the first act.

Ye nymphs of Solyon, *begin* the song.

They have been awaked, by these awful scenes,

To *begin* religion; and afterwards, their virtue has

improved itself into more refined principles, by

divine grace. — *Watts*.

My peace we will *begin*.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 5.

2. Trace from anything as the first ground.

The apostle *begins* our knowledge in the crea-
tures, which leads us to the knowledge of God.

— *Lanke*.

3. Enter upon; fall to work upon: (with
a *thing*).

Begin, *s.* Beginning. *Obsolete*.

Let no whit there disun-

The hard *beginne* that needs thee in the door.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 3, 2

Beginner, *s.*

1. He who gives the first cause, or original,
to anything.

This happy crime on crime, and grief on grief,

To loss of love adjoining loss of friend,

I meant to purge both with a third mischief,

And, in my wife's *beginner*, it is cut.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Socrates maketh himself, the bishop of Antioch,

the first *beginner* thereof, even under the apostles

themselves. — *Hobbes*.

2. Unexperienced attempter; one in his rudiments; young practitioner.

Palladius, behaving himself nothing like a *be-*
ginner, brought the honour to the Iberian side.

— *Sir P. Sidney*.

They are, to *beginners*, an easy and familiar in-

struction; a timely augmentation of all virtue

and knowledge in such as are entered before. —

Hobbes.

I have taken a list of several hundred words in a

sermon of a new *beginner*, which not one hearer

could possibly understand. — *Steuft*.

Beginning, *verbal abs.*

1. Original or cause.

Wherever we place the *beginning* of motion,

whether from the head or the heart, the body moves

and acts by a cause out of all its parts. — *Steuft*.

2. Entrance into act, or being.

In the *beginning* God created the heavens and the

earth. — *Genesis*, i. 1.

3. State in which anything first is.

Youth, what man's age is like to be, both show;

We may our end by our *beginning* know.

Sir J. Denham.

4. Rudiments, or first grounds or materials.

By viewing nature, nature's handmaid, art,

Makes mighty things from small *beginnings* grow:

This fishes' trail to shipping did impart,

Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow.

Depden.

The understanding is passive; and whether or not

it will leave these *beginnings* and materials of know-

ledge is not in its own power. — *Locke*.

5. First part of anything.

The causes and desires of an action, are the *be-*
ginning; the effects of these causes, and the diffi-

culties that are met with in the execution of these

designs, are the middle; and the marvellous and

resolution of these difficulties, are the end. —

Brown.

Beginningless, *adj.* Having no beginning.

Rare.

Melchisedec, in a typical or mystical way, was

beginningless, and endless in his existence. — *Bar-*
row, Sacraments, ii. 397.

To suppose one continued being of *beginningless*

and endless duration, neither self-existent and nec-

essary in itself, nor having its existence founded in

any self-existent cause, is directly absurd and con-

tradictory. — *Clark, Dissertations of the Being and*
Attributes of God, p. 13.

Begird, *v. a.* (All the following illustrations
give the participle, which from *begird* is
begirt, as bent from *build*, built from *build*,
&c. The form in *d* itself is comparatively
scarce; that in *t* commoner than we ex-

pect).

1. Bind with a girdle; encircle; surround;

encompass.

Or should she, confident,

As sitting queen ador'd on beauty's throne,

Descend, with all her winning charms *begirt*

Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 211.

At home surrounded by a servile crowd,
Prompt to abuse, and in distraction hand;
Abroad *begirt* with men, and swords, and spears;
His very state acknowledging his fears. — *Prin*

2. Shut in with a siege; beleaguer; block in.

It was so closely *begirt* before the king's march

into the west, that the counsel humbly desired the

majesty that he would relieve it. — *Lord Clarendon*

Begirt, *v. a.* Begird. *Rare*.

Then thou shalt behold

Whether by supplication we intend

Address, and to *begirt* the Almighty throne

Beseeching or besieging. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 9.

And, Leontides, *begirt* you Pompey's house;

To seize his son-in-law; for they are they

who have, and will have, you.

— *Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus*, ii. 3.

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— *Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus*, ii. 3.

The serpent me beguiled, and I did eat!

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 102.

Whosoever sees a man who would have beguiled,
and imposed upon him by unking him believe a lie,
he may truly say, that is the man who would have
ruined me.—*South.*

2. Deceive; ensnare.

Is wretchedness deprived that benefit,
To end itself by death? 'Tis yet some comfort,
When misery would beguile the tyrant's rage,
And frustrate his proud will.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 6.

3. Deceive pleasantly; amuse.

Sweet, leave me here awhile;
My spirits grow dull, and fain I would beguile
The tedious day with sleep.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 2.
With these sometimes she doth her time beguile;
These do by fits her phantasy possess.
Sir J. Davies.

Beguiler. s. One who beguiles.

To-day a beguiler, to-morrow beguiled. — *Woods
v. ph.*, French and English Grammar, p. 176: 1625.

Beguilty, v. a. Remder guilty. Rare.

By easy communications of publick penance for a
private pecuniary matter (that) died at once beguilty
thine own conscience with sordid bribery, and em-
bodied the adulterer to commit that sin again without
fear, from which he hath once escaped without
shame, or so much as valuable loss. — *Bishop Sanderson,
Sermons, p. 275.*

Béguin, s. [Fr. *béguin*; L. Lat. *beghina*.]

Nun of a particular order of doubtful origin.

Young wanton wenches and *bequins*, nuns and
naughty nicks. — *World of Wonders, p. 184: 1609.*

Behalf, s. [see Half.]

1. Side of anyone; favour; cause favoured: (with in).

He was in confidence with those who designed the
destruction of Stratford; against whom he had con-
tracted some prejudice, in the *behalf* of his nation.
— *Lord Clarendon.*

Were but my heart as naked to the view,
Mereus would see it bleed in his *behalf*. — *Addison.*
Never was any nation blessed with more frequent
interpositions of Divine Providence in its *behalf*.
— *Bishop Atterbury.*

Many were the services which he thus rendered;
unsolicited; and frequently the officer, in whose *be-
half* he had interested himself with the Admiralty,
did not know to whose friendly interferences he was
indebted for his good fortune. — *Southey, Life of
Nelson.*

2. Vindication; support: (with in).

He might, in his presence, defy all Arendin
knights, in the *behalf* of his mistress's beauty. — *Sir
P. Sidney.*

Last the fiend,
Or in *behalf* of man, or to invade
Vacant possession, some new trouble raise.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 101.

Others believe, that by the two Fortunes we
mean prosperity or affliction; and produce in the
behalf, an ancient monument. — *Addison, Travels in
Italy.*

Behappen, v. n. Happen to; befall. Rare.

This is the greatest shame, and foulest scorn,
Which unto any knight *behappen* may,
To lose the badge that should his deeds display.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 11, 52.

Behave, v. a. [A.S. *behafan*.]

1. Carry; conduct: (used with self).

We behaved not ourselves disorderly among you. —
2 *Thessalonians, ii. 7.*
Manifest signs came from heaven, unto those that
laboured thus wickedly. — 2 *Corinthians, ii. 21.*
To their wills wedded, to their cruelties slaves,
No man, like them, they think, *behave* if he dare.
Sir J. Denham.

We so live, and so act, as if we were aware of the
final issue and event of things, however we may *be-
have ourselves*. — *Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Govern; subdue; discipline. Obsolete.

But who his limbs with labours, and his mind
Behaves with cares, cannot so easily miss.

With such sober and unmodest passion
He did *behave* his merr, ere 'twas spent,
As if he had but paid an argument.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iii. 5.

Behave, v. n. Conduct one's self.

The next scene that opens will present us with a
state that never changes, either happy or miserable,
according as we *behave* here. — *Bishop Sherlock,
Sermons, ii. 129. (Ord MS.)*

Behaviour, s.

1. Manner of behaving one's self (whether good or bad); manners; carriage (with respect to propriety).

Mopsa, curious in anything but her own good &
honour, followed Zellmanne. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. External appearance (with respect to grace).

He marked in Dora's dancing, good grace and
handsome behaviour. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. Gesture; manner of action (adapted to particular occasions).

Well witnessing the most submissive behaviour,
(that a thrall's heart could express. — *Sir P. Sidney.*
When we make profession of our faith, we stand;
when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for
favour, we fall down; because the gesture of con-
stancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the
behaviour of humility. — *Hooker.*

One man sees how much another man is a fool,
when he dedicates his behaviour to love. — *Shake-
spear, Much Ado about Nothing, ii. 3.*
And he changed his behaviour before them, and
feigned himself mad in their hands. — 1 *Samuel,
xvi. 15.*

4. Elegance of manners; gracefulness.

The beautiful prove accomplished, but not of great
spirit; and staid, for the most part, rather *behaviour*
than virtue. — *Bacon.*

He who advises the philosopher, altogether de-
voted to the Muses, sometimes to offer sacrifice to
the altars of the Graces, thought kindness imper-
fect without *behaviour*. — *Sir H. Walton.*

5. Combat; general practice; course of life.

To him who hath a prospect of the state that
attends men after this life, depending on their *be-
haviour* here, the measures of good and evil are
changed. — *Locke.*

The phenomena of electricity and magnetism were
reduced to the same category; and the *behaviour* of
the magnetic needle was assimilated to that of a
needle subjected to the influence of artificial electric
currents. — *Alfred Spenser, Principles of Psychol-
ogy, pt. iii. ch. 1.*

Be upon one's behaviour. Be in such a state as requires great caution: (a state in which a failure in behaviour will have bad consequences).

Tyrants themselves are upon their behaviour to a
superior power. — *Sir R. E. L'Estrange, Fables.*

Behéad, v. a. Deprive of the head; kill by cutting off the head.

His *beheading* he underwent with all Christian
magnanimity. — *Lord Clarendon.*

On each side they fly,
By chains connect, and with destructive sweep,
Behold whole troops at once. — *J. Phillips.*

Mary, queen of Scots, was *beheaded* in the reign of
queen Elizabeth. — *Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Essex perished by his own hand in the Tower.
Russell, who appears to have been guilty of no
offence falling within the definition of high treason,
and Sidney, of whose guilt no legal evidence could
be produced, were *beheaded* in defiance of law and
justice. — *Macleay, History of England, ch. ii.*

Behén, v. a. Torture as with the pains of hell. Rare.

Satan, death, and Hell, were his inveterate foes,
that either drew him to perdition, or did *be-
head* him with the expectation of them. — *Keble,
Nocturnal, p. 72: 1658.*

Behémeth, s. [Hebrew.] Asiatic or African animal mentioned in the book of Job.

Ser Mammoth.

Behold now *behémeth*, which I made with thee:
he eateth grass as an ox. — *Job, xl. 15.*

Behold! in pointed mail
Behémeth rears his head. — *Thomson, Seasons.*

When the lion was strong
In the pride of his might;
It was sport for the young
To embrace him in fight:

To go forth with a pine,
For a spear 'gainst the mammoth;
And strike through the ravine,
At the foaming *behémeth*.

Byron, The Deformed Transformed.
It is of the Parliament of Paris; which starts for-
ward, like the others only with less audacity, seeing
better how it lay, in witnessing that *behémeth* of a
States-General. — *Carlyle, French Revolution, pt. i.
h. iv. ch. ii.*

Behést, s. [A.S. *beheste*: the final t is not accounted for.] Command; precept; man- date.

Her tender youth had obediently lived under her
parent's *behests*, without framing, out of her own
will, the forethought of anything. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

Such joy he had their sternness learnt to quell,
And sturdy courage tame with dreadful awe.
That his *behest* they fear'd as a proud tyrant's law.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

I, messenger from everlasting Jove,
In his great name thus his *behest* do tell.
Faifair, Translation of Tasso.

To visit off those happy tribes,
On high *behests* his angels to and fro
Pass'd frequent. — *Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 632.*

In heaven God ever blest, and his divine
Behests obey, worthiest to be obey'd! — *Id., vi. 181.*

Behight, v. a. [A.S. *behtan* = promise: hence the *g* has no proper place in this word.]

Obsolete.

1. Promise.

Sir Guyon, mindful of his vow *behight*,
Uprise from drowsy couch, and him address
Unto the journey which he had *behight*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 3, 1.

2. Intrust; commit.

That most glorious house that glistereth bright, —
Wherof the keys are to thy hand *behight*
By wise Fielem. — *Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 10, 50.*

3. Commit.

No taking courtiers count, he *behight*
Those gates to be unbar'd; and forth he went.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 11, 17.

4. Adjudge.

There it was judged by these worthy wights,
That Satyrane the first day best had done: —
The second was to Triumphe *behight*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 5, 7.

5. Address; speak to.

Whom soon as he beheld he knew, and thus
behight. — *Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 4, 25.*

6. Inform; assure.

In right ill array
She was, with storm and heat, I you *behight*.
Chaucer, The Plowman and the Leef.

7. Reckon; esteem.

Fair future Scudamour, that hast by sight
And foul advantage this good knight disavow'd,
A knight much better than thy self *behight*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 1, 41.

8. Call; name. See Hight.

But now speak, old father, why of late
Dost thou *be-hight* me born of English blood
When all a færie's son do I maintain? —
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 10, 64.

Behind, adv. Out of sight; not yet produced to view; remaining.

We cannot be sure that they have all the parties
before us; and that there is no evidence *behind*,
and yet unseen, which may cast the probability on
the other side. — *Locke.*

Behind, prep. [A.S. *behindan*.]

1. At the back of another.

Acquaintances heated with intoxications, which he
had caused his horsemen to take *behind* them upon
their — *Knollys, History of the Turks.*

a. On the back part: (not before).

She came in the press *behind*, and touched his
armour. — *Marlowe, v. 27.*

b. Towards the back.

The Benjamites looked *behind* them. — *Judges,
xx. 40.*

c. Following another.

Her husband went with her along, weeping *be-
hind* her. — 2 *Samuel, iii. 36.*

d. Remaining after the departure of something else.

He left *behind* him, myself, and a sister, both born
in our hour. — *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, ii. 1.*
Piety and virtue are not only detrimental for the
present, but they leave peace and contentment *be-
hind* them. — *Archbishop of Tillotson.*

e. Remaining after the death of those to whom it belonged.

What he gave me to publish was but a small part
of what he left *behind* him. — *Pope.*

f. At a distance from something going be- fore.

Such is the swiftness of your mind,
That, like the earth's, it leaves our sense *behind*.
Dryden.

2. Inferior to another; having the posterior place with regard to excellence.

After the overthrow of this first house of God, a
second was erected; but with so great odds, that
they wept, which beheld how much this latter came
behind it. — *Hooker.*

3. On the other side of something.

From light retir'd, *behind* his daughter's bed,
He, for approaching sleep, compos'd his head.
Dryden.

Behindhand, adv.

1. In arrears; in a state in which something is unpaid, or unperformed, which is due.

Your trade would suffer, if your being *behindhand*

has made the natural use so high, that your tradesman cannot live upon his labour.—*Locke*.

Controller Cadogan is dreadfully behindhand with his speeches. *Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. iii. ch. iii.

Government expeditions are generally behindhand, not from any want of zeal in the officials who direct them, but from the slow way in which business necessarily filters through a series of authorities.—*Cornhill Magazine*, March, 1862.

2. Not upon equal terms with regard to forwardness; (with with).

Consider, whether it is not better to be a half-year behindhand with the fashionable part of the world, than to strain beyond his circumstances.—*Spears*, *Editor*.

behindhand. adj. Slack; backward. Rare

So rarely kind, as my interpreters Of my behindhand slowness.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, v. 1.

behöld. v. a. [A.S. *behealdan*; see extract from Wedgwood.] View; see—look upon.

When Thesealus on horseback was behöld after off, while their horses watered, while their heads were depressed, they were perceived by the spectators to be one animal.—*Sir P. Browne, Volney Errors*.

Man looks aloft, and with erected eyes, Behöld his own hereditary skies. *Dryden*.

At this the former tale again he told, With thund'ring tone, and dreadful to behold. *Id.*

The Saviour comes by ancient bands forthold. Hear him ye deaf, and all ye blind behöld. *Pope*.

The compound [*i.e.* Behöld, explained to look steadily upon] seems here to preserve what was the original sense of the simple verb to behöld. A.S. *behealdan*, to regard, observe, take heed of, to tend, to feed, to keep, to hold. To hold a doctrine for true is to regard it as true, to look upon it as true; to hold it a creed not to regard it as such. The lat. *specere*, to keep, to hold is also found in the sense of looking, commonly expressed, as in the case of *behold*, by the compound *obscure*. "Tunc serius seruet Avariæ faciem un Caputuli." Let your slave look whether 's secretless to Venus or to Cupid, to Phœbus. The verb to look itself is frequently found in the sense of looking after, seeing to, taking notice or care of. The H. *guardare*, to look, retains the original meaning of the Fr. *garder*, to keep or hold, and the E. *ward*, keeping. The supposition then that the notion of preserving, keeping, holding is originally derived from that of looking, is supported by many analogies.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

behöld. v. n. Look.

Son of man, behold with thine eyes, and hear with thine ears. *Exodus*, xl. 5.

behöld! interjectional imperative. See! lo! (a word by which attention is excited, or admiration invited).

Behöld! I am with thee, and will keep thee. *Genesis*, xxii. 8.

When out of hope, behold her! and far off, Such as I saw her in my dream, morn'd, With what all earth or heaven could bestow, To make her amiable. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 481.

chölden. pari. adj. Obligated; bound in gratitude; indebted; (with to).

Horns, which such as you are fain to be behöld to your wives for.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, iv. 1. Little are we behöld to your love, And little looked for at your helping hands.

Id., Richard II., iv. 1.

I found you next; in respect of bond both of near alliance, and particularly of communication in studies; wherein I most acknowledge myself behöld to you. *Bacon*.

I think myself mightily behöld to you for the resolution you then gave us.—*Addison*. We, who are now under the awe of justice, cannot conceive what savage creatures they would be without it; and how much behölden we are to that wise contrivance. *Bishop Atterbury*.

behölder. s. One who beholds; spectator

Who, this the face, That, like the sun, did make behölders wink? *Shakespeare, Richard II.*, iv. 1.

These heads among, Behölders rude, and shallow to discern Half what in thee is fair, one man except, Whose eyes thee? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 513.

Things of wonder give no less delight To the wise Maker's, than behölder's sight.

Sir J. Denham.

The justling chiefs in rude encounters join, Each fair behölder trembling for her knight.

Granville.

The charitable foundations in the church of Rome exceed all the demands of charity, and raise envy, rather than compassion, in the breasts of behölders.

—*Bishop Atterbury*.

The horrible sight worked upon the behölders as it

has worked since, and will work for ever.—*Freunde, History of England*, ch. xxxiii.

behölding. verbal abs. Obsolete.

1. Obligation.

Love to virtue, and not to any particular behöldings, hath expressed my testimony. *Carle, Survey of Cornwall*.

2. Seeing.

And what can bring us to this joy, but the spiritual behölding of our approaching glory? *Hadley, The Soul's Rest*, ch. xiii.

behöldingness. s. Abstraction suggested by Behölding obligation. Rare.

The king invited us to his court, says I must acknowledge a behöldingness unto him. *Sir P. Sidney*.

In this my doubt I seem'd loth to confess, In that I seem'd to shun behöldingness. *Bacon, Poems*, p. 179.

Behoöl. s. [A.S. *behefe*.] That which behoves; that which is advantageous; profit; advantage; interest; convenience.

Her Majesty may alter any thing of those laws, for her own behoof, and for the good of the people. *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

No mean recompense it brings To your behoof; if I that region lost, All unrepentant thence expelled, reduce To her original darkness and your way. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 781.

Wert thou some star, which from the third roof Of shak'd Olympus, by mischance didst fall; Which careful Jove, in nature's true behoof, Took up, and in fit place did restate.

Id., Ode on the Death of a Fair Infant, vii. Because it was for the behoof of the prince, that, upon any sudden accident, it might be availed, there were no shifts or stopples made for the eves. *Rog.*

It would be of no behoof, for the settling of government, unless there were a way taught, how to know the person to whom balanced this power and dominion. *Locke*.

Behoöve. v. a. Same as Behove.

He did so prudently temper his passions, as that none of them made him wanting in the offices of life, which if behoöved or became him to perform. *Bishop Atterbury*.

But should you not the govern of the brook, Behoöve you then to pay your direct art. *Tasso, v. 8, lines*.

Behoöveful. adj. Useful; profitable; advantageous. Obsolete.

It is very behoöveful in this country of Ireland, where there are waste deserts full of grass, that the same should be eaten down. *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Laws are many times full of imperfections; and that which is supposed behoöveful to men, proveth oftentimes most pernicious.—*Hooker*.

It may be most behoöveful for princes, in matters of grace, to transact the same publicly; so it is as requisite, in matters of judgement, punishment, and censure, that the same be transacted privately. *Locke*, *2^d edition*.

Behoövefully. adv. Profitably; usefully. Rare.

Tell us of more weighty dislikes than these, and that may more behoövefully improve the reformation. *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Behoövable. adj. Profitable; expedient; useful. Rare.

All spiritual emers behoövable for our soul.—*Homilies*, ii. 227.

Behöve. s. Same as Behoof. Rare.

To further forth the fruit of my desire, My friends decid this mean for my behöve. *Gascoigne, Poems*, p. 110: 1373.

I hope that I did have In youth, that I thought sweet.

As time requires; for my behöve. *Old Ballad ascribed to Lord Vane, inserted in Howitt*, v. 1.

Behöve, or Behoöve. v. a. [used chiefly in the third person, and with the pronoun in the neuter gender, i.e. with *it*. See, for the difference between a verb with this construction and a true impersonal, List, Think, and Seem, for Melisteth, Methinks, and Meseems. In the following extracts from Wycliffe compare the two forms:

Thus it is writen, and thus it bihoöve Christ to suffer. *Wycliffe, St. Luke*, xxiv. 46: 1380.

Thus it is writen, and thus it behöve Christ to suffer. *St. Luke*, xxiv. 46: 1378.

Be fit; be meet; (with respect to duty, necessity, or convenience).

For better examination of their quality, it behoöth the very foundation and root, the highest

wellspring and fountain of them to be discovered.—*Hooker*.

It behoves him much To mind the important, yet depending, fate Of being, brighter than a thousand suns.

Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

Behöveful. adj. Same as Behoöveful. Rare.

That freedom of judgement, which was behoöveful for the study of philosophy.—*Bishop Sanderson, Sermons*, p. 396.

Madam, we have called such necessities As are behoöveful for our state to-morrow.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 3.

Behövefulness. s. Attribute suggested by Behoöveful. Rare.

Concord in societies is as harmonie in concerts, which being duly observed, maketh the musick delightful; being not observed, by garne maketh all harsh and unpleasing, as well as to the hearers, as to the singers themselves. Again, for the profitableness and behoövefulness of it, it is like the dew of Heaven, and that that cometh down upon the hill of Zion. *Gualdus, Christian Man*, &c. (Ord MS.)

Behövely. adj. Profitable. Rare.

Where's that thou wilt that I tell, It is behoövely for to hear. *Gower, Confessio Amantis*, i.

Behöwl. v. a. Howl at.

Now the hungry do howl, And the wolf behöwls the sheep; Whilst the heavy yoke of sinners, As with weary task he doth see. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, Night's Dream, v. 2.

Bejåde. v. a. Bring into the condition of a jade; tire.

If you have *bejåd* on them, yet spare your- self, lest you *bejåd* the good willow, your own willow, *Antony and Cleopatra*, upon a *bejåd* of the *Howell*, *Reynolds*.

Bejåpe. v. a. Laugh at; deceive; impose upon. Obsolete.

Thou, last bejåped here duke Thoms, *Chaucer, Knight's Tale*.

I shall bejåped her a thousand time More than that fade of whose folly you rime. *Id., Troilus and Cressida*, i. 332.

Bejng. verbal abs.

1. Existence in the general sense (as opposed to non-existence): 'summu genus' i metaphysical classification, as comprising everything in existence.

Of him all things have received both their first being, and their continuance to be that which they are. *Hooker*.

Yet is not God the author of her ill, Though author of her being, and being there. *Sir J. Davies*.

There is none but he Whose being I do fear; and under him My genius is elated. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iii. 1. Thee, Father, first they sung, omnipotent, Immutable, immortal, infinite, Eternal king; Thee, Author of all being, Fountain of light. *Id., Paradise Lost*, iii. 372. Merciful and gracious, thou art ever as being, raising us from nothing to be an excellent creation. *Jeremy Taylor, Sermon in Devotion*.

Consider every thing as it yet in being; then examine, if it must needs have been all, or what other ways it might have been. *Locke*.

Met is it changes should control Our being, lest we rust in ease, We all are changed by still degrees, All but the basis of the soul. *Tranquon*.

2. Object existing, or in existence; entity (as opposed to non-entity).

a. Applied to persons. Ah, fair, yet false; ah, being form'd to cheat, By seeming kindness mixt with deep deceit. *Dryden*.

It is folly to seek the approbation of any being besides the Supreme; because no other being can make a right judgement of us, and because we can procure no considerable advantage from the approbation of any other being. *Addison, Spectator*.

b. Applied to things.

Knowing the colour, figure, and smell of hyssop, I can, when I see hyssop, know so much as that there is a certain being in the world endued with such distinct powers and properties. *Locke*, iii. 51. (Ord MS.)

Bejng. conj. [Gillett, in his remarks upon the Norfolk dialect, as prefixed to his rendering of the Song of Solomon, states that being in the sense of, since is very common in that county, adding that it is also found throughout the writings of Bishop Pearson, with whom it may

partake of the nature of a provincialism.]
Since.

Now, *being* death is nothing else but the privation or recession of life, and we are then properly said to die when we cease to live; *being* life consisteth in the union of the soul into the body, from whence, as from the fountain, flow motion, sensation, and whatsoever vital perfection; death can be nothing else but the solution of that vital union. — *Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. iv.

Being-place. *s.* Place in which to be; state of existence. *Obsolete.*

Before this world's great frame, in which all things
Are now contain'd, found any *being* place.

Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love.

Bekiss. *v. a.* Overwhelm with kisses; salute.
She's sick of the young shepherd that *bekiss* her.

R. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, l. 6.

Beknave. *v. a.* Call knave.
May satire ne'er befo' ye, or *beknave* ye. *Pope.*
The judge eulks the parson a cheat;
And the lawyer *beknave*s the divine;
And the statesman, because he's so earnest,
Thinks his trade as honest as mine.
Gay, Beggar's Opera.

Beknit. *v. a.* Girdle.
And spaying forth her filthy arms *beknit* with
snakes about. *Golding, Translation of*
Ovid's Metamorphoses, iv. (Owl MS).

Beknow. *v. a.* Acknowledge; confess. *Obsolete.*

No wight that exaseth himself wilfully of his
sinne may not be delivered of his sinne, till that he
wekely *beknoweth* his sinne. — *Chaucer, Parson's*
Tale.

This messenger tormented was, till he
Muste *beknowe*, and tellen plat and plain,
Fro night to night, in what place he had lain.
Id., Man of Law's Tale.

Belabour. *v. a.* Beat; thump.
When several madhouses in men appear,
Orestes runs from fancy'd furies here;
Ajax *belabours* there an harmless ox,
And thinks that Aeneas feels the knocks.

Dryden.

He sees virgin Nell *belabour*,
With his own staff, his peaceful neighbour. *Swift.*
The strong man,
By stronger arm *belabour'd*, gives for breath.
Id., R. Bion, The Grave.

Belaced. *part. adj.* Adorned with lace.
When thou in thy leavest
And most *belaced* servitude dost strut,
Some newer fashion dost usurp; and thou
Unto its antick yoke dost not but hie.

J. Bunyan, Psyche, xvi. 10.

Belamour. *s.* [Fr. *bel amour*.] Gallant;
consort; paramour. *Obsolete.*
Lo, lo, how brave she decks her bounteous bow'r
With silken curtain and gold coverlets,
Therein to shroud her sumptuous *belamour*.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Belamy. *s.* [Fr. *bel ami*.] Friend; intimate.
Obsolete.

Wise Soeremus
Pour'd out his life, and last plumes play,
To the fair Curtius, his dearest *belamy*.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Belate. *v. a.* Retard a person, so as to make
him too late.

The action cannot waste,
Caution retard, nor promptitude decelerate,
Sooms *belate*, nor hope drive on too fast.
Sir W. Barnard, Goodfellow, ii. 2.
Fly brother, fly! more high, more high,
Or we shall *belate*;
For low and low that ship will go,
Ere the warrior's truce is dated.

Voltaire, Ancient Mariner.

Belated. *part. adj.* Beighted; out of doors
late at night.

Fairy eyes,
Whose midnight revels, by a forest side,
Or fountain, some *belated* peasant sees,
Or dreams he sees. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 781.
O hear Fleditch's oozy brink
Belated, seems on watch to lie. *Swift.*

Belatedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
belated; slowness; backwardness.

That you may see I am sometimes suspicious of
myself, and do like notice of a certain *belatedness* in
me, I am the bolder to tell you some of my medita-
tions. *Milton, Letters.*

Belawgive. *v. a.* Give a law to; legislate
for. *Obsolete, rare.*

The Holy One of Israel hath *belawgiven* his own
people with this very allowance. — *Milton, Doctrine*
and Discipline of Divorce.

Belay. *v. a.* *Obsolete.*
1. Block up; stop the passage; beleague.

The speedy horse all passages *belay*,
And spur their smoking steeds to cross their way. *Dryden.*
'Gainst such strong castles needeth greater might
Than those small forts which ye were wont *belay*.
Spenser, Sonnets, xiv.
So when Arabian thieves *belaid* us round,
And when by all alumm'd, There I found.

Id., Samuels, Hymn to God.

2. Decorate; lay over; overlay.
All in a woodman's jacket he was clad
Of Lincoln green, *belaid* with silver lace.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, vi. 2. 5

Belch. *v. n.* [A.S. *bealcian*.]

1. Eject wind from the stomach.
Full gorges *belch*, if not much rather spew,
Most falsely. *Darick, Wilkes Pilgrimage*, sign. T. 1.

2. Issue out (as by eructation).
Behold, they *belch* out with their mouth; swords
are in their lips. — *Psalm*, li. 7.
The waters boil, and *belching* from below,
Black sands us from a boiling engine throw. *Dryden.*
A triple pile of plumes his crest adorn'd,
On which with *belching* flames Chimæra burn'd. *Id.*

Belch. *v. a.* Eject from any hollow place:
(as wind from the stomach, &c.).
'Tis not a year or two shows us a man:
They are all hot stomachs, and we all hot food;
They eat us hungrily, and when they are full,
They *belch* us. *Shakespeare, Othello*, iii. 4.
The mouth of fools pourth out in the margin
belch'd foolishness. *Proverbs*, xv. 2.
The bitterness of it I now *belch* from my heart. —
Shakespeare,ymbolus, iii. 5.

humiliate in a flame,
But soon obscur'd with smoke, all heaven appear'd,
From those deep-throated engines *belch'd*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 584.
The gates that now
Stood open wide, *belching* outrageous flame
Far into chaos, since the flood pass'd through.
Id., x. 251.
Rough as their savage birds who rang'd the wood,
And, lat with acorns, *belch'd* their windy food. *Dryden.*
And human flesh, his indigested food.
Pope, Homer's Odyssey.

When I an amorous kiss design'd,
I *belch'd* an hurricane of wind. *Swift.*

Belch. *s.* Cant term for malt liquor.
A sudden reformation would follow among all
sorts of people; porters would no longer be drunk
with *belch*. *De Witt.*
When *belch* the mingled streams of wind and
blood,
And human flesh, his indigested food.

Belching. *verb. abs.* Act of eructation.
Often *belchings* [are] a token of ill digestion. —
Becker, Aberrations.

The symptoms are, a sour smell in their breath,
belchings, and distensions of the bowels. — *Arbuthnot,*
On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.

Belldam. *s.* [Fr. *belle dame* = fair, beautiful,
handsome dame.]

1. Grandmother.
The familiar examples, as of the mother, the
belldam, the aunt, the sister, the cousin, or of some
other kinswoman or friend, she old be of more force
and value. *Lucas, Duty of an Husband*, translated
by Papa about 1520.

To show the *belldam* daughters of her daughter,
Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.
The *belldam* and the girl, the grandire and the
boy. *Dryden, Polydora*, vi.

Used metaphorically.
Then sing of secret things that came to pass,
When *belldam* Nature in her cradle was.
Milton, Tractate Exercise

2. Old woman in general.
a. With no sense of disparagement.
When th' other *belldam*, great with chat,
(For talkative be eunys)
The other's prate and worth the while)
Thus fondly interrupt.

Watson, R. Abbot's England, b. ix. ch. xlvii.
b. In a bad sense. Hag.
Miso his wife, so handsome a *belldame*, that only
her face and her splay-foot have made her unresist
for a witch. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, l.
Why, how now, I went, you look angry? —
Have I not reason, *belldame* as you are,
Saucy and overbold? How durst you dare
To trifle and trifle with Marcell?
In riddles? *Shakespeare, Much Ado*, iii. 5.
The resty sieve wagg'd ne'er the more;
weep for was, the testy *belldam* swore. *Dryden.*

Beléguer. *v. a.* [Germ. *lager* = camp.] Besiege;
block up a place; lie before a town.
Their business, which they carry on, is the general
concernment of the Trojan camp, then *beléguer'd*
by Turnus and the Latins. — *Dryden, Translation of*
Du Fresnoy.

It was held that the Sergeant, in executing the
Speaker's warrant, would be armed with all the
powers of the law; and accordingly, on the third
day, that officer having obtained the aid of a mili-
tary number of constables and a military force,
broke into the *beléguer'd* house, and conveyed his
prisoners to the Tower. — *T. Erskine May, Consti-*
tutional History of England, p. 440.

Beléf. *v. a.* In Navigation. Place in a
vessel unsuitable to the wind: (one
vessel is said to be in the *lee* of another,
when it is so placed that the wind is inter-
cepted by the latter).

Ho, sir, had the election;
And I — of whom his eyes had seen the proof,
At Rhodes, in Cyprus, and on other grounds,
Christian and heathen, must be *beléf'd* and ruin'd
by debtor and creditor. *Shakespeare, Othello*, i. 1.

Belémnite. *s.* [Gr. *βελήμων* = dart.] Hard
part of an extinct Cephælopod so called,
found as a fossil chiefly in the cretace-
ous system, shaped like an Italian iron,
and therefore compared to a thunderbolt:
(arrow-head, finger-stone, and thunder-
stone are Johnson's synonyms).

Similar elongated processes have been also dis-
covered to extend from the shells of some *belémnites*
discovered by Dr. Mantell in the same clay, which by
the aid of this and other specimens, has been able
to throw much light on the structure of this singular
extinct form of rattle-fish. *Sir C. Lyell, Manual*
of Elementary Geology, p. 366.

Belépre. *v. a.* Infect us with a leprosy,
Rare.

You have a law, lords, that without remorse
Dooms such as are *belépre'd* with the curse
Of foul ingratitude, to death.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Laws of Conity.
Imparity, and church-revenue rushing in cor-
rupted and *belépre'd* all the clergy with a wors-
e infection than Gehazi's. — *Milton, Ecclesiastes*, ch.
xv.

Belétry. *s.* [entachrestic in respect to the *l*,
from *Fr. beffroy*.] Place where the bells
(with which the apparent etymological con-
nection is only accidental) are rung.

Fetch the leathern bucket that hangs in the *belétry*,
that is curiously painted habory, and will make a
figure. *Gay.*
Often the very *belétry* were fortified. *C. H.*
Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England,
ch. xxviii.

When cats run home and light is come,
And dew is cold upon the ground,
And the far-off stream is dumb,
And the whirring sail goes round,
And the whirring sail goes round,
Alone and warning his five wits,
The white owl in the *belétry* sits.
Trappan, The Owl.

Belégar. *s.* [Fr. *belle égard*.] Soft glance;
kind regard. *Obsolete.*

Upon her eyelids many tears sat,
Under the shadow of her even brows,
Working *belégars*, and amorous retreat.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Belébel. *v. a.* Traduce; libel; slander.
The pope, hearing thereof, *belébel'd* him [the
emperor]; more fully than ever before. *Feltri,*
History of the Holy War, p. 163.

Bellé. *v. a.*

1. Counterfeit; feign; mislead.
Which drest, with horses' heads that beat the
ground,
And martial brass, *bellé* the thunder's sound. *Dryden.*

The shape of man, and imitate it best.
The walk, the words, the gesture could supply.
The habit mimic, and the mien *bellé*. *Id., Fables.*

2. Conceal the true character of anything.
A dragon's fiery form *bellé* the God,
Sublime on radiant spires he rode,
When he to fair Olympia prest,
And while he sought her sunny breast:
Then round her slender waist he curl'd,
And stamp'd an image of himself, a sovereign of the
world. *Dryden, Alexander's Feast.*

3. Give the lie to; charge with falsehood;
contradict.
For heaven's sake, speak comfortable words —
Should I do so, I should lose my thoughts.
Shakespeare, Richard II., ii. 2.
Tisum Valerius by force of reneue,
And not *bellé'd* his mighty father's name.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

In the dispute whate'er I said,
My heart was by my tongue *bellé'd*;
And in my looks you might have read,
How much I argu'd on your side. *Prior.*

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The Canary *bellflower* is one of the most beautiful plants of the greenhouse, yielding its flowers in December, January, and February.—*Müller*.

Bellfounder. s. One whose trade it is to found or cast bells.

Those that make recorders know this, and likewise *bellfounders* in fitting the tune of their bells.—*Rowe*.

Bellglass. s. Glass like a bell, to place over or cover anything for the sake of protection against cold, or to prevent evaporation.

But, to prove that insects are necessary, I covered up a plant of *Orchis morio* under a *bell-glass*, before any of its pollinia had been removed, leaving three adjoining pollinia uncovered. I looked at the latter every morning, and daily found some of the pollinia removed, till all were removed with the exception of the pollinia in one flower lay down on one spike, and with the exception of these in one or two flowers at the apex of each spike, which were never removed. I then looked at the perfectly healthy plant under the *bell-glass*, and it had, of course, all its pollinia in their cells. C. Darwin, *Fertilisation of Orchids*, ch. i.

Bellibone. s. [Fr. *belle et bonne*—beautiful and good.] Woman exceeding both in beauty and goodness. *Obsolete*.

Pan may be found that ever life begot
Such a *bellibone*,
And Syrius rejoice, that ever was her lot
To bear such an one.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.
Bellick, or Bellique. adj. Warlike; martial.
Rare.

The *bellique* Cesar, as Suetonius tells us, was noted for singularity in his apparel. *Fillmore, Reader*.

Archimedes, the mathematician, was so serviceable to his fellow-citizens by his machines and *bellied* instruments, that Marcellus and his forces despaired of taking the town.—*Pulling, Good Old Ways*, p. 128; 1680.

Belligerent. adj. [Lat. *belligerens*,—*entis*; from *bellum*—war, *gero*—carry on.] Carrying on war.

Five *belligents*' third volume will give you the last idea of the treaty of Münster, and open to you the several years of the *belligere* and contracting parties.—*Lord Chubb*.

Belligerent. s. One who carries on war. (Both this and the adjective are used to express a power, or nation, which is engaged not only in a regular war, but in one recognized as such, in opposition to mere *rebels* or *mutineers*.)

It would be intolerable if the law allowed private speculators, for their own exclusive profit, to endanger the neutrality of their country, or to furnish for *belligere* with an excuse for watching and practically blockading English ports. *Saturday Review*, July 4, 1870.

A *belligere* is not entitled to prevent smuggling by any means in his power, but only by means regularly prescribed. . . . Articles of contraband, or innocent use, destinations of vessels are defined and characterized, and the position of neutrals in relation to *belligere* is exactly ascertained. But the end of all this, though the code was constructed in the interests rather of *belligere* than neutrals, was to leave neutrals with a considerable margin for contraband trade. So many privileges and pleadings, so many pretenses put forth, and so many forms of protection required, that the *belligere* was constantly baffled in his endeavours to intercept of the destination of which neither others could have the slightest doubt.—*Times*, Nov. 24, 1870.

Bellman. s. One whose business it is to proclaim anything in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell; town-crier.

It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal bellman
Which gives the stern'st good night.

Where Titian's glowing paint the canvas warm'd,
Now hangs the *bellman's* song, and posted here
The colour'd prints of Devon appear. *Gay*.

The *bellman* of each parish, as he goes his circuit, rings out every night, past twelve o'clock.—*Swift*.

Bellmetal. s. Metal of which bells are made: (an alloy of copper and tin).

Bellmetal has copper one thousand pounds, tin from three hundred to two hundred pounds, brass one hundred and fifty pounds.—*Darwin, Physiological and Medical Remarks*.

An English *bell-metal* analysed by Dr. Thomson, was found to consist of some copper, but tin, 56 zinc, 10 lead.—*Brande, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*, p. 111.

Colours which arise on *bell-metal*, when melted and poured on the ground in open air, like the colours of water bubbles, are changed by viewing them at divers obliquities.—*Sir J. Newton, Opticks*.

Bellmouthed. adj. Shaped at the orifice like a bell.

His *bell-mouth'd* goblet makes me feel quite Danish
Or Dutch with thirst—What ho! a flask of Rhenish.
Byron, Don Juan, xiii. 72.

Bellow. v. n. [A.S. *bellan*.] 1. Make a noise as a bull.

Jupiter became a bull, and *bellow'd*: the green Neptune a man, and bleated. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

What bull darses *bellow*, or what sheep darses bleat Within the lion's den? *Dryden, Spanish Friar*.

2. Make any violent outcry; vociferate; clamour. *Contemptuous*.

With his strong arms
He fasten'd on my neck, and *bellow'd* out,
As he'd burst heaven. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, v. 3.

The dull fat captain, with a homely deep throat,
Would *bellow* out a laugh in a base note. *Dryden*.

This gentleman is nervousd to roar and *bellow* so terribly loud that he frightens us. *Talker*.

Metaphors may be employed, as Aristotle observes, either to elevate or degrade the subject, according to the design of the author; being drawn from similar or corresponding objects of a higher or lower character. Thus a loud and vehement speaker may be described either as *bellowing* or as thundering. And in both cases, if the metaphor is apt and suitable to the purpose designed, it is alike conducive to energy.—*R. Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, ch.

Bellow. s. One who bellows.

Musical squakers and *bellows*.—*Richard, One-eyed man on Auster's Cont. of the Chryp*, p. 137.

Bellowing. part. adj. Making a noise as of one that bellows.

But now, the husband of a herd must be
Thy mate, and *bellowing* sons thy progeny. *Dryden*.

Fill at the last, he heard a dreadful sound,
Which through the wood loud *bellowing* did rebound. *Spenser*.

The rising rivers tell the mother ground;
And rocks the *bellowing* voice of bulwarks rebound. *Dryden*.

Bellowing. verbal abs. Loud noise; roaring.

Captain Brown's *bellowing* out his firewell in a hundred great shot, whose who not only made confusion trouble, but seemed to rend the thicker regions with their *bellowing*. *Sir Thomas More, History of some French Travels into Africa and the West Indies*, p. 11.

The beasts that bellow such loud noises,
Of whom I hear such *bellowing*.

W. Brown, *Belvidere's Pastoral*, l. 1.

Bellows. s. [Germ. *bülg*.] Instrument used to blow the fire.

Since siebs into my inward furnace turned,
For *bellows* serve to kindle more the fire. *Sir P. Sidney*.

One, with great *bellows*, gather'd filling air,
And with forc'd wind, the metal admixt. *Spenser, Faerie Queene*.

The smith prepares his hammer for the stroke,
While the huge *bellows* hiss and fire provoke. *Dryden*.

The lungs, as *bellows*, supply a force of breath; and the aspera arteria is as the nose of *bellows*, to collect and convey the breath. *Hobbes*.

In the following passage it is singular; at any rate its construction with the indefinite article is that of a pair of *bellows*.

That neither, like a *bellows*, swell'd thy face,
As if thou wert to blow the burning mass
Of melting ore. *Dryden*.

Bellringer. s. One who rings bells.

Parlours, parish-churches, and *bell-ringers*. *Role, Vol. a Course of the Rounder*, p. 21.

His grandfather, one of the king's guard, kept the best inn in Stamford; himself first of all *bell-ringers* in St. John's College in Cambridge. *Lord Halifax, Miscellaneous*, p. 170.

Bellrope. s. Rope by which the bell is rung.

I'll serve a priest in Lent first, and eat *bell-rope*.—*Bonham and Fletcher, The Chances*.

Bellwagger. s. [P.] Whoremaster. *Vulgar*.

You are a clamorous *bellwagger*; my wife cried out fire, and you cried out for engines.—*Dryden*.

Belluine. adj. [Lat. *belluinus*—after the manner of a beast, or *bellua*.] Beastly; he-lioning to a beast; savage; brutal. *Rare*.

There have been the fiercest distractions here, that ever happened upon any part of the earth; a *belluine* kind of immunity never ranged so among men.—*Lowell, Letters*, iii. 13.

If human actions were not to be judged, men would have no advantage over beasts. At this rate, the animal and *belluine* life would be the best.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Bellwether. s. 1. Sheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck.

The fox will serve my sheep to gather,
And drive to follow after their *bellwether*.

Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale.
To offer to get your living by the copulation of cattle; to be a bawd to a *bellwether*.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, iii. 2.

The flock of sheep and *bellwether* thinking to break into another's pasture, and being to pass over another bridge, just led till both fell into the ditch. *Howell*.

"Is thus the spirit of a single mind
Makes that of multitudes take one direction,
As rolls the waters to the breaching wind.

Or runs the herd beneath the bull's protection;
Or as a little dog will lead the blind,
Or a *bellwether* form the flock's connexion
By tinkling sounds, when they go forth to victual;
Such is the sway of your great men o'er little.
Byron, Don Juan, vii. 18.

2. Lender.

To convince you that this design is not so foreign from some people's thoughts, I must let you know that an honest *bellwether* of our house had the impudence, some years ago, in Parliament time, to shake the lord bishop of Kilmore by his lawn sleeve, and tell him in a threatening manner, that he hoped to live to see the day, when there should not be one of his order in the kingdom. *Swift, Letter to the Reverend Lord Test*, (vol. MS.)

Belly. s. [A.S. *belg*.] 1. Part of the body which contains the bowels; abdomen.

The lady's members
Rebeld against the *belly*, thus accus'd it:—
That only like a calf it did remain,
Still engulphing the wind, never bearing
Like labour with the rest.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 1.
And the lord said unto the serpent, Upon thy *belly* shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life. *Genesis*, iii. 14.

2. Part which requires food: (opposed to the *back*, or that which demands clothes).

They were content with a lean skin life, when they might fill their *bellies* by spoil, rather than by labour. *Sir J. Heyward*.

For many walk, of whom I have told you often and now tell you even now, that they are the enemies of the cross of Christ; whose end is desperation, whose god is their *belly*, and whose way is in their shame. *Philippians*, iii. 18, 19.

He that sows his grain upon *barley*, will have many a hungry *belly* before harvest. *Jeremiah*

3. Part of anything which swells out into a larger capacity.

Fortune's sweet music but in the hands of the little, which is easy to be taken—add; and after the *belly*, who is hard to grasp. *Rowe*.

An Irish harp bath in the concave, or *belly*, and above the strings, but at the end of the strings, *Ross, Natural and Experimental History*.

4. Any place in which something is enclosed.

Out of the *belly* of hell cried I, and then heard my voice. *Job*, ii. 2.

A *big belly*, a *belly* got up, are coarse terms for a pregnancy.

I shall answer that better, than you can the *getting up* of the negro's *belly*: the Moor is with child by you. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, iii. 5.

The seed is grown too late for the proper use. *Mr. Pringle's Essay*, *Causes, II. of the World*.

Belly. v. n. Swell after the manner of a belly; hang out; bulge out.

Thus by doors day wastes, seems even to rise,
For *bellying* earth, still rising up, denies
Their light a passage, and confines our eyes. *Cowley, Matins*.

The power appears, with winds suffic'd the sail,
The *bellying* canvas shrut with the gale. *Dryden*.

Land rattling shakes the mountains and the plains,
Hence *bulges* down towards and descends in rain. *Id.*

Must these disputes, forget they not to drive
Themselves with *bellying* goblets. *J. Phillips, Cole*, ii.

Belly. v. a. Fill; swell out.

It was thought meet,
Paris should do some vengeance on the Greeks:
Your breath of full consent *bellied* his sails;
The seas and winds (old wranglers) took a truce,
And did him service. *Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 2.

Bellyache. s. Colic; pain in the bowels.

The *belly-ache*.
Caused by an inflammation of some part of the
Beaumont and Fletcher, *Mons. Thomas*.

If there be one who need *bemoan*
His kindred laid in earth,
The household hearts that were his own,
It is the man of mirth. *Wordsworth*

Bemoaning, verbal abs. Lamentation.
How didst thou spend that restless night in mutual
expectations and *bemoanings* of your loss.
Bishop Hall, Works, ii. 53.

Bemock, v. a. Treat with mockery.
Bemock the modest man.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 1.

Bemocked, part. adj. Mocked: (with *at*).
The elements

Of whom your swords are temper'd, may as well
Wound the loud winds, or with *bemock'd* of stabs
Kill the still-circled waters, as do foolish
Our dows that's in my plume; my fellow-ministers
Are like invulnerable. *Shakespeare, Tempest, iii. 2.*

Bemoll, v. a. Bedraggle; bemire; encumber
with dirt and mire. *Rare.*

Thou shouldst have heard in how miry a place
how she was *bemoll'd*; how he left her with all
horse upon him. *Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.*

Bemonster, v. a. Make monstrous. *Rare.*
Thou changed and self-cover'd thing, for
shame,

Bemonster not thy feature.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 2.

Bemoán, v. a. Weep over; bewail; lament.
And there succed him much people: and wynnem
that weiden and *bemoorden* him. *Wycliffe, St. Luke, xliii. 27.*

Bemused, part. adj. Acted upon as by a
Muse (with the notion of muddling or confusion predominant). *Contemptuous.*

Is there a person much *bemused* in beer,
A maudlin postess, a rhyming peer? *Pope.*

Bench, s. [A.S. *henc*.]
1. Seat distinguished from a stool by its
greater length.

The seats and *benches* shone of ivory,
An hundred nymphs sat side by side about. *Spenser.*

All Rome is pleas'd when Statius will rehearse,
And louing crowds expect the promis'd verse;
His lofty numbers, with a secret gust,
They hear, and swallow with such eager lust:
But while the common suffrage crown'd his cause,
And broke the *benches* with their loud applause,
His muse had sturr'd, had not a piece unweave,
And by a player bought, supply'd her bread. *Dryden.*

2. Seat of justice; seat where judges sit.
To pluck down justice from your awful *bench*;
To trip the course of law.

Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part II, v. 2.
Cyrilack, whose grand-uncle on the royal *bench*
Of British Thrones, with no mean applause,
Pronounc'd, and in his volumes taught our laws,
Which others at their law so often wrangle.

The first law-term of the year commences on the
twenty-third of January: and accordingly, four days
before, a fresh patent was issued to Rolle, chief
justice of the Upper, and Aldous, one of the puisne
judges of the Common *bench*; and, on the day
itself, a similar patent was granted to St. John,
chief justice of the Common *bench*; and, before the
end of the month, patents were made out to Aske,
a puisne judge of the Upper *bench*, and Thorpe, a
baron of the Exchequer. *W. G. G. History of the
Commonwealth of England, b. iv. ch. iii.*

3. Persons sitting on a bench, and associated
for some particular object, especially legal,
as with magistrates and judges: (as, 'The
whole *bench* voted the same way').

In the interests of justice, as well as on grounds
of constitutional policy, this exclusion was extended
to their brethren of the Scottish *bench* in the reign
of George II., and to the judges of the courts in
Ireland in the reign of George IV. *T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England, vol. i. ch. vi.*

Bench, v. a. Rare.
1. Furnish with benches.

'Twas *bench'd* with turf, and goodly to be seen,
The thick young grass arose in fresher green. *Dryden.*

2. Seat upon a bench.
His cupbearer, whom I from meaneer form
Have *bench'd* and rear'd to worship. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, i. 2.*

Béncher, s.

1. Gentleman of the Inns of Court, who has
been a reader; senior in the Inns of Court.
I was taking a walk in the gardens of Lincoln's
Inn, a favour that is indulged me by several *benchers*,
who are grown old with me. *Tatler.*
The old *bencher* had it almost sacred to them-
selves, in the forefront of the day at least. They
might not be sided or jostled. Their air and dress

asserted the parable.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, The
Old Bencher of the Inner Temple.*

2. Alderman of a corporation. *Rare.*
This corporation [New Window] consists of a
mayor, two bailiffs, and twenty-eight other persons,
who are to be chosen out of the inhabitants of the
borough, thirteen of which are called fellows, and
ten of them aldermen or chief *benchers*. *Ashmole,
Antiquities of Berkshire, iii. 58.*

3. Judge; one who sits on the bench of
justice. *Rare.*

You are well understood to be a perfecter giver for
the table than a necessary *bencher* in the Capitol.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, ii. 1.

Bénchership, s. Condition or dignity of
Bencher.

They were coevals, and had nothing but that and
their *benchership* in common. *Lamb, Essays of
Elia, The Old Bencher of the Inner Temple.*

Bend, v. a. [A.S. *beulan*.]

1. Make crooked; crook; infect.
The rainbow compass'd the heavens with a glo-
rious circle, and the humd of the Most High bath
bowed it. *Ezekiel, xlvi. 12.*

They bent their bows, they whirl their slings
around;
Hoops of spent arrows fall, and strow the ground;
And helms, and shields, and rattling arms resound. *Dryden.*

Bend the brow. Knit the brow; frown.
Some have been seen to bite their pen, scratch
their head, *bend* their brows, bite their lips, beat the
board, and tear their paper. *Caution.*

2. Direct to a certain point.
Octavius and Mark Antony
Came down upon us with a mighty power,
Bending their expedition toward Philippi.

Why dost thou *bend* thy eyes upon the earth,
And start so often, when thou wilt sit alone?
Id., Henry IV, Part I, ii. 3.

Your gracious eyes upon this labour *bend*. *Forster.*

To that sweet region was our voyage *bent*,
When winds and every warring element,
Disturb'd our course. *Dryden.*

Then, with a rushing sound, th' assembly *bent*,
Diverse, their steps; the rival rout ascend
The royal dome. *Pope.*

With down.
The Almighty Father from above,
From the pure empyrean where he sits
High thron'd above all height, *bent* down his eye
His own works and their works at once to view.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 58.

1. Apply to a certain purpose; intend the
mind.
Men will not *bend* their wits to examine, whether
things, wherewith they have been accustomed, be
good or evil.—*Hooker.*

is within, with two right reverend fathers,
Divinely *bent* to meditation.

When he fell into the god, he was no longer able
to *bend* his mind or thoughts to any public business.
Sir W. Temple.

4. Put anything in order for use: (a meta-
phor taken from *bending* the bow).

I'm settled, and *bend* up
Each corporal agent to this terrible feat.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 7.
As a fowler was *bending* his net, a blackbird asked
him what he was doing. *Sir R. L. Estlin.*

5. Incline.
But when to mischief mortals *bend* their will,
How soon they find fit instruments of ill! *Pope.*

6. Bow: (in token of submission).
Would'st thou be window'd in great Rome, and
Thy ancestor thus with plench'd arms, *bending* down
His corrigible neck? *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.*

Bend, v. n.
1. Be incurved.

I can fly, or I can run,
Quickly to the green earth's end,
Where the bow'd welkin slow doth *bend*. *Milton, Comus, 1015.*

That will physis the great Myrmidon,
Who broils in loud applause; and make him fall
His crest, that prouder than blue Iris *bends*.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 1.

2. Resolve; determine: (in this sense the
participle is commonly used).

Not so, for once, indulg'd they sweep the main,
Deaf to the call, or heaving, hear in vain;
But, *bent* on mischief, bear the waves before. *Dryden.*

While good, and anxious for his friend,
He still severely *bent* against himself;
Renouncing sleep, and rest, and food, and ease.

Addison.

My books command me to lay bare
The secret thou art bent on keeping. *Wordsworth.*

3. Be submissive; bow.
The sons of them that afflicted thee shall come
bending into thee. *Isaiah, lx. 15.*

Bend, s. Flexure; incurvation.
'Tis true, this god did shake;
His coward lips did from their colour fly;
And that same eye, whose bend doth awe the world,
Did lose its lustre. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, i. 2.*

Bend, s. Same as Band = company. *Obsolete.*
Lady Flora, on whom did attend
A fyre flock of faeries, and a fresh *bend*
Of lovely nymphs. *Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, May.*

Bend, s. Same as Bent = inclination. *Ob-
solete.*

Farwell, poor swain; thou art not for my *bend*;
I must have quicker souls. *Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.*

Bénded, part. adj. In a bent position or
attitude.

On smooth the seal
And *bénded* dolphins play. *Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 410.*

In another caricature, he appeared taking his ease
in an arm chair, with his feet on a cushion, and his
hat on his head, while the electors of Brandenburg
and Bavaria, unsevered, occupied small stools on the
right and left: the crowd of Landgraves and Saxe-
rumburg dukes stood at humble distance; and Gas-
sanga, the unworthy successor of Alva, awaited the
orders of the heretic tyrant on *bénded* knees.—*Muc-
cady, History of England, ch. xvii.*

Bénder, s.
1. One who bends.

The eugh, obedient to the *bénder's* will.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, i. 1, 3.

2. Instrument with which anything is bent.
These bows, being somewhat like the long bows
in use amongst us, were bent only by a man's im-
mediate strength, without the help of any *bénder's* or
rack, that are used to others. *Bishop Wilkins,
Mathematical Magick.*

Bénding, part. adj. With a bend, flexure,
or curve; jutting over.

Great God, shut up from the *bénding* skyes;
The mountains touch, and clouds shall rise. *G. Sandys, Psalm 144.*

There is a cliff, whose high and *bénding* head
Looks fearfully on the continued deep. *Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 1.*

Beneath, adv.
1. In a lower place; under.

The earth which you take from *beneath* will be
barren and unfruitful.—*Mortimer.*

2. Below: (opposed to *above*).
Anything that is in heaven above, or that is in
the earth *beneath*.—*Ezekiel, xx. 4.*

Troubling I view the dread abyss *beneath*,
Hell's horrid mansions, and the realms of death. *Yalden.*

Beneath, prep. [A.S. *benæðe*.]
1. Under.

a. Lower in place: (opposed to *above*).
Their woolly fleeces, as the rits requir'd,
He laid *beneath* him, and to rest retir'd. *Dryden.*

Ases to come might Ormond's picture know;
And palms for thee *beneath* his laurels grow. *Prior.*

b. As overborne or overwhelmed by pres-
sure.

Our country sinks *beneath* the yoke;
It weeps, it bleeds, and each in w day a gash
is added to her wounds. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.*

And off on rocks their tender wings they tear,
And sink *beneath* the burdens which they bear. *Dryden.*

c. Lower in rank, excellence, or dignity.
We have reason to be perswaded, that there are
far more species of creatures above us than there
are *beneath*.—*Locke.*

2. Unworthy of; unbecoming; not equal to.
He will do nothing that is *beneath* his high station,
nor omit doing any thing which becomes it.—*Bishop
Atterbury.*

3. Subject to: (with *control* where we expect
under).

My own impression is that they have not done
so; and, moreover, that, if they had, our cata-
logues would have worn a very different appearance
to what they now do; for, when once the subject is
fairly looked into and analyzed, it is impossible not
to be convinced, that the prime fact aspect of the
creatures is eminently *beneath* the control of the
several conditions to which they have been long ex-
posed.—*T. V. Wollaston, On the Variation of
Species, ch. vi.*

Bénédict, s. Name of one of the characters
in Much Ado about Nothing; who begins

as a confirmed bachelor, and ends by marrying Beatrice. Hence, used sometimes as Bachelor, sometimes to denote a married man, according to the view taken of the contrast between Benedick's maxims and his actual history. The true meaning is, a late, unwilling, or unexpected convert to matrimony.

Having abandoned all his old misogyny, and his professions of single independence, he is become a *benedick*.—*James, Henry, Moxterton*.
He is no longer a *benedick*, but a quick married man; very diffident in his wife, and observant of all points of public and private morality; 'quantum mutatus!'—*Crookford's, or Life in the West*.

Benedict. *adj.* [Lat. *benedictus* = blessed; from *bene* = well, and *dictus*, part of *dicere* = call, say.] Bearing a good name; being associated with certain good qualities. *Obs.*
adulate.

It is not a small thing won in physick, if you can make rhubarb, and other medicines that are *benedict*, as strong purgers as those that are not without some malignity. — *Bacon*.

If the more benign and *benedict* medicines will not work, nor stir us at all, he can prepare us a rougher receipt, or a stranger dose. — *Archbishop Newcomb, Sermon*, p. 110.

Benediction. *s.*

1. Blessing; decretory pronouncement of happiness.

A sovereign shame so bows him; his unkindness, That strip him from his *benediction*, turn'd her To forcing enmities, gave her dear rights To his doghearted daughters.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 3.

From him will raise

A mighty nation; and upon him shower His *benediction*. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 123.

One of these persons tried to enlist Prior in Portland's faction, but with very little success. 'Excuse me,' said the poet, 'if I follow your example and my Lord's. . . . A court is like those fashionable churches into which we have looked at Paris. Those who have received the *benediction* are instantly away to the Opera House or the Wood of Boulogne. Those who have not received the *benediction* are pressing and elbowing each other to get near the altar. You and my Lord have got your blessing, and are quite right to take yourselves off with it. I have not been blessed, and must flit my way up as well as I can.' — *Maccarty, History of England*, ch. xxiv.

2. Advantage conferred by blessing.

Prosperity is the blessing of the Old Testament; adversity is the blessing of the New; which carrieth the greater *benediction*, and the clearer revelation of God's favour. — *Bacon*.

3. Acknowledgements for blessings received; thanks.

Could he less expect Than glory and *benediction*, that is thanks? — *Milton, Paradise Regained*, iii. 127.
The thought of our past years does in me breed Perpetual *benediction*. — *Colebridge*.

4. Form of instituting an abbot.

What consecration is to a bishop, that *benediction* is to an abbot; but in a different way: for a bishop is not properly such, till consecration; but an abbot being elected and confirmed, is properly such before *benediction*. — *Apollis, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Benedictive. *adj.* Of power to draw down a blessing; giving a blessing.

His paternal prayers, and *benedictive* comprehensions. — *Bishop Gauden, Manners of Bishop Beveney*, p. 201; 1680.

Benediction. *s.* Act of conferring a benefit; benefit conferred.

One part of the *benediction* was the expression of a generous and grateful mind. — *Bishop Atterbury*.

Benefactor. *s.* [Lat. *bene* = well; *factor* = doer; from *facere* = do, in composition *facio*, whence the forms in *i*, as Benefactor, &c.] He who confers a benefit; he who contributes to some public charity: (with *of*, but oftener with *to*, before the person benefited).

From that profuse he took his hint, though he had the business not to acknowledge his *benefactor*. — *Dryden*.

I cannot but look upon the writer as my *benefactor*, if he conveys to me an improvement of my understanding. — *Addison*.

Whoever makes ill returns to his *benefactor* must needs be a common enemy to mankind. — *Swift*.
Then swell with pride, and must be titled gods, Great *benefactors* of mankind, deliverers.

Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 81.

Benefits received and good services done shall always be generously and thankfully compensated, whether a prior bargain hath been made or not; and if it shall happen to be otherwise, and the *benefactor* obliged justly to complain of the ingratitude, the ungrateful shall in such case be obliged to give threefold satisfaction at the least. — *Maccarty, History of England*, ch. xxiv.

Benefactress. *s.* Female benefactor.

Dr. Berkeley, one of her executors, perused these letters carefully, in order to fulfil the will of his *benefactress*. — *Delany, Observations on Lord Orrery's Account of Swift*, p. 123.

She was a *benefactress* to many monasteries. — *T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kildington*, p. 30.

Bénéfice. *s.* Position of emolument: (generally in the Church).

Much to himself he thought, but little spoke, And, undepir'd, his *bénéfice* forsook. — *Dryden*.
Favoured parish clergy held as many as eight *bénéfices*. — *Freule, History of England*, ch. ii.

But Henry was easily able to secure adherents; he bought over the clergy with the vacant *bénéfices*, the nobles with grants of money, and propitiated all classes with promises of reform. — *C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xvi.

The Empire must acknowledge itself as a grant from the papacy, as a grant revealing for certain offices against the ecclesiastical rights and immunities; it must loudly acquiesce in the uncontrolled prerogative of the Cardinals to elect the Pope; abandon all the imperial claims on the investiture of the prelates and other clergy with their *bénéfices*; release the whole mass of Church property from all feudal demands, whether of service or of fealty; submit patiently to rebuke; admit the Pope to dictate on questions of war and peace, and all internal government where he might detect, or suppose that he detected, oppression. — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, h. vii. ch. i.

Bénéficed. *part. adj.* Possessed of a *bénéfice*, or church preferment.

The usual rate between the *bénéficed* man and the religious person was one moiety of the *bénéfice*. — *Apollis, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Bénéficeless. *adj.* Having no *bénéfice*. *Rare*.

That competency of means which our *bénéfices* provisions prate of. — *Sheldon, Misconduct Antichrist*, p. 130.

Bénéfice. *s.* Practice of doing good; active goodness.

You could not extend your *bénéfice* to so many persons; yet you have lost as few days as Aurelius. — *Dryden*.

Love and charity extend our *bénéfice* to the miseries of our brethren. — *Rogers*.

Bénéficient. *adj.* Kind; doing good: (differs from *benign*, as the act from the disposition; *bénéfice* being kindness, or *benignity* exerted in action).

Such a creature could not have his origination from any less than the most wise and *bénéficient* being, the great God. — *Sir M. Hale*.
But Rhodius, then, to man *bénéficient*, Delight'st in building cities. — *Prior*.

It was computed that thousands were within the scope of the new Act. But the severity of that Act was mitigated by a *bénéficient* administration. — *Maccarty, History of England*, ch. xxiv.

Beneficial. *adj.*

1. Advantageous; conferring benefits; profitable; useful.

Are the present revolutions in circular orbits more *beneficial* than the other would be? — *Bentley*.

With *to*.

Not any thing is made to be *beneficial* to him, but all things for him, to show beneficence and grace in them. — *Hooks*.

This supposition grows the opinion to conclude to order in the world, consequently to be very *beneficial* to mankind. — *Archbishop Tillotson*.

The war, which would have been most *beneficial* to us, and destructive to the enemy, was neglected. — *Swift*.

2. Helpful; medicinal.

In the first access of such a disease, any desolation, without much acrimony, is *beneficial*. — *Arbuthnot*.

Beneficial. *s.* Benefice. *Obs.*

For that the groundwork is, and end of all, How to obtain a *beneficial*. — *Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale*.

Beneficially. *adv.* In a beneficial manner; advantageously; profitably; helpfully.

There is no literary or perhaps no practical useful point of knowledge, to which his literary researches could be more *beneficially* directed. — *Poore, On the Study of Antiquities*, p. 68.

Beneficialness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Beneficial; usefulness; profit; helpfulness. *Rare*.

Though the knowledge of these objects be com-

mendable for their contentment and curiosity, yet they do not commend their knowledge to us upon the account of their usefulness and *beneficialness*. — *Sir M. Hale, Originations of Monks*.

Beneficiary. *adj.* Holding something in subordination to another; having a dependent and secondary possession, without sovereign power.

The duke of Parma was tempted by no less promise than to be made a feudatory, or *beneficiary* king of England, under the seignior in chief of the Pope. — *Bacon*.

Besides the lands distributed among the nation, others were reserved to the Crown. The greater portion of these were granted out to favoured subjects under the name of *benefices*. If by no means appears that any conditions of military service were expressly annexed to these grants; but it may easily be presumed that such favours were not conferred without an expectation of some return; and we read both in law and history that *beneficiary* tenants were more closely connected with the Crown than mere feudal proprietors. — *Hutton, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. ii. pt. i.

Beneficiary. *s.*

1. One who is in possession of a *benefice*.

A *beneficiary* is either said to be a *beneficiary* with the cure of souls or otherwise. In the first case, if it be annexed to another *benefice*, the *beneficiary* is obliged to serve the parish-church his own proper person. — *Apollis, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

2. One benefited by another.

His *beneficiary* frequently made it their wonder, how the doctor should either know of them or their distress. — *Bishop Hall, Life of Hammond*, p. 2.

The pope's bulls given in the forms of Marcellus (about 100) for the grant of a law, contain very full terms, extended to the heirs of the *beneficiary*. — *Hutton, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. ii. pt. i.

Beneficiency. *s.* Kindness; benignity; graciousness. *Rare*.

They (the mercantile) discourage the inclinations of noble minds, and make *beneficiency* end into acts of obligation, whereby the grateful world should submit and leave their consolation. — *Sir T. Brown, Christiana Morale*, li. 17.

Beneficent. *adj.* Doing good; advantageous. *Rare*.

As its tendency is necessarily *beneficent*, it is the proper object of gratitude and reward. — *Adam Smith, Theory of moral Sentiments*.

Bénét. *s.*

1. Kindness; favour conferred; act of love.

When these so noble *bénets* shall prove Not well dispos'd, the mind growing ever corrupt, They turn to vicious forms. — *Shakespeare, Henry VIII*, i. 2.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his *bénets*. — *Psalm*, ciii. 2.

Offer'd life Neelbet not, and the *bénét* embrace By faith not void of works. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 425.

2. Advantage; profit; use.

The creature almost his strength for the *bénét* of such as put their trust in thee. — *Windsor*, act 2.

Benefit of clergy. Arrest of judgement in criminal cases, now abolished.

Benefit of clergy is an ancient liberty of the church, when a priest, or one within orders, is arraigned of felony before a secular judge, he may pray his clergy; that is, he may be delivered to his ordinary, to purge himself of the offence objected to him; and this might be done in case of murder. The ancient law, in this point of *clergy*, is much altered, for clerks are no more delivered to their ordinaries to be purged, but now every man, though not within orders, is put to read at the bar, being found guilty, and convicted of such felony as this *benefit* is granted for; and so bound in the hand, and set free for the first time, if the ordinary's commission, or deputy, standing by, do say, 'I do not see clerics;' or otherwise suffereth death or his transgression. — *Cowell*.

They were proceeding thus with the poor girl, when somebody smoking the pipe, peeping forth from under the great coat of Adams, cried out: 'What have we here, a parson?' 'How, sirrah, says the justice, 'do you go a robbing in the dress of a clergyman? Let me tell you, your halot will not entitle you to the *benefit of the clergy*.' 'Yes,' said the witty fellow, 'he will have one *benefit of clergy*, he will be exalted above the heads of the people.' — *Faulding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.

Bénét. *v. a.* Do good to; advantage.

What course I mean to hold, Shall nothing *bénét* your knowledge. — *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

He was so far from *bénétting* trade, that he did it a great injury, and brought Rome in danger of a famine. — *Arbuthnot*.

Bénét. *v. n.* Gain; advantage; make improvement.

To tell you therefore what I have *benefitted* heron, among old and renowned authors, I shall spare.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

Benégré. *r. a.* Make like, turn into, or invest with the character of, a negro; people with negroes. *Rare.*

And if at the coming and appearance of the humanity of Christ, the sun shall be *benégré* in darkness, as a petty light at the coming of a greater; how if you cast an eye upon the life of God. —*Herf. & Evans, p. 79; 1658.*

Surrounded with miseries, *benégré* in more than *Commerium*, and that perpetual darkness too, &c. —*Ibid, p. 163.*

If we derive the curse on Chan (Ham), or in general upon his posterity, we shall *benégré* a greater part of the earth than ever was, or so expressed. —*Sir T. Brown, Velour Kivours, p. 330. (Ord MS.)*

Benémpne. *r. a.* [A.S. *nemnan* — name.]

Rare; obsolete.

1. Name; pronouncement.

But say me, what is Almerid, he

That is so oft *benémpne*?

—*Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, July.*

But, ere they did their utmost obsequy.

Sir Guyon, more affection to increase,

Benémpne a sacred vow, which none should ay refuse.

—*Id., Faerie Queen, li. 1, 60.*

2. Promise; give.

Much greater gifts for ever in thou shalt give me,

Than kil or russet, which I then have mp.

—*Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, November.*

Bénéplacit. *s.* Same as Beneplaciture.

Rare.

That which is the be the cause of my salvation, which was the mercy and *bénéplacit* of God, before I was on the foundation of the world. —*Sir T. Brown, Religion Medici, 30. (Ord MS.)*

Bénéplacitum. *s.* [Lat. *bene* — well, *placere*,

part. *placitum* — please.] Will; choice.

Rare.

Hath he by his holy person told us, that either

of the other way was more suitable to his *bénéplacit* — *Glaucille, Prose of Soul, ch. iv.*

Bénét. or [Herb] **Bénét.** *s.* Plant so called

of the genus *Gum.* (See extract; in

which, however, the French, *herbe benoite*,

is omitted.)

Amos is called *Caryophyllata*, so named of the

small of roses which is in the roots, and dices called it *Succum*, *Herba benedicta*, and *Nardus* in *India*.

In High-Dutch *Benedictin* wort; in French, *Gailot*;

the *Wallens*, *Glaucille*; in English, *Amos*, and

Herbe Bénét; it is thought to be *Gum* *Phly* which

most discomport by reason he is so briefe. —*Gerarde, Herbal, p. 196; ed. 1633.*

Bénét. *r. a.*

1. Ensure; surround as with toils.

Being thus *benét* round with villains,

Ere I could mark the prodome, to my bane

They had begun the play. —*Shakespeare, Hamlet, v. 2.*

2. Made to resemble a net.

Her robe, sky colour'd silk, with curious vent of

golden-twist, *benét* over all. —*Sylvestre, De*

Indica, 495, 2. (Ord MS.)

Bénévolence. *s.*

1. Disposition to do good; kindness; charity;

good-will; kind service done.

That which we distribute to the poor, St. Paul

calls a blessing *bénévolence*. —*Orator, Tractate*

on Charity, the Prose, ed. 151, li. 1280.

If Sir John Falstaff have committed disparements

unto you, I am of the church, and will be

elad to do my *bénévolence*, to make atonements and

compensations between you. —*Shakespeare, Henry*

Wise of Windsor, 1.

Since perfect goodness in the Deity is the principle

from whence the universe was brought into

being, and by which it is preserved; and since

general *bénévolence* is the great law of the whole

moral creation; it is a question which immediately

occurs, "Why had man not been made in this principle

which appears the direct contrary to *bénévolence*?"

—*Bishop Butler, Sermon on Revival.*

Grasp the whole worlds of reason, life, and sense,

In one close system of *bénévolence*.

—*Pope, Essay on Man.*

2. Compulsory rate, assessment, or tax.

This tax, called a *bénévolence*, was devised by

Edward IV, for which he sustained much envy. It

was abolished by Richard III. —*Haron, History of the*

Reign of Henry VII.

After impositions and *bénévolences* were exhausted,

it had always been found necessary, in the most ar-

bitrary times of the Tudors, to fall back on the re-

presentatives of the people. —*Hollam, Constitutional*

History of England, ch. 1.

They sometimes bowed in a tone not easily to be

distinguished from that of command, and sometimes

horrered with small thought of repaying. But the

fact that they thought it necessary to disguise their

exactions under the names of *bénévolence* and loans

sufficiently proves that the authority of the great

constitutional rule was universally recognised. —

Morley, History of England, ch. 1.

Bénévolent. *adj.* [Lat. *benevolens*, -*lentis*;

from *bene* — well, and *volens* — wish, will.]

Kind; having good will or kind inclinations.

Thou good old man, *bénévolent* as wise. —*Pope.*

Nature all

Is blooming and *bénévolent* like —*Thomson.*

Bénévolous. *adj.* Kind; friendly. *Rare.*

A *bénévolous* inclination is implanted into every

frame and temper of our church's constitution

—*Fuller, Moderation of the Church of England, p. 303.*

Beng. *s.* [Persian, *bengh*.] Same as Bang.

The English affect stimulant nourishment — beef

and beer; the French, exultants, irritants — nitrous

oxide, alcohol, champagne; the Austrians, sedatives,

lyscyanus; the Russians, narcotics — opium,

tabacco, and *beng*. —*Coderling, Table Talk.*

Bénight. *r. a.* Involve in darkness; darken;

shroud with the shades of night. *Rare.*

Those bright stars that did adorn our hemisphere,

as these dark shades that did *bénight* it, vanish.

—*Boyle.*

A storm begins, the raging waves run high,

The clouds look heavy and *bénight* the sky. —*Garth.*

Bénighted. *part. adj.* In darkness as that

of night; overtaken by the night; delarred

from intellectual light (a stronger word, in

this sense, than *unlighted*).

Being *bénighted*, the sight of a candle I saw a good

way off directed me to a young shepherd's house. —

Sir P. Sidney.

He that has light within his own clear breast

May sit in the center, and enjoy bright day;

But he that hides a dark soul, and foul thoughts,

Bénighted walks under the mid-day sun;

Himself is his own dungeon. —*Milton, Comus, 351.*

But what so long in vain, and yet unknown

By poor mankind's *bénighted* wit, is sought,

Shall in this age to Britain first be shown. —*Dryden.*

The miserable race of men that live

Bénighted half the year, benighted with frosts,

Under the polar Bear. —*A. Phillips.*

Shall we whose souls are lighted

With wisdom from on high,

Shall we to men be *bénighted*?

The lamp of life deny.

—*Bishop Heber, Missionary Hymn.*

Bénign. *adj.* [Lat. *benignus*.]

1. Kind; generous; liberal; actually good.

See Beneficent.

This turn hath made amends! Thou hast fulfilled

Thy words, Creator! bounties and *bénign*!

—*Milton, Paradise Lost, viii, 401.*

What Heav'n bestows upon the earth, in kind

influences and *bénign* aspects, is paid it back in

sacred and adoration. —*South.*

They who delight in the suffering of inferior

creatures will not be very compassionate or *bénign*.

—*Locke.*

Diff'rent are thy names,

As thy kind hand has fouled many cities,

Or dealt *bénign* thy various gifts to men. —*Prior.*

2. Wholesome; not malignant.

These salts are of a *bénign* mild nature, in healthy

persons; but, in others, retain their original qualities,

which they discover in cachexis. —*Arbuthnot.*

Bénignant. *adj.* Kind; gracious; actually

good.

Defend my heart, *bénignant* Power,

From anxious looks and smiles;

And shield me, in my every hour,

From love's destructive wiles. —*Mah'n's Wish.*

—*English Collection of Songs, l. 3, 20.*

If what has now been stated should be merged by

the enemies of Christianity, as if its influence on the

Johnson's temperament was melancholy, of which

such direful apprehensions of fatality are often a

common effect. —*Bowdell, Life of Johnson, vi, 314.*

This wounded soldier was charmed by the *bénign*

courtesy with which he walked among their

palaces, assisted while wounds were dressed by the

hospital surgeons, and breakfasted on a porridge of

hospital broth. —*Macleay, History of England, ch. xvii.*

Bénignity. *s.*

1. Graciousness; goodness.

It is true that his mercy will forgive offenders, or

his *bénignity* co-operate to their conversions. —*Sir T. Brown.*

Although he enjoys the good that is done him, he

is unconcerned to value the *bénignity* of him that

does it. —*South.*

2. Actual kindness.

He which useth the benefit of any special *bénign*

ity, may enjoy it with good conscience. —*Hooker.*

The king was desirous to establish peace rather by

bénignity than blood. —*Sir J. Hayward.*

3. Salubrity; wholesome quality; friendliness

to vital nature.

Homes receive a quicker agglutination in sanguine

man in choleric bodies, by reason of the *bénignity*

of the serum, which sendeth out better matter for a

callos. —*Wiccon.*

This is the (9) which for the *bénignity* of the climate

inhabited the female Paradise. —*Huett, Vocal Forral,*

41. (Ord MS.)

Bénignly. *adv.* Favourably; kindly; gra-

ciously.

'Tis amaze more than love,

Which her radiant eyes do move;

If less splendour wait on thine,

Yet they so *bénignly* shine,

I would turn my dazzled sight

To behold their milder light. —*Waller.*

Oh, truly good, and truly great!

For glorious as thy rose, *bénignly* so he set. —*Prior.*

Bénison. *s.* [O.Fr. *benison* = benediction.]

Blessing; benediction.

We have no such daughter; nor shall ever see

That face of hers again; therefore, begone

Without our grace, our love, our *bénison*.

—*Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 1.*

Unmille, ye fair stars, and thou, fair moon,

That won'tst to love the traveller's *bénison*.

—*Milton, Comus, 331.*

The abbots sign'd the great cross on his front,

'Then go you with God's *bénison* and mine.'

—*Prior, Margate Maggpie, 111.*

Bénjamin. *s.* Same as Benzoin.

The odour of his sock was like to be neither much

nor *bénjamin*. —*Milton, Apology for Socrates, 111.*

Bénnet. *s.* [P. bent = culm of grass. If so,

more fitly spelt with one t.] Plant so

called of the genus *Hordium*.

This kind of wild barley, called of the Latines

Hordium sparsum, is called of Phly *Holens*; in

English, *Wall Barley*, *Way Barley*, or, after old Eng-

lish writers, *Way Beant*. —*Gerarde, Herbal, p. 55.*

ed. 1633.

Bent. *s.*

1. State of being bent; state of flexure;

curvity.

Strike gently, and hold your rod at a *bent* a little.

—*L. Walton, Graphie, 149, r.*

2. Degree of flexure.

There are divers subtle inquiries concerning the

strength required to the bending of bows; the force

they have in the discharge, according to the several

bents; and the strength required to be in the string

of them. —*Bishop Wilkins.*

3. Unrest power (as of a bent bow); ten-

sion; strain of the mental powers.

Then let thy love be stronger than thyself,

Or thy affection cannot hold the *bent*.

—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, ii. 4.*

We both obey,

And here give up ourselves, in the full *bent*,

To thy service freely at your best.

—*Id., Hamlet, iii. 2.*

The understanding should be brought to the

kindly parts of knowledge, that try the strength of

thought, and a full *bent* of the mind, by user able

degrees. —*Locke.*

4. Inclination; disposition towards some-

thing; determination; fixed purpose.

O who does know the *bent* of woman's fancy!

—*Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

He knew the strong bent of the country towards

the house of York. —*Reyn.*

Soon incline to admit delight,

The *bent* of nature! —*Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 206.*

The golden me was first; when men, yet new,

No rule but uncorrupted reason knew;

6. Tendency; flexion; particular direction.

The exercising the understanding, in the several ways of reasoning, stretch the mind, suppleness to apply itself more dexterously to *bent* and turns of the matter, in all its resources. *Locke*.

Bent. *s.* [from Ger. *biegen* = rish.] Culms of pasture grasses; (these, being neither mown nor eaten, appear in autumn as dry stalks, and are really the straw of the smaller grasses).

This spear, a *bent* both stiff and strong,
And well near of two inches long;
The pile was of a horse-fly's tongue,
Whose sharpness might reversed.

Deighton, Xaphodist.

3 Then the flowers of the vines; it is a little dust, like the dust of a *bent*, which grows upon the cluster, in the first running forth. *Bacon, Essay of Gardens.*

Bent. *s.* [from Fr. *pente*.] Slope; declivity. *Rare*.

Beneath the lowering brow, and on a *bent*,
The temple-stair of Mars arduous.

Dryden.

Benting. *verb. ab.* Seeking bents, or culms.

The pigeon never knoweth woe,
Until she doth a *bunting* go.

Old Proverb.

Benting-time. *s.* Time when pigeons feed on bents before peas are ripe.

Bare *benting-time*, and moulting months, may come,
When, lagging late, they cannot reach their home.

Dryden.

Bentum. *v. a.*

1. Make torpid; take away the sensation and use of any part by cold or by some obstruction.

My sinews slacken, and an icy stiffness
Bentums my blood.

Sir J. D. Hanam.

It seizes upon the vitals, and *bentums* the senses;
And where there is no sense there can be no pain.

South.

2. Stupefy.

These accidents were her last: the creeping death
Bentums'd her senses first, then stopp'd her breath.

Dryden.

Benummed. *part. adj.* Torpid.

The same routine and active mind which put to slumber all the dull and indolent rulers of these times as well as their ministers, who were generally selected from a *benumbed* and feeble caste. *Harrison, Transactions of the Society of the Eighteenth Century*, p. 327.

Benummedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by benumbed.

Set before the eyes of all the world the *benumbedness* and hardness of such consciences. *The Apotheosis of the Prince of Opium*, sign. E. 2, 1851.
Prolonged sleep is a communicating a rape upon the body and mind, whereby the offensive qualities, by their violent assaults, force the brain to a *benumbedness* for its destruction. *Smith, Treatise of Old Age*, p. 131.

When there is a *benumbedness*, or seariness, upon the great principle of spiritual sense, as it is expressed in Exodus, xiv. 1, we come to the just feeling, no wonder then if sin and Satan infect below after below, in the most fatal manner, upon the soul. *South, Sermons*, ix. 55.

Benumming. *part. adj.* Causing benumbedness or torpor.

The *benumbing* influence of the higuisation, of a severe censorship of the press, reaching uninterruptedly from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century, and of despotic government's administered (with some remarkable exceptions) in a tedious and the spirit, has reduced Italy to a secondary intellectual position; though it has never been able to extinguish all sparks of the fire which had derived from her early cultivation. *Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. iii.

Benzoïn. *s.* Balsam procured from the Syriac Benzoïn, or Benjamin tree.

The liquor we have distilled from benzoïn is subject to frequent vicissitudes of fluidity and firmness. *Boyle*.

Benzoïn has a very agreeable fragrant odour, but scarcely any taste. It is regarded as an expectorant, and was formerly employed in asthma and other pulmonary affections, and is still used for that purpose by the Tamarit physicians. *Thomson, London Dispensatory*, p. 204.

Bepaint. *v. a.* Cover with paint.

Thou know'st the mask of night is on my face,
Bleu would a maiden bluish *bepaint* my cheek.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

Bepale. *v. a.* Make pale. *Rare*.

When first those purple'd lips of thine,
Bepal'd with blushing night, did seal
Their violated faith on mine. *Carow, Poems*, p. 50.

Bepinch. *v. a.* Mark with pinches. *Rare*.

In their sales, arms, should be, all *bepinch'd*,
Ran thick the weals, red with blood. *Chapman*.

Bepiss. *v. a.* Wet with urine.

One caused, at a feast, a bagpipe to be played, which made the knight *bepiss* himself, to the great diversion of all then present, as well as confusion of himself. *Dehman*.

Bepowder. *v. a.* Dress out; powder. *Lucidicrous*.

Is he bent compelled against his will to practice winning wares before the glass, or employ for whole hours all the thought withinside his noble to *bepowder* and beaur the outside? *Search, the Free will, Fortinbrache*, &c. p. 28.

Bepraise. *v. a.* Praise greatly or hyperbolically.

Generals, who once had crowds hallooing after them, wherever they went; who were *bepraised* by newspapers and memoirs; have long sunk into merited obscurity. *Guthrie, Essays*.

Bepurpled. *part. adj.* Reverberated purple. *Rare*.

Like to leuceny, when the lawn,
With rose cheeks *bepurpled* eye, is drawn
To boast the loveliness it seems to hide.
Dodley Dugess, prefixed to Sandys's Poems.

Bequeath. *v. a.* [A.S. *beacrajan* = bequeath.] Leave by will to another.

She had never been disinherited of that goodly portion, which nature had so liberally *bequeathed* to her. *Sir P. Sidney*.

Let's choose our eaters, and talk of wills;
And yet not so - for what can we *bequeath*,
Save our dearest bodies to the ground?

Shakespeare, Richard II., iii. 2.

It was upon this fashion *bequeathed* me by will,
but a poor thousand crowns. *Id.*, *As you like it*, i. 1.

He thinks this age seems resolved to *bequeath* posterity somewhat to remember it. *Dequarville*.

For you, whom I love and value most,
But to your service I *bequeath* my ghost.

Dryden, Fables.

Bequest. *s.* Something left by will; legacy.

of the crown to himself; pretending an adoption, or *bequest*, of the kingdom into him by the Confessor. *Sir M. Hale*.

Liberty of *bequest*, which Rufus had called in question, he restored. *C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxv.

Bequest. *v. a.* Effect a bequest. *Obsolete*.

Came to the top to the appointed place,
His son in all his ornaments invested,
Which the good Anon meekly doth embrace,
And into him his offices *bequested*.

Dryden, Mocks, 1666. (Oral 188.)

Beraïn. *v. a.* Rain upon; wet. *Obsolete*.

So after that he long had her complained,
His louds a wrong, and said that was to say,
And with his tears said her breast *beraïn'd*,
He ran those tears within of full dry day.

Chaucer, Troilus and Criseyde, iv. 1172.

Berattle. *v. a.* Fill with noise; make a noise at in contempt. *Rare*.

These are now the fashion, and so *berattle* the common shies, so they call them, that many wearing capers are afraid of goosequills, and dare scarce thither. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, ii. 1.

Beray. *v. a.* Same as Bewray = betray, or expose; whence (in a bad sense) make foul; soil; defile. *Rare*.

Beraying the font and water, while the bishop was baptizing him. *Milton, of Ethic's, History of England*, vi.

It is an ill bird that *berays* its own nest. *Rog. Proverbs*.

Berbery. *s.* [Lat. *berberis*.] The ways of spelling of this word, numerous as they are, with the exception of the present, are all incorrect. Sometimes an *a* takes the place of the first *e*, giving *barbery*; sometimes the *r* is doubled, giving *barberry* or *berberry*. As the fruit is a berry, the catenachestic character of this latter mode of spelling is evident. *Etymologically* the word has nothing to do with *berries*, whatever may be the case with the shrub in Botany.]

Shrub of the genus *Berberis*.
Some never ripen to be sweet, as tamarinds, *berberies*, crabs, shoes, &c. *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The berries are so very acid that the birds seldom touch them. The *berberry*, however, is cultivated for the sake of these, which are pickled and used for garnishing dishes. Insects of various kinds are remarkably fond of the flowers of the *berberry*. *London, Encyclopædia of Plants*, p. 257.

Bere. *s.* [A.S. *bere*.] Variety of winter barley; higg; or barley-higg.

Cultivated every where to the foot of the hills with oats, or *bere*, a species of barley. *Gray, Letters*.

Bereave. *v. a.* [A.S. *beræfan*.]

1. Strip; deprive; (with of).

Madam, you have *bereft* me of all words,
Only my blood speaks to you in my veins.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

There was never a prince *bereaved* of his dependancies by his council, except three hath been an overweeningness in one counselor. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

The sacred priests with ready knives *bereave* the beasts of life. *Dryden*.

To deprive us of metals, is to make us more savages; it is to *bereave* us of all arts and sciences, of history and letters, nay of revealed religion too, that inestimable favour of heaven. *Kebley, Ser-*

mon on defuncted care!

Thou art object of love and thee *bereft*,

To exclaim me with despair,

Thine image and my tears are left.

Byron, Lines written beneath a Picture.

Without of. *Rare*.

Bereave me not
Whom I live! thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy counsel, in this utmost distress.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 918.

2. Take away from.

All your interest in these territories
Is utterly *bereft* you, all is lost.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II., iii. 1.

Bereavement. *s.* Deprivation.

Thou art the shock had fallen upon him as suddenly and as unexpectedly as a thunderbolt from heaven, he bore his *bereavement* with stoical fortitude. *Id.*

South, The Trist.

Berg. *s.* [A.S. *bergh*.] Hill (generally of ice). *Iceberg* is in certain favourable spots broken off from the parent mass, and cake up the Danes from their launch before they sail away into Davis Strait and southwards. *Sir R. J. Murchison, Address to the Royal Geographical Society*, 1852.

Bérgamot. *s.* [Fr. *bergamot*.]

1. Kind of pear.

Many *bergamottes*, doyenues, bourrés, and others known familiarly in England, are very successful. *André, The Channel Islands*, p. 180.

Common *bergamot*, English *bergamot*, York *bergamot*. This is one of the oldest pears known, and supposed by pomologists to have been in England before the Roman invasion. *Munier, 3. Monnaie* conjectures it to be of Turkish origin, and to have been originally called *Sapadon* (quince pear), from the Turkish *ber* or *beg*, and *amoud*, a pear. *C. M. Ansh, Book of the Garden*.

2. Variety of citron (*Citrus Medica*).

Oil or essence of *bergamot* is a fragrant essential oil procured from the outer rind of the *bergamot* orange. There are several other species of orange used for this purpose, but the *bergamot* orange is the best of the most fragrant. There is, likewise, a small of this same name, which is only a chem tobacco with a little of the essence added into it. *Rox, Cyclopædia*, in voc.

Bérgeret. *s.* [Fr. *bergerette*.] Pastoral song. *Obsolete*.

There began anon

A lady for to sing right wondrously

A *berget* in praising the daisie.

Chaucer, The Flower and the Leaf.

Bérgmaster. *s.* Steward or judge of the Bergmote.

Bérgmaster, or *barmer*, or *bermaster* in the royal courts. The *bermaster* is to keep two great courts of law yearly, and every week a smaller one as occasion requires. *Rox, Cyclopædia*, in voc.

Bérgmote. *s.* See extract.

Bérgmote or *bermote*, a court which takes cognizance of causes and disputes between miners. Some suppose it thus called from a *bar*, at which the suitors appear; others, with more probability, derive the word from the German *berg*, a mine. By the custom of the mines no person is to sue any miner for ore sold, or for ore, or for any ground in quarries, but only in the court of *bermote*, on penalty of forfeiting the debt, and paying the charges at law. *Rox, Cyclopædia*, in voc.

Berhyme. *v. a.* Mention in rhyme or verses. *Contemptuous*.

Now is he for the numbers that Petrarch flow'd in:
Laura to his lady was but a kitchen wench;
merry, she had a better love to *berhyme* her. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4.

I sought no homage from the rarer that write;

I kept, like Asian monarchs, from their sight:

Poems I loved, now *berhym'd* so long.

No more than thou, great George! a birth-day song.

Pope.

Berlin. *s.* [from *Berlin*, where first made. The word is German, rather than English,

and as such it is accented *Berlin*: as English, it may be sounded *Berlin*, as it is in the following extract.] Kind of chariot.

Beware of Latin authors all!

Nor think your verses sterling,
Though with a golden pen you scrawl,
And scribble in a *berlin*.

Swift.

Bérnicle. *s.* [see Binnacle.] Same as Barnacle, and, doubtless, the more correct word.

I have procured the skin of a great bird, which he that gave me called a scarf; but I believe it will prove a *bernicle*. Ray, *Correspondence, Letter of Jeanp.* p. 33.

Berób. *r. a.* Rob; plunder; wrong anyone, by taking away something from him by stealth or violence. *Rare.*

She said: Ah dearest lord! what evil star
On you hath frowned (and pour'd) his influence bad,
That of yourself you thus *berobed* are?

Spenser, *Faerie Queen*.

Berried. *part. adj.* Hung, or provided, with berries.

Yet seemed the pressure thrice as sweet
As woodbine's fragile thorn;
Or when I feel about my feet
The *berried* briary fold.

Tennyson.

Berry. *s.* [A.S. *berig.*] Any small succulent fruit; properly, any small fruit consisting of a thin outer skin enclosing p. in which the seeds are scattered (as in gooseberries and currants).

She smote the ground, the which straight forth
dib yield
A fruitful olive tree, with *berries* spread. Spenser.
Wholesome berries thrive and ripen best,
Neighbour'd by fruit of likest quality.

Shakespeare, *Henry T. i. 1.*

Berry. *s.* Same as Barrow = tunnels. *Rare.*

This little *berry* some yeleep
An hillcock.

W. Brauna.

Bert. *s.* See Bret.

Berth. *s.* [? *bradth.*]—Mr. Wedgewood connects it with *birth*.] See extract.

Berth, berth, or birthing denotes the due distance of shiplying at anchor, or under sail. A convenient place abroad for a mess to put their chests, sleep, &c., is also called a *berth*. To take a good *berth* is to remove to some distance of my point, rock, or other thing that the sea-mon would avoid or get clear of. — *Rees, Cyclopaedia*, in voc.

Bétram. *s.* See extract.

Pellitorie of Spain is called in Greek *πέλιτρον*, by reason of his hot and fierce taste; in shops also *Pyrettrum*; in Latine, *Salmaris*; in Italian, *Pyretro*; in Spanish, *Peltre*; in French, *Pied d'Alexandre*; that is to say, *Pes Alexandrinus*, or *Alexander's foot*; in High and Low Dutch, *Bétram*; in English, *Pellitorie* of Spain; and of some, *Bétram*, after the Dutch name; and this is the right *Pyrettrum*, or *Pellitorie* of Spain; for so that which grows here in England take to be the right, is not so, as I have before noted. — *Gyraldus, Herbal*, p. 753: ed. 1533.

Béryl. *s.* [Lat. *beryllus.*] Kind of precious stone.

May thy billows roll ashore
The *beryl* and the golden ore;
May thy lofty head be crown'd
With many a tower and terrace round!

Milton, *Comus*, 332.

The *beryl* of our lapidaries is only a fine sort of corneol of a more deep bright red, sometimes with a cast of yellow, and more transparent than the common corneol. — *Woodward*.

Besaint. *r. a.* Make a saint of.

Make antiquity

A patron of lank patches, and deny
That penance is unlawful, and *besaint*
Old Jabez for shewing how to paint.

John Hall, *Poems*, p. 3.

As absurd, no doubt, is their exorcizing, securing, and *besainting* themselves in this life, upon every slight premature persuasion that they are in Christ. Hammond, *Sermons*, p. 61.

Besóáter. *r. a.* Throw loosely over. *Rare.*

Her goodly locks adown her backe did flow
Unto her waiste, with flowers *besóáted*.

Spenser, *Faerie Queen*, iv. 11, 46.

Besóörn. *v. a.* Mock at; scorn. *Rare.*

Then was he *besóórned*, that once should have
been honoured in all things. — *Chaucer, Parson's Tale*, p. 195.

Besórámbie. *r. a.* Scramble over. *Rare.*

When the maged brambles
With thousand scratches doth their skin *besórámbie*.

Sylvester, *De Barbas*, 104. (Ord MS.)

Besóráteh. *v. a.* Tear with the nails, or with anything pointed. *Rare.*

For sore he swat, and running through that same
Thick forest, was *besóráteh*, and both his feet nigh lame.

Spenser, *Faerie Queen*, iii. 5, 3.

Besóráwl. *r. a.* Scrawl over. *Rare.*

These wretched projectors of ours, that *besóráwl*
their pamphlets every day with new forms of government for our church. — *Milton, Reason of Church Government*, i. 1.

Besóreen. *v. a.* Cover with a screen; shelter; conceal. *Rare.*

What nun art thou, that thus *besóreen'd* in night,
So stumblest on my counsel!

Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 2.

Besóribble. *r. a.* Scribble over.

That power the unisecring canist hath im-
properly usurped in his court-book, and *besóribbled*
with a thousand trifling importunesses. — *Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorces*, ii. 12.

Besóumber. *r. a.* Befoul; besmur. *Rare.*

Did Black *besóumber*
Statute's white suit, wif the parchment her there?
H. Jonson, *Staple of News*.
Mortimer's numbers
[The pedant] with much *besóumber* filth *besóumber*.
Marston, *Satires*, ii. 9.

Besóé. *r. n.* See to; see after; look; mind.

Obsolete.

I have sinned betraying rightfull blood. And
they saide: What to us? — *Bee* thou. — In our
authorized version, &c. thou to that. — *Wycliffe*,
St. Matthew, xxvii. 4.

Besóéech. *r. a.*

1. Entreat; supplicate; implore: (before a person).

I besóéech you, Sir, pardon me; it is only a letter
from my brother, that I have not all o'er-read. —
Shakespeare, *King Lear*, i. 2.
I, in the anguish of my heart, *besóéech* you.
To quit the dreadful purpose of your soul.

Addison.

2. Beg; ask: (before a thing).

But Eve,
Not so repul'd, with tears that ceas'd not flowing
And tresses all disorder'd, at his feet
Fell humble; and, embracing them, besóéech'd
His peace. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 909.
Before I come to them, I besóéech your patience,
whilst I speak something to ourselves here present.
— *Bishop Sprat*.

Besóéech. *s.* Request. *Obsolete.*

Good madam, hear the suit that Edith begs
With such submiss *besóéech*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, *bloody Brother*.

Besóécher. *s.* One who besóéeches; one who makes request or supplication

Let no unkind, no fair *besóécher* kill.
Shakespeare, *Sonnets*, 135.

Besóéck. *r. a.* Request; besóéech. *Rare.*

We besóéck you of merie and secur:
Have merie on our woe and our distresse.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*.

He arriving with the full of day,
Drew to the gate, and there with prayers wecke
And myld entreaty lookinge did for her besóéck.

Spenser, *Faerie Queen*, vi. 3, 37.

Besóém. *r. a.* Become; be fit; be decent for.

What form of speech, or behaviour, *besóémeth* us
in our prayers to Almighty God? — *Hooker*.

This oversight

Besóém thee not, in whom such virtues spring.

Fairfax.

What thoughts he had, *besóém* not me to say;
Though some surmise he went to fast and pray.

Dryden.

Besóéming. *part. adj.* Becoming: (in the sense of suitable, fit).

Venus's ancient citizens,
Cast by their grave *besóéming* ornaments.

Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 1.

Besóémingly. *ade.* In a besóéming manner; fitly; becomingly; decently.

There is nothing in all the compass of nature unfit
or unworthy to have proceeded from God; nothing
which he *besóémingly*, without derogation to his
excellencies, may not own for his work. — *Barrow*,
ii. 181. (Ord MS.)

Besóémly. *adj.* Same as Besóéeming. *Rare.*

to their seats they hye with merry glee,
And in *besóémly* order sitten there.

Shenstone, *Schoolmistress*.

Besóén. *part.* Adapted; adjusted; becoming. *Obsolete.*

Then her thy crowns thy goddess and their
queens,
And decke with flowers thy altars will *besóéene*.
Spenser, *Hymns in Honour of Love*.

Forth came that ancient lord and aged queen
Armed in antique robes down to the ground,
And sad habiliments right well becom.

Spenser, *Faerie Queen*.

Besót. *r. a.*

1. Besiege; hem in; enclose (as with a siege).

Follow him that's fled;

The thicket is *besót*, he cannot scape.

Shakespeare, *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, v. 3.

Now, Caesar, let thy troops *besót* our gates,
And bar each avenue . . .

Unto shall open to himself a passage.

Addison, *Cato*.

2. Waylay; surround.

Draw forth thy weapon, we're *besót* with thieves;
Rescue thy mistress.

Shakespeare, *Taming of the Shrew*, i. 1.

The only righteous in a world perverse,
And therefore hated, therefore so *besót*.

With flies.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 761.

True fortitude I take to be the quiet possession of
a man's self, and an undisturbed doing his duty,
whether evil *besót* or danger lies in his way. —
Locke.

3. Embarrass; perplex; entangle without any means of escape.

Now, daughter Sylvia, you are hard *besót*.

Shakespeare, *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 4.

Thus Adam, sure *besót*, reply'd.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 121.

Sure, or I read her visage much amiss,
Or grief *besót* her hard.

Rare.

We live in this world *besót* with sundry uneasinesses,
distracted with different desires. — *Locke*.

4. Fall upon; harass.

But they him spake, both with greedy force
At once upon him ran, and him *besót*
With strokes of mortal steel.

Spenser, *Faerie Queen*.

5. Decorate.

Their women are valiant, and sumptuous in their
apparel and other ornaments; for they so richly
frynge and *besót* the same with perle, precious
stones, and gables, that nothing can be more excel-
lent. — *Eduin, Marriage*, 315. (Ord MS.)

Beshine. *v. a.* Shine upon. *Rare.*

He had a wylf,

That he beshin as he beshin his wylf.

[She] was as fair a creature as the sun might *beshine*.

Chaucer, *History of Beryn*.

Beshrów. *r. a.* [A.S. *bescearwian*, from *scara* = *scare*, *wian* = *surround*.] Ensnare; circumvent; deceive; wish evil to.

This double hypocrisy,

With his devout appearance,
A yser set upon his face,
Wherof, toward the world's grace,
He seemeth to be right well thewed;

And yet his herte is all *beshrówed*.

Gower, *Confessio Amantis*, i.

Beshrów thee, man, which didst lead me to this
Of that sweet way I was in to despair.

Shakespeare, *Richard II*, ii. 2.

Now much *beshrów* my manners, and my pride,
If Horon would be so my sander fiend.

Id., *Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 3.

Nay, smother the cock; but I *beshrów* his both.

If I believe a saint upon his bath. — *Dryden, Tabb*.

Beshút. *r. a.* Shut up. *Rare.*

They have my joy fully let,
Sith I have not they have *beshút*
From me in prison wickedly.

Chaucer, *Roman of the Rose*, 108.

Beside. *ade.* Same as Besides.

All that we feel of it begins and ends
In the small circle of our friends or friends;
To all *beside* as much an empty show,

As Eugene living, as a Caesar dead.

Pope.

Beside. *prep.*

1. At the side of another; near.

He caused me to sit down *beside* him. — *Barrow*.

Beside the house, a fruitful palm-tree grows.

Knotted since by this great funeral. — *Fairfax*.

At his right hand Victory
Sat eagle-wing'd; *beside* him hung his bow.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 762.

Fair is the kingcup that in meadow blows;
Fair is the daisy that *beside* her grows.

Gay, *Pastorals*.

Now under hanging mountains,
Beside the falls of fountains,
Unborn, unknown,
He makes his home.

Pope, *Ode for St. Cecilia's day*.

2. Over and above.

Doubtless, in man there is a nature found,
Beside the senses, and above them far.

— *Nie J. Davis, On the Immortality of the Soul*.

We may be sure there were great numbers of wise
and learned men, *beside* those whose names are in
the Christian records, who took care to examine our

Parleur's history.—Addison, *Defence of the Christian Religion*.

3. Not according to, though not absolutely contrary.

To say a thing is a chance, as it relates to second causes, signifies no more than that there are some events *beside* the knowledge, purpose, expectation, and power of second causes.—*Boswell*.
Providence often disposes of things by a method *beside* and above the discoveries of man's reason.—*Id.*
It is *beside* my present business to enlarge upon this speculation.—*Locke*.

4. Out of; in a state of deviating from.

You are too wilful blame,
And, since your coming here, have done
Enough to put him quite *beside* his patience.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.
Of vagabonds we say,
That they are ne'er *beside* their way.
Butler, Hudibras.

Beside one's self. Out of the order of rational beings; out of one's wits.

Only be patient, till we have appeas'd
The multitude, *beside* themselves with fear.
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iii. 1.
Festus said with a loud voice, Paul, thou art *beside thyself*: much learning doth make thee mad.—*Acts, xxv. 24.*

Besides. adv.

1. More than that; over and above.

If Cassio do remain,
He hath a daily beauty in his life,
That makes me only; and, *besides*, the Moor
May unfold me to him; for though stand I in peril.
Shakespeare, Othello, v. 1.
That man that doth not know these things which
are of necessity for him to know, is but an ignorant
man, whatever he may know *besides*.—*Archbishop*
Tillotson.
Some wonder, that the Turk never attacks this
treasury. But, *besides* that he has attempted it
formerly with no success, it is certain the Venetians
kept too watchful an eye.—*Addison*.

2. Not in this number; out of this class; not included here.

The men said unto Lot, Hast thou here any *besides*?—*Genesis, xix. 12.*
Outlaws and robbers, who break with all the
world *besides*, must keep faith among themselves.—*Locke*.

Besides. prep. (the use of the final *s* is much less common than in the Adverb.)
Same as *Beside*.

The Stoicks did hold a necessary connexion of
causes; but they believed, that God doth not create
eternum eternum, *besides* and against nature.—*Bishop*
Brancham, Against Hobbes.

We would have omniscience and all parts of divinity
besides the holiness; yet alas, those without
these would prove but fatal nequities.—*Dr. H. More*,
Discourse of Christian Piety, p. 349.

In letters, *besides* the exercise of sensitive percep-
tion and imagination, are are lodged instincts
interdependent to their imaginative faculty.—*Sir M.*
Male.

Precepts of morality, *besides* the natural corrup-
tion of our tempers, are abstracted from ideas of
sense.—*Addison, On Virgil's Georgics*.

These may serve as landmarks, to shew what lies
in the direct way of truth, or is quite *besides* it.
Locke.

Beside themselves. Out of the order of rational beings.

They be carried *beside themselves*, to whom the
dignity of public prayer doth not discover some-
what more fitness in men of gravity than in chil-
dren.—*Hooker*.

Besiege. v. a. Belanguer; lay siege to; beset with armed forces; endeavour to win a town or fortress by surrounding it with an army, and forcing the defenders, either by violence or famine, to give admission.

And he shall *besiege* thee in all thy gates, until thy high and fenced walls come down.—*Isaiah, xlviii.*

The queen with all the northern earls and lords,
Intend here to *besiege* you in your castle.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. i. 2.

Besieger. s. One who besieges, or is employed in a siege.

There is hardly a town taken, in the common
form, where the *besiegers* have not the worse of the
barricade.—*Staff*.

Besieging. part. adj. Employed on a siege.
Still the place held out: the garrison was in numerical strength, little inferior to the *besieging* army; and it seemed not impossible that the defence might be prolonged till the equinoctial rains should a second time compel the English to retire.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvi.

Besit. v. a. Suit; become. *Rare.*

Me ill *besit*, that in devouring arms
And honour's suit and my vowed days do spend,
Unto thy bounteous bytes and pleasing charms,
With which woeke men that wish'd to attend.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, ii. 7. 10.
And that which is for ladies most *besit*,
To stint all strife, and foster friendly peace,
Was from those dames so farre and so unfitting,
As that, instead of praying them successe,
They did much more their enmity encrease.
Id., ibid. iv. 2. 19.

Beslave. v. a. Subjugate; make a slave of.

Id.
He that hath once fixed his heart upon the face of an harlot, and hath *beslaved* himself to a bewitching beauty, casts off at once all fear of God, respect to laws, shame of the world, regard of his estate, care of wife, children, friends, reputation, patrimony, body, soul.—*Bishop Hall, Works*, ii. 110.
Whom sad diseases have *beslaved* to drugs and diets.—*Quarles, Judgment and Mercy*.
It (covetousness) blinds justice, poisons charity, strangles conscience, *beslaves* the affections, betrays friendship, breaks all relations.—*Id.*

Beslaver. v. a. Cover with slaver.

Forty shillings! A fit reward of one of your rheumatic poets, that *beslaver* all the paper he comes by, and furnishes all the chancellors with waste paper, to wrap candles in.—*Return from Parnassus: 1694.* (Ord MS.)

Besimo. v. a. Soil; daub.

Our fry of writers may *besimo* his fame,
And give his action that adulterate name.
R. Johnson, Preface, Prologue.

Beslubber. v. a. Daub; smear. *Rare.*

He persuaded us to tickle our noses with spengrass, and make them bleed; and then *beslubber* our garments with it, and swear it was the blood of true men.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. ii. k.*

Beslurry. v. a. Soil. *Rare.*

And being in this piteous case,
And all *beslurred* head and face,
Or runs he in this wildgoose chase.
Deighton, Symphonia, ii. 453. (Ord MS.)

Besmeár. v. a.

1. Beskub; overspread with something which sticks on.

He lay as in a dream of deep delight,
Besmeár with precious balm, whose virtuous might
Had heal'd his wounds.—*Spenser, Faerie Queene*.
That face of his I do remember well,
Yet when I saw it last, it was *besmeár'd*
As black as Vulp.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

First Moloch! horrid king! *besmeár'd* with blood
Of human sacrifice, and parents' tears.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 392.
Her fainting hand let fall the sword, *besmeár'd*
With blood.—*Sir J. Denham*.
Her gushing blood the pavement all *besmeár'd*.
Dryden.

2. Soil; foul.

My honour would not let ingratitude
So much *besmeár* it.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.
Then should a cruel deed of good paper escape the
misery of being *besmeár'd* by his pen.—*Bishop Hall*,
Honour of married Chery, ii. 14.
Besmirch. v. a. Smirch. *Rare.*
Perhaps he loves you no more,
And now no soul of earthly dust *besmirch*
The virtue of his will.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, i. 3.
Our eyes and our gilt are all *besmirch'd*
With rainy marching in the painful field.
Id., Henry V. iv. 3.

Besnow. v. a. Scatter in abundance like snow; whiten as snow. *Rare.*

The present every day gets newed,
He was with gifts all *besnow'd*,
The people was of his glad.
Gower, Confessio Amantis, vi.
Another shall
Impair thy teeth, a third thy while and small
Hand shall *besnow*.—*Chaucer, Boece*, p. 65.

Besouffed. part. adj. Fouled with soot.

Go, breakfast with Alich; there you'll see
'Sunder muddies,' to the last degree;
Ulich's her stays, her night-gown is untied,
And what she has of head-dress is aside;
She draws her woads, and waddles in her pace;
Unwashed her hands, and much *besouff'd* her face.
Jonson, Love of False, satire vi. (Ord MS.)

Bésom. s. [A.S. *besu.*] Instrument to sweep with; broom.

Bacon commended an old man that sold *bésoms*:
a proud young fellow came to him for a *bésom* upon
trust; the old man said, because of the lack and
bely, they will never ask thee again; I shall dun
thee every day.—*Bacon*.
I will sweep it with the *bésom* of destruction, with
the Lord of hosts.—*Isaiah*, xiv. 23.

Besort. v. a. Suit; fit; become. *Obsolete.*

Such men as may *besort* your age,
And know themselves and you.

Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 4.
Besort. s. Company; attendance; train. *Obsolete.*

I crave fit disposition for my wife,
With such accommodation and *besort*
As levels with her breeding.
Shakespeare, Othello, i. 3.

Besot. v. a.

1. Infatuate; stupefy; take away the senses.
Or foals *besot*d with their crimes,
That know not how to shift betimes.

Better, Hudibras.
He is *besot*d, and has lost his reason; and what
then can there be for religion to take hold of him
by?—*South*.

As long as they faithfully discharge their obli-
gations to the paramount power, they are permitted to
dispose of large revenues, to fill their palaces with
beautiful women, to *besot* themselves in the company
of their favorite revellers, and to oppress with im-
punity any subject who may incur their displeasure.
Macleod, History of England, ch. ii.

2. Make to date; (with one).

Paris, you speak
Like one *besot*d with your sweet delights.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.
Trust not thy beauty; but restore the prize,
Which he *besot*d us that face and eyes.
Would rend from us.
Dryden.

Besotted. part. adj. Infatuated; stupefied.

So much gluttony
Ne'er looks to heaven's amidst his gorgeous feast,
But, with *besotted* sense meretricious,
Craves, and blasphemous.—*Milton, Comus*, 776.

Besottedly. adv. In a foolish or besotted manner.

After ten or twelve years' prosperous war and
contentation with tyranny, basely and *besottedly*
to run their necks again into the yoke which they
have loosed.—*Milton, Ready and easy Way to*
establish a Free Commonwealth.

Besottedness. s. Attribute suggested by

Besotted; stupidity; infatuation.
God, when men sin outrageously and will not be
ammonished, gives over chastising them, perhaps by
pestilence, fire, sword, or famine, which may not
turn to their good; and takes up his severest punish-
ments, harshness, *besottedness* of heart, and obduracy
to their perdition.—*Milton, Of true Religion*, *Ar-*
istotle, ad fin.

Bespangle. v. a. Adorn with spangles;

besprinkle with something shining.
Not Berenice's locks first rose so bright,
The heav'n's bespangling with discover'd light.
Pope.

Bespatter. v. a.

1. Soil by throwing filth; spit or sprinkle
as with dirt or water.

Those who will not take view into their *bespatter*,
shall yet have it *bespatter* their faces.—*Dr. H. More*,
Governments of the Tongue.
His weapons are the same which women and
children use: a pen to scratch, and a squirt to *be-*
spatter.—*Swift*.

2. Asperse with reproach.

Fair Britain, in the monarch's bed,
Whom never faction could *bespatter*.—*Swift*.
If the calumniator *bespatter* and belies me, I
will endavour to convince him by my life and
manners, but not by being like himself.—*South*,
Sermons, vii. 198.

Bespawl. v. a. [?] Cover with (?) spittle. *Rare.*

This reneighbour would invest himself condi-
tionally with all the phlegm of the town, that he
might have suffered to *bespawl* his brethren.
Milton, Animadversions on a Defence of the Humble
Remonstrance.

Bespeak. v. a.

1. Order to be supplied or made; insure any-
thing beforehand, or against a future time.

If you will marry, make your love to me;
My lady is *bespeak*.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, v. 3.
Here is the cup your worship did *bespeak*.
Id., Tempest, iv. 3.

When Baboon came to Strutt's estate, his trades-
men waited upon him to *bespeak* his custom.—
Arbuthnot.

A heavy writer was to be encouraged, and accord-
ingly many thousand copies were *bespoke*.—*Swift*.

2. Forebode; tell something beforehand.

They started fears, *bespoke* dangers, and formed
ominous prognosticks, in order to scare the allies.—
Swift.

3. Speak to; address.

With hearty words her knight she gan to cheer,
And, in her modest manner, thus *bespoke*,
Dear knight.—*Spenser, Faerie Queene*.

At length with indignation thus he broke
His awful silence, and the powers bespoke. *Dryden.*
Then staring on her with a ghastly look,
And hollow voice, he thus the queen bespoke. *71.*
Methinks, thou shouldst even behold him standing
By this, and should bespoken him as thy father, thy
Husband, thy Physician, thy Friend. — *Baxter, The*
Saint's Rest, ch. viii.

4. **Betoken**: show.

When the abbot of St. Martin was born, he had so
little of the figure of a man, that it bespoken him
rather a monster. *Locke.*

We observe power, but nothing that bespoken a
tendency towards the improper use of it. — *W. God-*
win, History of the Commonwealth of England, b. iv.

Bespeaking, *s.* One who bespoken any-
thing.

They men not with love to the bespeaking of the
work, but delight in the work itself. — *Sir H. Wat-*
son.

Bespeaking, *riched abs.* Ordering to be
supplied or made; insuring anything be-
forehand.

My preface looks as if I were afraid of my reader,
by a tedious bespeaking of him. — *Dryden.*

Bespeckle, *v. a.* Mark with speckles or
spots. *Rare.*

They in a flaring fire bespeckled her with all the
gaudy ornaments of a whore. — *Milton, Of Rifi-*
tion in England, l. 1.

Bespét, *v. a.* Same as Bespit. *Rare.*

Then was his visage, that ought to be desired to
seen of all mankind, villainously bespet. — *Chaucer,*
Parson's Tale.

To bespet one all over. — *Barnet, Abstract.*

Bespice, *v. a.* Flavour with spices.

Thou might'st bespice a cup

To give mine enemy a lasting wink.

Shakespeare, With a To, l. 2.

Bespit, *v. a.* Drib with spittle.

He schold be trayed to his brethren; and he

schold be scorned. — *St. Luke*, xviii. 32.

Bespót, *v. a.* Mark with spots.

If this be to labour, to prevent scurvyous flocks,
and with the dew of wit and their liquor to bespot
their apparel and temperate modesty — then
these are never idle. — *Bishop of Rochester, Sermon*, at
St. Paul's.

Mildew rests on the wheat, bespot; on the stalks
with a different colour from the natural. — *Johnson.*

Bespread, *part. adj.* Spread over; covered
over.

His martial bed,
With curious needles wrought, and painted flowers
bespread. — *Dryden.*

The globe is equally bespread; so that no place
wants proper inhabitants. — *Darwin.*

Besprent, *part. adj.* [A.S. *besprengan*

sprinkle over.] Besprinkled.

My head besprent with hoary frost I find.

Spenser.

The water-nymphs, not farre Lin-Toged that fre-

quent.

With brows besmeard with oze, their locks with
dew besprent. — *Beaumont, Polixenus*, l.

The chewing flocks

staid then their supper on the savory herb

Of knot-grass dew besprent. — *Milton, Comus*, 542.

The milky dews supplie'd his beard, and lent

Their kindly dew to curl his cheek;

And he, though oft with dust and sweat besprent,

Did guide and guard their wand'ring faces wheresoe'er

they went. — *Boileau, Miroir*, l. 12.

Besprinkle, *v. a.* Sprinkle over; scatter

Herodotus, imitating the father poet, whose life he

had written, hath besprinkled his work with many

tabularies. — *Sir T. Browne.*

A purple flood

Flows from the trunk, that writes in the blood;

The best besprinkles, and bedews the ground. — *Dryden.*

Bespurt, *v. a.* Throw out scattering. *Rare.*

It will be no time disserving from Christian meek-

ness, to handle such a one in a rougher accent, and I

to send home his humbleness well bespurt with

his own body-water. — *Milton, Arcades*, coming on a

Defence of the *Hebræe Remonstrance*.

Best, *adj.* [A.S. *best*.] Most good; that

which has good qualities in the highest

degree.

And he will take your fields, even the best of them,

and give them to his servants. — *1 Samuel*, viii. 1.

When the best things are not possible, the best

may be made of those that are. — *Locke.*

When he is best, he is little more than a man; and

when he is worst, he is little better than a beast. —

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, 5. 2.

I think it a good argument to say, the infinitely

wise God hath made it so; and therefore it is best.
But it is too much confidence of our own wisdom to
say, I think it best, and therefore God hath made it
so. — *Locke.*

An evil intention perverts the best actions, and

makes them sine. — *Addison.*

The best. Highest perfection.

My friend, said he, our sport is at the best. — *Ad-*
dison.

Do the best. Use the utmost power; make
the strongest endeavour.

I profess not talking; only this,

Let each man do his best. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV., Part I.*, l. 8. 2.

The Duke did his best to come down. — *Byron.*

He does this to the best of his power. — *Locke.*

Make the best. Carry to its greatest per-

fection; improve to the utmost; (with of).

Let there be freedom to carry their commodities

where they may make the best of them, except there

be some special cause of caution. — *Ricco.*

His father left him an hundred shillings: Al-

melcher, in order to make the best of it, had it out in

glasses. — *Addison.*

We set sail, and made the best of our way, till we

were forced, by contrary winds, to return. — *Ad-*
dison.

Best, *adjectival adv.* In the highest degree

of goodness.

He shall dwell in that place where he shall

choose in one of his gates, where it lieth him best. —

Isaiah, lxvi. 14.

It throws great light on the functions of nutrition

the phenomena of growth, and the laws of develop-

ment; and best explains several apparent a-

and exceptions in biological science. — *Rickle, His-*
tory of Civilization in England, vol. ii. ch. v.

Bestain, *v. a.* Mark with stains; spot. *Rare.*

We will not line his thin bestain'd cheek

With our pure honours. — *Shakespeare, King John*, iv. 3.

Bestead, *v. a.* [stead: place, stand in place

of; he equivalent to, he of avail.] *Obsolete.*

1. Profit.

Hence, vain it hading joys,

The bea of Folly, without father bred,

How little you bestad,

Or fill the fixed mind with all your toys. — *Milton, H. P. 100*, l. 1.

2. Treat; accommodate.

They shall pass through it hardly bestad, and

hurry. — *Isaiah*, vii. 21.

3. Dispute.

What the false evil hath thee so bestad?

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, August.

Bestial, *adj.* [Lat. *bestialis*; from *bestia* -

beast.]

1. Belonging to a beast, or to the class of

beasts.

His wild disorder'd walk, his haggard eyes,

Did all the bestial citizens surprise. — *Dryden.*

2. Having the qualities of beasts; brutal;

below the dignity of reason or humanity;

animal.

I have lost the immortal part of myself, and what

remains is bestial. — *Shakespeare, Othello*, l. 3.

For those, the race of Israel oft forsook

Their living strength, and unfeeling left

Their righteous altar, bowing bowly down

To bestial gods. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 137.

The times promised are not cross and carnal,

such as may court and gratify the most bestial part

of us. — *Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Polity.*

Look at that head of Cane by Chantry! Is that

forehead, that nose, those temples and that chin,

akin to the monkey's? No, no. To a man of

sensibility no argument could deprive the bestial

theory so convincingly as a quiet contemplation of

that fine best. — *Catalpa, Table Talk.*

Bestiality, *s.* Quality of beasts; degeneracy

from human nature.

They tickle themselves with the wanton remem-

brances of their younger bestiality. — *Bishop Hall,*
Reveries, p. 189.

What can be a greater absurdity, than to affirm

bestiality to be the essence of immaturity, and dare-

ness the centre of light? — *Aristotle and Pope,*
Martinus Scribner.

Bestian, *adj.* Bestial. *Rare.*

This bestian empire (for so it is still in the Re-

velations) delights only in sensuous, and strikes at

spirituals. — *Cutler, White Star*, p. 131.

Bestiate, *v. a.* Make like a beast; bestialize. *Rare.*

Drunkness bestiates the heart, and spoils the

brain; overflows the faculties and organs of re-

spectance and resolution. — *Junius, Sin dignified*,
p. 235: 1639.

Bestick, *v. a.* Stick over with anything;
mark anything by infixing points or spots
here and there. *Rare.*

Truth shall retire,

Bestuck with slenderer darts; and works of faith

Rarely be found. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 523.

I have gained a mine bestuck, or, as I may say,

bedecked with the repeaches and rebuffs of this

most confuter. — *Id., Apology for Scurrilousness.*

Bestir, *v. a.* Put into vigorous action;

(with *reflective* and *personal pronouns*).

As when men want to watch

On duty, sleeping found by whom they dread,

Rouse and bestir themselves ere well awake. — *Milton,*
Paradise Lost, i. 534.

But, as a dog that turns the spit,

Bestirs himself, and pins his leg.

To climb the wheel, but all in vain,

His own weight brings him down again. — *Butler, Hudibras.*

What aileth them, that they must needs bestir

themselves to get in air, to maintain the creature's

life? — *Rap.*

With *personal pronouns* only.

She turns, on hospitable thoughts latent,

Endears her then, and from each tender soul

Whatever earth, all-bearing mother yields.

She gathers. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 337.

With *nouns*.

I am scarce in breath, my lord. — No marvel, you

have so bestirred your colour, you cowardly rascal.

— *Shakespeare, King Lear*, ii. 2.

How should we lustle forward? Give some com-

mand. — *Id., These cross ways.*

How to bestir. — *Id., These cross ways.*

B. Johnson, Pile of a Pat.

Bestness, *s.* Attribute suggested by Best.

Rare.

Generally the bestness of a thing (that we may

so call it) is best done by the necessary.

— *Bishop Marlow, Epitaph.*

Bestorm, *v. a.* Be in the condition of a

storm. *Rare.*

As, when all is smooth and prosperous without, a

man may shelter himself from the persecutions of his

conscience; so, when all is calm and serene

within, he may shelter himself from the per-

secutions of the world, but when both are

stormed, he hath no refuge to fly to. — *Dr. Scott,*
Works, ii. 255.

All is sea besides,

Sinks under us, bestorms, and then devours.

— *Young, Night Thoughts*, iv.

Bestow, *v. a.* [A.S. *stow*: place.]

1. Lay up; stow; place.

And when he came to the tower, he took them

from their hand, and bestowed them in the house. —

2 Kings, v. 24.

2. Place out; put out; allocate; give; con-

fer: (with *on* or *upon*).

All men would willingly have yielded him power;

but his nature was such as to bestow it upon

himself, before any could give it. — *So. P. Sidney.*

All the delicate times of the house of the Lord

did they bestow upon London. — *2 Chron.*, vi. 3.

A king is a very equivocal art to bestow on a

man's race and collection of men. He may be

vicious; he may be selfish; he may be proud; he

may be tyrant. The pleasure of princes is not to

deceit; and the education which is too often given to

on them is calculated to render them too prone to a

community they should be made and alone. — *W. de-*
W., *History of the Commonwealth of England*, ii. 14.

With *to*.

... Julius Cesar had, in his office, the disposition

of the six clerks' place; which he had bestowed

such persons as he thought fit. — *Lord Clarendon.*

a. As charity or bounty.

Our Saviour doth plainly witness, that there should

not be as much as a cup of cold water bestowed

for his sake, without reward. — *Hebrews.*

And though he was manifest in setting

what he was a sin, yet, in bestowing, nothing.

He was most princely. — *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*, l. 2.

Spain to your gift alone her Indies owes;

For what the power takes not, he bestows. — *Dryden.*

You always exceed expectations; as if you were

not your own, but to bestow on wanting merit. — <

Let me hear from thee by letters,
Of thy success in love; and what news else
Betide here in absence of thy friend.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 1.
What's *betide*, we'll turn aside
And view the brims of Yarrow. *Wordsworth.*
With *to*.

Why wearie we the gods with plaints,
As if some evil were to her befall?
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, November.

With *on*.
If he were dead, what would *betide* on me?
Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 3.

Betime. *adv.* Seasonably; early.
Send succours, lords, and stop the rage *betime*.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

Betimes. *adv.* Same as *Betime*.
Whiles they are weak, *betimes* with them contend;
For when they once to perfect strength do grow,
Strong wars they make. *Spenser, Faerie Queene.*
He tires *betimes*, that spurs too late *betimes*.
Shakespeare, Richard II. ii. 1.

There be some have not over early ripeness in their
years, which *betimes*; these are first, such as
have brittle wits, the edge whereof is soon turned. —
Huon.

Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth;
that is, enter upon a religious course *betimes*. —
Archbishop Tillotson.

Short is the date, alas! of modern rhymes:
And 'tis but just to let them live *betimes*.
They whose young soul can receive this rust *betimes*,
'Tis clear, are fit for any thing but rhymes.
Byron, Hints from Horace.

He that drinks all night, and is lamed *betimes* in
the morning, may sleep the sounder next day. —
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iv. 3.
They rose *betimes* in the morning, and offered
sacrifice. — *1 Maccabees, iv. 52.*

Betoken. *v. a.* Signify; mark; represent;
indicate; foreshew; presignify.

We know not wherefore churches should be the
worse, if, at this time, when they are delivered into
God's own possession, ceremonies fit to *betoken* such
intent, and to accompany such actions, be usual. —
Huon.

A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow,
Conspicuous with three-listed colours gay,
Betokening peace from God. —
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 865.

The kindling azure, and the mountain's brow,
Illum'd with fluid gold, his near approach
Betok a glail. — *Thomson, Summer.*

Betony. *s.* [Lat. *betonica*.] Plant so called
(*Betonica officinalis*).

'He has many virtues as *betony*,' is a proverb
current in Spain, and some other countries, where
the *betony* is still regarded for its efficacy in curing
many complaints. — *Phillips, Floral Emblems.*

Betorn. *part. pref.* Torn. *Rare.*

Could none in Britain land,
Whose heart *betorn* out of his panting breast
With thine own hand, or work what death thou
wouldest,
Suffice to make a sacrifice 't' appease
That deadly mind and murderous thought in thee?
Scott, Tragedy of Godolphin.

Betoss. *v. a.* Overdo with tossing; disturb;
agitate; put into violent motion. *Rare.*

What said my man, when my beloved soul
Did not attend him as we rode?
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.

The entries of the miserable *betossed* squire were
so many, and so loud, as they arrived at last to his
lord's bearing. — *Stetson, Translation of Don Quixote,*
i. iii. 3.

Betráp. *v. a.* Ensnare. *Obsolete.*

This clerke, this subtillye Ovide,
And many an other desired have be
Of women, as is known full wide —
And other use, that could full well preeche
Betrapped were, for aught that they could reche.
Oech. v. Letter of Cupide, 252.

Betráy. *v. a.* [Lat. *traho*, *Fr. trahir* — give
over: see remarks under *Brought*.]

1. Give into the hands of enemies by treachery
or breach of trust; expose to evil
by revealing something intrusted: (with
to or *into*).

If ye be come to *betray* me to mine enemies
seeing there is no wrong in mine hands, the God of
our fathers look thereon, and rebuke it. — *1 Chroni-*
cles, ix. 17.

Jesus said unto them, The Son of Man shall be
betrayed into the hands of men. — *Matthew, xvii. 22.*
How (wouldst thou) again *betray* me,
Bearing my words and doings to the lords!
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 946.

2. Make liable to fall into something incon-
venient: (with *into*).

The bright genius is ready to be so forward, as
often *betrays* itself into great errors in judgement.
— *Watts.*

3. Show; discover.

Be swift to hear, but be cautious of your tongue,
lest you *betray* your ignorance. — *Watts.*

Ire, envy, and despair,
Which marr'd his borrow'd visage, and *betray'd*
Him counterfeit, if any eye beheld.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 116.
The Veian and the Gabian towers shall fall,
And one promiscuous ruin cover all;
Nor, after length of years, a stone *betray*
The place where once the very ruins lay.

Addison, Travels in Italy.

Betráyal. *s.* Act of betraying.
The Jewish writer, Flavius Josephus, had been
taken prisoner by Vespasian, but had gained his
freedom by the *betráyal* of his country's cause; and
he joined the army of Titus and marched to the over-
throw of Jerusalem, and of the temple in which his
forefathers had served as high priests. — *Sharpe,*
History of Egypt, ch. xii.

Betráyer. *s.* One who betrays; traitor.
The wise man doth so say of fear, that it is a *be-*
tráyer of the forces of reasonable understanding. —
Hobbes.

You cast down your courage through fear, the *be-*
tráyer of all succours which reason can afford. — *Sir*
J. Hayward.

They are only a few *betráyers* of their country;
they are to purchase ruin, perhaps, at half price, and
vend it among us to the ruin of the publick. — *Swift.*

Betráying. *part. adj.* Treacherous.

Then love is death and drives the soul to dwell
In this *betráying* harbour, which, like hell,
Gives never back her booty, and contains
A thousand firebrands, whips, and restless pains.
Beaumont, Against abused Love, (Rich.)

Betráying. *verbal abs.* Act of one who be-
trays.

You have well heard of Theseus the gise,
In the *betráying* of faire Adriane,
That of her pite kept him from his banne. — *Chaucer,*
Legend of Fair Women, Phillis, (Rich.)

For fear is nothing else but a *betráying* of the
succours which reason offereth. — *Wisdom, xvii. 12.*

Valerius Messala writeth that he never entertained
any of his incults at supper except Marcus, and
him usually first, even after the *betráying* of Sex.
Pompeius' death. — *Plutarch, Holland, Suetonius,*
p. 72. (Rich.)

Betráymēt. *s.* Act of a betrayer. *Rare.*

And in the mean season they disclosed their
merciless conscience, confessing him to be im-
pure, whose *betráymēt* they had sought. — *Edith,*
On Matthew, ch. xxvii. (Rich.)

Betrim. *v. a.* Trim; deck; dress; grace;
adorn; embellish; beautify; decorate.
Rare.

Thy banks with plumed and twilled brims,
Which spanky April at thy best *betrim*s,
To make cold nymphs elude crows.

Shakespeare, Tempest, iv. 1.

Betroth. *v. a.*
1. Contract to anyone in order to marriage;
alliance; have as affianced by promise of
marriage.

He, in the first flower of my freshest age,
Betroth me unto the only heir
Of a most mighty king, most rich and sage.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.
To her, and her lord,
Was I *betroth*ed, ere I thine saw.

Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream, iv. 1.
And what man is there that hath *betroth*ed a wife,
and hath not taken her? let him go and return into
his house. — *Deuteronomy, xx. 7.*

My soul's publick promise she
Was sold then, and *betroth*ed to Victory. — *Cauchy.*

2. Nominate to a bishopric, in order to con-
secration. *Rare.*

If any person be consecrated a bishop to that
church, wherunto he was not before *betroth*ed, he
shall not receive the habit of consecration, as not
being canonically promoted. — *Ayliffe, Paragon*
Juris Canonici.

Betrothál. *s.* Act of becoming betrothed.

It must be remembered that the canon law of the
church, like the Roman civil law, regards marriage,
in its secular aspects, simply as a pact and contract
before witnesses. A formal *betrothál*, being the
promise of a future contract, partook of its binding
character in so far that it could only be dissolved by
a special act of the church. — *C. H. Parker, The*
early and middle Ages of England, ch. xxxiii.

Betrothment. *s.* Same as *Betrothal*.

The Anglo-Saxon form of *betrothment* is no longer
extant. — *Thorpe, Translation of Lappenberg's History*
of England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings,
pt. v.

Sometimes setting out the speeches that pass be-
tween them, making as it were thereby the *be-*
trothment; otherwhiles declaring the actual duties,
one of them towards another, but specially that
some great love of the bridegroom to his spouse. —
Exposition of the Canticles, p. 6. 1583.

Betríst. *v. a.* Intrust; put into the power
of another, in confidence of fidelity. *Rare.*

He who is *betríst*ed with the cure of our souls,
should, besides of other witnesses, be both present and
active in and at our domestic contracts of matri-
mony. — *Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience.*
Betríst him with all the good, which our own
capacity will allow us, or the solicitude encourages
us to hope for, either in this life, or that to come. —
Greco.

Whatever you would *betríst* to your memory,
let it be disposed in a proper method. — *Watts.*

Bett, or Bet. *adj.* [A.S. *bet.*] Better. *Ob-*
solete.

Bet is to die than have indigence.

Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale.
The dapper ditties, that I want devise
To feede your's favour, and the flocking fry,
Delighten much; what I the *bett* thereby?

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar

Béttér. *adj.* More good.

He has a horse *béttér* than the Neapolitan's; a
béttér and habit of swimming than the Count Palat-
ine. — *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 2.*
I have seen *béttér* lives in my time.

Thou stand on my shoulders that I see
Before me at this instant. — *Id., King Lear, ii. 2.*
Having a desire to depart, and be with Christ;
which is far *béttér*. — *Philippians, i. 23.*

Better cheap. See Cheap under Good
cheap.

The pearls of price which Englishmen have
sought
So farre abroad, and cost them there so deare,
Is now found out within our country here,
And *better cheap* amongst us may be bought.

Goswidge to Holladay, The French
Lidde, p. 7. 1581.

To teach us this lesson at the dearest rate, if we
will not learn it *better cheap*. — *Archbishop Saurin,*
Sermon, p. 159.

Béttér. *adjectival adv.* Well in a greater de-
gree.

Then was it *béttér* with me than now. — *Huon,*
ii. 7.

Béttér a mechanic rule were stretched or broken,
than a great vessel were omitted. — *Deplu.*

He that would know the idea of infinity, cannot
do *béttér*, than by considering to what infinity is
attained. — *Id.*

The *béttér* to understand the extent of our know-
ledge, one thing is to be observed. — *Locke.*

Béttér. *v. a.*

1. Improve; meliorate; advance; support.

... know thou that his honour would suffer during
a treaty, to *béttér* a party. — *Huon, History of the*
Reign of Henry VII.

The cause of his taking upon him our nature, was
to *béttér* the quality, and to advance the condition
thereof. — *Huon.*

He is furnished with my opinion, which is *béttér*
with his own learning. — *Shakespeare, Merchant of*
Venice, iv. 1, letter.

Heir to all his lands and goods,
Which I have *béttér'd*, rather than decreased.

Id., Tragedy of Sir

But Jonathan, to whom both hearts were known,
With well-timed zeal, and with an awful curse,
Restor'd, and *béttér'd* his soul, to suffer. — *Id.*

The church of England, the purest and best re-
formed church in the world; so well reformed, that
it will be found easier to alter than *béttér* its insti-
tutions. — *South.*

2. Surpass; exceed. *Obsolete.*

The works of nature do always aim at that which
can be *béttér'd*. — *Huon.*

He hath borne himself beyond the promise of his
age; he hath, indeed, *béttér'd* *béttér'd* expectation
than you must expect of me to do to you. — *Shakespeare,*
Much Ado about Nothing, i. 1.

What you do

Still *béttér* what is done; when you speak, sweet,
I'd have you do it ever. — *Id., Winter's Tale, v. 3.*

Béttér. *s.* Superior; one to whom prece-
dence is to be given.

They *béttér* would be hardly found, if they did
not live among men, but in a wilderness by them-
selves. — *Huon.*

The courtesy of nations allows you my *béttér*, in
that you are the first-born. — *Shakespeare, As you*
like it, i. 1.

That ye thus hospitably live,

Is mighty grateful to your *béttér*s.

And makes 'em gods themselves your debtors. Prior.
I have some gold and silver by me, and shall be
able to make a shift, when many of my *béttér*s are
starving. — *Swift.*

Decease me! (for I flatter you in saying
That ye are deers your *béttér* far) ye may
Read, or read not, what I am now essaying
To show ye what ye are in every way.

Byron, Don Juan, vii. 1.

Béttér. *s.* Advantage; superiority; (with *the*).

The Corinthians that morning, as the days before,
had the *béttér*. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

With of.

The voyage of Drake and Hawkins was unfortunate; yet, in such sort, as did not break our prescription, to have had the *better* of the Spaniards.

Better, his countryman, in an epistle to Pompey, after an express comparison, affords him the *better* of Thucydides.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

You think it
To get the *better* of me, and you shall. *Southerne*.
The gentleman had always so much the *better* of the satirist, that the persons touched did not know where to fix their resentment.—*Prior*.

With for.

If I have altered him any where for the *better*, I must at the same time acknowledge, that I could have done nothing without him.—*Dryden*.

Better. *s.* One who lays bets or wagers.

I observed a stranger among them of a gentlemanly behaviour than ordinary; but notwithstanding he was a very fair *better*, nobody would take him up.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Bettering. *verbal abs.* Act of meliorating or improving. *Rare*.

The Romans took pains to hew out a passage for these lakes to discharge themselves for the *bettering* of the air.—*Addison*.

Bettering-house. *s.* Reformatory. *Obsolete*.
It is not impossible that our earth, with its satellite the moon, the other planets in this our system, with their satellites, but especially the comets, should be all of them *bettering-houses* according to the Dutch manner of speaking, i.e. prisons, dungeons, and places of punishment. *Chambers, Philosophical Conjectures, discourse 2.* (Orel MS).

Betterment. *s.* Improvement. *Obsolete*.
In thy good days be mindful of the evil; and in evil forced to avoid, by which perchance health may be at the end of the course of sickness, nor our sickness liable to the despair of *betterment* and mitigation.—*W. Montagu, Essays*, pt. ii, p. 221: 1634.

Betterness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *better*; superiority. *Obsolete*.

One so truly beloved lady, for whom I desire for both our souls that these may be my last words, give me your consent even out of that wisdom which must needs see, that, besides your unmatchable *betterness*, which perchance you will not see, it is wider than both.—*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, iv. (R).

Betting. *part. adj.* In the habit of making bets; following betting as a kind of profession.

His Lordship disliked *betting* men, and always cautioned his son against them.—*Crickford's, or Life in the West*.

Betting. *verbal abs.* Act of betting, or proposing a wager.

You'll pay me that eight shillings I won of you at *betting*. *Shakespeare, Henry V.* i. 1.

Betty. *s.* [?] Small implement for forcing open the doors of houses.

Beyond the stratagems, the audacious exploits, and the nocturnal adventures of nighty heroes, describing the powerful *betty*, or the awful jackbock. *Archibald, History of John Bull*.

Betumbled. *part. adj.* Disordered; rolled about.

From her *betumbled* couch she started,
To find some desperate instrument of death. *Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece*.

Betwattle. *v. a.* Confound; overpower; stupefy. *Rare*.

He haun'd like a cat;
They were all stounded and affrighted,
That one, they counted so wise-moulded,
Should look so feebly and *betwattled*. *Gabriel John, p. 75*.

Between. *prep.* [A.S. *betwecnan*, *betwinnan*; from *twæ*—*twā*.] In the intermediate space. (In the following extract the notion of not only space, but space between *two* objects, as the etymology suggests, is adhered to. It is, however, often neglected. See *Either*, Comparative [degree]. &c.)

Of smell the headlong flossiness *between*,
And bound suggestions on the tainted green? *Pope*.

a. From one to another: (noting reciprocity or intercourse).

He should think himself unhappy, if things should not go *between* them, as he should not be able to acquit himself of ingratitude towards them both.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

b. Belonging to two in partnership.

I ask, whether Castor and Pollux, with only one soul *between* them, which thinks and perceives in:

one what the other is—never conscious of, are not two distinct persons?—*Locke*.

Bearing relation to two.

If there be any discord or suits *between* them and any of the family, they are compounded and appeased.—*Bacon, Nova Atlantica*.

Friendship requires, that it be *between* two at least; and there can be no friendship where there are not two friends.—*South*.

d. Noting difference, or distinction, of a from the other.

Their natural constitutions put so wide a difference *between* some men, that art would never master. *Locke*.

Children quickly distinguish *between* what is required of them, and what not. *Id.*

Betwixt. *prep.* [A.S. *betwæx*; like *between*, a derivative of *twæ*.] See *Between*.

1. In the midst of two.

Hard by, a cottage chimney smokes,
From *betwixt* two aged oaks. *Milton, L'Allegro*, 82.
'Tis thinks, like two black stones on either hand,
Our Spanish army and your Indians stand;
This only place *betwixt* the clouds. *Defta, Indian Emperor*.

If contradicting interests could be mixt,
Nature herself has cast a bar *betwixt*. *Id., Aurengzebe*.

2. From one to another reciprocally.

Five years since there was some speech of marriage
betwixt myself and her. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

Bével. *s.* [Fr. *biveau*—instrument for measuring angles.] Instrument used by masons and joiners, one leg of which is frequently crooked, according to the sweep of an arch or vault, and may be set to any angle.

Bricklayers have also a *bével*, by which they cut the outer sides of the bricks of arches straight or circular, to such oblique angles as the arches require, and also for other uses.—*Rick, Cyclopaedia*.

Bével. *v. n.* Slope; be out of the perpendicular.

Their houses are very ill built, their walls *bével*, without one right angle in any apartment.—*Swift*.

Bével. *v. a.* Cut to a bevel angle.

These rabbits are *bével* square; but the rabbits on the grassland are *bével* downwards, that rain may the freer fall off.—*Mason*.

Bével. *adj.* Angular; crooked.

They that level
At my abuses, reckon up their own;
I may be straight though they themselves be *bével*. *Shakespeare, Sonnet 121*.

Any angle that is not square is called a *bével* angle, whether it be more obtuse, or more acute, than a right angle; but if it be one half as much as a right angle, viz. 45 degrees, the workmen calls it a mitre.—*Gwill, Encyclopedia of Architecture*.

Béver. *s.* [L. Lat. *überum*—drinking.] Collation or refreshment between meals. *Obsolete*.

What, at your *béver*, gallants?—Will't please your ladyship to drink? 'Tis of the new fountain water.—*R. Johnson, Cynthia's Revers*.

The *béver* being ended, and the table-cloths taken away. *Shallon, Tragedy of Don Quixote*, i. 11.
The French, as well men as women, besides dinner and supper, use breakfasts and *béver*. *Morgan, Hierarchy*.

The third time of taking meat was called 'mevenda'; we may English it over afternoon's *béver*.—*T. Goulton, English Explication of the Roman Antiquities*, p. 117. (Orel MS.)

Béver. *v. n.* Partake of a *béver*. *Obsolete*.
Your gallants never sap, breakfast, or *béver* with me, [appetite]. *Bacon, Lingua*, i. 1.

Béverage. *s.* Drink; any liquor to be drunk. Grains, pulses, and all sorts of fruit, either bread or *béverage*, may be made almost of all. *Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errors*.

The course
Scarce dewy *béverage* for
The mountain sides
Provides. *Dryden, Virgil's Georgics*.

Wine we had none; nor, except on very rare occasions, spirits; but the substance of wine was there. Some thin kind of ale I remember. 'British *béverage*,' he would say. 'Push about, my boys; drink to your sweethearts, girls.'—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, Captain Jackman*.

Bévy. *s.* [Fr. *bevue*.]

1. Flock of certain birds, e.g. quails.

They say, a *bévy* of larks, even as a covey of partridges, or an eye of pheasants.—*E. K. on Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar*, April.

2. Company; assembly.

And in the midst thereof upon the floor,
A lovely *bévy* of fair ladies sat,
Courtied of many a jolly paramour. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

Nor rode the nymph alone,
Around a *bévy* of bright chamelets shone. *Pope*.

He began to jolly his pretty charge, and, to comfort the irksomeness, less peopled their solitude with a *bévy* of fair attendants, maids of honour, or belles of the bed-chamber, according to the approved etiquette at a court of the nineteenth century. *Lamb, Essays of Elia, Productions of modern Art*.

Bewail. *v. a.* Bemoan; lament; express sorrow for.

In this city he
Hath widow'd and unbekild many a one,
Which to this hour bewail the injury. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, v. 5.

I cannot but *bewail*, as in their first principles, the miseries and calamities of our children. *Addison*.

'Twere long to tell, and vain to hear,
The tale of one who seems a tear;
And there is little in that tale
Which better bosoms would *bewail*. *Byron*.

Bewailer. *s.* One who laments or bewails.
He was a great *bewailer* of the late calamitous war. *Life of Dr. Henry More*, p. 180.

Bewailing. *part. adj.* Bemoaning; lamenting.

Thy ambition,
That scarlet sin, redd'st this *bewailing* land
Of noble blackheads, my father-in-law. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.* iii. 1.

Bewailing. *verbal abs.* Lamentation.
As if he had also leaved the sorrows and bewailings of every surviving soul.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

Bewake. *v. a.* Keep awake. *Rare*.
I wote that night was well *bewaked*. *Greene, Constance Anantis*, v.

Beware. *v. n.* [A.S. *bevarian*.] Regard with caution; be suspicious of danger from.

These studies alter now in our grown man;
His *better*'d mind seeks wealth and friendship; then
Looks after honours, and *beware* to act
What straightway he must labour to retract. *R. Jonson, Art of Poetry*.

Every one ought to be very careful to *beware* what he admits for a principle. *Locke*.

With of.

You must *beware* of drawing or painting clouds, winds, and thunder, towards the bottom of your piece. *Dryden*.

Warn'd by the sylph, his pious maid, beware!
This to disclose is all thy guardian can;
Beware of all, but most *beware* of man. *Pope, Rape of the Lock*.

Beweep. *v. a.* Weep over or upon; bedew with tears. *Rare*.
They did bringe women unto the funeralhs, to lamente and *beweep* the dead. *Huizing of Purgatory*, fol. 43, b. 1601.

Old foul eyes,
Beweep this cause again; I'll pluck ye out,
And cast you, with the waters that you lose,
To temper clay. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 4.

Beweep. *v. n.* Weep; make lamentation. *Rare*.
I do *beweep* to many simple souls. *Shakespeare, Richard III.* i. 3.

Bewet. *v. a.* Wet; moisten; bedew; water. *Rare*.

His napkin, with his true tears all *bewet*,
Can do no service on her sorrowful cheeks. *Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus*, iii. 1.

Bewhore. *v. a.* Corrupt with regard to chastity; pronounce a whore. *Rare*.

Were yours the loss,
Had you a daughter, [and], perlings *bewhore'd*,
(For to what other end would come the thief?)
You'd play the miller then, be head, and high. *Bonmont and Fletcher, Maid in the Mill*.

Alas! Ingo, my lord, hath so *bewhore'd* her. *Shakespeare, Othello*, iv. 2.

Bewilder. *v. a.* Lose in pathless places;—
—found for want of a plain road; perplex; entangle; puzzle.

We parted thus; I homeward sped my way,
Bewild'd in the wood till dawn of day. *Dryden*.

The State, then, if she allows false opinions to overrun and *bewilder* her, and, under their influence, separates from the Church, will be guilty of an ultimate refusal of truth and light, which is the heaviest sin of man. *Glendon, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. 1.

James, *bewildered* by these examinations and recriminations, hesitated long.—*Metcalf, History of England*, ch. xvii.

Bewilderment. *s.* State of one who is bewildered; confusion.

Thought was arrested by utter *bewilderment*.—*Silas Marner*, ch. ii.

Imagination may paint, but words cannot, the surprise of Lafayette; or with what *bewilderment*

1. Weight lodged on one side of a bowl, which turns it from the straight line.

Madam, we'll play at bowls.

"Twill make me think the world is full of rubs,
And that my fortune runs against the bias."

Shakespeare, Richard II. iii. 1.

2. Anything which turns a man to a particular course, or gives the direction to his measures; propensity; inclination.

As for the religion of our poet, he seems to have some little bias towards the opinions of Wickliffe. — *Dequhu, Fables, preface.*

Morality influences men's lives, and gives a bias to all their actions. — *Locke.*

Wit and humour, that expose vice and folly, furnish useful directions. Railways under such regulations subvert the mind from severe considerations, without throwing it off from its proper bias. — *Adams, Preacher.*

3. A. T. A. TENDRE TO SOME SIDE, DRAWING ONE WAY; PREJUDICE.

Were I in no more danger to be misled by prejudice than I am to be biased by interest, I might give a very perfect account. — *Locke.*

Her heroes are what all know whom a must be, though one can never get them to acknowledge it, as liable to 'fall in love' best, as liable to have their affections biased by convenience or fashion, as we, on our part, believe men to be. — *Archbishop Whately, Miscellaneous Essays and Reviews.*

But it is vain to expect that men whose are influenced by anger, who are suffering distress, will reason as calmly as the historian who, biased neither by interest nor passion, reviews the events of a past age. — *Macaulay, History of England, ch. xxi.*

Bias, adv. Obliquely; wrongly. *Rare.*

Every action that hath gone before,
Whereof we have record, trial did draw
Bias and thwart, not answering the aim.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Bias, adj. Thrown out of course; out of firm. *Obsolete, rare.*

Blow, villain, fill thy sidereal bias
Outswell the collar of puff'd Aquilon.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Bias-drawing, verbal abs. Partiality.

In this extent moment, faith and reason,
Strain'd purely from all holy bias-drawing,
Bids thee, with most divine intensity,
From heart of every heart, great Hector, welcome.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 3.

Bib. s. [?] Fish so called (*Gadus Inseus*). See *Blinds*.

The *bib* or pont, though not abundant, is yet a well-known species, which is found on many parts of our coast, particularly those that are rocky. — *Fairbairn, British Fishes.*

Bib. s. [?] Small piece of linen put upon the breast over the clothes.

We'll have a *bib*, for spoiling of your doublet.

Ben Jonson and Fletcher, The City Heavens.

I would fain know, why it should not be as a *bib* task, to write upon a *bib* and hanging sleeves, as on the tails and pretexts. — *Adams, Dialogues on the Usefulness of such of Words.*

When I see a citizen in his *bib* and tucker, I cannot imagine it a supplee. — *Lamb, Essays of John, given before Me.*

Bib. r. n. [Lat. *bibula*.] Tipple; sip; drink frequently.

To appease a froward child, they gave him drink as often as he cried; so that he was constantly *bibbing*, and drank more in twenty-four hours than I did. — *Lacke.*

Bibber. s. Tippler; one who drinks often.

Another although his brother because he is a great *bibber*. — *Udall, On Matthew, ch. viii. (Rich.)*

Commoner as the second element of a compound with wine.

Be not amongst wine-bibbers; amongst riotous eaters of flesh. — *Proverbs, xiii. 21.*

Bibbing, part. adj. Tippling.

He playeth with *bibbing* and other Merce, as though so minded, because she would drink more wine without water. — *Camden.*

bibbing, verbal abs. Act of one who bibe.

This person [J. Winstanley] died in a manner distracted, occasioned by a deep conceit of his own parts, and by a continual *bibbing* of strong and heated liquors. — *Wood, Athenae Oxonienses, (Rich.)*

Bibble-babble. s. [imitative.] Prating; idle talk. *Colloquial.*

Malvolio, Malvolio, thy wits the heavens rector! encourage thyself to sleep, and leave thy vain *bibble-babble*. — *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iv. 2.*

Bible. s. [Gr. *biblia* = book;] now exclusively applied to the Old and New Testa-

ment, by way of excellence, so as to mean *the book*.]

1. Sacred volume in which are contained the revelations of God.

If we pass from the apostolic to the next ages of the church, the primitive Christians looked on their *Bibles* as their most important treasure. — *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

We must take heed how we custom ourselves to a slight and inconstant use of the name of God, and of the phrases and expressions of the holy *Bible*, which ought not to be applied upon every slight occasion. — *Archbishop Telford.*

2. Any large book. *Obsolete.*

To tellen all, wold passen any *bible*.

That o wher is. — *Chaucer, Canon's Tale.*

Bibler. s. One conversant with the bible. *Rare.*

I receive you are no very good *bibler*. — *Supplices, (1674 MS.)*

Biblical, adj. Relating to the bible.

To make a *biblical* version faithful and exact, so that it may represent the true text of the original in the best manner, is very different from giving it a shewy and goodly appearance. — *Archbishop Newcome, Essay on the Translation of the Bible.*

Biblical learning alone, so prevalent is the sacred volume, would occupy a but his, exclusive of all attention to practical theology. — *F. Koser, Winter Evening, ii. no. 2. (1674 MS.)*

A boundless capacity to receive and retain intellectual treasure made him take to him the possessor of vaster stores of holy, classical, antiquarian, historical, *biblical*, and miscellaneous, than were ever vouchsafed, at least in our time, to a mortal being. — *Talford, Memoirs of C. Lamb.*

Bibliographer. s. One engaged on bibliography; describer of books.

(For extract see Bibliography.)

Bibliographical, adj. Appertaining to bibliography.

mistakes are not material in the arrangement of books upon the shelves; but very important *bibliographical* errors would arise from them, if in *Encyclopædia Metropolitana, in voc.*

Bibliography. s. [Gr. *biblia* = book, *graphein* = write, describe.] Study of the history, as opposed to the contents, of books; description of books in respect to their accidents, history, and value as books.

Considered as a distinct science, *bibliography* has been studied almost exclusively by the literati of France, Germany, and Italy. Great Britain, however, can boast of many learned and distinguished *bibliographers*. — *Encyclopædia Metropolitana, in voc.*

Bibliolatriy. s. [Gr. *biblia* = book, *latreia* = worship.] Excessive reverence for any book of authority on any subject; (more especially applied by Romish divines, to the exaltation of the authority of Scripture over that of the Pope.)

... an account of this exclusive reference to Scripture, that the Protestant divines laid more stress on the inspiration of the holy writings than the theologians of the church of Rome; and that the Protestants were accused of *bibliolatriy*. — *Sir T. C. Lucas, On the Influence of Authority in Scripture, ch. v.*

Bibliomancy. s. [Gr. *biblia* = book, *mantia* = prophecy.] Divination by books.

Another kind of *bibliomancy*, not very dissimilar from the Soles Sanctum of the Christians, was the Bath Kol or Daughter of the Voice among the Jews. It consisted in appealing to the very first words heard from any one when reading the Scriptures, &c. — *Encyclopædia Metropolitana, in voc.*

Bibliomania. s. [Gr. *biblia* = book, *mania* = madness.] Rage for acquiring rare books.

Mr. Gail's great scholastic work is Greek, Latin, and French editions of Xenophon and Thucydides in twenty-four quarto volumes; but, in the execution of this performance, he sunk red himself to be rather led astray by the attractions of the *bibliomania*. — *Dobson, Bibliographical Tour, ii. 141.*

Bibliomaniac. s. One who has a bibliomania.

I found, in the owner of a choice collection of books, a well-bred gentleman and a most hearty *bibliomaniac*. — *Dobson, Bibliographical Tour, i. 155.*

Bibliomaniacal, adj. With the habits, or after the fashion, of a bibliomaniac.

He is the keenest of all *bibliomaniacal* hunters; and craved in a late acquisition the spring of a tiger with the eye of a lynx. — *Dobson, Bibliographical Tour, i. 159.*

Bibliomaniac. s. Bibliomaniac. *Rare.*

I have not a black-letter book among mine, old Chaucer excepted, and am not *bibliomaniac*

enough to like black-letter. — *Lamb, Letter to Anne, worth.*

Bibliopæstic. s. [Gr. *biblia* = book, and root of *paipao* = fix, set.] Appertaining to bookbinding. *Rhetorical.*

Thouvenin and Sinner are now the morning and evening stars in the *bibliopæstic* hemisphere. — *Dobson, Bibliographical Tour, i. 417.*

Bibliopolism. s. [Gr. *biblia* = book, *polis* = sell.] Business of a biblioplist.

From *bibliography* let me, gently and naturally as it were, conduct you towards *bibliopolism*. — *Dobson, Bibliographical Tour, i. 585.*

Biblioplist. s. Bookseller.

It is easily, quickness, and intelligence be the chief requisites for a *biblioplist*, the young Frere should not in need of parental aid for the prosperity of his business. — *Dobson, Bibliographical Tour, i. 119.*

Bibliopæstic, adj. Appertaining to the business of a biblioplist.

But because the south is a warm and genial aspect it does not follow that there should be no *bibliopæstic* vegetation on the north side of the Seine. — *Dobson, Bibliographical Tour, ii. 400.*

Bibliothecal, adj. Appertaining to a library

These and a world of contrivances more serve to enlarge the *bibliothecal* store.

Ignorance, On Church Convocation, pt. vi. (Rich.)

Bibliothecary. s. Librarian. *Rare.*

Master Dr. James, the incomparably industrious and learned *bibliothecary* of Oxford, Bishop Hall, *Reverend of material College, 128.*

Bibliothèque. s. [Gr. *biblia* = book, *thèque* = repository.] Library. *Rare.*

He Almans; much commended a *bibliothèque*, or library, in York. — *Bull, Conclusion to Leland's Itinerary.*

We being present, the king asked him how many thousand volumes he had eaten together in his *bibliothèque*. He answered that, for the present, he had not more than two hundred thousand. — *Dobson, Bibliographical Tour, i. 141, 1633.*

Biblist. s. See extract.

Biblist, or bible doctores, an appellation given by some writers of the church of St. to those who profess to adhere to the holy scriptures as the sole rule of faith and practice, exclusive of all tradition and the supposed authority of the church. — *Encyclopædia Metropolitana, in voc.*

Bibulous, adj. [Lat. *bibulus*.] Endowed with the quality of drinking in moisture.

Strow'd *bibulous* above I see the sands,
The pebbly gravel next and gutter'd rocks.

Shakespeare, Sonnet, Antony.

Bice. s. [O. Fr. *bis*. — see extract; also the one from Wedgewood in Bigot.] Colour used in painting. *Obsolete.*

Take given *bice* and order it as you on your main *bice*. Yet may danger upon it with the water of deep green. — *Peasham.*

Bice we have. Barb. Lat. *bisina*, grey; a pale blue colour prepared from the lapis *azurinus* (small).

A green colour, formed by mixing the blue with ornament, bears the same name, as does a certain composition of indigo and vermillion with chalk. — *Encyclopædia Metropolitana, in voc.*

Bicipital, adj. [Lat. *bis* = twice, *caput* = head.] Belonging, in the extract at least, to theiceps muscle (*biiceps* being a word which is scarcely English, except as a scientific term in Anatomy, and denoting the muscle in front of the arm between the shoulder and elbow, projecting when the forearm is drawn up); it may, however, like *Bicipitans*, simply mean two-headed.

A piece of flesh is exchanged from the *bicipital* muscle of either party's arm. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Bicipitous, adj. Two-headed.

While men believe *bicipitous* conformation in any species, they admit a grammation of principal parts. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Bicker. r. n. [see extract.] Skirmish; fight without a set battle; fight off and on.

Nor is it to be considered to the benches of confederate Indians, whose mutual interest is of such high consequence, though their merchants *bicker* in the East Indies. — *Milton, Of Reformation in England, ii.*

[To *Bicker*.] *Bickering*. — To skirmish, dispute, wrangle. It is especially applied in Scotch to a fight with stones, and also signifies the constant motion of weapons and the rapid succession of strokes in a battle or trial, or the noise occasioned by successive strokes, by throwing of stones, or by any rapid motion. (Jamieson.) The origin is probably the representation of the sound of a blow with a pointed instrument by the syllable *bick*, whence the frequentative *pick* or *bicker* would represent a succession of such blows. To *bicker* in N.E. is explained

B I E R

bolks, which, by long use and custom, ought to be inevitably kept for that purpose.—*Monisties*, ii. 237.

Biësting. *s.* See **Beestings**.

Bimn. *s.* [Fr. *beaufin*.] Apple so called, dried in the oven and flattened for keeping.
(For extract see *Blackcap* = pudding.)

bind. *adj.* [Lat. *bis* = twice, *findo* = cleave.—In *bind*, &c., *bi-* has the same origin.] Partially cleft in two.

In some cases arbitrary numerical relations are introduced into the definition: thus a leaf is called *lobate* when it is divided into two parts by a notch; but if the notch go to the middle of its length, it is *bifid*; if it go near the base of the leaf, it is *bipartite*; if to the base, it is *bisect*.—*Whewell*, *Nomencl. Organ. renovatum*, p. 310.]

Bifoid. *adj.* Twofold; double.

If beauty have a soul, this is not she;
If souls guide vows, if vows are sanctimony,
If sanctimony be the gods' delight,
If there be rule in unity itself,
This is not she; O multitude of discourse!
That cease sets up with and against thyself!
Bifoid authority.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, v. 2.

Biform. *adj.* [Lat. *bi*, *formis*, from *bis* twice, *forma* = form.] Having a double form. *Rare*.

From whose monster-teeming womb the Earth
Received, what nuptial it moment, a *biform* birth.

Crocoll, Translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses, viii.

Biformed. *adj.* Compounded of two forms or bodies. *Rare*.

A *biformed* body.—*Bacon*.

Biformity. *s.* Double form; twofold shape. *Rare*.

Strange things he spake of the *biformity*
Of the *Dizians*: what mongrel sort
Of living lights; how monstrous-shap'd they be;
And how that man and beast in one consort.

De H. Murr, Song of the Sun, i. 3. 70.

Bifronted. *adj.* [Lat. *bifrons*, *-ontis*.] Having two fronts. *Rare*.

Put a nose of vicars o'er his head,
That he may look *bifronted* as he speaks.

B. Jonson, Pustaster, v. 3.

Bifurcate. *v. n.* Become two-forked.

In the polyperus and skate there are only two primary branches on each side: the first supplies the three posterior gills; the second, formed by a terminal bifurcation of the branchial trunk, supplies the anterior gill in the polyperus, and in the skate *bifurcates* to supply also the marginal, opercular, or hyoid gill.—*Owen*, *Anatomy of Vertebrates*, p. 342.

Bifurcated. *part. adj.* [En. Lat. *bifurcatus* = two-forked; from *furca* = fork.] Shooting out by division into two heads or forks.

A small white piece, *bifurcated*, or branching into two, and finely reticulated all over.—*Woodward*.

Bifurcation. *s.* Division into two heads or forks; opening into two parts.

The first entangled and far derived similitude,
It holds with men; that is, in a *bifurcation*, or division of the root into two parts.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Big, or **Bigg**. *s.* [the word *big* has nothing to do with size, the ordinary Danish word being *bygg*.] Winter barley (*Hordeum hexastichon*).

Hordeum polystichon verum; *Heare* barley, or *barley big*.—This, which commonly hath four rows of corn in the ear, and sometimes, as we have formerly delivered, is not so usually sown with us; the ear is commonly shorter than the former, but the grain very like; so that none who knows the former, but may easily know the latter at first sight. It is sown commonly in some parts of Yorkshire, and the bishopric of Durham, &c. is called of the Grecians *πολυστικον*, and also, *εξαστικον*. Columella also calls it *Galaticum*; and Hippocrates *αγαλλε σπυρι*; our English northern people *Big* and *Bigg*;—*Gerarde*, *Herb. lib.* p. 70-71: ed. 1633.

Big. *v. a.* [A.S. *byrgan*.] Build. *Obsolete*.
Oh, Bessie Bell and Mary Gray,
They were two homie lassies;
They *byggd* a house in Aserigg Hill,
And thaecked it ower wi' rashes.

Old (North Country) Ballad.

Big. *adj.* [see *Bug* = *Drum*.]

1. Great in bulk; large.

A troubled ocean, to a man who sails in it, is, I think, the *biggest* object that he can see in motion. *Spectator*.

Both in addition and division, either of space or duration, when the idea under consideration becomes very *big*, or very small, its precise bulk becomes obscure and confused.—*Locke*.

2. Full of something, and desirous or about to

B I G N

give it vent or birth; ready to burst; teeming; pregnant.

Thy heart is *big*; get thee apart and weep.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iii. 1.

Like a *big* wife at sight of buthane went,
Ready to cast, I saw, I sigh, and sweat.

Pope, Satire of Duane versified.

With *with*.

The great, th' important day,

Big with the fate of Cato and of Rome. *Addison*.

Now *big* with knowledge of approaching woes.

The prince of manners, Halliheres rose. *Pope*.

You may remember, my dear, when you went a

sergent to Gibraltar, you lost one *big* with child, you

staid abroad, you know upwards of three years.—

Fiddling, Advertiser of Joseph Andrews.

And about the cheerful sky,

Big with clouds, hangs heavily.

Shelley, Lines on the Egean Hills.

With *of*.

Big of this gentleman, our theme, dearest

As he was born. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, i. 1.

3. Great in air and mind; proud; swelling; tumid; haughty; surly.

How else, said he, but with a good bold face,

And with *big* words, and with a stately pose?

Spenser, Mother Holloes's Tale.

To the manner more, orunkness in the court, seen

somewhat solemn, every *big*, and dangerous of look,

talk, and answer.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster*.

If you had looked *big*, and spit at him, he'd have

run. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

In his prosperous season, he fell under the

reproach of being a man of big looks, and of a mean

and sly spirit.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion*.

Of governments that once made such a noise, and

looked so *big* in the eyes of mankind, as being

founded upon the deepest conceits, and the strongest

forces; nothing remains of them but a name.—

South.

Thou thyself, thus insolent in state

Art but perhaps some country magnifico,

Whose power extends no further than to speak,

Big on the bench, and scanty weights to break.

Dryden.

To grant *big* Thraso valour, Thrasio sense,

Should indignation give, at least offence. *Garth*.

Big-bellied. *adj.* [probably sounded like

two words as often as like a true com-

ound, i.e. *bigbellied*. The same applies

to the seven following combinations.]

1. Having a large belly or protuberance.

Now shall thou never see the salt laced

With a *bigbellied* gillion flagon.

Bishop Hall, Satires, vi. 1.

He [William Rufus] was in stature somewhat be-

low the usual size, and *highbellied*. *Saxton, History*

of England, Reign of William I.

2. Pregnant; great with young.

When we had taught to see the sails conceive,

And grow *highbellied* with the wanton wind.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

Children and *bigbellied* women require antibiotics

somewhat more credulous to the rabble.—*Harvey*.

So many well-shaped inward virgins are blocked

up, and waddle up and down like *highbellied* women.

—*Addison*.

Big-boned. *adj.* [see *Big-bellied*.] Hav-

ing large bones; stout; very strong.

Seven *highboned* valiant, armed with bloody minds

and deadly bow-stems. *Sir T. Herbert, Relation*

of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great

Asia, p. 180.

Big-bon'd, and large of limbs, with sinews strong.

Dryden, Palaeus and Ariste.

The hand-uffs being found too small for the wrists

of a man so *big-bon'd* as Wilson.—*Sir W. Scott*,

Heart of Mid-Lothian, etc. iii.

Big-corned. *adj.* [see *Big-bellied*.] Hav-

ing large grains.

The strength of *big-corn'd* powder.

Dryden, Annus mirabilis, 119.

Big-tipped. *adj.* [see *Big-bellied*.] Having

large lips.

She is full and *big-tipped*, which is held a beauty

rather than a deformity, among excess, in the Austrian

family. *Harriet, Letters*, p. 3. 9. (Ord 318.)

Big-named. *part. pref.* [see *Big-bellied*.]

Having a notorious or famous name.

Go, take physick; dost upon

Some *big-named* composition;

The credulous doctor's mystick pills,

Certain hard words made into pills.

Crashaw, Poems, p. 108.

Big-sounding. *part. pref.* [see *Big-bellied*.]

Having a pompous sound.

Big-sounding sentences, and words of state.

Bishop Hall, Satires, i. 3.

Big-swoln. *part. pref.* [see *Big-bellied*.]

Turgid; ready to burst.

B I G N

{ BIER-DALK
BIGNESS

Scarce can I refrain

The execution of my *big-swoln* heart

Upon that Clifford, that cruel child-killer.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III, ii. 2.

The *big-swoln* waves in the Iberian stream.

Dragoon, Polydrom, i.

Big-uddered. *adj.* [see *Big-bellied*.]

Having large udders; having dugs swelled

with milk.

Now driven before him, through the arching rock,

Came, tumbling heaps on heaps, the unnumber'd

flock.

Big-uddered ewes, and goats of female kind.

Pope, Homer's Odyssey.

Bigam. *s.* [Fr. *bigame*; Lat. *bigamus* = one

twice married, from Lat. *bis* = twice, Gr.

γῆμις = marry.] Same as Bigamist. *Ob-*

solute.

Some parts thereof teach us ordinances of some

apostle, as the law of bigamy, or St. Paul's ordain-

ing, that a *bigam* should not be a deacon or priest.—

Bishop Pearson, Life of Lancelot, p. 260.

Bigamist. *s.* One who has committed bigamy.

By the penal statutes, a clergyman that has a wife

cannot have an ecclesiastical benefice; much less

can a *bigamist* have such a benefice, according to

that law.—*Argle, Paraphrase on Juris Canonici*.

And so it shall appear plainly, that their false god

Vul can is not very hard to unmask, that he was a

mortal man, and one of the sons of the other

lawful, the prime *bigamist* and corrupter of im-

morality. *John, History of the Sepulchral*, p. 202.

Bigamy. *s.*

1. Crime of having two wives at once.

Randal determined to commence a suit against

Martin, for *bigamy* and incest.—*Arbuthnot and*

Pope.

2. In Canon Law. Marrying of two virgins

successively, one after the death of the

other, or once marrying a widow.

We have spoken of *bigamy* or twice marrying,

that they also are excluded from the ministry

who have married a widow.—*Martin, On the Mar-*

riage of Priests, sign. C. iii. 1c. 1554.

3. State of being twice married.

A beauty-woman and distressed widow . . .

Solved the put hand height of all his thoughts

To base declension and leath'd *bigamy*.

Shakespeare, Richard III, iii. 7.

The duke being in years, and without heir, though

as now unmarried, by his old wife's demise of late;

But the desarts labour hard that he so remain; per-

suading him that *bigamy* is not so acceptable an

estate to God. *Sir E. Saunders, State of Religion*.

Bigaroe, often **Bigaroon**. *s.* See extract.

Bigaroe, [from French *bigarreau*, (is) a kind of

cherry, half white, half red, viz. *bigaroe*, motley.—

Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.

Biggin. *s.* [Fr. *beguin* = cap worn by the

nuns called *beguins*; see also first extract

under *Bigot*.] Kind of cap. *Obsolete*.

Sleep now!

Yet not so sound, and half so deeply sweet,

As he, whose brow with honey *biggin* bound,

Shines out the watch of night.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II, iv. 4.

A *biggin* he had got about his limbs,

For in his headpiece he felt a sore pain.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, May.

Bight. *s.* [A.S. *bight*; from *beogan* = bend,

corner.] Bend in a coast-line, forming a

large bay; (such as the Bight of Benin, and

the Great Bight of South Australia).

In the northeast part there is a *bight* or bay as

though it were a harborow. Also in the sayle part,

there is a ricke a litle distance from the shore;

and over the sayle *bight*, you shall see a great

gappe in the mountayne. *Fleete, Martyr*, 320.

Within them (two great rocks) in the *bight* of a

bay is a castle called Area. *Ibid*, 322. (Ord 318.)

It's a land place, the *Bight* of Benin.

Where one comes out, there are ten go in.

And A Sophthegm.

Bightly. *adv.* Tumidly; haughtily; with a

blustering manner.

Wouldst that not rather

No new laws can be made, nor old laws altered or altered, but by parliament; where bills are prepared and presented to the two houses.—*Bacon*.

How now for mitigation of this bill, I'd be the commoner; did his majesty incline to it, or no?—*Shakespeare, Henry V. 1.1.*

It may be thought a strange proposition that the bill against Duncombe was a worse bill than the bill against Fenwick, because the bill against Fenwick struck at life, and the bill against Duncombe struck only at property. Yet this apparent paradox is a sober truth. Life is indeed more precious than property. But the power of arbitrarily taking away the lives of men is infinitely less likely to be abused than the power of arbitrarily taking away their property.—*Maccarty, History of England, ch. xxiii.*

Even then, however, the original bill could not pass so long as the Pope's name was on it, or so long as the Pope was interested in it.—*Froude, History of England, ch. xxxiii.*

4. Act of Parliament. Catachrestic.

There will be no way left for me to tell you that I remember you, and that I love you, but that one, which needs to open warrant, or secret conveyance; which no bills can preclude, nor no kings prevent.—*Bishop Atterbury, To Pope.*

5. Physician's prescription.

Like him that took the doctor's bill,
And swallow'd it instead of the pill.
Butler, Hudibras.

The medicine was prepared according to the bill.
—*Sir R. L. Esdras.*

Let them but under your superiors kill,
When doctors first have sign'd the bloody bill.
Dryden.

6. Advertisement.

And in despair, their empty pail to fill,
Set up some foreign monster in a bill.
Dryden.

7. In Law. Statement of matters to be adjudicated; indictment.

The fourth thing very maturely to be consulted by the jury, is what influence their finding the bill may have upon the kingdom.—*Swift*

Bill of exchange. Negotiable security in form of a request from one person to another, desiring him to pay a sum mentioned therein, either to the writer's order or to a third person on his account.

He comfortable sentences are bills of exchange, on the credit of which we lay our careworn, and receive provisions. *J. W. Taylor, Rules and Exercises of Holy Living.*

All that a bill of exchange can do, is to direct to whom money is due, or taken up upon credit, in a foreign country, shall be paid.—*Locke.*

At the moment of his accession he [James II.] was a doubt whether the kingdom would peacefully submit to his authority. The Exchequer, lately so powerful, might rise in arms against him. He might be in great need of French money and French troops. He was therefore, during some days, content to be a sceptical and a noncommittal. He feebly apologised for daring to call his Parliament together without the consent of the French government. He begged him for a French subsidy. He wept with joy over the French bills of exchange.—*Maccarty, History of England, ch. iv.*

Bill of fare. Enumeration of the dishes at an entertainment.

It may seem somewhat difficult to make out the bills of fare for some of the forementioned suppers. *Archibald.*

Bill of lading. Memorandum signed by the master of a ship, containing an account of the goods received on board, and a promise to deliver them safely under certain exceptions.

The charter party differs from a bill of lading, in that the first is for the entire freight or lading, and that both for going and returning; whereas the latter is only for a part of the freight, or at most only for the voyage one way. *Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Bill, and (more usually) bills, of mortality.

Account of the numbers who have died in any district.

So liv'd our sires, ere doctors learn'd to kill,
And multiply'd with theirs the weekly bill. *Dryden.*

Most who took in the weekly bills of mortality, made little other use of them, than to look at the book, how the burials increased or decreased.—*Grant.*

Bill of sale.

Advertisement. Obsolete.

He that sets up a bill of sale, and proclaims a house fair, and well-built, and well-seated, hath not deceived thee, though it be neither well-built nor well-seated; because if it be entire for thee to make a judgement, he hath not deceived thee.—*Jeremy Taylor, Doctor Dribbantium, 250. (Ord 318.)*

2. Grant or assignment of chattels personal.

It being notorious that bills of sale are frequently resorted to for the purpose of defeating just claims, they are watched with considerable jealousy. *Wharton, Law Lexicon, in voc.*

Bill, v. n. [from bill=beak.] Caress (as doves joining bills); be fond.

Doves, they say, will bill after their pecking, and their murmuring. *R. Johnson, Catiline.*
They bill, they tread; Alcyon, compressed,
Seven days sits brooding on her floating nest. *Dryden.*

Bill, v. a. Publish by advertisement. Rare.

His masterpiece was a composition that he billed about under the name of a sovereign autolite. *Sir R. L. Esdras.*

Billet, s. [from Fr. billet.]

Small paper; note. When he found this little billet, in which was only written 'Remember Cesar,' he was exceedingly fondled. *Lord Clarendon.*

I have found many plants near to me, which I will reserve for another opportunity, and will not make this more than a billet.—*Bay, Correspondence, Letter of 17th, p. 37.*

But of that information for the sake of which alone it is worth while to study remote events, we find so much in the few letters which Mr. Courtenay has published, that we would gladly purchase equally interesting billets with ten times their weight in state-papers taken at random. *Maccarty, Essays, Sir William Temple.*

Billet, s. [from Fr. billet.]

Log of wood for the fire.

Let us then calculate, when the bulk of a forest or billet is dilated and refined to the degree of fire, how vast a place it must take up. *Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

Billet, v. a.

1. Direct a soldier by a ticket, or note, where he is to lodge.

Retire thee; go where thou art billeted:
Away, I say. *Shakspeare, Othello, ii. 3.*

2. Quarter soldiers; lodge in general.

Some thousands of the Irish peasants were in several parts billeted upon us.—*Milton, Eikonastichon, ch. x.*

The counties throughout the kingdom were so increased, and their altitudes poisoned, that they refused to suffer the soldiers to be billeted upon them. *Lord Clarendon.*

The peres and captains of Israel are driven unnumbered thorough the Assyrian streets, and billeted to the several places of their perpetual servitude.—*Bishop Hall, Instruction of Israel. (Ord 318.)*

They remembered him of clearing the kingdom, by billeting soldiers. *Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

3. Dispose; lodge.

The violence of the storm on St. John's night threw down the battlements over the room where your Grace's manuscripts are billeted, and did no more hurt.—*Letter to Archbishop Laud, ii. 183.*

Billet, v. n. Be quartered as soldiers; lodge.

He billetes in his lodgings; hath three fellow-pupils; all very civil, studious, &c.—*Dr. Prideaux to Archbishop Usher, Peter's Letters, p. 400: 1628.*

Billet-doux, s. [Fr. billet=letter, doux=sweet.]

Love-letter. 'Twas then, belinda! if report say true,
Thy eyes first open'd on a billet-doux. *Pope.*

All this late Valentine's Day kept courting pretty May, who sat next him, shipping amoros billets-doux under the table, till the Dog Days (who are naturally of a warm constitution) began to be jealous, and to bark and rage exceedingly. *Laure, Essays of Elia, Rejoicings upon the New Year's coming of Age.*

Billiards, s. (generally plural: in the following extracts singular and adjectival.)

[Fr. billard.] Game played with ivory balls impelled with sticks upon a rectangular table. Even more and cheek, withal,
Smooth as is the billiard-ball. *R. Johnson.*

When the ball obeys the stroke of a billiard-stick it is not any action of the left, but bare passion.—*Locke.*

Billcock, s. [for the author's view of the history of this word see Pillcock, of which it is believed to be a variety.]

Kind of hat. *Collaquis.*

Billing, part. adj.

Carressing after the fashion of doves; caressing; fondling generally. Cythra faire, fair Cythra is
Exposed to her brother;
And as doe Venus' billowy birds,
So love they one another. *W. Warner, Albion's England.*

Still amorous, and fond, and billing,
Like Philip and Mary on a shilling. *Butler, Hudibras.*

Ah! have I caught you, my pretty doves? What a billing, exchanging stolen glances and broken murmurs. Ah!—*Goldsmith, She stoops to conquer.*

Billinggate, s. [from the market so called.]

Language of the fish-market; vulgar scolding.

There foam'd rebellious Logic, came'd and hoarse;
There strit, fair Rhetorick languish'd on the ground,
His blunted arms by Sophistry are borne;
And shameful Billinggate her robes adorn. *Pope, Dunciad.*

But satire is nothing but ribaldry and billingsgate.—*Adrian, Paper.*

This is only crying where first, to call those people carping who are likely to censure him for a bilker, which with his learned leaves is but in coarse figure neither, and even much better in the common billinggate of 'You are a knave yourself to say that I am one.'—*The Paraphr. An Account of the Growth of Knavery, p. 7: 1679. (Ord 318.)*

Billion, s. [Fr.]

Million of millions. In this case, however, the complexion of these terms is erroneous, as it would designate a million of millions or a billion.—*Encyclopædia Metropolitana, Arithmetic, p. 37.*

There soar on high
Ten million
Billions

Sparks from the pit to grin the sable sky.

Bilman, s. One who uses a bill or ax.

In rus'd his bilman. *Revised Addresses.*

Bilow, s. [Sw. bilja; Dan. bilje.]

Great wave.

Bilows stunk by decrees, even when the wind is down that first stirred them.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

But when loud bilows lash the sounding shore,
The hoarse rough verse should like the torrent roar.

Indeed the milky, like the ancient trident, is usually kept close to the shore, and vented out of sight of land only when the water was untroubled and the sky serene. But the qualities which made this sort of ship unfit to brave tempests and bilows made it peculiarly fit for the purpose of landing soldiers. *Maccarty, History of England, ch. xvi.*

Bilow, v. n. Move as bilows.

It is to this hour uncertain whether the squadron on the Pont-Neuf made the shadow of resistance, or did not make the shadow: enough, the blackfrowed Marseillais, and Saint-Marcen following them, do cross without let; do cross, in sure hope now of Saint-Antoine and St. rest; do bilow on, towards the Tuileries, where their errand lies.—*Carlyle, French Revolution, p. ii. li. iv. ch. vii.*

Bilow-beaten, part. prpf. Tossed by bilows.

He... sitting in his own sullied height,
Surveys and weighs the bilow-beaten fate
Of towering statists.

Jordan, Divinity and Morality in Poetry, 3, li.

Bilowing, part. adj. Rising, swelling, tossing after the manner of a bilow.

The bilowing snow, and violence of the shower,
That from the hills disperse their dreadful stall,
And o'er the vales collected ruin pour. *Prior.*

Bilowy, adj. Swelling; turgid; wavy.

And whitening down the mossy-tinctur'd stream,
Descends the bilowing foam. *Thomson, Seasons, Spring.*

Bilobate, adj. Same as Bilobed. See Bilobed.

Bilobed, adj. With two lobes.

The stigma is bilobed, and consists of almost two confluent stigmas.—*C. Darwin, Fertilisation of Orchids, ch. i.*

Bimane, s. [badly formed from Latin, bis=two, manus=hand; probably from Fr. bimanus.]

In Zoology. Order containing man: (as opposed to that of the Quadrupedia containing the apes, &c.)

Bimane, an order of the class Mammalia, formed to receive the genus Homo, man being the only animal that has two hands and no more; for all the other animals that have hands, as the monkeys, have in reality four hands, the lower pair of which are vulgarly called the feet.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Bimanous, adj. Having two hands.

The comparison which I have drawn between the construction of the hand and foot, having shown that the latter is merely calculated for support in man, we may state that he is two-handed and two-footed, or bimanous and biped.—*Lawrence, Lectures, p. 159. (Ord 318.)*

Bin, s. [A.S. binne.]

Place where bread, corn, or wine is deposited.

As when from rooting in a bin,
All powder'd o'er from tail to chin,
A lively maggot sallies out,
You know him by his hazel snout. *Swift.*

The most convenient way of picking hops, is into a long square frame of wick, called a *bin*.—*Mortimer*.
Whether the vintage, yet unkept,
Had relish fiery new
Or, elbow-deep in sawdust, slept,
As old as Waterloo;
Or stow'd (when classic Canning died)
In misty bins and chambers,
Had eust upon its crusty side
The gloom of ten Decembers. — *Tennyson, Will Waterpoof's Lyrical Monologue.*

Binary, *adj.* [Fr. *binnaire*, from Lat. *binus*.]
Dual; double; constituted of two parts.

a. In *Astronomy*. Applied to double stars.

The relative motions of *binary* stars have proved this. When it was discovered that certain of the double stars are not optically double, but physically double, and move round each other, it was at once suspected that their revolutions might be regulated by a mutual attraction like that which regulates the revolutions of planets and satellites. The requisite measurements having been from time to time made, the periodic times of sundry *binary* stars were calculated on this assumption; and the subsequent performances of their revolutions in the predicted periods, have completely verified the assumption. — *Herbert Spencer, First Principles*, p. 175.

b. In *Chemistry*. Applied to compounds consisting of two elements; also to a theory which, by treating certain combinations as simple, looks upon certain compounds of parts, themselves compound, as binary.

In the language of Chemistry a *binary* compound is that resulting from the union of two elements. — *Hooper, Medical Dictionary*.

Of the supposed combinations of *binary* compounds with *binary* compounds, the most numerous and important class are salts. Sulphate of soda is commonly viewed as a direct combination of sulphuric acid and soda. An oxygen acid is allowed to exist in them, and they are particularly distinguished as 'oxygen-salt' salts. But an opinion was promulgated but not by Davy, that these salts might be constituted on the plan of the *binary* compounds, and their hydrated acids on the plan of a hydrate acid; a view which is supported by many analogies. — *Graham, Elements of Chemistry*, p. 161.

c. In *Botany* and *Zoology*.

The term which he has proposed, being as I have already said, to the terminology, not to the nomenclature, of Zoology. In the latter subject, the nomenclature (the names of species), the *binary* nomenclature established by Linnaeus remains, in its principle, unshaken, simple and sufficient. The *binary* method of nomenclature (names by genus and species) is the most convenient hitherto employed in classification. The number of species in every province of Natural History is so vast that we cannot distinguish them and record the distinctions without some artifice. The known species of plants, for instance, were ten thousand in the time of Linnaeus, and are now probably sixty thousand. It would be useless to endeavour to frame and employ separate names for each of the six species. . . . The artifice employed is, to name a specimen by means of two (or it might be more) steps of the successive division. Thus in Botany, each of the genera has its name, and the species are marked by the addition of some epithet to the name of the genus. In this manner about 1,700 generic names, with a moderate number of specific names, were found by Linnaeus sufficient to designate with precision all the species of vegetables known at his time. And this *binary* method of nomenclature has been found so convenient, that it has been universally adopted in every other department of the Natural History of organised beings. — *Whewell, Novum Organum renovatum*, p. 351, 367.

Binary, *s.* Constitution of two.

To make two or a *binary*, which is the first number, but not our unit one. — *Edwards, Alchemaster*, p. 367.

The union of the passive and active principle in the creation of this material heaven, is the second day's work; and the *binary* denotes the nature thereof. — *Dr. H. Moore, Conjectura Cabalistica*, p. 26.

Bind, *v. a.* [A.S. *bindan*.]

1. Used *materially*. Bring together; confine; gird; fasten by ligature.

a. Secure with hands; enchain.

Will thou play with him as with a bird; or wilt thou bind him for thy amusements. — *Job*, xli. 5.

b. Inwrap.

Who hath bound the waters in a garment? — *Proverbs*, xxx. 4.

c. Fasten together.

Thou shalt bind this line of scarlet thread in the window, which thou didst let us down by. — *Joshua*, ii. 18.

Keep my commandments, and live; and my law,

as the apple of thine eye. Bind them upon thy fingers, write them upon the table of thine heart. — *Proverbs*, vii. 3, 4.

Gather ye together first the tares, and bind them in bundles, to burn them. — *Matthew*, xiii. 20.

d. Connect closely or inseparably: (with *up*).

His life is bound up in the lad's life. — *Genesis*, xlv. 30.

e. Cover a wound with dressings and bandages: (with *up*).

When he saw him, he had compassion on him, and went to him, and bound up his wounds. — *Luke*, x. 34.

Bind a book. Put it in a cover.

Was ever book, containing such vile matter,
So fairly bound? — *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 2.

Those who could never read the grammar,
When my dear volumes touch the hammer,
May think books best, as richest bound. — *Prior*.

There is a bookbinder of the name of Leane—just now occupied, as I learn, in writing a poem upon his art—who is also talked of as an artist of respectable skill. They say, however, that he writes better than he binds. So much the worse for his little ones, if he be married. — *Dobbin, Bibliographical Tour*, ii. 149.

2. Used morally. Oblige.

a. By stipulation or oath.

If a man vow a vow, or swear an oath to bind his soul with a bond, he shall not break his word. — *Numbers*, xxx. 2.

Swear by the solemn oath that binds the gods. — *Pope*.

b. By duty, law, or kindness.

Though I am bound to every act of duty,
I am not bound to that all slaves are free to. — *Shakespeare, Othello*, iii. 3.

Duties expressly required in the plain language of Scripture, ought to bind our consciences more than those which are but dubiously inferred. — *Watts*.

The inference which they drew was that, if an English king should, without any law but his own pleasure, persecute his subjects for not worshipping idols, should fling them to the lions in the Tower, should wrap them up in pitched cloth and set them on fire to light up Saint James's Park, and should go on with these massacres till whole towns and shires were left without an inhabitant, the survivors would still be bound meekly to submit, and to be torn in pieces or roasted alive without a struggle. — *Morley, History of England*, ch. ix.

Bind to. Oblige to serve; contract with anyone.

If still thou dost retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Still thou art bound to vice, and still a slave. — *Dryden*, 1 *Corinthians*, vii. 27.

Art thou bound to a wife, seek not to be loosed. — 1 *Corinthians*, vii. 27.

Bind over. Oblige to make appearance.

Sir Roger was staggered with the reports concerning this woman, and would have bound her over to the county sessions. — *Addison, Spectator*.

Let them fear death, which know him but as a punishment sent from hell, whom their conscience accuseth of a life wildly fitly and looks over secretly to condemnation. — *Bishop Hall*.

Great on the bench, great on the saddle,
That could as well bind o'er a straw-staddle. — *Baile, Hudibras*.

3. Confine; hinder; restrain: (with *in*, if the restraint be local; with *up*, if it relate to thought or act).

You will sooner, by imagination, bind a bird from sinking, than from eating or flying. — *Bacon*.

In such a dismal place,
Where joy ne'er enters, which the sun ne'er cheers,
Bound in with darkness, overspread with damps. — *Dryden*.

Though passion be the most obvious and general, yet it is not the only cause that binds up the understanding, and confines it, for the time, to one object, from which it will not be taken off. — *Locke*.

The more we are bound up to an exact narration, we want more life, and fire, to animate and inform the story. — *Fulton*.

4. Hinder the flux of the bowels; make costive.

Rhubarb hath manifestly in its parts of contrary operations: parts that purge, and parts that bind the body. — *Bacon*.

The whey of milk doth loose, the milk doth bind. — *G. Herbert*.

Bind, *v. n.*

1. Contract its own parts; grow stiff and hard.

If the land rise full of clots, and if it is a binding land, you must make it fine by harrowing of it. — *Mortimer*.

2. Be obligatory.

Those canons or imperial constitutions which

have not been received here, do not bind. — *Sir M. Hale*.

Bind, *s.* Catachrestic for Bine.

The two best sorts are the white and the grey bind; the latter is a large square hop, and more hardy. — *Mortimer*.

Sinder, *s.*

1. One who binds.

a. Slaves.

Three binders stood, and took the handfuls reapt
From boys that gather'd quickly up. — *Chapman, Homer's Iliad*.

A man, with a binder, may reap an acre of wheat in a day, if it stand well. — *Mortimer*.

b. Books.

Some few hours of my residence in the metropolis have been devoted to an examination of this seductive branch of book-commerce (book-binding). And yet I have not seen—or am I likely to see—one single binder; either Thonycroft or Simier, or Bradel, or Lesne. — *Dobbin, Bibliographical Tour*, ii. 412.

2. Fillet; shred cut to bind with.

A double cloth, of such length and breadth as might serve to encompass the fractured member, I cut from each end to the middle, into three binders. — *Hiccup, Surgery*.

The temporary binder, to which I attach the greatest importance, should now be applied firmly round the abdomen. — *Dr. B. Levi, Lectures on Midwifery*, lect. 21.

3. Astrigent.

Are their eating and their drinking surely, which keeps their bodies clear and solid. Bread is a binder; and, for that, should be given in their use. — *Beaumont and Fletcher, Scornful Lady*.

Binding, *part. adj.* Constraining; effective; holding good.

The promises and bargains for truck, between a Swiss and an Indian, in the woods of America, are binding to them, though they are perfectly in a state of nature, in reference to one another. — *Locke*.

The late Lord Lieutenant had persuaded the officers of the garrison to swear that they would not surrender Limerick till they should receive an answer to the letter in which their situation had been explained to them. The bishops thought that the oath was no longer binding. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvi.

But when these customs, which had been collected and put in writing by the king's order, appeared in the form of precise and binding laws, drawn up with legal technicality by the Chief Justice, he saw his error, wavered, and endeavoured to revoke. — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii.

Binding, *verbal abs.*

1. Bandage.

This beloved young woman began to take off the

2. Covering of a book.

They presented him with divers skins of parchment, exceeding fine, smooth and delicate, bound the one to the other, by a binding that was rare and excellent. — *Domin, History of the S. pagnolo*, p. 111.

It is in its second binding; but that may be as old as the time of Francis I. — *Dobbin, Bibliographical Tour*, ii. 394.

Bindweed, *s.*

1. Plants of the genera *Convolvulus* and *Calycegia*.

This beautiful plant [*Ipomoea coccinea*] is made the emblem of attachment from its entwining nature; which, like the *bind-weed* of our fields, fixes itself to the first prop within its reach. — *Phillips, Essay on English Names*.

The bindweeds (*Convolvulus arvensis* and *sepium*), the groundels, and many others, rise independent of rain or drought, sun or cloud. — *Auslitz, The Channel Islands*, p. 177.

2. Applied to the Circea lutetiana (not a twiner).

It is called of Lobel Circea lutetiana; in English Enchiridion's Nightshade, or Bindweed's Nightshade. — *Gerarde, Herball*, p. 342; ed. 1633.

Bine, *s.* [the connection with bind is probably less direct than is suggested in the extract. At any rate the connection with the Latin *vinca*—vine must be borne in mind.] See extract.

[The term *bine* or *bind* is applied to the winding or twining stem of climbing plants. Thus we speak of the hop-bine for the shoots of hops. The wood-bine designates the honeysuckle in England, while hawthorn, haw-wood, or hen-wood, is in Scotland applied to ivy. Here we see the root in the precise form of the Latin *pinna*, *pin-ti*, to twine. — *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Bing, *s.* Same as Bin.

Like ants when they do spoil the bing of corn. — *East of Surrey*. (Rich.)

Binnaole, *s.* See Bittacle.

Binocular. *adj.* [Lat *binus* = double, in pairs, *oculus* = eye.]

1. Having two eyes.

Most animals are *binocular*, spiders for the most part, *retinocular*, and some *senocular*.—*Derham*.

2. Employing both eyes at once.

When we look at an object with a *binocular* telescope, we see it single.—*Kid, Inquiry into the human Mind*.

3. In *Physiology*. (The date of the edition from which the following extract is taken is 1843; and the part from which the extract is taken is an addition of the translator's. This, along with the date, is important; inasmuch as the passage gives us the first notices of the stereoscope, the development and confirmation of the doctrine concerning the binocular character of our vision, i. e. the fact of seeing only one object when, with two retinas (eyes), we have two pictures of the external image.)

Some important observations relative to *binocular* vision have been pointed out by Professor Whistlstone.—*Dr. R. W. Translation of Müller's Elements of Physiology*, 1255.

Binomial. *adj.* [Lat. *bis* = twice, Gr. *νόμος* = law; forming a hybrid word.]

1. In *Algebra*. See extract.

The rule which determines the method of deriving the exponents and coefficients from the exponent of the given power, and independently of any particular law which that exponent may have, is called the *binomial*, and the series thus formed, which would also result from multiplication by which the original power of evolution is continued, is called the development of the power. . . . Newton first assigned the law by which the *binomial* development was governed, but did not give any demonstration of it. . . . his time, however, the theorem has been submitted to a rigorous proof.—*Encyclopædia Metropolitana, Algebra*, p. 245.

2. Same as *Binary*, in the way of botanical and zoological classification. (The better equivalent would be *binomial*; but as more than one writer has supported what is called the *Monomial* system, or method, i. e. the system of a single principle, it has become, or is becoming, current in this somewhat doubtful sense.)

To which, however, we may reply, that the *binomial* name is demanded for two elementary reasons. First, because it is founded upon a natural truth, which, to say the least, it would be unwise to violate; and, secondly, because it is convenient, both for simplification and analysis.—*T. F. Robinson, On the Location of Species*, ch. xv.

The notion did, at any rate, arise out of an apparent defect in the *binomial* process, for the inconveniences which the system complained of are not, having felt them practically, they are not to sweep them away by remodelling the whole system afresh.—*Ibid.*, ch. vi.

Binomial. *s.* Quantity in *Algebra* consisting of two terms connected by the sign + or -.

We have hitherto considered the binomial series as representing the development only when the exponent is a positive integer, and the demonstration derived from the properties of combinations; and the continued multiplication of different *binomials* evidently proceeds on that hypothesis.—*Encyclopædia Metropolitana, Algebra*, p. 252.

Binotous. *adj.* [Lat. *binus* = double, *tonus* = tone.] Consisting of two tones.

The note of the lesser Pityrius is truly simple, but pleasing for the concomitant, being the first harpinger of spring. During the breeding season their *binotous* cry is incessant, and has caused a variety of similes.—*Montagu, Ornithological Dictionary*, (Orl MS.).

Biographer. *s.* [Gr. *bios* = life, *graphein* = write.] Writer of lives; relater, not of the history of nations, but of the actions of particular persons.

Our Grub-street *biographers* watch for the death of a great man, like so many undertakers, on purpose to make a penny of him.—*Addison, Freethinker*.

The *biographer* of Horne Tooke, after some prelude about the sword-cut of Athens, and the fuller of Arpinum, reluctantly admits that his hero was the son of a poulterer in Chesham.—*W. Cooke, History of Parly*, vol. iii. ch. viii.

He (Montesquieu) knew what no historian before him had even suspected, that, in the great march of human affairs, individual peculiarities count for nothing; and that, therefore, the historian has no busi-

ness with them, but should leave them to the *biographer*, to whose province they properly belong.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. xiii.

Biographic. *adj.* Relating to Biography.

And these insipid floods of tenderness, sensibility, and so forth, rapid, like long-decanted small-beer, many a curious *biographic* tract comes to light. Forgetting or conquering the species of nansen that such a business, on the first announcement of it, may occasion, and in many of the details of it cannot be contrained, the *biographic* reader will find this well worth looking into. . . . Truly of all the wonderful illustrious persons that come to view in the *biographic* part of these six-and-twenty volumes, it is a question whether this old Laugres cutler is not the worthiest.—*Curlye, Essays, Did not*.

Biographical. *adj.* Same as Biography.

It is impossible that volubility of such prolixity, and designed to include much historical and even *biographical* matter, should everywhere sustain a proper degree of spirit, pathos, and interest.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 256.

A good deal of information, which it was not possible to introduce into this preliminary part of my work, will be found in the *biographical* notes which, here and there, accompany the correspondence.—*Kemble, State Papers, &c., Historical Introduction*, p. xliii.

Biography. *s.* Personal history of individuals.

In writing the lives of men, which is called *biography*, some authors place every . . . in the . . . of time when it occurred.—*B. Alls*.

This, then, was the first great merit of Montaigne, that he effected a complete separation between *biography* and history, and taught historians to study not the peculiarities of individual character, but the general aspect of the society in which the peculiarities appeared.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. xii.

Biologic. *adj.* Relating to Biology.

The interpretation of structure, as exhibited in individual organisms and successions of organisms, is aided by two subsidiary divisions of *biologic* inquiry, named Comparative Anatomy (especially comparative morphology) and Comparative Embryology.—*Herbert Spencer, First Principles, Biology*, ch. vii.

Biological. *adj.* Same as Biologic.

While, on the one hand, there is no biological or historical evidence of this great depression, or of the recent separation of the islands from the main land, or from each other; so, on the other hand, is there no geological evidence of recent subsidence.—*Austen, The Channel Islands*, p. 265.

Biology. *s.* [Gr. *bios* = life, *logos* = word, doctrine, description.] Investigation of the phenomena of life.

The word *Physiology*, by which they have most commonly been described, means the Science of Nature; and though it would be easy to explain, by reference to history, the train of thought by which the word was latterly restricted to living Nature, it is plain that the name is, etymologically speaking, loose and improper. The term *Biology*, which means exactly what we wish to express, the Science of Life, has often been used, and has of late become more and more common among our writers. I shall therefore venture to employ it, in most cases, rather than the word *Physiology*.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, p. 170.

There is, indeed, another mode of grouping the facts of *Biology*, with which all are familiar. According as they are facts of animal or vegetable life, they may be classed under the heads of Zoology and Botany. But this division, though convenient and indeed necessary for practical purposes, is one that does not here concern us. Dealing with organic structures and functions in connexion with their causes, conditions, concomitants, and consequences, *Biology* cannot divide itself into animal-biology and vegetable-biology, since the same fundamental classes of phenomena are common to both.—*Herbert Spencer, First Principles, Biology*, ch. vii.

Bipartite. *c. a.* Divide into two; cause to fall into two divisions. *Rare*.

These are the principles of motion wherein dexterity consists, and are *bipartite* within and without the crany.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, p. 189. (Orl MS.)

Bipartite. *adj.* [Lat. *bis* = twice, *partior* = divide.] Having two corresponding parts; divided into two.

That's a remarkable instance in Senecius, of a monster horn at Eumans with two hearts, and two heads; the diversity of whose appetites, perceptions, and affections, testified that he had two souls within that *bipartite* habitation.—*Glaucille, Prescience of Seneca*, ch. ii.

His (Alexander's) empire was *bipartite* into Asia and Syria.—*Gregory, Posthumus*, p. 159. (For another example see Bifid.)

Bipartition. [L. Lat. *bipartitio*, -onia.]

Act of dividing into two, or of making two corresponding parts.

Already in the Laupreys, the first stage of this *bipartition* may be seen, and the next stage in the Sharks and Rays.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, 376.

Biped. *adj.* Two-footed. See, for extract, Bimanous.

Biped. *s.* [Lat. *bipes*; from *bis* = twice, *pes*, *pedis* = foot.] Animal with two feet.

No serpent, or fishes oviparous, have any stones at all; neither *biped* nor quadruped oviparous have any exteriorly.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

I allude to the class Aves, characterized as accurately, as briefly, by the name of 'feathered bipeds'; bipeds, because the anterior members are exclusively organized for flight; feathered, because the body which is to soar in air must be lightly clad, and yet warmly clad, &c.—*Owen, Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrate Animals*, introd. lect.

Animal was by them considered a genus; and man and brute inordinate species under that genus; *biped* would not have been admitted to be a genus with reference to man, but a *prætorium* or accident only. It was requisite, according to their theory, that genus and species should be of the essence of the subject. Animal was of the essence of man; *biped* was not. And in every classification they considered some one class as the lowest or inferior species.—*Mull, System of Logic*, p. 158.

Bipennated. *adj.* [Lat. *bipennatus* = two-winged.] Having two wings.

All *bipennated* insects have joints joined to the body.—*DeMeun*.

Biquadratic. *adj.* Relating to the fourth power in algebra.

Thus a *biquadratic* equation may be formed, . . . by the point *b* shall be found, and then on the point *b*, whose distance from *A* is *b* as the eccentricity of the earth's orbit to half its axis.—*Philosophical Transactions*, liii. 525.

Birch. *s.* [A.S. *bir*.] Tree of genus *Betula*.

On the green slope
Of a romantic glade we sat in doubt and gloom,
And the fragrance of the yellow birch,
While our hearts were beating, our tears were streaming,
Was like a fountain shower.—*Wilson, Isle of Palms*.

Birchen. *adj.* Made of birch.

By this hand, I'll pry browns in, *birchen* brows.
Bounteous and *Birch*, *Lord Subject*.

His beaver'd brow a *birchen* garland bears. *Pope*.

Bird. *s.* [A.S. *bird*, or *brid* = chicken.]

General term for the feathered kind; fowl; (*foel* is colloquially used for the larger, and *bird* for the smaller, kind of feathered animals).

[A.S. *beod*, the young of birds; *carnea brid*, an eagle's young; *G. brat*, a hatch or hatch of young. We find the use of the word in this original sense as late as Shakespeare.]

He came to by as you used to say.

As that tale told of the cuckoo's bird.

With the sparrow.—*Ch. IV. v. 8, 13*.

The proper designation of the feathered creation is in *E. foel*, which in course of time was specially applied to the gallinaceous tribe as the most important kind of bird for domestic use, and was perhaps this appropriation of the word which led to the adoption of the name of the young animal as the general designation of the race. A similar transfer of meaning has taken place in . . . *Fr. poule*, a gallinaceous bird; *E. poultry*, from Lat. *pulus*, the young of an animal; *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.

The poor wren,
The most diminutive of birds, will build,
Her young ones in her nest, amidst the owl.

Hence men and beasts the breath of life obtain,
And birds of air and monsters of the main. *Dryden*.

There are some birds that are inhabitants of the water, whose blood is cold as fishes, and their flesh is so like in taste, that the scrupulous are allowed them on fish days. *Larke*.

Bird. *r. n.* Catch birds.

I do invite you to-morrow morning to my house, to breakfast; after we'll be *birding* together.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

Birdolt. *s.*

1. Arrow, having a ball of wood at the end of it, and sometimes an iron point projecting before the ball, formerly used for shooting at birds.

To be generous and of free disposition, is to take those things for *birdshots*, that you deem common bullets.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, I. 5.

As when you descry
A ship, with all her sail contents to fly
Out of the narrow Thames with winds unapt,
Now crosseth here, now there, then this way, *rapt*,
And then hath one point reached, then alter'd all,
And to another crook'd reach doth fall

Of half a *bird's* shoot, keeping more cool
Than if she danc'd upon the seven's toil.
Hera and Leander.

2. Same as *Burbot*.

Birdcage. *s.* Enclosure made of wire or wicker with interstitial spaces, and used for the confinement of birds.

Birdcage taught him the jolly, and tops the centrifugal force. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Birdcatcher. *s.* One who makes it his employment to take birds.

A poor lack entered into a miserable expostulation with a *birdcatcher*, that had taken her in his net. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Birder. *s.* Birdcatcher. *Obsolete.*

There is made of the smooth bark of this tree or shrub (cholly) birdlime, which the *birders* and country men do care to take birds with. *Gerard*, 1155. (Ord MS.)

Birdeye, or Birdseye. *s. or adj.* View of anything below from a great height: (in which case it is seen as a portion of the earth's surface would be seen by a bird high in the air).

Viewing from the Pishch of his pulpit the free, cool, happy, flourishing, and glorious state of mine, as in a *bird's-eye* landscape of a promised land, he [Dr. Price] breaks out into the following rapture. *Burke, Reflections on the French Revolution*

Birdeyed. *adj.* Having, as it were, the eye of a bird; quick.

"Shid, 'tis the horse-start out of the brown study. — Rather the *bird-eyed* stroke, sir. — *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

Birdgazer. *s.* Contemptuous term for August. *Rhetorical.*

As touching the *birdgazers*, he himself being a *birdgazer*, he did flatly scorn them, that is to say, even his own profession. *Tennesson of the Christian Religion*, p. 382. (Ord MS.)

Accius Navius, the great *birdgazer* of Rome, did cut another a whetstone with a razor, in the presence of king Tarquinus. *Ibid.* 401. (Ord MS.)

Birding-piece. *s.* Fowling-piece; gun to shoot birds with. *Obsolete.*

I'll creep up into the chimney. — There they always use to discharge their *birding-pieces*; away into the kiln hole. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

Birdlike. *adj.* Resembling a bird.

For when I see how they do mount on high,
Waving their outstretch'd wings at liberty;
Then do I think how *bird-like* in a cave
My life I lead, and grief can never surge.

Nivola, Mirror for Magistrates, p. 653.

A rich store of classical knowledge — a sense of the beautiful, almost verging on the effeminate — a facile power of melody, varying from the solemn steps of the organ to a *birdlike* flutter of airy sound — the glorious faculty of poetic hope, exerted on human prospects, and presenting its results with the vivacity of prophecy; a power of imaginative reasoning which peopled the meager ground of contemplation with thoughts . . . gorgeous as the sun at midsummer, endowed the author of 'The Ancient Mariner,' and 'Christabel.' — *Talfourd, Memoirs of C. Lamb.*

Birdlime. *s.* Glutinous substance spread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled.

Holly is of so viscous a juice, as they make *birdlime* of the bark of it. *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Not *birdlime*, or Idian pitch produce
A more tedious mass of clammy juice. *Dryden.*
The woodpecker, and other birds of this kind, because they prey upon flies which they catch with their tongue, have a couple of bags filled with a viscous humor, as if it were a natural *birdlime*, or liquid glue. *Grege.*

Birdlime. *adj.* Spread to ensnare: (used figuratively).

I love not those 'viscous benevolence,' those *birdlime* kindnesses which Pliny speaks of. *Howell, Letters*, i. 5, 18.

Birdman. *s.* Birdcatcher. *Obsolete.*

As a fowler was bending his net, a blackbird asked him what he was doing; why, says he, I am laying the foundations of a city; and so the *birdman* drew out of sight. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Birdseye. *s. or adj.* Same as *Birdeye*.

Birdseye. *s.* Flower so called; mealy primrose; birdseye primula (*Primula farinosa*). *Rare.*

In the middle of every small flower appeareth a little yellow spot, resembling the eye of a bird, which

hath moved the people in the north parts (where it aboundeth) to call it *birdseye*. *Gerard, Herbal*, p. 784: ed. 1633.

Birdfoot. *s.* Element in the name *bird's-foot* trefoil (*Ornithopus perpusillus*; the former of these words being from the Gr. *ὄρνις*, *bird*; and *ποῦς*, *foot*).

I am fully persuaded that this is no other than this *bird's-foot* trefoil. — *Rag, Correspondence, Letter of Dr. Plukenet*, p. 218.

Birdnest. *s.* Orchidaceous plant so called (*Neottia Nidus-avis*; where *nidus* = nest, *avis* = bird).

I made numerous observations on this, the *bird's-nest* orchis, but they are not worth giving, as the action and the structure of every part are almost identically the same as in *Listera ovata*. This unnatural, sickly-looking plant, has generally been supposed to be parasitic on the roots of the trees under the shade of which it lives; but, according to *Irish*, this certainly is not the case. — *C. Darwin, Fertilization of Orchids*, ch. iv.

Birdwitted. *adj.* Incapable of sustained attention; changing from one subject to another.

If a child be *bird-witted*, that is, hath not the faculty of attention, the mathematicians give a remedy thereto. *Bacon, Works*, i. 161. (Ord MS.)

Birk. *s.* Birch. *Scottish or provincial*, used in English rhetorically.

Now is done thy long day's work;
Fold thy plumes across thy breast,
Fold thine arms, turn to thy rest.
Let them rave.
Shadows of the silver birch
Sweep the green that folds thy grave.

Let the *Traveller, A Dirge*.

Birken. *v. a.* Whip, or chastise, with birch rods. *Rare.*

They ran up and down like furies, and *birked* those whom they met with, from the ramp to the crown of the head. *Christian Religion's Appeal to the Bar of Reason*, p. 91. (Ord MS.)

Birmingham. *s. and adj.* See *Brunnema*; *gem*. *Rare.*

Birmingham had not been thought of sufficient importance to return a member to Oliver's Parliament. Yet the manufacturers of Birmingham were already a busy and thriving race. They boasted that their hardware was highly esteemed, not indeed as now, at Pekin and Lima, at Bokhara and Timbuctoo, but in London, and even as far off as Ireland. They had acquired a less honorable renown as owners of bad money. In addition to their spurious coins, some Tory wit had fired on demagogues, who hypocritically affected zeal against Popery, the nickname of *Birmingham*. *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i.

Birth. *s.* [A.S. *beorþ*.]

1. Act of coming into life.

But thou art fair, and at thy birth, dear boy,
Nature and fortune join'd to make thee great.

Shakespeare, King John, iii. 1.

In Spain, our springs like old men's children be,
Dewy'd and wither'd in their infancy;
No kindly showers fall on our barren earth,
To hatch the seasons in a timely birth. *Dryden.*

2. Extraction; lineage.

Most virtuous virgin, born of heavenly birth,
Spuous, Ecce Quen.
All truth I shall relate: nor first can I
Myself to be of Grecian birth deny.

Sir J. Denham.

3. Rank inherited by descent.

Be just in all you say, and all you do;
Whatever be your birth, you're sure to be
A peer of the first magnitude to me. *Dryden.*

4. Condition or circumstances in which any man is born.

High in his chariot then *Tibullus* came,
A foe by birth to *Troy's* unhappy name. *Dryden.*

5. Thing born; production: (used of vegetables as well as animals).

The people fear me; for they do observe
Unfather'd heirs and lightly birth of nature.

Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part II, iv. 4.

That poets are far rarer births than kings,
Your noblest father prov'd. *B. Jonson, Epigrams.*
Who of themselves
Ablot to join; and by impudent mix'd,
Produce prodigious births of body or mind.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 685.

The valleys smile, and with their flow'ry face,
And wealthy births, confound the flood's embrace.

Sir R. Blackmore.

Others hatch their eggs, and tend the birth till it
is able to shift for itself. *Addison.*

6. Act of bringing forth.

That fair Syrian shepherdess,
Who, after years of barrenness,
The highly favour'd Joseph bore
To him that serv'd for her before;
And at her next birth, much like thee,
Through pangs first to felicity. *Milton, Epitaph on the Marchioness of Winchester*, 63.

Birthday. *s.*

1. Day on which anyone is born.

Orient light
Exhaling first from darkness, they beheld
Birthdays of heaven and earth.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 254.

2. Anniversary of the day on which anyone was born.

This is my birthday; as this very day
Was *Cassius* born. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*, v. 1.

Your country dances

Whose cloaths returning *birthdays* claim. *Prior.*
The king's health being called for after this, a notable dispute arose between the Twelfth of August (a zealous old Whig gentleman) and the Twenty-third of April (a new-fangled lady of the Tory stamp), as to which of them should have the honour to propose it. August grew hot upon the matter, affirming time out of mind the prescriptive right to have him with her, till her rival had wisely supplanted her; whom she represented as little better than a kept mistress, who went about in fine clothes, while she (the legitimate birthday) had scarcely a rag. *&c.* *Lamb, Essays of Elia, Joinings upon the New Year's coming of Age.*

Birthdom. *s.* Domain, country, repose, or anything to which one is born. *Rare.*

Let us rather
Hold fast the mortal sword; and, like good men,
Bestride our downfall'n birthdom.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Birthnight. *s.* [In the first of the following examples two words, in the second a true compound.]

1. Night on which anyone is born.

'Tis angelick song in Bethlehem field,
On thy birthnight, that sung the Saviour born.

Milton, Paradise Regain'd, iv. 365.

2. Evening and night of a birthday; time at which the festivities of a birthday come to a climax: (used in the following extract *adjectively*, or as the element of a compound).
A youth more glittering than a birthnight bean.

Birthplace. *s.* Place where anyone is born.

My birthplace hate I, and my love's upon
This enemy's town. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iv. 1.
A degree of stupidity below even what we have been charged with, upon the score of our birthplaces and climate. *Swift.*

Birthright. *s.* Rights and privileges to which a man is born; right of the firstborn.

Thy blood and virtue
Shares with thy birthright.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, i. 1.

By merit, more than birthright, Son of God,
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 308.

To say that liberty and property are the birthright of the English nation, but that if a prince invades them by illegal methods, we must upon a pretence resist, is to confound governments. *Johnson.*

The partition of the House of Austria devolved on the successless of treaties; the partition of Prussia on the sacrosanctness of birthright. *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxii.

Birthsong. *s.* Song sung at the nativity of a person. *Rare.*

An host of heavenly quirsisters do sing
A joyful birth-song to heaven's interborn king.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, p. 15: 1631.

Birthstrangled. *part. pref.* Strangled, or suffocated, in being born. *Rhetorical.*

Finger of birthstrangled babe,
Ditch delivered by a drab.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Birthwort. *s.* *Aristolochia Clematitis* (a plant once believed to be useful in obstetric medicine).

The second *aristolochis*, or *birthwort*, is taken to be the male, and hath a root as thick as a good basket or staff, growing likewise to the length of four fingers. — *Philemon Holland, Translation of Pliny*, ii. 221.

Biscuit. *s.* [Fr. *biscuit* = twice cooked; the German, in like manner, being *zweiback*, and the Danish *trebak* = two bakings.]

1. Kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to sea: (baked for long voyages four times).
The biscuit also in the ships, especially in the

With animals not belonging to the dog-kind, it has no place.]

1. Female of the canine kind: (wolf, fox, &c.)

At his feet a *bitch* wolf suck did yield

To two young babes. *Spenser.*

I have been credibly inform'd, that a *bitch* will nurse, play with, and be fond of young foxes, as much as, and in place of her puppies. *Locke.*

2. Term of reproach for a woman.

Jim you call a doe, and her a *bitch*. *Pope.*
John had not run a needle so long, but it had been for an extravagant *bitch* of a wife. *Arbuthnot.*

Bite, *v. a.* [*A.S. bitan.*]

1. Crush or pierce with the teeth.

Alme enemy's dog,

Though he had *bit* me, should have stood that night

Against my fire. *Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 7.*

He falls; his arms upon his body sound,

And with his bloody teeth he *bites* the ground. *Dryden.*

There was lately a young gentleman *bit* to the bone, who has now indeed recovered. *Tatler, no. 23.*

Their foul mouths have not opened their lips without a falsity; though they have showed their teeth as if they would *bite* off my nose. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mortalians Nocturnal.*

2. Give pain by cold.

Here fed we the icy fang,

And churlish chiding of the winter's wind;

Which when it *bites* and blows upon my body,

Even till I shrink with cold, I smile. *Shakespeare, As you like it, II. 1.*

3. Hurt, or pain, with reproach.

Each poet with different talent writes;

One praises, one instructs, another *bites*. *Lucy Roscommon.*

4. Make the mouth smart with an acrid taste: (from the old usage of it, in the general sense, 'to cause to smart').

No ointment that would cleanse or *bite*.

Chomart, Camp-Sharp Teeth, Prologue, 633.

5. Cheat; trick; defraud. *Vulgar.*

As sheep and naked as an Indian lay,

An honest factor stolen away;

He pledged it to the knight; the knight had wit,

So kept the diamond, and the rascal was *bit*. *Pope.*

If you had allowed half the fine gentlemen

have conversed with you, they would have been

steeped *bit*, while they thought only to fall in love with a fair lady. *Id.*

Bite, *v. n.* Take a bait.

The winning way we'll follow;

We'll bait that man may *bite* fair. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Wild-goose Chase.*

Bite, *s.*

1. Seizure of anything with the teeth.

Does he think he can endure the everlasting burnings, or arm himself against the *bites* of the ever-dying worm? *South.*

Nor dastard's parching heat, that splits the rocks,

Are half so harmful as the evenly flock

Their venom'd *bites*, and seeds indented on the stocks. *Dryden, Virgil's Georgics.*

2. Act of a fish in taking the bait.

I have known a very good fisher angle diligently

four or six hours for a river carp, and not have a *bite*. *Wallon, Complete Angler.*

3. Cheat; trick; fraud. *Vulgar.*

Let a man be never so wise,

He may be caught with such a *bite*;

For take it in its proper light,

'Tis just what rascals call a *bite*. *Swift.*

Dear Dick! rather tell me what passion you move;

The world is in doubt whether hatred or love;

And while at good Counsel you rail with such spite,

'They slowly suspect it is all but a *bite*. *Id.*

Biter, *s.*

1. One who bites.

Great teachers are no *biter*s. *Camden.*

2. Fish apt to take the bait.

He is so bold that he will invade one of his own

kind, as if you may therefore easily believe him to be a

bold *biter*. *Wallon, Complete Angler.*

3. Trickster; deceiver.

A *biter* is one who tells you a thing you have no

reason to disbelieve in itself, and perhaps has given

you, before he bid you, no reason to disbelieve it for

his saying it; and, if you give him credit, lands in

your face, and triumphs that he has deceived you.

He is one who thinks you a fool, because you do not

think him a knave. *Spenser, no. 503.*

Biting, *part. ulf.* Piercing or cleaving like a tooth; nipping (as by cold).

I've seen the day, with my good *biting* audacity,

I would have made them skip. *Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 3.*

It may be the first water will have more of the

essence, as more fragrant; and the second more of the

taste, as more bitter, or *biting*. *Bacon.*

Full fifty years I'm pressed in rugged steel,

I have endured the *biting* winter's blast,

And the severer heats of parching summer. *Rome, Ambitious Stepmother.*

Biting, *verbal abs.*

1. Act of one who bites.

Then the *bittings* of grasshoppers and flies killed;

neither was there found any remedy for their life:

for they were worthy to be punished by such. *Wisdom, xvi. 9.*

2. Act of one who wounds with censure or reproach.

As loose as I give them as good hold upon me, they

must pardon me my *bittings*. *Donne, Progress of the Soul.*

Bitingly, *adv.* In a biting manner; jeeringly; sarcastically.

Some more *bitingly* called it the ingress or emblem

of his entry into his first bishoprick, viz. not at the

door, but the window. *Sir J. Horington, Brief View of the State of the Church of England, p. 28.*

His (Green's) weakness and deficiency the poet

Juvénal, in his satire, derideth very *bitingly*. *Biograph, Memoirs, p. 191.*

Bitingness, *s.* Atrihute suggested by

Biting. *Rare.*

As men take away saltiness and *biting* from

the sea-water by distilling, is saltiness abolished

in hot things by heat? *Philosophy, Morals, iii. 163. (Opt MS.)*

Bitless, *adj.* Not having a bit or bridle.

Here a fierce people, the Getaians lie,

Bitless Numidian horses, and quick sands dire. *Sir R. Hoare, Travels in the East, iv.*

Bittole, *s.* [Notwithstanding the extracts,

I am inclined to connect the word with

binocular, and to think that the true form

is *binocle*, a derivation which I would extend to the colloquial term *binocle* - spectacles.] In *Navigation*, Turret-shaped box

placed on deck near the helm, and containing the compasses.

Binocle or *binocle* like many other sea terms, of unknown or doubtful origin is used to denote the box in which the compass is placed for steering a ship. It is common in the navy to have two *binocles* or one double *binocle*. *Encyclopædia Metropolitana, in v.*

In Legend's French and Flemish dictionary, *binocle* is explained a little lodge (dwelling) near the main mast for the pilot and steersman. *Webster's, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Bitter, *adj.* [*A.S. biter.*]

1. Having a taste like that of wormwood.

Bitter things are apt rather to kill

pure faction. *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

When a man in a fever should, from sugar,

have a *bitter* taste, which at mouth

a sweet one; yet the idea of *bitter*, in that man's

mind, would be as distinct from the idea of sweet, as if he had tasted only milk. *Locke.*

2. Sharp; cruel; severe; reproachful; satirical.

Friends, now first sworn,

Unseparable, shall within this hour,

On a dissolution of a dot, break out

To *bitter* enmity. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iv. 1.*

And, in the breath of *bitter* words, let's smother

My damned soul. *Id., Richard III. iv. 1.*

Husbands, love your wives, and be not *bitter*

against them. *Colossians, iii. 19.*

The word of God, instead of a *bitter*, teaches us a charitable zeal. *Bishop Sprat.*

Calumnious; miserable; painful; inclement.

I will make it as the mourning of an only son, and the end thereof as a *bitter* day. *Bacon, viii. 10.*

You fear that lord will me,

And dare be bold to weep for Buckingham,

His noble friends and fellows, whom to leave

is only *bitter* to him, only dying.

Go with me, like good angels, to my end. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII. ii. 1.*

A dire induction am I witness to;

And will to France, hoping the consequence

Will prove as *bitter*, black, and tragical. *Id., Richard III. iv. 3.*

And shun the *bitter* consequence: for know,

The day thou shalt thereof, my sole command

Transgress, inevitably thou shalt die. *Id., Paradise Lost, viii. 329.*

Tell him, that if I hear any *bitter* tale,

'Tis to behold his vengeance for my son. *Dryden.*

The fowl the borders fly

And shun the *bitter* blast, and wheel about the sky. *Id.*

3. Unpleasant; hurtful in general.

Bitter is an equivocal word; there is *bitter* worm-

wood, there are *bitter* words, there are *bitter* enemies, and a *bitter* cold morning. *Watts, Logick.*

He stood silent a moment, and soon began to stamp about the room and deplore his loss with the

bitterest agony. *Fledding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Queensberry was the head of the Protestant Episcopalians of Scotland, a class compared with whom the *bitterest* English Tories might be called Whigs. *Macaulay, History of England, ch. ix.*

So *bitter* was the English humour, that the Liberal party in the council were inclined to take part in the war, if they would but have the Pope for an enemy. *Brande, History of England, p. 33.*

Bitter, *s.* Anything bitter.

A little *bitter* mingled in our cup leaves no relish of the sweet. *Locke.*

In Pharmacy. See extracts.

The pharmacopœia division of *bitters* adopted by Mr. Giry is into pure, aromatic, astringent, and sweet. The pure *bitters* are aluminous (worm-

wood), &c. The aromatic *bitters* are antimonial flowers (chamomile), &c.; the astringent *bitters* are constituted of the various barks; while only one sweet *bitter* is enumerated as a drug, viz. the dill-emmer canles (dill-sweet stalks). *Encyclopædia Metropolitana, in v.*

It (quassia) is devoid of all irritant, stimulant, or astringent properties; and has been therefore sometimes taken as a type of the simple or pure *bitter*. *Id., p. 1965.*

In the plural. Name of a common kind of liqueur, or cordial, made by adding some vegetable bitter to the spirit.

The principal consumption of angelica root and seeds is by refiners and compounders in the preparation of gin and the liqueur called *bitters*. *Dr. Ferrius, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, p. 1790.*

Bitterful, *adj.* Full of bitterness. *Obsolete.*

Small cause have I to be merrie or glad

Remembering this *bitterful* day. *Laurel of Marie Magdalen, 53.*

Bitterly, *adv.*

1. In a bitter manner; sorrowfully; calamitously.

The milder man shall cry there *bitterly*. *Zephaniah, i. 13.*

I so lively meted with my tears,

That my poor mistress, moved therewithal,

Wept *bitterly*. *Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 3.*

Bitterly last than paid, and still art paying

That rascal score. *Milton, Sonnet, 19, stanza, 62.*

He well knew how *bitterly* William had been mortified, and was astonished to see him present himself to the public eye with a serene and cheerful aspect.

Macaulay, History of England, ch. xxv.

And true hearts are rich in the time

We *bitterly* need 'em. *G. Massé, v. Poems.*

2. Sharply; severely.

His behaviour is not to censure *bitterly* the errors

of their zeal. *Bishop Sprat.*

Could it be doubted that he would be brought up to be the slave of the Jesuits and the Hieronims, and that he would be, if possible, more *bitterly* prejudiced than any preceding Stuart against the laws of England? *Macaulay, History of England, ch. x.*

Bittern, *s.* [see *Bittern*.] *Botaurus stellaris* (a grallatorial bird, now becoming scarce in this country, remarkable for its booming cry).

The poor fish have enemies enough, besides such a monstrous fiend, as offers the commoner, as I the *bittern*. *Wallon, Complete Angler, 2.*

It is commonly reported with us of the heron or *bittern*, that they have but one wide cut, &c. *Dr. Corneille, Letters of Mr. Johnson, p. 194.*

So that scarce

The *bittern* knows his time, with full equipment,

To shake the sounding marsh. *Thomas, 8, 8, 8.*

Bittern, *s.* Very bitter liquor, which drains off in making of common salt, and is used in the preparation of Epsom salts.

Epsom salt is freed from the chloride of magnesium with which it is mixed in the residue of sea-water after its common salt has been taken out: the magnesium chloride remains in what is called the mother liquor, or residuary solution, which, on account of its excessive bitter taste, is known as our salt-works by the name of *bittern*. *Brande, Manual of Chemistry, i. 13.*

Bitterness, *s.*

1. Bitter taste.

The idea of whiteness, or *bitterness*, is in the mind, exactly answering that power which is in anybody to produce it there. *Locke.*

2. Malice; grudge; hatred; implacability.

The *bitterness* and animosity between the commanders was such, that a great part of the army was

marched. *Lord Clarendon.*

3. Sharpness; severity of temper.

And, what an if

His sorrows have so overwhelmed his wits,

His wit be thus thence alienated,

His fits, his frenzy, and his *bitterness*! *Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, iv. 4.*

Pierpoint and Crew appeared now to have contracted more *bitterness* and sourness than formerly

and were more reserved towards the king's commissioners.—*Lord Clarendon*.

4. **Saïre; piquancy; keenness of reproach.**
Some think their wits have been asleep, except they dart out somewhat piquant, and to the quick: men ought to find the difference between saltiness and bitterness.—*Bacon*.

5. **Sorrow; vexation; affliction.**
There appears much joy in him, even so much that joy could not show itself modest enough, without a badge of bitterness.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

They shall mourn for him as one mourneth for his only son, and shall be in bitterness for him, as one that is in bitterness for his first-born.—*Zachariah*, xli. 10.

Most pursue the pleasures, as they call them, of their natures, which begin to sin, are carried on with danger, and end in bitterness.—*Archbishop Wake, Preparation for Death*.

I sat, in bitterness of soul, deplor'd My absent daughter. *Pope, Homer's Odysses*.
The Pope lost all self-command; he gave vent to the full bitterness of Romain, of papal hatred to the Lombards and to the agency of his terror, in a monologue so unmeasured in its language, so unregal, it might be said unchristian, in its spirit, as hardly to be equalled in the pontifical diplomacy.—*Milton, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iv. ch. xii.

BITTERSWEET. s.

1. Kind of apple which has a compound taste of sweet and bitter.

When I express the taste of an apple which we call the *bittersweet*, none can mistake what I mean.—*Watts*.

2. Woolly nightshade (*Solanum Dulcamara*, of the specific name of which plant the word under notice is either the original or a translation).

The late herbalists have named this plant Dulcamara, Amaranthoides, and Amaranthoides, as it is in Greek *αμαρανθωειδης*; in English we call it *Bittersweet*, and Woolly nightshade.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 329; ed. 1637.

In the following extract it probably means the apple. It may, however, simply mean a mixture of sweet and bitter.

It is but a *bittersweet* at best, and the fine colours of the serpent do by no means make amends for the smart and poison of his sting.—*South*.

- Bitour. s.** [L. Lat. *botaurus*.] See But-ture and Bittern. *Rare*.

Then to the water's brink she laid her head;
And, as a *bitour* bumps within a reed,
To thee alone, O lake, she said, I tell. *Dryden*.

- Bitume. s.** Same as Bitumen. *Rare*.

Mix with these
Black pitch, quick sulphur, silver spume,
Sulphur, bellows, and black bitume. *Mg*.

- Bitumed. adj.** Smeared with pitch. *Rare*.

Sir, we have a chest beneath the benches, candied and bitumed ready.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, iii. 1.

- Bitumen. s.** [Lat.] Name given to a number of mineral substances which burn with flame in the open air; some so hard as to be used for coats, others so glutinous as to serve for mortar.

It is reported that *bitumen*, mingled with lime and put under water, will make as it were an artificial brick, the substance becoming so hard.—*Bacon*.

The fabric we've d' work of rising round,
With sulphur and bitumen cast between. *Dryden*.
Bitumen is a body that readily takes fire, yields smoke, and is soluble in water.—*Woodward*.

- Bituminiferous. adj.** Producing Bitumen.

A *bituminiferous* deposit which occurs amongst the coal measures in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh was used as coal, and called 'Rochem Cannel Coal.' But a lawsuit arose upon the question whether this, which geologically was not 'the coal,' should be regarded in law as coal. The opinions of chemists and geologists, as well as of lawyers, were discrepant, and a direct decision of the case was needed.—*Wheatell, Northern Organon renovated*.

- Bituminous. adj.** Having the nature and qualities of bitumen; containing bitumen.

Naphtha, which was the *bituminous* mortar used in the walls of Babylon, grows to an entire and very hard matter, like a stone.—*Bacon*.

The fruitage fair to sight, like that which grew
Near that bituminous lake, where Sodom flum'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 561.

- Bivalve. adj.** [Lat. *bis* = twice, *valve* = folding-doors, valves.] Having two valves or shutters; (a term used of fish that have two shells, as oysters; and of plants whose seed-pods have two sutures, and open their

whole length to discharge their seed, as' peas).

In the cavity lies loose the shell of some sort of *bivalve*, larger than could be introduced in at those holes.—*Woodward*.

Girgiches certainly have no more claim to a mantle than have the *bivalve* entomothruca.—*C. Darwin, Monograph of the Cirripedia*, introd.

- Bivious. adj.** [Lat. *bivius*; from *bis* = twice, *viv* = way.] Leading different ways.

In *bivious* theories, and Janus-faced doctrines, let virtuous considerations state the determination.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 3.

- Bivouac. s.** [Fr.; from Germ. *beiwache* = by-watch.] Temporary encampment.

On the far Eastern Borderland of Saint-Antoine, the Chasseurs Normande arrive, dusty, thirsty, after a hard day's ride; but can find no billet-maître, no course in this city of confusion; cannot get, to be sure, cannot so much as discover where he is; Normande must enter *bivouac* there, in its midst at least one—some patriot will treat it to a cup of liquor with advice.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. v. i. ch. iv.

- Bizarre. adj.** [Fr.] Fantastic.

Aristo pleases, but not by his monstrous and improbable pictures, by his *bizarre* mixture of the serious and comic styles; by the want of coherence in his stories, or by the continual interruptions of his narrative.—*Hume's Essays*, i. 9, 236. (Orel MS.)

- Blab. v. a.** Tell what ought to be kept secret (usually implying thoughtlessness rather than treachery, but may be used in either sense); *more rarely*, simply tell.

That delightful enemy of her thoughts,
That blab'd the in with such pleasing eloquence,
Is torn from forth that pretty hollow cave. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, s. iii. 1.

Nature has made man's breast no a treasure,
To publish what he does within doors;
Nor what dark secret he is in, to blab.
Unless his own cash folly blab it. *Butler, Hudibras*.

It is unlawful to give any kind of religious worship to a creature; but the very indices of the fathers cannot escape the index expurgatorius, for blabbing so great a truth. *Bishop Stillingfleet*.
Nor whisper to the tattling reeds
The blackest of all fowls' deeds;
Nor blab it on the bawdy cocks. *Swift*.

- Blab. v. n.** Tattle; tell tales.

Your uncle I'll be;
When my tongue blabs, they let mine eyes and see. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, i. 2.

- Blab. s.** Telltale; thoughtless babbler; heedless betrayer of secrets.

The secret non-babbling many confessions; for open blabbing from a blab, *Bacon*.
Be seen blab, and tattle's what she hears,
Want to be secret else her greater slips.
Then virtue's glory which in her remains. *Robert Greene, Poems*.

To have revealed
Secrets of men, the secrets of a friend,
Orn of all, to be excluded
All from hisin and avoided as a blab. *Milton, Sonnet Against a Puritan*, 491.

Whoever shows me a very inquisitive body, I'll show him a blab, and one that shall make me pray as public is a proclamation.—*Sir R. T. Eschwege*.

I should have gone about showing my letters, under the charge of secrecy, to every blab of my acquaintance.—*Swift*.

- Blabber. v. n.** Same as Blab, from which seems to be a more disparaging term.

Now you may see, how easy it is to speak right, and not to blabber like him, in any society. *Black, Ape, French and English Grammar*, p. 125; 1824.

- Blabbing. part. adj.** With the habit of a blab.

The gaudy, blabbing, and rumor-creating,
Is kept in the bosom of the sea. *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II*, iv. 1.

Thy does he do, and none left out,
Ere the blabbing ends in secret,
The new moon on the Indian steep,
From her cabin'd loophole peep. *Milton, Comus*, 137.

- Black. adj.** [See Black.]

1. Of the colour of night.

In the twilight in the evening, in the black and dark night.—*Proverbs*, vii. 2.

Aristotle has problems which enquire why the sun makes men black, and the fire; why it whitens wax, yet blacks the skin?—*Sir T. Browne*.

I would not believe him if he brought twenty other lines as witnesses, and if he tied till he was black in the face.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ii. 151.

2. Dark; obscure; mysterious.

The heaven was black with clouds and wind, and there was a great rain.—*1 Kings*, xviii. 43.

3. Cloudy of countenance; sullen.

She hath aimed me of half my train;
Look'd black upon me. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, ii. 1.

4. Horrible; wicked; atrocious.

Either my country never must be freed,
Or I conspire to be black as death. *Dryden*.

Perhaps some still blacker treason might have been contrived; for men who have once engaged in a wicked and perilous enterprise are no longer their own masters, and are often impelled, by a fatality which is part of the first misadventure, to crimes such as they would at first have shuddered to contemplate.—*Moranby, History of England*, ch. ix.

- Dismal; mournful.

A dire induction me I witness to;
And will to France, hoping the consequence
Will prove as bitter, black, and true. *Shakespeare, Richard III*, iv. 4.

To be unable to say *Black's the white of any one's eye*, means to be unable to find a flaw in his character, the expression being colloquial and vulgar.

Horrible that I am a whore and a thief, you can't say *Black's the white of my eye*.—*South, Expedition of Humphrey Creak*.

Sir, I walked my way up to London with half-a-crown in my pocket, and I am now worth a couple of hundred thousand pounds, and he that can say *Black's the white of my eye*.—*Thackeray, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. i. ch. i.

- Black. s.**

1. Black colour.

For the production of black, the corporees must be less than any of those which exhibit colours.—*Sir I. Newton*.

Black and blue. Colour of a bruise; stripe.

Misses Ford, good heart, is beaten black and blue, that you cannot see a white spot about her.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 5.

2. Mourning.

We never but think ourselves, or consult of moderate diet but in black and mourning, when our talk is of imperious high and insupportable diseases.—*Hobbs, Gentle Reader*, s. 200, p. 21.

How like a silent stream shined with night,
And gliding softly with our windy sighs,
Moves the whole frame of this solemnity!
Tears, sighs, and blacks, filling the simile. *Quintus and Fidd, Fatal Dervy*.

Rise, wretched widow; rise; nor, unhelp'd,
Permit my chest to pass the Stygian ford:
But rise, prepared in black, to mourn thy perished lord. *Dryden*.

3. Blackamoor.

Thus, from several known instances of ferocity in black tribes, we are not authorized to conclude that blacks are universally, or generally, ferocious; and, in fact, many instances may be brought forward on the other side.—*R. W. Kelly, Elements of Ethnology*.

What ails us who are sound,
That we should mimic this raw to d the world,
Which charts its all in its course black or white. *T. S. Arthur, Walking to the Sea*.

4. That part of the eye which is black; round opening in the middle of the iris.

It suffices that it be in every part of the air, which is as big as the black or sight of the eye. *Sir K. Digby*.

5. Stain.

Dolling her white lawn of chastity
With ugly blacks of lust, *Keats, It's lost by Lust*.

- Black. v. a.** Make black; blacken.

Blackening over the paper with ink, not only the ink would be quickly dried up, but the paper, that it could not burn before, was quickly set on fire.—*Boyle*.

Then in his fury black'd the raven's eye,
And bid him prate in his white plumes no more. *Addison*.

- Black-cattle. s.** [Two words rather than a compound.] Oxen, bulls, and cows.

Other part of the grazier's business is what we call *black-cattle*, and produces hides, tallow, and beef, for exportation.—*Swift*.

- Black-jack. s.** [Two words rather than a compound.] Vessel for holding drink; (originally made of leather). See Jack.

He runs to the black-jack, fills his flaggon, spreads the table, and serves up his dinner.—*Milton, Comus*.

I drink my porter out of an earthen black-jack.—*Shelton*, ii. 258.

- Black-lead. s.** Plumbago.

You must first get your black-lead sharpened finely, and put just into quills, for your rule and first draught.—*Pencilman*.

- Black-mail. s.** Certain rate of money, corn, cattle, or other consideration, paid to men allied with robbers, to be by them protected from such as usually rob or steal.

The towns that could no longer pay the *black-mail* demanded from them were burned.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle ages of England*, ch. xxviii.

The summit of a high peak overlooking the road is occupied by the ruins of a castle formerly held by the Kurdish chiefs, who levied *black-mail* on travellers, and carried their depredations into the plains.—*Layard, Nineveh and Babylon*, ch. 1.

Black-Monday. s. Easter-Monday. See *extract*.

In the 31th of Edw. III. the 11th of April, and the morning after Easter-day, king Edward, with his host, lay before the city of Paris, which day was full dark of mist and hail, and so bitter cold, that many men died on their horses' backs with the cold. Wherefore, unto this day, it hath been called the *Black-Monday*.—*Stowe, History of England*.

It was not for nothing that my nose felt a bleeding! on *Black-Monday* last.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, ii. 5.

Black-peopled. adj. Having people of a black colour.

The admiring queen, wing'd with thy fame,
From her *black-peopled* vespers came.
—*G. Scudery, Christ's Passion*, p. 25.

Black-pudding. s. Kind of food made of blood and barley.

Through they were lin'd with many a piece
Of ammunition bread and cheese,
And fat *black-pudding*, proper food
For warriors that delight in blood.
—*Butler, Hudibras*.

Black-rod. s. [so called from his livery of office, a *black rod*.] Chief gentleman-usher to the king.

His duty is to bear the rod before the king at the feast of St. George, at Windsor; he has also the keeping of the chapter-house door, when a chapter of the orders of the order is sitting; and in time of parliament attends the house of peers. His badge is a *black rod*, with a lion in gold at top. This rod has the authority of a law. At top his custody all peers questioned for any crime are first committed.—*Rox, Cyclopaedia*, in *voc*.

Black-visaged. adj. Having a black appearance.

Hurry ruin from our *black-visaged* shows;
We shall afflict their eyes.
—*Maryland, Aulonia and Melinda, Prologue*.

Black-moor. s. Man by nature of a black complexion; negro.

They are no more afraid of a *black-moor* or a lion, than of a mouse or a cat. —*Locke*.
A *black-moor* in a fit of jealousy kills his inmate in white wine.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, On the Tragedies of Shakespeare*.

Blackball. v. a. Vote against anything by putting a black ball in a balloting-box; more especially, exclude a candidate from a club or association by so voting.

Formerly, indeed, the ruin of an innocent woman was thought wickedness enough to entitle you to a seat in the society of fashion; but now, unless that woman be the wife of your friend, or the daughter of your benefactor, your virtue is scouted, and you are *blackballed* for want of a due qualification.—*Melton, Secrets worth knowing*, l. 2.

If you do not tell me who she is directly, you shall never get into White's. I will *black-ball* you regularly.—*B. Disraeli the younger, The young Duke*, li. ii. ch. ii.

Blackballing. verbal abs. Exclusion by votes indicated by black balloting balls.

Your story of the *blackballing* amused me. As Quakers they did right. —*Lamb, Letter to B. Barlow*.

Blackberry. s. Fruit of the common bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*).

The policy of these crafty sneering muskats, that stale old mouse-eaten cheese Nestor, and that same dædal Cyllus, is not proved worth a *blackberry*.—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, v. 4.

They said he sung the children in the wood;
How *blackberries* they pluck'd in deserts wild,
And farthest at the glittering fountains still'd. —*Gay*.

Blackbird. s. Song-bird so called (*Turdus Merula*).

Of singing birds, they have linnets, goldfinches, *blackbirds*, thrushes, and divers others. —*Carew*.
A schoolboy ran into't, and thought
The crib was down, the *blackbird* caught. —*Swift*.
The *blackbird* amid leafy trees,
The lark above the hill,
Let loose their carols when they please.
Are quiet when they will. —*Wardsworth*.

Blackbrowed. adj. Having black eyebrows; gloomy; dismal; threatening.

Come, gentle night; come, loving, *black-browed* night. —*Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 2.
Thus when a *black-browed* east begins to rise,
While foam at first on the curl'd ocean fries,
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Then roars the main, the billows mount the skies.
—*Dryden*.

Blackcap. s. Warbler so called (*Sylvia atricapilla*).

Some specimens of the eggs of the *blackcap* resemble those of the garden warbler. The male *blackcap* is inferior to the female only in the quality of his song.—*Jarrell, British Birds*.

Kind of pudding.

The Norfolk *huff* answers for this dish far better than any other kind of apple, but the winter quencing, and some few firm sorts besides, can be used for it with fair success. These, for variety, may be served without being divided, and filled with orange marmalade. The *black-cap* served hot, as a second-course dish, are excellent.—*E. Arden, Modern Cookery*, ch. ix.

Blackcock. s. Heathcock, or black grouse (*Tetrao Tetrix*, black game common in the North of England and in Scotland).

After dinner, we went out with guns, to try if we could find any *blackcock*. —*Roswell, Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides*.

Blacken. v. a.

1. Make of a black colour.

Bless'd by aspiring winds, he finds the strand
Blacken'd by crowds. —*Prior*.

2. Darken; cloud.

That little cloud that appear'd at first to Elijah's servant no bigger than a man's hand, but presently after grew, and spread, and blacken'd the face of the whole heaven. —*South*.

3. Defame; make infamous.

Let us *blacken* him, but let us *blacken* him, what we can, said that miservant Harrison, of the blessed king, up at the working and drawing up his charge against his approaching trial. —*South*.

Blacken. v. n. Grow black or dark.

The forest shook around,
Air blacken'd, roll'd the thunder, ground the ground. —*Dryden*.

Came a vapour from the margin, *blackening* over
Heath and hill,
Cramming all the blast before it, in its breast a
thunder-bolt. —*Tennyson, Locksley Hall*.

Blackeyed. adj. Having black eyes.

I must resign
My *black-eyed* mind, to please the powers divine.
—*Dryden, Hamlet's Ghost*.

Blackfaced. adj. Having a dark or black face.

This *black-faced* night, desire's vain course.
—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*.

Blackfish. s. Fish so called (*Centrolophus morio*).

The *blackfish* has now been taken of various sizes, from thirteen to thirty-two inches.—*Jarrell, British Fishes*.

Blackguard. s. Body of the character described in extracts 1 and 2; member of such a body; low-lived, low-minded fellow.

[The word has been formed from those mean and dirty dependants, in great houses, who were selected to carry coals to the kitchen, halls, &c. To this wretched retinue, who attended the processions, and rode in the carts with the pots and kettles, which, with every other article of furniture, were then moved from palace to palace, the people, in derision, gave the name of *black guards*, a term since become sufficiently familiar, and never properly explained.—*Gifford, Notes on the Journal*, li. 163, vii. 258.]

The word is well explained in a proclamation of the Board of Green Cloth in 1682, cited in X. and Q. Jan. 7, 1824. "Whereas of late a sort of vicious idle and masterless boys and rascals, commonly called the *Black-guard*, with divers other lewd and loose fellows, vagabonds, vagrants, and wandering men and women, do follow the Court to the great dishonour of the same—We do strictly charge all those so called the *Black-guard* as aforesaid, with all other loose idle masterless men, boys, rascals and wanderers, who have intruded themselves into his Majesty's court and stables, that within the space of 24 hours they depart." —*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

One of the *black guard* had his hand in my vestry, and was groping of me as rudely as the Christmas cut-purse.—*B. Johnson, Memoirs of Swift*.

A lamentable case, that the devil's *black-guard* should be God's soldiers.—*Feller, History of the Holy War*, p. 14.

Before quitting Spain, he had emphasised in the strong language which he was apt to employ both in praise and censure, that the troops which he commanded were the greatest *blackguards* on the face of the earth, and that they required a hand of iron to keep them in order.—*G. D. Young, Life of Wellington*, ch. xvi.

Blackguard. adj. Mean; contemptible.

Let a *black-guard* boy be always about the house, to send on your errands, and go to market for you on rainy days.—*Swift*.

Blackguardism. s. Character or state of a blackguard.

Would it have been wiser or more high-minded, or in any sense better, for him to have thrown himself, like Greville and Nash and the rest of that crew, upon the town, and like them wasted his time in pamphleteering and blackguardism?—*Craik, History of English Literature*, i. 480.

Blackhaired. adj. Having black hair.

Don Carlos is *black-haired*, and of Spanish hue.—*Howell, Letters*, iii. 6. (Ord MS.)

Blacking. verbal abs. or s. Material for cleaning shoes.

He read an article the king attacking,
And a long eulogy of 'patent blacking'.
—*Byron, Don Juan*, xvi. 26.

Blackish. adj. Somewhat black.

As the stream of brooks they pass away; which are *blackish* by reason of the ice, and wherein the snow is hid. —*Jub*, vi. 16.

The autumn, when he is in perfect season, hath a kind of dappled or waved colour, like a panther, on his sides, inclining to a greenish and sky-colour, his belly being milk-white, and his back almost black or *blackish*. —*L. Walton, Complete Angler*.

Blackleg. s. [see *leg*, in its sporting sense.] Gambling cheat.

Pool'd, pillaged, dunn'd, he wanders his term away,
And, unexpell'd perhaps, retires M.A.;
Master of arts! as hells and chills proclaim,
Where scarce a *blackleg* bears a brighter name!

—*Byron, Hints from Horace*.
The moment that was to dissolve the spell which had combined and enchanted so many thousands of human beings arrive! —*Southey*, in *his*, *Blackleg*, dispersed in all directions. —*Th. Moore*, in *the*, *The young Duke*, li. ii. ch. vi.

Blackletter. s. Old English character, introduced into England about the middle of the fourteenth century.

William Bullokar published a Brief grammar for English. Printed at London by Edward Blount, 1586. It is in the *black-letter*, but with many novelties in the type, and affectations of spelling. —*H. Arden, History of English Poetry*, iii. 317. (Ord MS.)

The following formation is evidently colloquial.

Strike out those words which are now obsolete, and I will venture to say that I will replace every one of them by words still in use of Chamber himself, or Cover his disciple. I don't want this myself: I rather like to use the significant terms which Chamber masterfully offered as substitutes for admissibility in our language; but surely so very slight a change.

The text
left out, for the purpose of restoring so great a part to its ancient and most deserved popularity. —*Cobridge, Table Talk*.

Blackly. adv.

1. Darkly in colour.

Lastly stood War, in glittering arms yel'd,
With visage grim, stern looks, and *blackly* hurl'd.
—*Southey, Introduction to Mirrour for Magistrates*.

2. Atrociously.

Deeds so *blackly* grim and horrid.
—*Pittman, Remorse*, li. 31.

Blackmoor. s. Same as Blackamoor. *Rare*.

The land of Chus makes no part of Africa; nor is it the habitation of *blackmoors*; but the country of Arabia. —*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

More to West
The realm of Boeotus to the *Black-moor* sea.
—*Milton, Paradise Regained*, iv. 72.

Blackmouthed. adj. Using foul language; scurrilous.

He will readily grant, that if the devil rise not, then his preaching is vain, and that fact is as certain; then Christian religion is all artifice and illusion; or whatever else the *black-mouthed* athletes charged it with. —*Kalberch, Sermons*, p. 17.

Blackness. s. Attribute suggested by Black.

1. In the way of colour. Darkness.

Blackness is only a disposition to absorb, or still, without reflection, most of the rays of every sort that fall on the bodies. —*Locke*.
Staid up as in a crumbling tomb, girl round
With *blackness* as a solid wall,
For oft she seem'd to hear the dully sound
Of human footsteps fall.
—*Tennyson, The Palace of Art*.

2. Atrociousness; wickedness.

The tales of our nursery—the reading of our youth—the ill-looking man that was hired by the quire to dispatch the children in the wood—the grim ruffians who smothered the babes in the Tower—rise up and crowd in upon us such eye-scenery portraits of the man of blood, that our pen is absolutely forestalled; we commence poets when we should play the part of strictest historians, and the very blackness of horror which the deed calls up, serves as a cloud to screen the deed.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, On the danger of confounding moral with personal deformity*.

Blacksmith. s. Smith who works in iron.

The blacksmith may forge what he pleases.—

Honell.

Shut up the doors with bars and bolts; it will be impossible for the blacksmith to make them so fast, but a cat and a whoremaster will find a way through them.—*Spectator.*

Blackthorn. s. Low tree or shrub so called; sloethorn (*Prunus communis*).

Love shall, in that tempestuous shower,
Her brightest blossoms, like the blackthorn show;
Weak friendship prospers by the power
Of fortune's sun: I'll in her winter grow.

Hobington, Cleland, p. 98.

It is difficult to penetrate a thick fence of blackthorn.—*Phillips, Floral Emblems.*

Blackwort. s. Bilberry (*Vaccinium Myrtillus* and *V. uliginosum*).

Vaccinia or worts differ from violets. Of these worts there be divers sorts found out by the later writers; (1.) *Vaccinia nigra*, blacke worts or wortheberries; (2.) *Vaccinia rubra*, red worts or wortheberries.—*Gerarde, Herball, p. 1415*; ed. 1633.

Bladder. s. [A.S. *bledðre*.] Vessel in animals or vegetables for the reception of any secreted gas or fluid: (when found alone it generally means urinary bladder).

That huge great body which the giant bore,
Was vanquish'd quite, and of that monstrous mass
Was nothing left but like an empty bladder was.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 1.

A bladder but moderately filled with air, and strongly tied, being held near the fire, grew exceedingly torpid and hard; but being brought nearer to the fire, it suddenly broke, with so loud a noise as made us for a while after almost deaf.—*Boyle.*

The bladder should be made of a membranous substance, and extremely dilatible for receiving and containing the urine, till an opportunity of emptying it.—*Boyle.*

I think it fit to communicate, that being this last autumn at Bristol, in August, the tide brought in floating some of the vesiculiferous sea-weed. The bladders were some filled with air, some with slimy water, and in some I found a round (as I suppose) seed, finely dispersed in a tenacious matter.—*Id., Correspondence, Letter of Mr. Waller, p. 197.*

Bladdered. part. adj. Swollen like a bladder. They affect greatness in all they write, but it is a bladdered greatness, like that of the vain man whom *Seneca* describes, an ill habit of body, full of humours, and swelled with vapours.—*Dryden, Dedication of the Enid.*

Bladdernut. s. Seedvessel of the *Staphylea pinnata*, thence called the bladdernut tree; also applied to the seedvessels of other plants.

It is called in English St. Anthony's nuts, wilde Pistacia, or *Bladder-cuts*. It hath the pleasant whitish flowers of *Bryonia*, or *Laboriosa*, both in smell and shape, which turn into small covered bladders of winter cherries, called *Alkekengi*, but of a more greenish colour.—*Gerarde, Herball, p. 1437*; ed. 1633.

Bladderwort. s. Aquatic plant so called (*Utricularia vulgaris*).

In the eastern counties of England the bladderwort is not uncommon, and in many other localities, although it must be considered as rather rare.—*Mrs. Lansdowne, Wild Flowers worth Notice, p. 104.*

Blade. s. [A.S. *blad*.]

1. Spire of grass before it grows to seed; green shoots of corn which rise from the seed; leaf.

There is hardly found a plant that yieldeth a real juice in the blade or ear, except it be the tree that leaveth sumachs dracotics.—*Boon.*

Seed in the feeding flock takes time 't' invade
The rising bulk of the luxuriant blade.—*Dryden.*

If we were able to dive into her secret recesses, we should find that the sweetest blade of grass, or most contemptible weed has its particular use.—*Swift.*

2. Sharp or striking part of a weapon or instrument, distinct from the handle.

He sought all round about, his thirsty blade
To bathe in blood of faithless enemy.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

She knew the virtue of her blade, nor would
Pollute her sabre with ignoble blood.—*Dryden.*

It is not the polish of the blade that is to be considered, or the grace with which it is brandished, but the keenness of the edge, and the weight of the stroke.—*R. Whately, Elements of Rhetoric.*

Every smith, every carpenter, every cutler, was at constant work on galls and blades.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xii.*

The sword of the genuine Bronze period, as it has been discovered in almost all parts of Europe, is a short two-edged weapon, with a raised back, very short hilt, and beautifully formed blade, besetting at the hilt and towards the point. It has no guard, but the hilt is either nailed to the blade with rivets,

or a tongue of metal, cast with the blade itself, is formed into a hilt by a piece of wood laid on it, thickened with a bit of leather or bone. Hilt and blades are often adorned with the most tasteful figures, and here and there these figures appear to be the stamp, as it were, of different nations. The most remarkable circumstance is the shortness of the hilt. The blade also measures on an average from twenty-two to twenty-three inches.—*Kenble, Introduction to Hore Periods, p. 48.*

3. Brisk man, either fierce or gny. Con-
temptuous.

Sure I am, however at this time they might turn
edger, they had been formerly true blades for his holiness [the pope].—*Faller, History of the Holy War, p. 234.*

You'll find yourself mistaken, Sir, if you'll take
upon you to judge of these blades by their scars,
looks, and outward appearance. Sir R. L'Estrange.

There lived Mr. Sutton, pipemaker by trade,
Who hearing this Figg was thought such a stout
blade.

Resolved to put-in for a share of his fame.
And so sent to challenge the champion of Thame.

Byss.

Bladebone. s. Broad, flat, triangular bone, to which the arm or fore leg is attached; scapula.

He fell most furiously on the broiled relics of a
shoulder of mutton, commonly called a bladebone.—*Pope.*

Bladed. part. adj. Having blades or spires.

Her silver visage in the watery glass,
Decking with liquid pearl the bladed grass.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.

As where the lightning runs along the ground,
Nor bladed grass, nor bearded corn succeeds,
But scales of scurf and putrefaction breeds.

Dryden.

Blady. adj. Consisting of blades. Rare.

But musing at the lust in the watery marsh,
Where though the blady grass was wholesome and
hard.

These wreaths away she casts which bounteous Wal-
tham gave.

With laurel, flags, and reed, to make her wondrous
hays.—*Dryden, Polydoron, six. 73. (Ord. M.)*

Blain. s. [A.S. *blegen*.] Pustule; botch; blister.

It shall become small dust in all the land of Egypt,
and shall be a loath breaking forth with blains upon
man and beast.—*Exodus, iv. 2.*

Riches, blains.

Sow all the Athenian weapons.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 1.

Botches and blains must all his flesh imbue.

And all his people. *Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 180.*

Whence I hear a rival tumult,
I feel my body all inflamed.

Which breaking out in boils and blains,
With yellow filth my linen stains.

Swift.

Blake. adj. [see Black.] Pale. Rare.

Toward Aurora a-morrow as I can wake,
A felle-fall full early took his flight

To face my study sang with her father's Blake.
W. Lushington, Percy Society, x. 156.

Blamable. adj. Culpable; faulty.

Virtue is placed between two extremes, which are
on both sides equally blamable.—*Dryden.*

Blamableness. s. Attribute suggested by Blamable; fault; state of being liable to blame; culpability; faultiness. Rare.

Scripture mentions it sometimes from use
that at other, without the least blamableness.—*Whitlock, Manners of the English, p. 265.*

If he had not freedom of will to determine him-
self towards good and evil, as he pleased, he must
then be under a fatal necessity of doing whatsoever
he should happen to do; and then as he could give
no proof of his temper and inclination, so there
could be no such thing as acceptance of grace to God when
he did well, nor blamableness when he did otherwise.

Goodman, Winter Evening Conference, iii.

Blamably. adv. Culpably; in a manner liable to censure.

A process may be carried on against a person, that
is maliciously or blamably acted, even to a definitive
sentence.—*Argyll, Pueri non Juris Civiles.*

Blame. v. a. [N.Fr. *blamer*; itself derived from *blasphemer*.]

1. Censure; charge with a fault: (it generally implies a slight censure).

Our pow'r

Shall do a court'sy to our wrath, which men
May blame, but not condemn.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 7.

Porphyrius, you too far did length your fate;
'Tis true, your duty to me it became.

But praising that, I must your conduct blame.

Dryden.

Each finding, like a friend,
Something to blame, and something to commend.

Pope.

With for.

The reader must not blame me for making use
here all along of the word sentiment.—*Locke.*

Clarendon persisted, and left this offensive topic
only to pass to a topic still more offensive. He ac-
cused the unfortunate king of passionateness. Why
retreat from Salisbury? Why not try the event of a
battle? Could people be blamed for submitting to
the invader when they saw their sovereign run away
at the head of his army?—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. ix.*

With of.

Tuorous he blam'd of inconsiderate rashness, for
that he would busy himself in matters not belonging
to his vocation.—*Kantles, History of the Turks.*

To blame. Without excuse.

You were to blame, I must be plain with you,
To part so slightly with your wife's first gift.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

I do not ask whether they were mistaken; but
whether they were to blame in the manner.—*Bishop*

Stillingfleet.

Now we should hold them much to blame,
If they went back before they came.

Prior.

2. Blamish; bring reproach upon.

When he saw his fair Priscilla by,
He deeply sigh'd, and groan'd inwardly,
To think of this ill state in which she stood;
To wish she for his sake had weep'd
Now brought in self, and blam'd her idle blood.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 3, 11.

Blame. s.

1. Imputation of a fault.

In arms, the praise of success is shared among
many; yet the blame of misadventures is charged
upon one.—*Sir J. Heywood.*

They lay the blame on the poor little ones, some-
times passionately enough, to divert it from them-
selves.—*Locke.*

Fall in blame. Become blamable.

Blame.—To fall in blame, set in blame,

'Forty men sholden nothing idle,
That might fall in blame of pride,'

(Gower, 'of A. v. d. i. p. 115.)

'So might thou lightly fall in blame,' (Ibid. p. 223.)

With this we may compare the French 'tomber en
faute.'—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymo-
logy.*

2. Crime; that which produces or deserves
censure.

Who would not judge us to be discharged of all
blame, which are yet first to have no great fault, even
by their very word and testimony, in whose eyes no
fault of ours hath ever hitherto been accustomed to
seem small.—*Hooker.*

I unspoke mine own declaration: here allure
The faults and blames I laid upon myself,
For strangers to my nature.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.

3. Hurt. Obsolete.

Therewith upon his crest,
With rigour so outrageous he smit,
That a large share it how'd out of the rest,
And glancing down his shield, from blam'd him fairly
blest.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Blameful. adj. Criminal; guilty; meriting
blame.

Is not the cause of these fruitless deaths
As blamful as the execution.

Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 2.

Blam'twitted lord, incredible in demeanour,
If ever lady wrou'd her lord so much,
Thy mother took into her blamful bed
Some stern unwhit'ed churl.

Id., Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

Thy blamful lines, bespotted as with sin,
Mine eyes would cleanse, ere they to read begin.

Dryden, Epistle of Miltida to King John.

Blameless. adj. Free from blame; guilt-
less; innocent.

She found out the righteous, and preserved him
blameless unto God.—*Bishop, x. 6.*

The flames ascend on either altar clear,
While thus the blameless maid address'd her pray'r.

Dryden.

Such a lessening of our coin will deprive great
numbers of blameless men of a fifth part of their
estates.—*Locke.*

(Circumstances were discovered which seemed to
indicate that Duncane himself was not blameless,
Macaulay, History of England, ch. xxiii.

With of.

We will be blameless of this thine oath.—*Joshua,*

ii. 17.

Blamelessly. adv. In a blameless manner;
innocently; without crime.

It is the wilful opposing explicit articles, and not
the not believing them when not revealed, or not
with that conviction against which he cannot blame-
lessly, without pertinacity, hold out, that will bring
danger of ruin on any.—*Hammond.*

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Blamelessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Blameless; freedom from blame; innocence; exemption from censure.

Having resolved, with him in Homer, that all is chargeable on Jupiter and fate, they infer, with him, the blamelessness of the inferior agent. — *Hammond*.
A man of the primitive sort of Christians for humility, love, blamelessness, meekness. — *Baxter, Life and Times*, iii. p. 17: 1696.

Blamer. *s.* One who blames or finds fault; censurer.

In me you've hallowed a pagan muse,
And dearest would a stranger, who, mistaught,
By blame of the times they marr'd, hath sought
Virtues in corners. — *Dunne, Poems*, p. 139.

Blameworthiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Blameworthy.

Praise and blame express what actually are; praiseworthiness and blameworthiness, what naturally ought to be the sentiments of other people with regard to our character and conduct. — *A. Smith, Theory of Moral Sentiments*, pt. iii. ch. iii.

Blameworthy. *adj.* Culpable; blamable; worthy of blame or censure.

Or cotermined such an one blame-worthiness. — *Martin, On the Marriage of Priests*, sign. Kk, iii. 65: 1554.

Although the same should be blameworthy, yet this age hath forborne to incur the danger of any such blame. — *Hooker*.

That the sending of a divorce to her husband was not blameworthy, he affirms, because the man was notoriously vicious. — *Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, li. 22.

At the present day, it is only blind prejudice, wilful ignorance, or base calumny, which can accuse the originators of the [Polish] constitution of the 3d of May, 1791, of having been blameworthy revolutionists. — *Edwards, The Polish Captivity*, vol. ii. ch. vii.

Blanch. *v. n.* [see Blink, *v. n.*] Evade; shift; speak soft. *Rare*.

'Ondini consiliiarum mortui' books will speak plain, when counsellors blanch. *Bacon*.

Blanch. *v. a.* [Fr. *blanchir*.]

1. Whiten; change from some other colour to white.

You can behold such sights,
And keep the natural rind of your cheeks,
When mine are blanch'd with fear.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 4.
A way of whitening wax cheaply may be of use; and we have set down the practice of tradesmen who blanch it. — *Boyle*.

And sin's black dye seems blanch'd by age to virtue.
Dryden.

The intuitive decision of a bright
And thorough-sight which set to part
Error from crime; a prodence to withhold;
The laws of marriage character'd in gold
Upon the blanch'd tablets of her heart.

Templeton, Isabel.
When ye died,
Fair cheeks were blanch'd, and brave and faithful hearts

Mournd for their warrior-lords; but if I fall,
No eye will shed one tear for me,
J. H. Jesse, The last War of the Roses, iii. 5.

2. Strip or peel such things as have husks.
Their suppers may be task'd, raisins of the sun,
and a few blanch'd almonds. — *Wiseman*.

Blanch. *v. a.* Escape; miss; blink. *Rare*.

The judges thought it dangerous to admit him and audit, to qualify treason; whereby every one might express his malice, and blanch his danger. — *Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

You are not transported, in an action that warms the blood and is appearing holy, to blanch, or take for admitted, the point of lawfulness. — *Faller, History of the Holy War*.

I suppose you will not blanch Paris in your way. — *Sir H. Watkin, Letter to Milton*.

A man horribly cheats his own soul, who upon any pretence, or under any temptation whatsoever, forsakes or blanches the true principles of religion. — *Goodman, Winter Evening Converses*, iii.

With over. (In the following extract the word 'blanch' may mean *escape*, or it may mean *whiten*; and, as such, belong to a different verb. The word 'colourable' suggests the latter connection.)
The doctors of that church have their colourable pretences, wherewith to blanch over those errors. — *Bishop Sanderson, Sermons*, p. 242.

Blanching. *part. adj.* Becoming pale or white.

The bodies and the bones of those
That strove in other days to pass,
Are wither'd in the thorny close,
Or scatter'd blanching in the grass.

Templeton, The Day-Dream.

Blanching. *verbal abs.* Making white.

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Continue [in November] tying up the leaves of fullgrown plants [of endive] in open dry weather to whiten; also transplant some full plants, &c., to preserve them from frost more effectually, for future blanching. — *Abercrombie, Gardeners' Journal*, p. 420.

Blancmange. *s.* [Fr. = white food. — in the extract we have both the etymological and the pronunciation spelling: the former, however, is the commoner.] Sort of flummery.

Blancmange. Good common *blancmange*, or *blanc manger*. Infuse for an hour in a pint and three quarters of new milk the very thin rind of a small, or of half a large, lemon, and eight bitter almonds blanch'd and bruised; then add two ounces of sugar, or rather more for persons who like the *blancmange* very sweet, and an ounce and a half of isinglass. — *E. Acton, Modern Cookery*, p. 447.

Used adjectively, or as the first element in a compound.

Thus a cameo and an intaglio, a plaster-cast in relief and its mould, the exterior and interior of a metal *blancmange* shape, or any other object equally similar in its opposite reliefs, is, at once, irresistibly metamorphosed by the pseudoscopy, each into its converse form. — *J. D. Morell, Introduction to Mental Philosophy*, c. ix.

Blanc. *adj.* [Lat. *blandus*.] Soft; mild; gentle.

In her face expanse
Came prologue, and apology too prompt;
Which, with *blanc* words at will, she thus address'd.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 853.

An even calm
Perpetual reign'd, save what the zephyrs *blanc*
Breath'd o'er the blue expanse. — *Thomson, Seasons*.
For there was Milton like a seraph strong;
Beside him *Shakespeare* *blanc* and mild;
And there the world-worn Dante grasp'd his song,
And somewhat grimly smiled.

Templeton, The Palace of Art.
The leste sat grinning the speech with a *blanc*
impassive smile, and proceeded with the formalities
of excommunicating the imperialist party. — *C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxviii.

Blanchation. *s.* Flattery. *Rare*.
One had datter'd Loughclump, Bishop of Ely, with this *blanchation*. — *Candish, Remains*.

Blanchiment. *s.* Allurement; enticement. *Obsolete*.

That they entice nor allure no man with sussions
and *blanchiments* to take the religion upon him.
Jayne, The Monks' Cook, comp. Henry VIII.,
Harvard, vol. i. App.

Blanchish'd. *part. adj.* Made with a view to blanchishment. *Rare*.

Most cruel all her wiles,
With *blanchish'd* parleys, feminine assaults,
Tongue-batteries. — *Milton, Simon, Apollonius*, 402.

Blanchishing. *part. adj.* With blanchishment; alluring. *Rare*.

And how she, *blanchishing*,
By Dunsmore drives along.

Drayton, Polyolbion, xlii.

Blanchishing. *verbal abs.* Expression of kindness; blanchishment.

Flat enemies are honest harmless things,
Because they tell us what we have to fear;
But double-hearted friends, whose *blanchishings*
Tickle our ears but sting our bosoms, are
These dangerous Serpents, whose sweet maiden face
Is only mortal treason's baneful glass.

Beaumont, Pygmalion, vi. 3.

Blanchishment. *s.* Act of fondness; expression of tenderness by gesture, words, or treatment.

The little babe up in his arms he bent,
Who, with sweet pleasure and bold *blanchishment*,
Gauz'd smile. — *Spenser, Faerie Queene*, u.

He was both well and fair spoken, and would use
strange sweetness and *blanchishment* of words, where
he desired to effect or persuade anything that he
took to heart. — *Bacon*.

His little now with *blanchishment* detains;
But I suspect the town where Juno reigns. — *Dryden*.
In order to bring those who dwell within the wide
circle of whiggish community, neither *blanchishments*
nor promises are omitted. — *Steff*.

A love still burning upward, giving light
To read those laws: an accent very low
In *blanchishment*, but a most silver flow
Of subtle-purged counsel in distress,
Right to the heart and brain, though undescried,
Winning its way with extreme gentleness
Thro' all the outworks of suspicious pride.

Templeton, Isabel.

Blanchness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Blanc*.

Portland's manners were thought dry and haughty,

but envy was disarm'd by the *blanchness* of Albe-
marle's temper and by the affability of his deport-
ment. — *Maccanlay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

Blank. *adj.*

1. White. *Rare*.

To the *blanc* moon
Her office they prescrib'd: to th' other five
Their planetary motions.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 650.

2. Without writing; unwritten; empty of all marks.

Our substitutes at home shall have *blank* charters,
Whereof, when they shall know what men are rich,
They shall subscribe them for large sums of gold.

Shakespeare, Richard II., i. 4.
Upon the debtor side, I find innumerable articles;
but, upon the creditor side, little more than *blank*
paper. — *Adison*.

3. Pale; confused; vacant.

Adam, soon as he heard
The fatal trespass done by Eve, amaz'd,
 Astonish'd stood, and *blank*, while horror chill
Ran through his veins, and all his joints relax'd.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 878.
But now no face divine contentment wears;
Th' all *blank* sadness, or continual fears.

Pope.
Others, again, I have watch'd, when my thoughts
should have been better engag'd, in which I could
possibly detect nothing but a *blank* inanity. — *Lamb, Essays of Elia, A Quaker's Meeting*.

Various faces will look up at you woe with woe,
hopelessly *blank* of all interest or intelligence. —
Reveries of a Country Parson, ch. i.

The advocates supposed everybody else to have the
same *blank* outlook. — *Silas Marner*, ch. ix.

4. Without rhyme.

The lady shall say her mind freely, or the *blank*
verse shall suit for her. — *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

Hammond Care's, in the Italian, is the nearest,
the most poetical, and the most satisfactory of any trans-
lation of the *Enriid*. Yet though he takes the ad-
vantage of *blank* verse, he continually allows two
lines for one in Virgil, and does not always hit his
sense. — *Dryden*.

Long have your ears been fill'd with tragic parts;
Blood and *blank* verse have harden'd all your hearts.

Addison, Prologue to the Detourner.
Our *blank* verse, where there is no rhyme to sup-
port the expression, is extremely difficult to such as
are not masters in the tongue. — *Al, Tracts in Italy*.

Blank verse is now, by one consent, allied
to 'Emendy, and rarely quits her side.

Though and Almazan rhymed in byden's days,
No sing-song hero rants in modern plays.

Dryden, Works from Dover.

Finally, Milton's *blank* verse, both for its rich
and varied music and its exquisite adaptation, we add,
in itself, almost deserve to be styled poetry without the
words. . . . Indeed, out of the drama, he is still or
only great *blank* verse writer. Compared with his,
the *blank* verse of no other of our dramatic or nar-
rative poets, unless we are to except a few of the
happiest attempts at direct imitation of his pauses
and cadences, reads like anything else but unrhymed
rhyme—rhyme spoilt by the ends being limited or
broken off. Who remembers, who can repeat, my
narrative *blank* verse but his? — *Craik, History of English Literature*, ii. 81.

Blank. *s.*

1. Void.

From this time there ensues a long *blank* in the
history of French legislation. — *Hallam, View of the
state of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. ii.

Without passions or imagination himself, and
steering his own course through life by the mere
calculations of an egotistical selfishness, one half
of the broad map of humanity was to him [Hobbes]
nothing but a *blank*. — *Craik, History of English Literature*, ii. p. 111.

2. Void space on paper; paper from which
the writing is effaced.

I cannot write a paper full as I used to do; and
yet I will not forgive a *blank* of half an inch from
you. — *Swift*.

She has left him the *blank* of what he was;
I tell thee, enough, she has quite unman'd his dream.

Dryden.
Full powers must be sent to Loo, sealed, but with
blanks left for the names of the plenipotentiaries.
Strict secrecy must be observed; and care must be
taken that the clerks whose duty it was to draw up
the necessary documents should not entertain any
suspicion of the importance of the work which they
were performing. — *Maccanlay, History of England*,
ch. xxiv.

3. Lot by which nothing is gained, or which
has no prize marked upon it.

If you have heard your general talk of Rome,
And of his friends there, it is lots to *blanks*
My name hath touch'd your ears.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 2.
In fortune's lottery lies
A heap of *blanks*, like this, for one small prize.

Dryden.
In a lottery where there is (at the lowest com-
putation) ten thousand *blanks* to a prize, it is the most

prudent choice not to venture.—*Lady M. W. Montague, Letters*, Jan. 28, 1753.

4. Paper unwritten; anything without marks or characters.

For him, I think not on him; for his thoughts, Would they were blank, rather than with'd with me!

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iii. 1.

For the lack of knowledge fair, Presented with a universal blank Of nature's works, to me expand'd and read.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 47.

Life may be one great blank, which, though not dotted with sin, is yet without any characters of grace or virtue.—*Boydell*.

That beam hath sink, and now thou art A blank; a blank to count and curse Through each dull tedious trifling part, Which all regret, yet all rehearse.

Baron, To Time.

5. Point to which an arrow is directed: (so called, because, to be more visible, it was marked with white). *Obsolete*.

Shakespeare,

Whose whisper o'er the world's diameter, As level as the canon to his blank, Transports its poison'd shot.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, iv. 1.

6. Aim; shot. *Obsolete*.

The harlot king

Is quite beyond my aim; out of the blank And level of my brain.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

I have spoken for you all my best, And stood within the blank of his displeasure, For my free speech.

Id., Othello, iii. 4.

7. Object to which anything is directed. *Obsolete*.

So better, Tear, and let me still remain The true blank of thine eye.

Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 1.

Blank. *v. a.* *Obsolete*.

1. Damp; confuse; dispirit.

Each opposite, that blinks the fire of joy, Meets what I would have well, and it destroy.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 2.

Thou must stoop, and shall ere long receive Such a discount, as shall quite despoil him Of all these boasted trophies won on me, And with confusion blank his worshippers.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 468.

If the atheist, when he dies, should find that his soul remains, how will this man be amazed and blanked! —*Archbishop Tillotson*.

2. Efface; annul.

All former purposes were blanked, the governor at a bay, and all that charge both cancelled. —*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Blanket. *s.* [*Fr. blanchette*.] Woollen cover, soft, and loosely woven, spread commonly upon a bed, over the linen sheet, for the procurement of warmth.

The addition of man must fall short on one side or other, like too scanty a blanket when you are shod; if you pull it upon your shoulders, you have your feet bare; if you thrust it down upon your feet, your shoulders are uncovered. —*Sir H. Topham*.

Himself among the storied chiefs he spies, As from the blanket high in air he flies.

Pope.

In our anxiety that our inequality should not take cold, we wrap it up in a great blanket sort of protection against the breeze and sunshine. —*Letitia, Essay of Elia*.

Wine is good for shrivel'd lips When a blanket wraps the day, When the rotten woodland drips, And the leaf is stamp'd in clay.

Keats, The Vision of St. Augustine.

That he (David, king of Scotland) raised such an army as the kingdom had never yet seen mustered; the heavy-armed troops were composed of English, Norman, and even German mercenaries; the light-armed of Gaelic clans from the Highlands and Pers from Galway (&c.) with target and brittle spears, and a single plant or blanket thrown over them. —*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxviii.

Wet blanket. Damp; to fire: (used in its primary sense, or metaphorically).

Oh, why should our dull retrospective addresses Fall damp on wet blankets o'er Denry Lane fire? Away with blue devils, away with distresses, And give this gay banquet to sparkling desires.

Rejected Addresses.

Blanket. *v. n.*

1. Cover with a blanket.

My face I'll grime with filth; Blanket my loins; tie all my hair in knots.

Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 3.

2. Toss in a blanket, by way of penalty or contempt.

I'll send for him to my lodging, and have him blanketed when thou wilt, man. —*H. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*.

Let 'em be engirdl'd out of doors by our grooms. We'll have our men blanket 'em i'tho hall. —*Id., Epilogue*.

Blanketing. *s.* Tossing in a blanket.

Ah! oh! ho! cry'd, what street, what lane, but knows Our purgings, pumpings, blanketings, and blows.

Pope

Blare. *v. n.* [see remarks under Bluster.] Jellow; roar.

Rufes, who had blessed the Norman banners at Hastings, was allowed to slink unharmed through the camp, with the royal trumpets blaring and the English improving upon his lead. —*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxv.

Blare. *s.* Sound of that which blares.

Royal hunt indeed! but a two-leaved antithetical game! At eleven in the morning of that royal-hunt day, 14th of November 1757, unexpected blars of trumpeting, issued at comparatively modern application of the term blaring first indistinguishable at the close of the 14th century; when Lord Chancery was a prisoner to Sir George Threlkeld, by whom he was required to prove his loyalty by surrendering his strachild (Blarney Castle) to the soldiers of the Queen. This act he always endeavored to evade, but as invariably professed his willingness to perform it. The curious traveller will seek in vain for the real stone unless he allows himself to be lowered from the northern angle of the lofty castle, when he will discover it about twenty feet from the top, with this inscription: "Come Mc Carthy foris me ferit fecit." —*Hall, Ireland, its Scenery, Character, &c.*, i. 18.

Blarney. *s.* [see extract.] Flattery. *Colloquial*.

He who has kissed the Blarney stone is assumed to do so. Although it may be associated with insincerity, the term blarney being used to characterize words that are meant either to be "honest and true." It is conjectured at the comparatively modern application of the term blarney first indistinguishable at the close of the 14th century; when Lord Chancery was a prisoner to Sir George Threlkeld, by whom he was required to prove his loyalty by surrendering his strachild (Blarney Castle) to the soldiers of the Queen. This act he always endeavored to evade, but as invariably professed his willingness to perform it. The curious traveller will seek in vain for the real stone unless he allows himself to be lowered from the northern angle of the lofty castle, when he will discover it about twenty feet from the top, with this inscription: "Come Mc Carthy foris me ferit fecit." —*Hall, Ireland, its Scenery, Character, &c.*, i. 18.

Blasphème. *v. a.* [*Fr. blasphémer*; *Lat. blasphemo*; *Gr. βλασφημέω*.] — use words of bad omen, or words supposed to have an injurious effect upon him to whom they are applied; speak injuriously.]

1. Speak in terms of impious irreverence of things holy.

Thou dost blaspheme God and the king. —*1 Kings*, xxi. 10.

The name of God is blasphemed among the Gentiles through you. —*Romans*, vi. 24.

2. Speak evil of.

The truest issue of thy throne, By his own introduction stands accus'd, And does blaspheme his breed.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Those who from our labours reap their harvest, Blaspheme their feeder, and forget their lord.

Pope.

Blasphème. *v. n.* Speak blasphemy.

Liver of blasphemous Jew;

Gall of goat, and slips of yew.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.

I punished them oft in every synagogue, and compelled them to blaspheme. —*Acts*, xvi. 11.

Blasphémér. *s.* One who blasphemes.

Who was before a blasphemer, and a persecutor, and injurious. —*1 Timothy*, i. 13.

Even that blasphemer himself would inwardly reverence his reproach, as he in his heart really despises him for his cowardly base silence. —*South*.

Deny the cruel blasphemer's tongue to rage.

And turn God's fury from an impious age. —*Tickell*.

Blaspheming. *v. n.* Act of blasphemy.

These desperate atheists, those Spanish renegades, and Italian blasphemers, have now so prevailed in our Christian camps, that, if any restrain them, he shall be upbraid as no soldier. —*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion*.

Blasphemous. *adj.* (formerly accented on the second syllable.)

1. Impiously irreverent with regard to God.

O man, take heed how thou the gods dost move, To raise full wrath, which thou canst not resist; Blasphemous words the speaker vain do prove.

Sir P. Sidney, ii.

And dur'st thou to the Son of God propose, To worship thee accurst; now more accurst For this attempt, louder than that on Eve, And more blasphemous!

A man can hardly pass the streets without having his ears grated with horrid and blasphemous oaths and curses. —*Archbishop Tillotson*.

That anything that wears the name of a christian,

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or but of man, should venture to own such a villainous, impudent, and blasphemous assertion in the face of the world, as this! —*South*.

LeStrange alone set up a howl of savage exultation, laughed at the weak compassion of the Trimmers, proclaimed that the blasphemous old impostor had met with a most righteous punishment, and vowed to wage war, not only to the death, but after death, with all the mock saints and martyrs. —*Munday, History of England*, ch. iii.

2. Irreverent with regard to men. *Obsolete*.

Stone, the fool, was well whipped in Bridewell, for a blasphemous speech, 'that there went sixty fools into Spain besides my lord admiral and his two sons.' —*Sir D. Carleton to Mr. Winwood, Winwood's Memoirs*, ii. 52: 1604.

Blasphemously. *adv.* Impiously; with wicked irreverence.

Where is the right use of his reason, while he would blasphemously set up to controul the commands of the Almighty? —*Swift*.

Blasphemy. *s.*

1. Evil-speaking in general.

As to the judgment of Cato the Censor, he was well punished for his blasphemy against learning; in the same kind wherein he offended: for when he was past threescore years old, he was taken with an extreme desire to go to school again, and to learn to tongue to the end to praise the Greek. —*Ah! doth* e, that his former course of the Greek learning was rather an affected gravity, than according to the inward sense of his own opinion. —*Adrian, Advertisement of Learning*, i. (Ord. 318).

According to its supposed etymology, blasphemy signifies the offence of using injurious language, as calumny, railing, &c.; and in this sense it is used in the New Testament; the word "railures" in 1 Tim. vi. being in the original "blasphémia." —*Brand's Dictionary of Science, Letters, and Art*, in voc.

2. Indignity or injury offered to God himself, either by words or writing; profane scoffing at Holy Scripture.

But that my heart's on future mischief set, I would speak blasphemy, ere laid you fly.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. v. 2.

Intrinsic goodness consists in accordance, and sin in contrariety, to the secret will of God; or else God could not be defined good, so far as his thoughts and secrets, but only superficially good, as far as he is pleased to reveal himself, which is perfect blasphemy to imagine. —*Hannum*.

To substitute a law for that direct agency, to increase in any way between the Spirit of God and the spirit of man, was impious blasphemy, a degradation of God and of his sole sovereignty. —*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, i. c. ch. iii.

Blasphemy is a crime both in the civil and canon law, and is punishable both by the statute and common law of England. —*Black, Church Dictionary*, in voc.

Blast. *s.* [*A.S. blæst*.]

1. Gust or puff of wind.

Wellcome, then,

Thou unsubstantial air, that I embrace; The wretch that thou hast blown upon the worst, Owe nothing to thy blasts.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 1.

Perhaps thy fortune hath controul the winds, Both loose or bind their blasts in secret caves. —*Fairfax*.

Three ships were hurr'd by the southern blast, And on the secret shelves with fury cast. —*Dryden*.

2. Sound made by blowing any wind instrument.

In peace there's nothing so becomes a man, As modest stillness and humility; But when the blast of war blows in our ears, Then imitate the action of the tiger.

Shakespeare, Henry V. iii. 1.

His trumpet, heard in Orkney since perhaps When God desecrated, and perhaps more more To sound at general doom. The merrilious blast Fill'd all the regions. —*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xl. 76.

The Veing contains the sulphurous Nar. Shake at the baleful blast, the sign of the war.

Dryden.

Whether there be two different goddesses called Fame, or one goddess sounding two different trumpets, it is certain, villainy has as good a title to a blast from the proper trumpet, as virtue has from the former. —*Swift*.

3. [from the verb.] Stroke of a malignant planet; infection of anything pestilential.

By the blast of God they perish. —*Job*, iv. 9.

Blast. *v. a.*

1. Strike with some sudden plague or calamity.

You nimble lightnings, dart your blinding flames Into her scornful eyes! Infect her beauty, You fensick'd fogs, drawn by the powerful sun, To fall and blast her pride.

Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 4.

Oh! Fortius, is there not some chosen curse,
Some hidden thunder in the store of heaven,
Red with uncommenced wrath, to blast the man,
Who owes his greatness to his country's ruin?
Addison

2. Make to wither.

Upon this blasted heath you stop our way.
Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, i. 3.
And behold seven thin ears, and blasted with the
east wind, sprung up after them.—*Genesis*, xli. 6.
She that like lightning shin'd, while her face
lasted,
The oak now resembles, which lightning had blasted
Walter
To his green years your censures you would suit,
Not blast that blossom, but expect the fruit.
Dryden.

Agony unmit'd, incessant gall
Corroding every thought, and blasting all
Love's paradise.
Thomson

3. Injure; invalidate; make infamous.

He shows himself weak, if he will take my word
when he thinks I deserve no credit; or malicious, if
he knows I deserve credit and yet goes about to
blast it.—*Bishop Stillington*.

4. Cut off; hinder from coming to maturity

This commerce Jehoshaphat king of Judah en-
deavoured to renew; but his enterprise was blasted
by the destruction of vessels in the harbour.—*Ar-
buthnot*.

5. Confound; strike with terror.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din, blast you the city's ears;
Make mingle with your rattling tabourins.
Shakespeare, *Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 3.

Blasted, *part. adj.* Tainted; made infamous.

The mention of these names produced a stir in the
Whig ranks. Trevor, Seymour, and Leves were
three Tories, and had, in different ways, greater in-
fluence than perhaps any other three Tories in the
kingdom. If they could all be driven at once from
public life with blasted characters, the Whigs would
be completely predominant both in the Parliament
and in the Cabinet.—*Macaulay, History of England*,
ch. xxi.

Blaster, *s.* One who strikes as with a blast.

Foul canker of fair virtuous action,
Vile blaster of the freshest blooms on earth!
Marston, *Scourge of Villainy, To Detraction*.

Blástment, *s.* Blast; sudden stroke of in-
fection. *Obsolete*.

In the morn, and liquid dew of youth,
Contagious blástments are most imminent.
Shakespeare, *Hamlet*, i. 3.

Blátant, *adj.* [Fr.] Bellowing as a calf.

You learn'd this language from the blátant beast.
Dryden.

Blateróus, *s.* [Lat. *blatero*, -onis.] Babbler.

Ludicrous.
I trusted T. P. with a weighty secret, conjuring
him that it should not take air and go abroad;
which was not done according to the rules and reli-
gion of friendship, but it went out of him the very
next day. I will endeavour to lose the memory of
him: I hate such blateróus.—*Howell, Letters*, ii. 75.

Bláster, *r. n.* [Lat. *blatero*: see remarks
under Blusterous.] Talk idly. *Rare*.

She rode at peace, through his only pains and
excellent endurance, however every list to bláster
against him.—*Symonds, View of the State of Ireland*.

Blátterer, *s.* One who blatters. *Rare*.

Plotinus had more insight into philosophy than a
thousand of our modern blátterers.—*Christian Re-
vigion's Appeal to the Bar of Reason*, ii. 32. (Ord MS.)

Blaze, *s.*

1. Rush of flame.

The main blaze of it is past; but a small thing
would make it flame again.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*,
iv. 3.

As for the blazes, if in any part of this kingdom
any such be now used at this time [Christmas], I
know no other beginning or occasion of them than
that flames of fire may have been used as expres-
sions of joy among us, as bonfires have always
been.—*Hammond, On the Festivals of the Church*.
A tiny throne is darkness in the abyss of light,
A blaze of glory that forbids the sight.
Dryden.

At sunset the argument was off Beachy Head.
Then the lights were kindled. The sea was in a
blaze for many miles. But the eyes of all the steer-
men were directed throughout the night to three
huge lanterns which flamed on the stern of the Brill.
—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

2. Publication; wide diffusion of report.

For what is glory but the blaze of fame,
The people's praise, if always praise unmixt?
Milton, *Paradise Regained*, iii. 47.

Blaze, *s.* Mark; blazon.

The marks of the sacred ox were these: it was a
black bull with a white streak along the back, a
white mark like a half-moon on his right shoulder,
two hairs only growing on his tail, a square blaze in

his forehead, and a bunch called cantharus under
his tongue. By what art the priests made these
marks, is hard to guess.—*Cowley, Pinnacles of Egypt*,
note to stanza 16.

Blaze, *v. n.* [A.S. *blazan*: see remarks under
Blusterous.]

1. Burn with flame.

Let it be any autumn or winter month, when
the fire is blazing steadily, and the clean-swept
hearth and whist-tables speak of the spirit of Mrs.
Battle, and serious looks require 'the rigour of the
game'.—*Talford*, in his edition of *Laub's Works*,
Holland House, Lamb's Suppers.

2. Burn or shine as a blaze.

The third fair morn now blaz'd upon the main,
Then glossy smooth lay all the liquid plain. Pope.
In proportion as these causes exist, a nation is
more or less a heap of combustibles ready to catch
fire from a spark, and to blaze into a fierce conflagra-
tion.—*R. Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*.

With out.

With an avowed contempt of all decency and
order, a total disregard to every moral, and a reso-
lute denial of every religious obligation, he (Rochester)
lived worthless and careless, and blaz'd out his
youth and his health in lavish voluptuousness.—
Johnson, Life of Rochester. (Ord MS.)

Blaze, *r. a.* Publish; make known; spread
far and wide.

The noise of this fight, and issue thereof, being
blaz'd by the country people to some noisomen
thereabouts, they came thither.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Blaze, *r. a.* Same as Blazon. *Obsolete*.

Brangodochia . . . did show his shield,
Which bore the sun made blazing in a golden field.
Spenser, *Fairie Queene*, v. 3. 14.

This, in ancient times, was called a liver; and
you should then have blaz'd it thus: he bears a
liver, sable, between two liveres, or.—*Pentham*.

Blázor, *s.* One who blazes, in the sense of
publish.

Uterers of secrets he from their debar'd,
Babblers of folly, and blázors of crime.
Spenser, *Fairie Queene*.

Blázing, *part. adj.* Shining in a blaze.

Thus you may live long an happy instrument for
your king and country; you shall not be a nutcrack
or a blazing star, but 'stella thou,' happy here, and
more happy hereafter.—*Bacon*.

Blázon, *r. n.* [Fr. *blasonner*.]

1. Explain, in proper terms, the figures on
ensigns armorial.

King Edward gave to them the coat of arms,
which I am not herald enough to blázon into En-
glish.—*Addison*.

2. Deck; embellish; adorn; display; set to
show; celebrate; set out; publish.

O thou goddess!
Thou divine nature! how thyself thou blázon'st
In these two princely boys!
Shakespeare, *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

There many an envoy of their dwell or dwells
(The den of many a diplomatic lost lie),
Until to some conspicuous square they pass,
And blázon o'er the door their names in brass.

Of intellectual qualifications, there is one which,
it is evident, should not only not be blázoned forth,
but should in a great measure be concealed, or kept
out of sight; viz. rhetorical skill; since whatever is
attributed to the eloquence of the speaker, is so
much deducted from the strength of his cause.—*R.
Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*.

Blázon, *s.*

1. Art of drawing or explaining coats of
arms.

Proceed unto beasts that are given in arms, and
teach me what I ought to observe in their blázon.—
Peachment, On Drawing.

2. Show; divulgation; publication; celebra-
tion; proclamation of some quality.

'I am a gentleman.'—I'll be sworn that art;
Thy tongue, thy face, thy limbs, actions, and spirit,
Do give thee five-fold blázon.
Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

But this eternal blázon must not be
To ears of flesh and blood.
Id., *Hamlet*, i. 5.

Men can over their pedigrees, and obtrude the
blázon of their exploits upon the company.—*Collier*.

Blázoned, *part. adj.* Ornamented with a
blázon.

He thought himself
A mark for all, and shudder'd, lest a cry
Should break his sleep by night, and his nice eyes
Should see the raw mechanic's bloody thumbs
Sweat on his blázon'd chairs.
Tennyson, *Walking to the Mail*.

Blázony, *s.* Art or practice of blazooning.

Give certain rules or practice as to the principles
of blázony.—*Peachment, On Drawing*.

The shields of ancient warriors, and devices upon
coats or seals, bear no distant resemblance to modern
blázony.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe*
during the middle Ages, ch. iii. pt. ii.

Bob has done more to set the public right on this
important point of blázony, than the whole College
of Heralds.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, Newspapers*
Thirty-five Years ago.

Bleach, *v. a.* [A.S. *blæcian*.] Whiten:
(commonly by exposure to the open air).

When turtles tread, and rooks and daws;
And midwint' bleach their summer snooks,
Shakspear, *Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2, song.

Should I not seek
The cleanness of some more temperate clime,
To purge my gloom; and, by the sun redin'd,
Bask in his beams, and bleach me in the wind?
Dryden.

Bleach, *r. n.* Grow white; grow white in
the open air.

The white sheet bleaching on the hedge.
Shakspear, *Winter's Tale*, iv. 2, song.
For there are various pinnaces eightfold,
And some are hung to bleach upon the wind.
Some plumed in waters.
Dryden.

The deadly winter seizes, shuts up sense;—
Lays him along the snows a stiffen'd corpse,
Stretch'd out, and bleaching in the northern blast.
Thomson.

Bleácher, *s.* One who bleaches.

In the price of linen we must add the wages of the
bleach-dresser, of the spinner, of the weaver, of the
flax-r, &c., together with the profits of their re-
spective employments.—*A. Smith, Wealth of Nations*,
i. 6.

Bleáchery, *s.* Place where calicoes, cot-
tons, muslins, and the like are whitened;
where the bleacher exercises his trade.

On the side of the great bleáchery are the publick
walls.—*Pennant*.

Bleáching, *part. adj.* Adapted or used for
whitening.

Chloride of lime for bleaching was first obtained
by the late Mr. Tennant of Glasgow. . . . For some
time after the true nature of chlorine was known,
bleaching powder appears to have been looked upon
as simply a combination of chlorine with lime.—
Graham, Elements of Chemistry, p. 500.

Bleak, *s.* Fish so called (*Cyprinus albur-*
nens).

On the inner surface of roach, dace, bleak, white-
bait, and other fishes, is found a silvery pigment,
which gives the lustre these scales possess. . . . The
art of forming artificial pearls [out of the pigment]
is said to have been first practised by the French.
Dr. Lister, in his journey to Paris, says that when
he was in that city, a manufacturer used in one
winter thirty lamppes of bleak. Our term *bleak*, or
bleek, according to Merret, which has reference to
the whiteness of the fish, is derived from a Northern
word which means to bleach or whiten.—*Tarrell,
History of British Fishes*.

Bleak, *adj.* [A.S. *blæc*—black; the use of
which word in English is exceptional. In
the allied languages, and to a certain extent
in our own, the adjective that denotes the
opposite to white is some form of the root
s-rt; Dan. *surt*, Ger. *swartz*, Eng. *scarth*.
The meaning of the root *bl-k* seems to have
been in the first instance loss of natural
colour, whence discolouration on the side
of either darkness or lightness. Hence,
black, Ger. *bleich*, Dan. *bleg* (pale), *bleach*
(whiten), and *bleak* are all connect'd.]

1. Pale. *Obsolete*.

Some one, for she is pale and bleache,
Some one, for she is salt of speech.
Gower, *Confessio Amantis*, v.

Observe his scattered eyes, his blak face, his pale
and shaking lips, his dry mouth, his furrow'd tongue,
his confused voice, &c. *Alcege, Sermons*, p. 140.
You look ill, methinks; have you been sick of
late?
Troth, very bleak; doth she not?
Middleton, *Witch*, iii. 2.

2. Cold; chill; cheerless.

Intreat the North
To make his bleak winds kiss my parch'd lips,
And mounfort me with cold.
Shakspear, *King John*, v. 7.

The goddess that in rural shrine
Dwell'd here with Pan, or Sylvan, by blest song
Forbidden every bleak unkindly fog
To touch the prosperous growth of this tall wood.
Milton, *Comus*, 207.

Say, will you bless the bleak Atlantic shores,
Or bid the furious Gaul be rid no more? Pope.
It was a miserable voyage. The night was bleak; the
rain fell; the wind roared; the water was rough; all

length the boat reached Lambeth; and the fugitives landed near an inn, where a coach and horses were in waiting.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

bleakish, *adj.* Somewhat bleak.

If any such person has been much exposed in a northerly or bleakish easterly wind, it will be very proper for him to drink down, going to bed, a large draught of warm water-gruel.—*Chayne, Essay on Health and Long Life*. (Ord M8.)

bleakly, *adv.* Coldly; in a chill situation. Near the sea-coast they bleakly vented air.

May, Translation of Lucretia's Pharsalia, ix.

bleakness, *s.* Attribute suggested by Bleak. The inhabitants of Nova Zembla go naked, without complaining of the bleakness of the air; as the armies of the northern nations keep the field all winter.—*Addison*.

If Britain mourns her bleakness, we can tell her, Thy very best of vineyards is the collar.

Byron, Don Juan, xii. 70.

bleaky, *adj.* Bleak; cold; chill. Rhetorical.

On shrubs they browse, and, on the bleakly top Of rugged hills, the thorny bramble crop. *Dryden*.

blear, *adj.* [Ger. *blurr*, with the same sense and in the same combination, i. e. with the term for eye, *blarr-oge*, *bleer-oge*.] Dim, or sore, with rheum or water; dim in general. Thus I hurt

My dazling spells into the spongy air, Of power to cheat the eye with *blear* illusion, And give it false presentations. *Milton, Comus*, 153. But then, in every species of reading, so much depends upon the eyes of the reader; if they are clear or not, to decide, or intuitive, or strained with too much attention, the optic power will fallibly bring home false reports of what it reads. *Laub, Essays of Elia, On the Danger of confounding moral with personal Defectivity*. Half blind he peered at me through his *blear* eye until he had fully satisfied his curiosity.—*Lagard, Nivarch and Babylon*, ch. i.

blear, *v. a.* [See *Blur*, *v. a.*] *Rare*.

1. Make the eyes watery, or sore with rheum. When I was young, I, like a lazy fool, Would *blear* my eyes with oil, to stay from school; Averse to pains. *Dryden*.

2. Dim the eyes.

This may stand for a pretty superficial argument, to *blear* our eyes, and lull us asleep in security.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

blear-eyed, *adj.*

1. Having sore eyes. Crook-back'd he was, tooth-shaken and *blear-eyed*. *Suckville, Induction to Mirrour for Magistrates*. It is no more in the power of calumny to blast the dignity of an honest man, than of the *blear-eyed* owl to cast scandal on the sun. *Sir R. B. Estlin, When thou shalt see the *blear-eyed* fathers teach Their sons this harsh and mockly sort of speech*. *Dryden*.

2. Used metaphorically. Having an obscure understanding.

His understanding is *blear-eyed*, and has no right perception of anything.—*Butler, Characters*.

bleariness, *s.* State of one whose eyes are *blear*.

The delusion falling upon the edges of the eyelids, makes a *bleariness*.—*Wicman, Surgery*.

bleariness, *s.* Attribute suggested by Blear. We affirm that the *bleariness* or soreness of the eyes is a less mainly than madness.—*Laugh, Translation of Plutarch's Marcellus*, iv. 478. (Ord M8.)

bleat, *v. n.* [Imitative.] Cry as a sheep. We were as twin'd lambs, that did frisk 't the sun.

And *bleat* the one at the other. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, i. 1.

What bull dares bellow, or what sheep dares *bleat*, Within the lion's den? *Dryden*.

How consecrated hive with bells was hung, And bees kept muzz, and holy anthems sung; How pipes to the rosy kneels, and sheep were taught

To *bleat* To Deum and Magnificent. *Oldham, Salve upon the Jesuits*.

Nor bird would sing, nor lamb would *bleat*, Nor any cloud would cross the vault,

But day increased from heat to heat, On stony drought and steaming salt. *Tennyson, Mariana in the South*.

bleat, *s.* Cry of a sheep or lamb. The rivers and the hills around With lowings and with dying *bleats* resound. *Dryden*.

bleating, *part. adj.* Making the cry of a sheep; uttering bleats. While on sweet grass her *bleating* charge does lie, Our happy lover feeds upon her eye. *Lord Boscawen*.

bleating, *verbal abs.* Cry of lambs or sheep; cry resembling it.

Concerning prayer, who is more against it than you, which have changed the right use of it into a bawling in the temple, and a *bleating* in the streets?—*Bale, Yet a Course at the Kingshe Fure*, fol. 85.

Why shoddest thou among the sheepfolds, to hear the *bleatings* of the flocks? *Judges*, v. 10.

I thought to pass away before, and yet alive I am; And in the fields all round I hear the *bleating* of the lamb.

How sadly, I remember, rose the morning of the year!

To die before the snowdrop came, and now the violet's here! *Tennyson*.

bleb, *s.* Air-bubble in a transparent solid, as ice or glass. See Blasterous.

Experiments -of producing cold by the dissolution of several salts; of freezing water without *blebs*; of a membranous substance separable from the body by freezing. *Hallup Spirit, History of the Royal Society*, p. 225.

Thick pieces of glass, fit for large optick glasses, are rarely to be had without *blebs*.—*Philosophical Transactions*, no. 5.

blebby, *adj.* Like a bleb; abounding in blebs. *Rare*.

It, i. e. the mineral Leryne, fuses to a *blebby* glass. —*Dana, Mineralogy*, v. *Leryne*.

blee, *s.* [A.S. *bleow*—colour.] Complexion. *Obsolete*.

Before him came a dwarf full lowe, That waited on his knee; And at his lacke five heads he bore,

All wan and pale of *blee*. *Ballad of Sir Caudine*.

bleed, *v. n.*

1. Lose blood; run with blood.

Many upon the seeing of others *bleed*, or strangled, or tortured, themselves are ready to faint, as if they *bleed*.—*Baron*.

Churchill advised the king to visit Warminster, and to inspect the troops stationed there. James assented; and his coach was at the door of the episcopal palace when his nose began to *bleed* violently.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

2. Die a violent death. *Rhetorical*.

The lamb thy rid dooms to *bleed* to-day; Had he thy reason, would he skip and play? *Pope*.

3. Drop as blood: (applied to anything which drops on incision, as blood from an animal).

For me the beam shall *bleed* and ambs

The curd redde, and the *bleb* glow. *Pope*.

4. Cant word for paying too liberally; or parting with money. (In the following extract the first *bleed*—undergo the operation of bloodletting.)

You need not *bleed*; but you must have medicine. - If I must have medicine, Ollipod, I fancy I shall *bleed* pretty freely. - He! he. Come that's very well, very well indeed.—*O'Keefe, The Poor Gentleman*, l. 2.

bleed, *v. a.* Let blood; take blood from.

In such cases it is worse than useless to have recourse to the lancet. To *bleed* is to endanger the life of the patient. *Marshall Hall, Theory and Practice of Medicine*.

Used metaphorically.

That from a patriot of distinguish'd note, Have *bled* and purg'd me to a simple vote. *Pope*.

bleeder, *s.* One who bleeds.

The grim phantom with his reality of a feasting-fork is not to be despised; so fleetly fit, attract with applause, kissing of the rail, taking it in like honey and butter, with which the latter submits to the scythe of the gentle *bleeder*, Turn, who wields his lancet with the apprehensive finger of a popular young ladies' surgeon.—*Laub, Essays of Elia, On the artificial Comedy of the last Century*.

bleeding, *part. adj.* Flowing with blood.

Cavensses, half raw and half larned to cinders, sometimes still *bleeding*, sometimes in a state of lonesome decay, were torn to pieces, and swallowed without salt, bread, or herbs. *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xii.

With juice or sap.

M. Dodard's vegetable substance growing on the horsetum tree, I know not what to say to. I wish it were my luck to see it. That the same tree yielded a gum like lacca seems to me very strange, that being a *bleeding* tree, of which I never heard of any that yielded gum.—*Roy, Correspondence*, p. 177.

bleeding, *verbal abs.*

1. Flow of blood. Had thou forgotten since he wounded himself to cure thy wounds, and let out his own blood to stop thy *bleeding*?—*Barter, Saint's Rest*, ch. xiv.

2. In Medicine. Operation of letting blood. *Bleeding*, cupping, and leeching are the ordinary methods of depletion.—*Marshall Hall, Theory and Practice of Medicine*.

bleish, *v. a.* [N.Fr. *blemir* = soil.] 1. Mark with any deformity.

Likelier that my outward face might have been disquied, than that the face of so excellent a mind could have been thus *bleish'd*.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Many are the enemies of the priesthood: they are diligent to observe wintertime my nearly or remotely *bleish* it.—*Blalop, Moberg*.

2. Defame; tarnish: (with respect to reputation).

Not that my verse would *bleish* all the fair; But yet if some be laid, 'tis wisdom to beware. *Dryden*.

Those who, by concerted defamations, endeavour to *bleish* his character, incur the complicated guilt of slander and perjury.—*Addison*.

Though false reproach seeks honour to disdain, And every false the bad though never so pure, Though lust doth seek to *bleish* chaste desire, Yet truth that brooks not falsehood's slanderous stain, Nor can the spite of envy's wrath endure, Will try true love from lust in justice' fire. *Oldham, Poems*.

bleishish, *s.*

1. Mark of deformity; scar; diminution of beauty.

As he hath caused a *bleish* in a man, so shall it be done to him again. *Leviticus*, xxiv. 20.

First shall virtue be vice, and beauty be counted a *bleish*.

Ere that I leave with song of praise her praise to solemnize. *Sir P. Sidney*.

Such a mirth as this is capable of making a beauty, as well as a *bleish*, the subject of derision.—*Addison*.

Open it so from the eyelid, that you divide not that for, in so doing, you will leave a remediless *bleish*.—*Wicman, Surgery*.

2. Reproach; soil; taint; disgrace; imputation.

Live thou, and to thy mother dead attest, That clear she died from *bleish* criminal. *Spenser, Faerie Queene*.

That you have been a earnest, should be no *bleish* or discredit at all unto you. *Hooker*.

And if we shall neglect to prepare these blessed dispositions, what others can undertake it, without some *bleish* to us, some reflection on our negligence?—*Bishop Spauld*.

This jest will be perfectly intelligible to all who remember the eternally recurring allusions to Venus and Minerva, Mars, Cupid, and Apollo, which were meant to be the ornaments, and are the *bleish*es, of Prior's composition s.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

blemishless, *adj.* Without blemish or spot. *Rare*.

A life in all so *blemishless*.—*Felltham, Lunaria*, xxviii.

blemishment, *s.* Disgrace. *Rare*.

The one seeketh the information of him, whom he impeacheth; the other worketh, as much as may be, his derision and *blemishment*.—*Bishop Morton, Discharge*, p. 163.

blench, *v. n.* [See *Blink*.] Shrink; start back; give way.

I'll tell him to the quick; if he but *blench*, I know my course. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

Hold you ever to our special drift; Though sometimes you do *blench* from this to that, As cause doth minister. *Id., Measure for Measure*, iv. 5.

Are of his own choice men, that will not totter, Nor *blench* much at a bullet. *Ben Jonson and Fletcher, Love's Pilgrimage*.

[They] were not afraid steadily to look in the face of that glaring and dazzling influence, at which the eyes of eagles have *bleached*.—*Barke, Speech on American Taxation*.

blench, *v. a.* See third *Blanch*. (In the following extract the phrase means 'abstract the view'.) *Obsolete*.

The roads besieged them, winning the even ground on the top, by carrying up great trusses of hay before them, to *blench* the defendants' sight, and dead their shot. *Crover*.

blench, *s.* Start. *Rare*.

Most true it is, that I have looked on truth Askance and strangely; but, by all above, These *blenches* gave my heart another youth. *Shakespeare, Sonnets*, 110.

blencher, *s.* At present it may mean simply one who *blenches*; its obsolete meaning, however, is more special, being that which may frighten or cause to start; scarecrow. The good husband, when he hath sown his grounds, setting up clougates, or thedes, which some call shingles, some *blencher*, or other like shew, to scare away birds.—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour*, fol. 73.

And the second time we came to New College, after we had declared your injunctions, we found all the great quadrant-court full of the leaves of June, the wind blowing them into every And there we found one Mr. Greenfield, a gentleman of Buckinghamshire, gathering up part of the same book-leaves, as he said, therewith to make him sewers, or *bladders*, to keep the deer within his wood, thereby to leave the better cry with his hounds. — *Extract from a Report on an Oxford Commission, A.D. 1535, from Crook's History of English Literature, i. 100.*

I feel the old man's masterly by much passion.

And too high rack, which makes him overshoot all his valour should direct at, and hurt those that stand by him as *blenchers*.

Bacon and Fletcher, Lucie's Pilgrimage, ii. 1.

Blend. *v. a.* [in A.S. there were two forms: *blendian* more especially active, giving as its participle *ge-blendad*; and *blendan*, not necessarily active, giving *blendt*. The two forms partly account for this difference: still there is a real confusion.]

1. Mingle together.

He had his calmer influence, and his mien Did love and majesty together *blend*. — *Dryden.*

2. Confound; spoil: (perhaps the *bad* sense here conveyed has been suggested by the likeness to Blind).

The moon should wander from her beaten way, the times and seasons of the year *blend* themselves by disorder'd and confused mixture. — *Herrick.*

Then shall the new year's joy forth freely send, into the gloaming world, his phantoms fly, And all these storms, which now his beauty *blend*, Shall turne to calms, and tynely cleare away. — *Spenser, Sonnets, 62.*

3. Pollute; spoil; corrupt. *Obsolete.*

Regard of worldly muck doth tully *blend*, And low abuse, the high heroic spirit. — *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Participle *Blended*.

The mission taught by the ancients is too slight or gross; for bodies mixed according to their hypothesis, would not appear such to the acute eyes of a lynx, who could discern the elements, if they were no otherwise mixed, than but *blended* but not united. — *Boyle.*

The grave, where even the great find rest, And *blended* here the oppressor and the oppress'd. — *Pope.*

The moonlight stealing o'er the scene Had *blended* with the lights of eye; And she was there, my hope my joy.

My own dear Genevieve, — *Coleridge, Love.*

May he be able also to relate that wisdom, and time had in Ireland what they had done in Scotland, and that all the races which inhabit the British isles were in length indissolubly *blended* but people! — *Macaulay, History of England, ch. xvi.*

Participle *Blent*.

'Tis beauty truly *blent*, whose red and white Nature's own sweet and cunning I hath laid on. — *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, i. 5.*

With such an aspect, by his colours *blent*. — *Byron.*

His history became *blent* in a singular manner with the life of his neighbourhood. — *Satanstoe, ch. iii.*

Blende. *s.* [Germ. *blenden* = dazzle.] In *Mineralogy*. Native sulphuret of zinc.

Now we find, that the hydrolytes are all compounds, such as are commonly termed salts: that the hydroxides are, many of them, already called bases, as calc spar, heavy spar, iron spar, zinc spar; that the silicates, the most numerous and difficult class, I, for the most part, by simple words, many of which end

— that the other classes, or salts, classes, oxides, pyrites, glazes, and *blende*, have commonly been so termed; as red iron oxide, iron pyrites, zinc *blende*: while pure metals have usually had the adjective 'native' prefixed, as native gold, native silver. — *Whewell, Language of Science.*

Blending. *verbal abs.* *Mixing.*

But, admitting that this universal *blending*, throughout the material world, does not interfere with the gradual formation of its several groups, which therefore could be recognized, we may, perhaps, be told by the believers in the 'Méthode Monomérique' that they do not intend to ignore the arrangement which nature has so broadly laid down, but that, on the contrary, they tacitly endorse it. — *T. F. Wallaston, On the Variation of Species, ch. vi.*

Blenny. *s.* Fish of the genus *Blennius*.

The carline blenny of the *ospreys* is characterised by increasing width in most *Cyprinidae*, and by a more vascular or otherwise modified texture in the *Pharyngocentri*, *Lophobranchii*, the gobioids, *blennies*, flying-fish, garfish, and some others. — *Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Blens. *v. a.* [A.S. *bletsian*, *blipsian*; the *t*

or *p* bring important as showing the connection with *Blithe*.]

1. Make happy; prosper; make successful. (In an extract from Spenser under *Blame*, *s. 3*, the meaning seems to be *absolve* — make free from.)

The quality of mery is not strain'd; It droppeth as the gentle rain of heaven Upon the place beneath. It is twice *blend*; It *blend*eth him that gives, and him that takes.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

This kingdom enjoyed the greatest calm, and the fullest measure of felicity, that any people, in any age, for so long time together, have been *blended* with.

— *Lord Clarendon.*

Happy this isle, with such a hero *blend*; What virtue dwells not in his loyal breast? — *Waller.*

In vain with folding arms the youth essay'd To stop her flight, and strain the dying shade; But she return'd no more, to *blend* his longing eyes. — *Dryden.*

2. Wish happiness to another; pronounce a blessing upon him; consecrate.

And God *blend*ed the seventh day, and sanctified it: because that in it he had rested from all his work. — *Genesis, ii. 3.*

And this is the blessing wherewith Moses the man of God *blend*ed of the children of Israel before his death. — *Deuteronomy, xxxiii. 1.*

3. Praise; glorify for benefits received; celebrate.

Tell us there is one only guide of all agents natural, and be both the creator and worker of all in all, able to be *blend*ed, adored, and honoured by all for ever. — *Hosack, Ecclesiastical Polity, i. § 3.*

But *blend*ed that great power, that hath *blend*ed With longer life than earth and heav'n can have. — *Sir J. Davies.*

Bless us! Exclamation of surprise.

Cries the stall-reader, *Bless us!* what a word on A tale-page is this! — *Milton, Sonnets, 11.*

I'm blessed, or I'll be blessed, are, by an extreme form of irony, made, in very colloquial, not to say vulgar, language, to stand for its exact opposite.

They went to the washerman's, delivered the landie, and then returned on board, when the whole crew were informed of the success of the expedition, and appeared quite satisfied that there was an end of the detested cur; all but Cole, who shook his head. "We shall see," says he; "but *I'm blessed* if I don't expect the cur back to-morrow morning." — *Maverick, South-gate, vol. ii. ch. xi.*

Blessed. *part. adj.*

1. Happy; enjoying felicity.

The days are coming, in which they shall say, *Blessed* are the barren. — *Luke, xxiii. 29.*

I had I did not an hour before this chance, I had liv'd a *blend* time: for, from this instant, There's nothing serious in mortality. — *Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 3.*

2. Holy and happy; happy in the favour of God.

Behold, from henceforth all generations shall call me *blessed*. — *Luke, i. 48.*

It seemed so hard at first, mother, to leave the *blend* sun, And now it seems as hard to stay, and yet I will be done.

So now I think my time is near. I trust it is. I know The *blend* music went that way my soul will have to go.

And for myself, indeed, I care not if I go to-day. But, Elsie, you must comfort her when I am gone away. — *Trangson.*

Blessed (Thistle). *s.* Plant (*Centaurea benedicta*) so called from its supposed extraordinary medicinal properties.

Blessed Thistle is called in Latin everywhere *Carduus benedictus*, and in shops by a compound word, *Cardi-benedictus*; it is most plain, that it is a species of *Atractylis*, or a kind of wild Bastard Saffron; it is called *Atractylis hirsuta*, hirsute Bastard Saffron; in Valerius Corvus nameth it *scirpus*; it is called in High Dutch *Besengede distel*, *Kardibenedict*; the later name wherof is knowne to the low countreyman; in Spanish it is called *Cardo santo*; in French, *Chardon benoist* or *benoist*; in the Isle Lemnos, *Garden acanthus*; in English, *Blessed thistle*, but more commonly by the Latin name *Carduus benedictus*. — *Gerarde, Herbal, p. 1171: ed. 1633.*

Blessedly. *adv.* Happily. *Obsolete.*

This accident of Clitophras's taking, had so *blessedly* procured their meeting. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

Happie is he that after due preparation is past through the gates of death, ere he be aware; happy is he that by the holy use of long sicknesses is taught to see the gates of death stare off, and addressed for a resolute passage; the one dies like Elijah, the other like Elisha, both *blessedly*. — *Bishop Hall, (Ord. MS.)*

Bléssedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Blessed.

1. Happiness; felicity.

Many times have I, leaning to yonder palm, admired the *bléssedness* of it, that it could bear love without the sense of pain. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

His overthrow hap'd happiness upon him; For then, and not till then, he felt himself, And found the *bléssedness* of being little.

— *Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iv. 2.*

But on the whole their continuance was great; So that some disappointed themselves by coveting To those who had felt the unenvied state Of 'single *bléssedness*, and thought it good (Since it was not their fault, but only fate, To bear these crosses) for each waiting prude To make a Roman sort of Sabine wedding, Without the expense and the suspense of bedding. — *Byron, Don Juan, viii. 131.*

2. Sanctity; heavenly felicity; Divine favour.

Earlier happy is the rose distill'd, Than that, which, withering on the virgin thorn, Grows, lives, and dies in single *bléssedness*.

— *Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.*

Blessed is the man to whom the Lord will not impute sin. Coneth this *bléssedness* then upon the circumcision only, or upon the uncircumcision also? — *Romans, iv. 8, 9.*

It is such an one, as, being begun in grace, passes into glory, *bléssedness*, and immortality. — *South.*

3. Title of honour.

Emperours writing unto bishops, have not disdain'd to give them their appellation of honour; your holiness, your *bléssedness*, your amplitude, your highness, and the like. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity, b. vii. § 20. (Ord. MS.)*

Blésser. *s.* One who blesses, or gives a blessing; he who makes anything prosper.

When thou receivest praise, take it indifferently, and return it to God, the giver of the gift, or *blésser* of the action. — *Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

Bléssing. *s.* [A.S. *bletsung*.]

1. Benediction; prayer by which happiness is implored for anyone; declaration by which happiness is promised in a prophetic and authoritative manner.

He shall receive the *bléssings* from the Lord. — *Psalms, lxxix. 5.*

I had most need of *bléssing*, and many Stand in my need. — *Shakespeare, Hamlet, ii. 2.*

But that God bless thee, dear who wrought Two spirits to one equal mind.

With *bléssings* beyond hope or thought, With *bléssings* which no words can find.

— *Trangson, The Miller's Daughter.*

2. Any of the means of happiness; gift; advantage; benefit.

In that day shall Israel be the third with Egypt and with Assyria, even a *bléssing* in the midst of the land. — *Isaiah, xix. 24.*

Political jealousy is very reasonable in persons personated of the excellency of their condition, who believe that they derive from it the most valuable *bléssings* of society. — *Addison.*

A just and wise minister is a *bléssing* as extensive as the community to which he belongs; a *bléssing* which includes all other *bléssings* whatsoever, that relate to this life. — *Bishop Atterbury.*

Blight. *s.* [Ger. *bluch-fur* = blight-fur = lightning.]

1. Term applied to any supposed atmospheric cause of disease in plants; anything nipping or blasting.

Before effects were traced to their causes with the same care that they are at present, the sudden discoloration of the leaves of plants, their death, or their being covered with minute insects or small excrescences, was called by the general name of *blight*; and this *blight* was attributed to some mysterious influence in the air. — *Brande, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art, in voc.*

I complained to the oldest and best gardeners, who often fell into the same misfortune, and received a *blight* of the spruce. — *Sir W. Temple.*

When you come to the first of June, the first *blight* of frost shall most infallibly strip you of all your glory. — *Sir R. L. Estlin.*

2. Arrest of growth.

A constant interchange of growth and *blight*. — *Wordsworth.*

Blight. *v. a.* Cause disease in plants; blast; hinder from fertility.

This vapour bears up along with it any medium mineral streams; it then blights vegetables, *blights* corn and fruit, and is sometimes injurious even to man. — *Woodward.*

Thy soul, till now, contracted, wither'd, shrunk, Blighted by blights of earth's unwelcome air, Will blossom here; spread all her faculties To these bright aridities; every power unfold; And rise into sublimities of thought.

— *Young, Night Thoughts, ix.*

In your eye there is death,
There is frost in your breath
Which would blight the plants.

Keats, The Poet's Mind.

The standard of police is the measure of political justice. The atmosphere will blight it; it cannot live here.—*Leach, Essays of Elia, On the artificiality of the last Century.*

blighted. *part. adj.* Smitten with blight; blasted.

My country neighbours do not find it impossible to think of a lame horse they have, or their blighted corn, till they have run over in their minds all evils.—*Locke.*

blighting. *part. adj.* Producing the effects of blight.

One wound the partition would undoubtedly have inflicted, a wound on the Castilian pride. But surely the pride which a nation takes in exercising over other nations a blighting and withering domination, a domination without prudence or clemency, without justice or mercy, is not a feeling entitled to much respect.—*Murray, History of England, ch. xv.*

blin. *v. a.* [A.S. *blinnan*—stop, or leave off.] Cense; stop. *Obsolete.*

For mathematics for that spectacle had
Did the other two their end vengeance bin.
Spenser, Ruire Quene, li. 12, 30.
When in the Balance Daphne's loam bins,
The ploughman hathforth fruit for passed gain.
R. Greuce, Poems, The Palmer's Veritas, ch. xv.

blind. *adj.* [A.S. *blind*.] 1. Deprived of sight; wanting the sense of seeing; dark.

Nor sometimes forget
Those other two equal'd with me in fate,
So were I equal'd with them in renown!
Blind Plammyris, and blind Maccoides.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 31.

There is a class of names called 'privative.' A privative name is equivalent in its signification to a positive and a negative name taken together; being the name of something which has once had a particular attribute, or for some other reason might have been expected to have it, but which has not. Such is the word *blind*, which is not equivalent to 'not seeing,' or 'to not capable of seeing,' for it would not, except by a poetical or rhetorical figure, be applied to stocks and stones. A thing is not usually said to be blind, unless the class to which it is most familiarly referred, or to which it is referred on the particular occasion, be chiefly composed of things which can see, as in the case of a blind man, or a blind horse; or unless it is supposed for any reason that it ought to see; as in saying of a man, that he rushed blindly into an abyss, or of philosophers or the clergy that the greater part of them are blind guides. The names called privative, therefore, combine two things: the absence of certain attributes, and the presence of others, from which the presence also of the former might naturally have been expected.—*Mit, System of Logic, l. 1.*

2. Intellectually dark; unable to judge; ignorant: (with *to*).

All authors to their own defects are blind;
Hast thou but, Janus like, a face behind,
To see the people, what spaly mouths they make;
To mark their fingers pointed at thy back? *Dryden.*

With *of*.

Blind of the future, and by race misled,
He pulls his crimes upon his people's head.

Dryden.

3. Unseen; out of the public view; private (generally with some tendency to contempt or censure); not easily discernible; hard to find; dark; obscure; unseen.

To grievous and scandalous inconveniences they make themselves subject, with whom any blind or second corner is judged a fit place of common prayer.

Hooker.

There is also blind fire under stone, which flame not out; but oil being poured upon them, they flame out.—*Bacon.*

Where else
Shall I inform my unacquainted feet
In the blind maze or this tangled wood?
Milton, Comus, 170.

So mariners mistake the promised coast,
And, with full sails, on the blind rocks are lost.

Dryden.

4. Without an outlet.

In some species of Chelonians and Gadus blind processes are continued from both the sides and ends of the air-bladder.—*Deane, Anatomy of Fishes.*
Offenders were supposed to be incarcerated behind an iron-plated door, closing up a second prison, consisting of a strong cell or two, and a blind alley some yard and a half wide, . . . supposed to be incarcerated there, because the time had outgrown the strong cells and the blind alley. In practice they had room to be considered a little too bad, though in theory they were quite as good as ever; which may be observed to be the case at the present day

with other cells that are not at all strong, and with other alleys that are stone-blind.—*Dickens, Little Dorrit, ch. vi.*

In the A.S. *blind netel*=nettle which does not sting, we have the privative sense carried further, and meaning anything which does not fulfill its apparent purpose.

blind. *v. a.* Make blind; deprive of sight; darken.

Behold, here I am: with us against me . . . whom have I oppressed? or of whose land have I recovered any bribe to blind mine eyes therewith? and I will restore it.—*1 Samuel, xii. 3.*

This my long suffering, and my day of grace,
They who neglect and scorn shall never taste;
But hard be harder'd, blind be blinded more.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 198.

A blind guide is certainly a great mischief; but a guide that blinds those whom he should lead, is undoubtedly a much greater. *South.*

The state of the controversy between us he undisturbed, with all his art, to blind and confound.—*Bishop Warburton.*

These concessions were meant only to blind the Lords and the nation to the king's real designs.—*Murray, History of England, ch. ix.*

In the following passage the word seems to mean *dazzle*; in the older editions, however, it is explained *elipse*.

This'd her beauty all the rest did blind,
That she alone seem'd worthy of my love.

P. Fletcher, Piousness Beguiles, 6.

blind. *s.* 1. Something to hinder the sight; window screen.

Sometimes I saw you sit and spin;
And, in the pauses of the wind,
Sometimes I heard you sing within;
Sometimes your shadow cross'd the blind.

Keats, The Miller's Daughter.

The newspapers were not even off the blinds.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes.*

2. Something to mislead the eye or the understanding.

Hardly anything in our conversation is pure and genuine; civilly casts a blind over the duty, under some customary words. *Sir R. L. Edrington.*

These discourses set an opposition between his commands and desires; making the one a blind for the execution of the other.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Policy.*

3. Hiding-place.

So, when the watchful shepherd, from the blind,
Wounds with a random steel the careless hind.
Dryden, Virgil's Eclog, iv.

blind-born. *adj.* [two words rather than a compound.] Blind from birth; congenitally blind.

A person born with the usual endowments of the senses, is apt to attribute to the blind-born, and the deaf-mutes, such habits of thought, and such a state of mind, as his own would be, if he were to become deaf or blind, or to be left in the dark: which would be very wide of the truth.—*R. Whately, Elements of Rhetoric.*

blindfold. *v. a.* Hinder from seeing, by bandaging or covering the eyes.

When they had blindfolded him, they struck him on the face.—*Luke, xxi. 65.*

blindfold. *adj.* Having the eyes covered.

When lots are shuffled together, or a man blindfold casts a die, what reason can he have to presume that he shall draw a white stone rather than a black? *South.*

The women will look into the state of the nation with their own eyes, and be no longer led blindfold by male mislators.—*Addison, Eschschol.*

blindly. *adv.* 1. In a blind manner; implicitly; without examination.

The old king, after a long debate,
By his imperious mistress blindly led,
Has given Cydaria to Orbellian's bed.

Dryden.

How ready each for interest and party is to change opinion on those who will not, without examination, submit, and blindly swallow their nonsense? *Locke.*

The folly of James, his incapacity to read the characters of men and the signs of the times, his obstinacy, always most offensively displayed when wisdom required concession, his vacillation, always exhibited most potently in emergencies which required firmness, had made him an outcast from England and night, if his counsels were blindly followed, bring great calamities on France.—*Murray, History of England, ch. xii.*

2. Unseen.

Avizur, pride, falsehood, lie undiscovered and blindly in us, even to the age of blindness.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals, l. 15.*

blindmanbuff. *s.* [three words.] Probably the more correct form for *Blindmanbuff*.

I am led up and down like a tame lion,
And I grope up and down like blind-man-buff.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Little Thief.

blindman's buff. *s.* [originally written Blindmanbuff.] Play in which one, who has his eyes covered, tries to catch any other of the players: (Buff being, probably, a quasi surname of the blindfolded player).

Discord'd in all the mask of night,
We led our clasp-doe on his flight;
At blindman's buff to grope his way,
Inward fear of night and day.

Rutler, Hudibras.

He means I shut my eyes mean; but surely he faces I play at blindman's buff with him; for he thus I never have my eyes open.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

And so have these individuals (verily by black-art) built the new Doubtful, ornamented Dubardou; call it an Armida-Palace, where they dwell pleasantly; Chancellor Marqueton 'playing blind-man's-buff' with the secret enchantress; or gallantly prosecuting her with dwarf wickers;—and a Most Christian King has unspeakable peace within doors, whatever he may have without.—*Carlyle, French Revolution, pt. i. l. i. ch. i.*

blindness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Blind.

1. Want of sight.

I will smite every horse of the people with blindness.—*Zachariah, xii. 1.*

2. Ignorance; intellectual darkness.

All the rest as born of savage brood,
But with these thoughts are into blindness led,
And kept from looking on the light-some day.

Spenser.

Whosoever we would proceed beyond these simple ideas, we fall presently into darkness and difficulties, and can discover nothing further but our own blindness and ignorance.—*Locke.*

blinds. *s.* [?] Fish so called: (same as Bib).

William first described his Asolus lusus under its Cornish names of bib and blinds.—*Tarrell, British Fishes.*

blindside. *s.* [frequently written as two words.] Unguarded side; side open to attack; foible; weak point.

He is too great a lover of himself; this is one of his *blindsides*; the rest of men, I fear, are not without them. *Swift.*

Indeed, if this good man had an enthusiasm, or that the vulgar call a *blindside*, it was this; he thought a schoolmaster the greatest character in the world, and himself the greatest of all schoolmasters; neither of which points he would have given up to Alexander the Great, as the head of his army.—*Fitching, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

blindworm. *s.* [the meaning of the element blind is uncertain; it is probably a corruption of *blind*, an rhiment of uncertain meaning in *hindworm*, a common term in the mythology of Germany and Scandinavia, meaning a vast serpent like the Python of the classical mythologies.] *Anguis fragilis*: (called also *slowworm*).

You spotted snakes, with hoarse tongue,
Thorny hedgehogs, be not seen;
News and blindworms, do no wrong;
Come not near our furry queen.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, l. 3, song.

The greater slowworm, called also the *blindworm*, is commonly thought to be blind, because of the blindness of its eyes. *Grev.*

Cavilla, the blindworm, or slowworm, which are nearly two names for the same sort of animal. It is much less than the adder, and streaked with blackish lines along the body.—*Roy, Correspondence, p. 230.*

blink. *v. n.* [see last extract.] Wink, or twinkle with the eyes; see dimly, obscurely, or indistinctly, with futile efforts.

Sweet and lovely wail,
Shew me thy think, to blink through with none eye.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 1.

So politick, as if one eye
Upon the other were a spy;
Till to treat on the one to think
The other blind, both strive to blink.

Rutler, Hudibras.

I seem to remember a poor old grateful kind of creature, *blinking*, and looking up with his eyes in the sun—is it possible I could have stolen my purse against him? Perhaps I had no small chance.—*Leach, Essays of Elia, A Complaint of the Decay of Beggary.*

[*Blind*.] A wink, a look, a glance, a moment. A.S. *blincan*, to glitter, dazzle; G. *blicken*, to shine, to glance, to look. . . . With the nasal, Du. *blincken*, to

shine, to glitter; *G. blinzen*, to twinkle, shine, glitter, and also to wink, as the result of a sudden glitter. . . . To *blink* the question is to shut one's eyes to it, to make oneself wilfully blind to it. A horse's *blinks* are the leather plates put before his eyes to prevent his seeing. . . . To *blink* is sometimes used in the sense of blinking one, to make him feel blank, to discomfit, confound him. . . . At other times it is synonymous with *blink*, to wink the eye, shrink from a dazzling light, to shrink at something, start back. . . . In the same way we have *blink*, *quench*, and *wince*, or *winch*, the fundamental meaning of each of which is rapid vibration, and thence an involuntary start. To *blink* is the equivalent of the *Du. flinken*, *G. flinken*, to glitter; *flink*, quick, active; to *quench*, of *Du. quinken*, *micare*, *motitare* (Kil.); while *wince* or *winch* is a modification of *wink*, the vibration of the eyelids.—*Nedgewood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Blink. v. a. Shut one's eyes to anything; blench.

(See preceding extract.)

Blink. s.

1. (Glimpse: twinkle; slight view; glance.

The numerous *blinks* flew to and fro,
With suaver words that make a show.

Turberville, Songs and Sonnets, 1870.

This is the first *blink* that ever I had of him: I have heard fame of his wonderful works, and hold it happiness enough for me to have seen his face; and doth he take notice of my person, of my name?—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, ii. 108.

2. Glimp of light reflected from ice.

They always knew when they were approaching the ice, long before they saw it, by a bright appearance near the horizon, which the Greenland-men called the *blink* of the ice.—*Southey, Life of Nelson*, i. 22.

Blinkard. s. Rare.

1. One who sees indistinctly.

He that hath such that the hidden cover a great part of the night; as a *blinkard*, or he that looketh squint. *Barret, Alvarie*.

Brainless *blinkards* that blow at the eole.

Shelton, Poems, p. 28.

2. That which shines indistinctly.

In some parts we see many globes and eminent stars, in others few of any remarkable greatness, and, in some, none but *blinkards* and obscure ones.—*Hakewell, Apology*, p. 237.

Blinker. s. One who blinks; piece of leather affixed one on each side of the headstall, to screen the horse's eyes and prevent his starting aside.

(See extract from Wedgwood, under Blink.)

Blinking. part. adj. (in the second extract, though preceded by the auxiliary *was*, it is adjectival in sense; meaning, not that the eye was in the act of blinking, but that it was, like the lame leg, in a permanent state of imperfection.) With obscure vision; dim-sighted.

What's here? the portrait of a *blinking* idiot.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, ii. 8.

His figure such as might his soul proclaim;

One eye was *blinking*, and one leg was lame. *Pope*.

Blinky. adj. After the manner of one who blinks. *Colloquial*.

We were just within range, and one's eyes became quite *blinky*, watching for the flash from the bow.—*Russell, Correspondent of the Times for America*, June 11, 1861.

Bliss. s. [A.S. *blisse*.] Highest degree of happiness; blessedness; felicity; (generally used of the happiness of *blessed souls*).

A mighty Saviour hath witnessed of himself, I am the way; the way that leadeth us from misery into *bliss*. *Russell*.

Thou sadness did not spare
That time red-still visage; yet, mix'd
With pity, violated not their *bliss*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 23.

Condition, circumstance is not the thing;

Bliss is the same in subject or in kind. *Pope*.

My God, my land, my father—these did move

Me from my *bliss* of life, that Nature gave,

Lower'd softly with a threefold chord of love

Down to a silent grave.

Travunson, A Dream of Fair Women.

Blissful. adj. Full of joy; happy in the highest degree.

Yet swimming in that sea of *blissful* joy,

He sought forgot. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

The two saddest ingredients in hell, are deprivation of the *blissful* vision, and confusion of face.—*Hammond*.

Reaping immortal fruits of joy and love,

Uninterrupted joy, univall'd love,

In *blissful* solitude. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 67.

So peaceful shall thou end thy *blissful* days,

And steal thyself from life by slow decays. *Pope*.

Apart from happy ghosts that gather flowers
Of *blissful* quiet, 'mid unmelting bowers.

Wordsworth, Laodamia.

Music that gentlier on the spirit lies,

Than bird's eye-calls upon thy drowsy eyes;

Music that brings sweet sleep down from the *blissful* skies.

Travunson, The Lotus Eaters.

Blissfulness. s. Happiness; fullness of joy.

God is all-sufficient, and incapable of admitting

any accession to his perfect *blissfulness*.—*Barrow*.

Sermons, viii.

Blissless. adj. Void of bliss.

For if it be so that the heavens have at all time a measure of their wrathful burnings, surely so many have come to my *blissless* lot that the rest of the world hath too small a portion to make with such a woful a lamentation.—*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, iii. (Rich.)

Bliss. v. a. (In the extract the phrase seems to mean *laid about him*. The word has been derived from the French *blesser* = wound. I give it because I find it in the previous edition; not because I can explain it.)

The villain . . .

. . . with his club him all about so *bliss*,

That he which way to turne him scarcely wist.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 8, 13.

Bliss. v. a. (The following extract is given for the same reason as the preceding. Wounded here certainly makes sense, and it has been suggested as a meaning. The original, however, is *cuando me santiguaron los hombros* (pt. i. ch. xv) = when they made the sign of a cross over my shoulders. This puts *blesser* out of the question.)

They *bliss* my shoulders with their pines in such sort, as they wholly deprived me of my sight and the force of my feet together.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, i. 3, 1.

Blister. s. [Lat. *emplastrum* = plaster.] Elevation of the cuticle caused by deposition of serous fluid immediately beneath; swelling made by the separation of a film or skin from the other parts.

In this state she callops night by night
O'er ladies' hips, who straight on kisses dream,
Which oft the angry *blab* with *blister* phrases,
Because their breaths with sweetmeats tainted are.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.

'Upon the leaves there riseth a tumour like a

blister.—*Baron*.

I found a great *blister* drawn by the earlick, but had it cut, which run a good deal of water, but filled again by next night. *Sir W. Temple*.

Blister. v. n. Rise in blisters.

If I prove innocently, let my tongue *blister*,
And never to my red-look'd anger be
The trumpet any more.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, ii. 2.

Embrace thy knees with leath'ring hands,

Which *blister* when they touch thee. *Dryden*.

Blister. v. a. Raise a blister, as a remedial measure.

I *blister'd* the leas and thighs, but was too late;
He died howling.—*Wiscman, Surgery*.

Used metaphorically. Blennish.

Look, here comes one, a vent lewman of mine,
Who, filling in the flaws of her own youth,
Hath *blister'd* her report.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, ii. 3.

Blistering. verbal abs. Application of a blister.

Blistering, cupping, bleeding, are seldom of use but to the idle and intemperate. *Spectator*, no. 195.

Blite. s. [Lat. *blitum*.] Plants of the genus *Chenopodium*. (What the old woman meant, in the first extract, was probably a small joke on the words *blite* and *blight*.)

I have heard many old wives say to their servants 'Gather *blite* for me to put into my potting; for they are not good for the eyesight;' whence they had those words. I know not, it may be of some doctor that never went to school, for that I can find no such thing upon record, either among the older or later writers. *Gerarde, Herball*, p. 329; ed. 1633.

The *Blitum americanum spinosum* is a plant to me unknown. I am as yet doubtful of the characteristic note of the Garden *blite*.—*Ray, Correspondence*, p. 140.

Blithe. adj. [A.S. *blithe*.] Gay; airy; merry; joyous; sprightly; mirthful.

We have always one eye fixed upon the countenance of our enemies; and, according to the little or heavy aspect thereof, our eye sheweth some other suitable token either of dislike or approbation. —*Honker*.

Should he return, that troop as *blithe* and bold,
Precipitant in fear, would wing their flight. *Pope*.

Hail to thee, *blithe* spirit!

Bird thou never wert.

That from heaven, or near it,

Pourst thy full heart,

In profuse strains of unmeditated art.

Shelley, Ode to a Skylark.

Blithely. adv. In a blithe manner.

For many beyn of such a manner

That tays and rymys will *blithely* here.

Robert of Gloucester.

Blithesome. adj. Gay; cheerful.

Frosty blasts de-fice

The *blithesome* year: trees of their shrivell'd fruits

Are widow'd.

J. Phillips.

Blive. adv. [The common meaning of the word is *quickly*, at once.] Its derivation, however, is from A.S. *belifan* = stay. The sequence of ideas seems to have been: (1) stay a little; (2) all in good time; (3) quickly. It is doubtful, however, whether any of the authors usually quoted knew the word as one of common use; and it is likely it had become archaic before the time of Spenser. It was probably connected, at a very early date, with *live*, and supposed to have meant *to be alive*; with which it has nothing to do. It is the German *bleiben* = stay, and the Danish *blive* = become.] Quickly; at once.

Perdy, Sir Knight, said then th' enchaunter *blive*,
That shall I shortly purchase to your hand;
For now the best and noblest knight alive
Prince Arthur is, that womes in ferie land.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 3, 18.

Bloat. v. a. [Swed. *blöta* = soften by soaking.] Swell; make turgid with wind; (with *up*, intensive).

His rude essays

Encourage him and *bloat* him up with praise,

That he may get more bulk before he dows. *Dequä*.

The strutting jettison smooths all distinctions,
beats the mother with the daughter. I cannot but be troubled to see so many well-shaped innocent virgins *bloated up*, and waddling up and down like highland women. —*Jedism*.

Bloat. v. n. Grow turgid.

If a person of a firm constitution begins to *bloat*, from being warm grows cold, his fibres grow weak. —*Arbuthnot*.

Bloat. adj. Swelled with intemperance; turgid. *Rare*.

Let the *bloat* king tempt you again.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 1.

Bloatedness. s. Attribute suggested by Bloat; turgidness; swelling; tumour.

Lassitude, laziness, *bloatedness*, and venereal spots, are symptoms of weak fibres. —*Arbuthnot*.

Bloater. s. Herring but partially dried.

This fish [a red herring] is rendered infinitely more delicate by pouring boiling water on it before it is dressed, and having it to soak for half an hour, or more, should it be lightly dried. The fresh *Yar-mouth bloaters* do not require this. *E. Arden, Modern Cookery*, p. 81.

Bloating. verbal abs. Preparation of herring by soaking in brine, and partially drying in wood smoke.

Herrings in the sea are large and full,

But shrink in *bloating* and together pull.

Styler, Du Rariora, 577-1. (Oud MS.)

Blöbber. s. Same as *Blinbber*. *Rare*.

There swimmeth also in the sea a round slimy substance, called a *blöbber*, reputed noxious to the fish.—*Carew*.

Blöbberlip. s. Thick lip. *Rare*.

They make a wit of their insipid friend,

His *blöbberlips* and beetle brows commend.

Dryden, Juvenal's Satires, in.

Blöbberlipped. adj. Having swelled or thick lips. *Rare*.

A *blöbberlipped* shell seemeth to be a kind of mussel.—*Gree*.

His person deformed to the highest degree; that

mised, and *blöbberlipped*.—*Sir R. L' Estrange*.

Blöbtale. s. Telltale; blab. *Rare*.

These *blöbtals* could find no other news to keep their tongues in motion.—*Bishop Mackel, Life of Archbishop Williams*, ii. 67.

Block. s. [Fr. *bloc* = mass.]

1. Heavy piece of timber, rather thick than long.

You can spy a little mote in another man's eye, that cannot see a great *block* in your own.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner*.

2. Mass of matter.

Homer's apothecary consists of a group of figures, cut in the same block of marble, and rising one above another. *Adrian.*

The stone here is a soft-stone, partly fine and partly coarse-grained, moderately hard, compact, and capable of being worked in blocks of considerable size. — *André, The Channel Islands*, p. 1, ch. ii.

This was clearly a block out of which to make a baronet. — *Disraeli the younger, Contingency.*

3. Piece of wood for certain special purposes.

a. On which hats are formed.

He wears his faith but as the fashion of his hat: it ever changes with the next block. — *Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, l. 1.

b. On which criminals are beheaded.

Some guard these traitors to the block of death, Treason's true bed, and yielder up of breath.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.
At the instant of his death, having a long beard, after his head was upon the block, he gently drew his beard aside, and said, This hath not offended the king. — *Bacon.*

I'll drag him thence.
E'en from the body alter to the block. — *Dryden.*

c. For placing anything on, especially with the purpose of letting it keep shape.

A beautiful golden wig (the duchesse never liked me to play with her hair) was on a block close by, and on another table was a set of teeth, 'd'une blancheur éblouissante.' In this manufactory of a beauty I remained for a quarter of an hour. — *Sir E. L. Bulwer, Pelham*, ch. xiii.

4. Massy body; rude piece of matter: (in contempt).

When, by the help of wedges and beetles, an image is chiseled out of the trunk of some tree, yet, after the skill of artificers is set forth, such a divine block, it cannot one moment secure itself from being eaten by worms. — *Bishop Neillinger.*

5. Obstruction; stop.

Can he ever dream, that the suffering for rightness is a thing to be feared? — *Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety.*

Small causes are not sufficient to make a man uneasy, when great ones are not in the way; for want of a block, he will stumble at a straw. — *Swift.*

6. In Mechanics and Navigation. See extract.

Blocks in mechanics and naval architecture are pieces of wood on which sheaves or pulleys are placed, for the purpose of forming tackle, purchases, &c., in various operations in naval tactics and architectural constructions. The most usual denominations of blocks are the single, double, treble, and fourfold blocks; the number of sheaves being, accordingly, one, two, three, or four; but in some instances the number of sheaves in a block are much more considerable. Beside these various distinctions in blocks, as depending upon the number of sheaves, we have also a variety of denominations depending on their shape, purpose, and mode of application; as the bee-block, cheek block, bang-tackle block, min-shield block, ratchet block, monkey block, &c. — *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, in voc.

7. In Printing and Engraving. See extract.

The face of the block is either carved in relief into the desired design, like an ordinary woodcut, or the figure is formed by the insertion edgewise into the wood of narrow slips of flattened copper wire. — *Use, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Calcutta-printing.*

8. Fellow remarkable for stupidity.

The country is a desert where the good Gai'd, inhibits not; born's not understood; There men become beasts and prone to all evils; In cities, blocks. — *Donne.*
What tongueless blocks were they! Would they not speak? — *Shakespeare, Richard III.*, iii. 7.

Block. v. a. Shut up; enclose, so as to hinder egress; obstruct: (with up).

Recommend it to the governor of Abington, to send some troops to block it up from infesting the great road. — *Lord Clarendon.*

In the very first months of his reign, and while that parliament was sitting which has been reproached for its parsimony, he sent a fleet to assist the French king in blocking up the port of Rochelle. — *Ballan, Constitutional History of England*, ch. viii.

Without up.

They block the castle kept by Bertram;
But now they cry, Down with the palace, fire it. — *Dryden.*

See Drouet and Guillaume, dexterous old drapery, instantly down, blocking the bridges with a furniture-wagon they had there, with whatever vapours, tumbrils, barrels, barrows their hands could hold of; till no carriage was pass. — *Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. iv. ch. vii.

Block-tin. s. Tin in stamped blocks.

Tin smelted at the different houses is cast into moulds containing about 3 cwt., and while in a fluid state it receives the stamp of the particular house where it is smelted; thence it is denominated block-tin. — *Manual of Mineralogy.*

Blockade. s.

1. Siege carried on for the purpose of reducing a place through famine, by cutting off communication with the surrounding country; shutting up of an enemy's port, by preventing the entry and exit of vessels.

The enemy was necessitated wholly to abandon the blockade of Olivença. — *Trotter*, iv. 51.

Subsequent intelligence arrived that the Mexican ships had put into Truxillo, and Nelson, drawing nearer to the shore, established a rigid blockade of Oaxaca. — *Young, Naval History of Great Britain*, ch. xxi.

Used figuratively.

At last, however, the author hit upon the expedient of posting himself in the hall, on a day in the evening of which there was to be an important debate in the House of Commons. This was a blockade which even the ingenuity of the wit could not evade; the author was therefore admitted. — *Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. i. ch. iii.

A man must be strangely constituted who can take interest in puerile journals of the blockades laid by the Duke of A. to the hearts of the Marquis de B. and the Comtesse de C. — *Macaulay, Essays, Walpole's Letters.*

2. Obstruction in general.

Prompt at the call around the goddess roll
Broad hats and hoods and cups a sable shoal;
Thick and more thick the black blockade extends. — *Pope.*

Blockade. v. a.

1. Besiege, or shut up, by a blockade.

When he had been fourteen months thus employed, he received a vote of thanks from the city of London, for his skill and perseverance in blockading that port, so as to prevent the French from putting to sea. — *Northey, Life of Nelson.*

The southern squadron was soon joined by three or four of the French ships; and thus by the 21st of July the place was completely blockaded, while the surveying vessels attached to the blockading force, and the masters of Admiral Chad's squadron, were employed day and night in completing their examination of the labyrinth of channels which divided the almost countless islands that make up the group. — *Young, Naval History of Great Britain*, p. 330.

2. Obstruct; crowd; beset; besiege.

Huge piles of British cloth blockade the floor.
A hundred oxen at your lesser door. — *Pope.*

Blockading. part. adj. Fit for, or used for, a blockade.

(See Blockade, v. a., second extract.)

Blockhead. s.

1. Head of, or for, or like a block.

Your wit will not so soon out as another man's will; it is strongly wedged up in a blockhead. — *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

2. Stupid fellow; dull; man without parts.

We idly sit like stupid blockheads.
Our hands committed to our pockets. — *Bathur, Hadrian.*

A blockhead rubs his thoughtless skull, And thanks his stars he was not born a fool. — *Pope.*
For supposing the thing public, which it was never intended to be, every blockhead of the faction would swear Pausanias was Greek for Sir Robert, though it may as well stand for Bolingbroke. — *Walpole, Letters*, i. 12.

Was there ever such a blockhead, that can't tell the difference between jest and earnest? — *Goldsmith, She stoops to conquer*, iii.

Your house is quiet or dull, yourself a genius or a blockhead, just it may strike your friend, on the instant, to put it. — *Reverendness of a Country Parson*, ch. ii.

Blockheaded. adj. Stupid; dull.

Says a blockheaded boy, these are villainous creatures. — *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Blockheadly. adj. Like a blockhead.

Some were cher-brother, or some blockheadly hero. — *Dryden, Amphitryon.*

Blockhouse. s. Fortress built to obstruct or block up a pass, or to defend a harbour.

This entrance is guarded with blockhouses, and that on the town's side fortified with ordnance. — *Cervus, Survey of Cornwall.*
Rochester water reacheth far within the land, and is under the protection of some block-houses. — *Sir W. Raleigh.*

In the barmek square several blockhouses which Omer Pacha had ordered to be in a state of completion. These are made of wood, and have two stories, each house being capable of containing two companies of infantry. The walls are loopholed, and of sufficient thickness to resist musket balls. The use to

which they were to be applied was the protection of working parties and small detachments during the construction of more permanent defences; and as the rebels are without cannon, or liquid fire-balls, or other scientific implements of destruction, it is possible that they may answer their purpose well enough. — *G. Arbuthnot, Herzegovina*, p. 207.

Blockish. adj. Stupid; dull.

Make a lottery.

And, by device, let blockish Ajax draw
The sort to fight with Hector.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.
Blockish they be, and unfit for study or exercise. — *Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 343.

Are all men thus blockish and earthen? — *Bishop Hall, Epistles*, i.

Adding further, in the process of that blockish epistle, &c. — *Archbishop Usher, Sermons before the House of Commons*.

Blockishly. adv. In a blockish or stupid manner.

These brave doctors fall most absurdly and blockishly in this so necessary an article. — *Harmar, Translation of Beza's Sermons*, p. 420.

Blockishness. s. Attribute suggested by Blockish; stupidity; dullness.

Their leathern gross and ridiculous blockishness, in the infinite multitude of their gods. — *Hobbes, Leviathan*, p. 302.

Being so perfectly enslaved to sense, they were more likely to have been roused out of their blockishness and stupidity by miracles, which so forcibly strike the imagination. — *Holwell, Sailing of Souls*, p. 65.

Being dull, and of incurable blockishness, he became a hater of virtue and learning. — *Whitlock, Manners of the English*, p. 110.

Blocklike. adj. Resembling a block or blockhead, in the way of stupidity.

Am I twice said-blind? twice so near the blessing I would arrive at, and blocklike never know it? — *De Witt, and Fletcher, Pilgrimage.*

Blockship. s. Vessel for the protection of harbours; (generally some large one cut down and fitted with a screw).

The Russian fleet, indeed, he ascertained to be not more powerful than rumour had represented it, or than that which the allies had brought up to encounter it. Besides some unrigged blockships, and five or six frigates, eighteen sail of the line were all that Crasnodar contained; but they were moored in two lines head and stern along the only navigable channel, which was so narrow that the leading ships, as they faced it with its broadside, completely blocked it up. — *Young, Naval History of Great Britain*, p. 592.

Bloomy. s. See Bloomyery.

Blood. s. [Fr.—the final e, which appears when a female is meant, is the French sign of the feminine gender, and shows that the word has scarcely become wholly English.] Person of a fair complexion: (opposed to brunette).

She was a fine and somewhat full-blown blonde, Desirable, distinguish'd, celebrated
For several winters in the grand, grand mode. — *Bacon, Don Juan*, xiv. 12.

Blond. adj. [See extract.] Having a blond complexion.

The look of gloomy vexation on Godfrey's blond countenance was in sad accordance. — *Silas Marner*, ch. iii.

Diez suggests that the word may be a nasalised form of *leud*, blond, Dan. *blond*, soft, weak, in the sense of a soft tint, a supposition which is apparently supported by the use of the word *blond* in Austria for a weak, pale tint. (Schmidt.) It is certain that we have in E. *blond* a nasalised form of the foregoing root. But it is probably not to this root that *blond* is to be referred, but to the Pol. *blond*, pale, wan, It. *blondo* of which the evidence exists in *blondelle*, bluish, shadings, to grow pale. See *Blac*, blue, pale; hairs, blue, straw-colored. (Diez, *Flurin*.) O. Fr. *blanc*, blue, blue; *blau*, blond, yellow, blue, white. (Rouquart.) Fr. *blai*, *blan*, fair in colour, as the skin or hair. It should be remarked that the Du. *blond* is used in the sense of the vivid colour of a bruiser as well as in that of flaxen, yellowish; *blond en blanc* *blanc*, to beat one black and blue; *blond*, colour livide (Hulme). — *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.

Blonde (Lace). s. Lace made of silk.

Never did man pass through such dangers. It was the fiery ordeal. St. Anthony himself was not assailed by more temptations. Now he was saved from the lustre of a blonde lace by the superior richness of a blonde lace. — *Disraeli the younger, The young Duke*, b. i. ch. i.

Blood. s. [A.S. *blod*.]

1. Fluid which circulates in the bodies of animals; life.

But flesh with the life thereof, which is the blood thereof, shall you not eat.—*Genesis*, ix. 4.
When wicked men have slain a righteous person in his own house, upon his bed, shall I not therefore now require his blood at your hand?—*2 Samuel*, iv. 11.

For one's blood. As if the blood, or life, were at stake. *Vulgar*.

A crow lay battering upon a muscle, and could not *for his blood*, break the shell to come at the fish.—*Sir K. 1. Escotage*.
While in doubtful attention Dame Victory stood; And which side to choose could not tell for her blood; But remained like an ass 'twixt two bottles of hay; Without moving ever an inch either way. *Aycon*.

Flesh and blood. Human nature; mortal man.

Flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my father which is in heaven. *Matthew*, xvi. 17.
Bone and Skin, two millers thin,
Would starve us all or near it:
But he it known to Skin and Bone,
That flesh and blood won't bear it.

Epigram on Two Millers.

Hot, or cold, blood. Under, or free from, excitement.

Will you, great sir, that glory blot,
In cold blood, which you gain'd in hot?

Butler, Hudibras.

As for his wise majesty's disposition upon the difference between hot blood and cold blood, it affected not me, because, as I have already noted down, I never had the slightest intention of hitting only.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii. ch. 1.

2. Fluid, not of animal origin, which can be compared to blood.

He washed his garments in wine, and his clothes in the blood of grapes. *Genesis*, xlix. 11.

3. Family; kindred; descent; lineage.

According to the common law of England, in administrations, the whole blood is preferred to the half blood.—*Aspliff, Packer and Curran*.
Epithets of flattery, decreed by few of them; and not running in a blood, like the perpetual gentleness of the Ormond family.—*Dryden*.

A nation properly signifies a great number of families derived from the same blood, born in the same country, and living under the same government. *Sir W. Temple*.

The third party was a child of tender age, Joseph, son of the Elector of Bavaria. His mother, the Electress Mary Antoniette, was the only child of the Emperor Leopold by his first wife Margaret, a younger sister of the Queen of Lewis the Fourteenth. Prince Joseph was, therefore, nearer in blood to the Spanish throne than his grandfather the Emperor, or than the sons whom the Emperor had by his second wife. *Murray, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

a. Blood-royal; royal lineage.

They will almost
Give us a prince of blood, a son of Priam,
In change of him.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.
Louis XIV. had adopted his illegitimate children into the number of the princes of the blood, and educated them as such.—*Darwin, Translation of Schlozer's History of the Eighteenth Century*, p. 213.
Such counsel came strangely from one [Venetian] who had run the risk of being disinherited rather than take off his hat to the prince of the blood, and who had been more than once sent to prison for haranguing in conventicles.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. viii.

b. Good lineage generally; pedigree: (particularly of animals for racing and the like).

I am a gentleman of blood and breeding.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 1.

Bit of blood. Wellbred animal.

No, all my property gone to make a farmer. I say, did you ever see such a bit of blood?—*Morton, Secret's worth knowing*, ii. 1.

4. Hot spark; man of fire.

The news put divers young bloods into such a fury, as the missionaries were not, without peril, to be outraged.—*Bacon*.
Where Calvert's hut, and Parson's black chimney-pipe
Rejoice the drabs and bloods of Drury Lane.
Goldsmith, The Author's Bedchamber.

The devil take the quarrel!—who would think of her, when I am mad about an affair of so much more consequence.—You seemed mad about her a little while ago. She's a fine mare, and a thing of shape and blood.—*Harriet!* my dear provoking Harriet! Where can she be? Have you got any intelligence of her?—*Colman, The Jealous Wife*, ii. 1.

Blood, v. a.

1. Stain with blood.

Then all approach the slain with vast surprise,
And, scarce secure, reach out their spears afar,

And blood their points to prove their partnership in war.

He was blooded up to his elbows by a couple of Moors, whom he butchered with his own imperial hands.—*Addison*.

2. Enter or inure to blood (as a hound); give a taste of blood, to provoke the desire for it; heat; exasperate.

Fairer than fairst, let none ever say,
That ye were blooded in a yielded prey.

When the faculties intellectual are in vigour, not drenched, or as it were blooded by the affections.—*Bacon, Apophthegms*.

By this means, matters grew more exasperate; the auxiliary forces of French and English were much blooded one against another.—*Id., History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

It was most important, too, that his troops should be blooded. A great battle, however it might terminate, could not but injure the prince's popularity.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

3. In Surgery. Let blood. Nearly obsolete; superseded by Bleed.

After this I ordered him to be blooded.—*Swan, Translation of Sydenham*.

Blood-besotted, part. pref. Besotted with blood.

O blood-besotted Neapolitan,
Outcast of Naples, England's bloody scourge!

Shakespeare, King Henry VI, Part II, v. 1.

Blood-boltered. Boltered with blood. See Bolter.

Now, I see, 'tis true;
For the blood-bolter'd Banquo smiles upon me.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Blood-consuming, part. pref. Consuming or wasting the blood.

Might blood-tears or heart-affending groans,
Or blood-consuming sighs reveal his life,
I would be blind with weeping, sick with groans,
Look pale as primrose, with blood-drinking sighs,
And all to have the noble duke alive.

Shakespeare, King Henry VI, Part II, iii. 2.

Blood-drinking, part. pref. Drinking blood.

(See preceding extract.)

Blood-frozen, part. pref. Having the blood frozen.

Yet nothingmore by his bold heartie speech
Could his blood-frozen heart unbudged be.

Shakespeare, Fierie Queen, i. 9, 25.

Blood-guiltiness, s. Guilt from shedding of blood; murder.

And were there rightful cause of difference,
Yet were not better fyres it to need,
Than with bloodguiltiness to heap offence,
And mortal vengeance join to crime atone'd?

Shakespeare, Fierie Queen, ii. 2, 30.
Deliver me from bloodguiltiness, O God.—*Psalm*, li. 11.

Blood-hot, adj. Of the same heat as blood.

A good piece of bread first to be eaten, will gain time to warm the beer blood-hot, which then he may drink safely.—*Locke*.

Blood-red, adj. Red as blood.

With blood-red eye he sturtheth here and there.
Mirour for Magistrates, p. 430.

Again! A small but blood-red blush rises into that clear cheek. It was momentary, but its deep colour indicated that it came from the heart.—*Disraeli the younger, The young Duke*, li. ch. vi.

Blood-shaken, part. pref. Having the blood put in commotion.

But when they hear thee sing
The glories of thy king,
His zeal to God, and his just awe o'er men:
They may, blood-shaken then,
Feed such a flesh-quake to possess their powers.

B. Jonson, New Ian, ad fin.

Blood-shotteness, s. A new expression suggested by Bloodshot, of which Bloodshoten is the fuller form. *Rare*.

He saw the enemies of the church's peace could vex the eyes of poor people, first to water or tears, next to bloodshotteness and fury.—*Bishop Gauden, Life of Hooker*.

Bloodflower, s. Plant of the genus *Hamantus*.

Bloodflower. This plant was originally brought from the Cape of Good Hope, and has been many years preserved in the curious gardens in Holland, where they now have many sorts; but in England it is still very rare.—*Milner*.

Bloodhorse, s. Thoroughbred horse.

The blood-horse of Arabia is become the favorite of the north of Europe, and the cults possess all the superior qualities of their parents, even in the polar circle.—*Sir H. Dwy, Samonia*.

Bloodhound, s. Hound for tracking human

beings by scent: hunter after human blood, in general.

Hear this, hear this, thou trillume of the people:
Thou venous, publick bloodhound, hear and melt.

Where are these raving bloodhounds that pursue
In a full cry, crying to swallow me?

Southey, Isabella.

A bloodhound will follow the track of the person he pursues, and all hounds the particular games they have in chase.—*A Robin Hood, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

And though the villain 'scape a while, he feels
Slow vengeance, like a bloodhound, at his heels.

Swift.
The parishes were required to keep bloodhounds for the purpose of hunting the freebooters. Many old men who were living in the middle of the eighteenth century could well remember the time when those ferocious dogs were common.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

The Whigs called Sawyer murderer, bloodhound, lunaticum.—*Id.*, ch. xv.

Bloodily, adv. In a bloody manner; with disposition to shed blood; cruelly.

I told the purgative,
As too triumphing, how mine enemies,
To-day at Fontenoy, bloodily were butcher'd.

Shakespeare, Richard III, iii. 4.
This day the poet, bloodily inclin'd,
Has made me die, full sore against my mind.

Dryden.

Bloodiness, s.

1. Attribute suggested by Blood; state of being bloody.

It will manifest itself by its bloodiness; yet sometimes the scull is so thin as not to admit of any.—*Sharp, Surgery*.

2. Disposition to shed blood.

Boner, bishop of London, by his late bloodiness, procured an eternal stain of cruelty upon his name.—*Le Neve, Lives of Bishops*, i. 32.

This bloodiness of Saul's intention makes it easy to conjecture the fury of his resentment.—*DeLany, Life of David*, i. 8.

Bloodless, adj.

1. Without blood; dead.

At last he takes her by the bloodless hand.
Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.
He cheer'd my sorrows, and, for sums of gold,
The bloodless carcase of my Hector sold.

Dryden, Virgil's Eclogues.

2. Without slaughter; penecrable.

War brings ruin where it should amend;
But beauty, with a bloodless conquest, finds
A welcome sovereignty in rudest minds.

Waller.

3. Without spirit or activity.

The general's disdain'd
By him one step below: he, by the next:
That next, by him beneath; so every step,
Exemplary by the first (pace that is sick
Of his superior, grows to an envious fever
Of pale and bloodless emulation.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.
Thou bloodless, brainless fool.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Double Marriages.

Bloodletter, verbal s. In Surgery. One who lets blood; phlebotomist.

This mischief in auricular processeth from the ignorance of the blood-letter, who, not considering the error committed in letting blood, binds up the arm carelessly.—*Wicman, Surgery*.

Bloodletting, verbal abs. Act of one who bleeds as a surgeon, or generally.

The chyle is not perfectly assimilated into blood, by its circulation through the lungs, as is known by experiments in blood-letting.—*A Robin Hood, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

If the condition be decidedly inflammatory and the fever, antiphlogistic means, and even blood-letting, must be employed; moderately, however, and with great caution.—*J. P. South, Inflammation of the Parotid Gland*, p. 140.

Bloodmoney, s. Money earned by laying or supporting a capital charge: (in its worst sense, *falsely*, or as an *accomplish*).

The house you are going this night to visit is a sort of colony we have established for whatever persons amongst us are in danger of blood-money. There they sometimes lie concealed for weeks together, and are at last shipped off for the continent, or enter the new world under an alias.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Pelham*, ch. lxxxii.

Bloodshed, s.

1. Crime of blood, or murder.

Full many mischiefs follow cruel wrath:
Abhorred bloodshed, and unwholesome strife.
Unnearly murder, and uncharity warth.

Shakespeare, Fierie Queen.
All murders past do stand accus'd in this:
And this so sole, and so unmatchable,

Shall prove a deadly bloodshed but a jest,
Exceeded by this heinous spectacle.

A man under the transports of a vehement rage,
passes a different judgment upon murder and
bloodshed, from what he does when his revenge is
over.—*South.*

2. Slaughter; waste of life.

Of wars and bloodshed, and of dire events,
I could with greater certainty foretell.

The Bishop of Rome, respected by the barbarians,
even by the fiercest pagans, none of whom were quite
without awe of the high priesthood of the Roman
religion, and, by that respect, commended still more
strongly to the reverence of all Latin Christians;
alone followed, as it were, and permitted to main-
tain his severe dignity amid scenes of violence, con-
fusion, and bloodshed; grew rapidly up to be the most
important person in the city.—*Milman, History of
Latin Christianity*, ii. ii.

Bloodshedder. s. One who sheds blood.

He that taketh away his neighbour's living, slayeth
him; and he that defraudeth the labourer of his hire,
is a bloodshedder.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxiv. 22.

Bloodshedding. verbal abs. Act of shedding blood.

That heavenly inheritance which is bought for us
by the bloodshedding of our Saviour, Jesus Christ.—
Boanice, ii. 234.

That we should always remember the exceeding
great love of our Master and only Saviour Jesus
Christ, thus dying for us, and the innumerable
benefits which by his precious bloodshedding he hath
obtained for us; he hath instituted and ordained
holy mysteries, as pledges of his love, and for a con-
tinual remembrance of his death, to our great and
endless comfort.—*Communion Service.*

Bloodshot. part. pref. Covered with a net- work of distended bloodvessels: (as the eyeball when inflamed).

And that the winds their howling throats would
try,
When redd'ning clouds reflect his bloodshot eye.

William Rufus himself impressed his contemporaries
in a manner which is vividly reflected in their
histories. His person was not remarkable; he was
a short, square-shouldered, fat man; with a ruddy
complexion, and light flax-like hair, his eyes blood-
shot, and of no certain colour: his forehead irregu-
larly marked.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle
Ages of England*, vi. xxv.

Bloodstained. part. pref. Sized (in the sense of stiffened) with blood. Rare.

Tell him if he is the blood-stained field lay slain,
Shewing the sun his teeth, grinning at the moon,
What you would do.

Beaumont and Fletcher, *Two Noble Kinsmen*.

Bloodstained. part. pref. Smeared or stained with blood.

In the hollow bank
Blood-stained with these valiant combatants.

Shakespeare, *King Henry IV. Part I.* i. 3.

The generals now their blood-stained soldier
No more dare trust within the camp so near.

Mary, *Translation of Lucan's Pharsalia*, iv.

The best of prey,
Blood-stain'd, deserves to bleed.

Thomson, *Seasons*, Spring.

Revenge impatient rose, and in a thunder down
He threw his blood-stained sword in thunder down.

Coltman, *On the Passions*.

Bloodstone. s. [translation or original of hematites, from Gr. *haima*, = blood.] Name of a dark-green mineral spotted with red.

There is a stone which they call the blood-stone
which, worn, is thought to be good for them that
bleed at the nose; which, no doubt, is by restriction,
and cooling of the spirits.—*Baron.*

The blood-stone is green, spotted with a bright
blood-red.—*Woodward, On Fossils*.

Bloodstrange. s. [Probably Bloodstange, from *stang* = pole.—the elongated recep- tacle with the small seedvessels by which it is covered, and which has suggested the name Monsetail, turns, as the seed ripens, to a reddish brown.] See extract.

Mousetail is called in Latin *Cantharidis* and
Cantharidina; in Greek *gros-gros* or *gros-gros*. My-
osurus is called in the French *mon-queue-de-souris*;
in English *Blood-strange* and *Mousetail*.—*Gervase*,
Herbals, p. 420; ed. 1533.

Bloodsucker. s. One who sucks blood; leech; gully; cruel man; murderer.

God keep the prince from all the pack of you;
A knot you are of damned bloodsuckers.

Shakespeare, *Richard III.* iii. 3.
The nobility cried out upon him that he was a
bloodsucker, a murderer, and a parricide.—*Sir J.
Hayward.*

Thou subtle bloodsucker, thou cannibal.

Graveland.

Bloodsucking. part. adj. Sucking blood.

For this I draw in many a tear,
And stop the rising of bloodsucking sighs,
Lest with my sighs or tears I blast or brown
King Edward's fruit, true heir to the English crown.

Shakespeare, *King Henry VI. Part III.* iv. 1.

Bloodsworn. part. pref. Sworn with blood.

Their blood-sworn eyes

Do break.

Mary, *Translation of Lucan's Pharsalia*, vi.

So boils the first Herod's blood-sworn breast,
Not to be slack'd but by a son of blood.

Crashaw, *Poems*, p. 54.

Bloodthirsty. adj. Desirous to shed blood.

And high advancing his blood-thirsty blade,
Struck one of those deformed heads.

Spenser, *Fairie Queen*.

The image of God the blood-thirsty have not; for
God is charity and mercy itself. Sir W. Raleigh,

History of the World.

The city of Gloucester exterminated the bloodthirsty
villains who had tried to deprive His Majesty of his
just inheritance. Macaulay, *History of England*,
ch. iv.

Bloodvessel. s. Vessel in the animal sys- tem appropriated to the conveyance of the blood; artery, vein, capillary, or heart.

The skins of the forehead were extremely tough
and thick, and had not in them any blood-vessels,
that we were able to discover.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Bloodwort. s. Kind of dock (*Rumex sau- guineus*).

Lapthorn sativum sanguineum, *Bloodwort*. This
fifth kind of dock is best known by all of the
stocke or kindred of docks. . . . The water is like-
wise red, or of a bluish colour.—*Gerarde, Herball*,
p. 390; ed. 1633.

Bloody. r. a. Make bloody.

The French and Spaniards are still at it, like two
rakes of the same loath of them pitifully bloodied.

Howell, *Letters*, iv. 38.

With my own hands, I'll bloody my own sword.

Beaumont and Fletcher, *Cholera*, r.

Bloody. adj. Stained with blood; murder- ous: (applied either to men or fiends).

False of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand.

Shakespeare, *King Lear*, iii. k.

I grant him bloody,

Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful.

Id., *Macbeth*, iv. 3.

Than thou canst give thee out.

Id., *Macbeth*, iv. 7.

Alas! why know you not your mother's life?

Some bloody passion strikes your very frame;

These are portents, but yet I hope

They do not point on me.—*Id., Othello*, v. 2.

The blood.

Will be rewarded; and the other's late approv'd,

Less no reward; though here that see him die

Rolling in dust and gore.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, xi. 457.

The bloodiest vengeance which she could pursue,

Would be a trifle to my loss of you.

Dryden, *Indian Emperor*.

Proud Nimrod first the bloody chase began,

A mighty hunter, and his prey was man.

Pope, *Windsor Forest*.

Bloody. adv. Excessively. Vulgar.

The doughty bullies enter bloody drunk. Dryden.

He went home, when his wife, observing his con-
fused, said, 'Are you not sick, my dear?' He re-
plied, 'Bloodily sick'—*Swift, Account of the Encomi-
ing of Carl.*

It was bloody hot walking to-day.—*Swift*, xxi. 21 k.

(Ord MS.)

Bloody-eyed. adj. Having bloody, or cruel, eyes.

He bids them bade their charge; and bloody-eyed
Beholds his son, while he obeying died.

Lord Byron, *Myastroph*.

Bloody-faced. adj. Having a bloody face or appearance.

In a theme so bloody-faced as this,

Conjecture, expectation and surmise

Of aids uncertain, should not be admitted.

Shakespeare, *Henry IV. Part II.* i. 3.

Bloody-flux. s. Dysentery.

Cold, by retarding the motion of the blood, and
suppressing perspiration, produces coldness, sleepi-
ness, pains in the bowels, looseness, and bloody-
flux.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human
Bodies*.

Bloody-fluxed. part. pref. Afflicted with dysentery.

Who touched me? saith our Saviour, when the
bloody-fluxed woman fingered but the hem of his
garment.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 100.

Bloody-minded. adj. Cruel; inclined to bloodshed.

I think you'll make me mad; truth has been at

my tongue's end this half hour, and I have not
the power to bring it out, for fear of this bloody-
minded colonel.—*Dryden, Spanish Fop*.

Bloody-red. adj. Red like, or with, blood. Obsolete; superseded by Blood-red.

These flowers are supported by small pedunculi,
or flower-stalks, of a bloody-red colour, which swell
into seed vessels, having at their base an acute den-
ticle.—*Philosophical Transactions*, lvi. 81.

Bloody-sceptred. adj. Having a bloody sceptre; wearing a crown obtained wholly by blood.

O nation miserable,

With an unfilled tyrant bloody-sceptred,

When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again?

Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, iv. 3.

Bloom. s. [A.S. *blóm*.]

1. Blossom; flower.

How Nature paints her colours, how the bee

Sits on the bloom extracting liquid sweet.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, v. 2 k.

A mullein tree was planted by

The spreading branches made a woolly show,

And full of opening blooms was every bough.

Dryden.

Haste to yonder woody hollows:

The turf with rural daisies shall be crown'd,

While opening blooms diffuse their sweets around.

Pope.

And bravely furnished all ardent to fling

The wisest shafts of truth,

To throng with stately blooms the breathing spring

Of hope and youth.

Johnson, *The Poet*.

When she was young,

Stays on her floating locks the lovely freight

Of overflowing bloom, and earliest shoots

Of orient green, giving safe pledge of fruits.

Id., *Ode to Memory*.

2. State of improving immaturity, of ripen- ing to higher perfection.

Were I no queen, did you my beauty weigh,

My youth in bloom, your age in its decay.

Stephens, *Aurengzebe*.

Well hast thou left in life's best bloom

The cup of woe for me to drain.

If rest alone be in the tomb,

I would not wish thee here again.

Byron, *Occasional Pieces*.

3. Rosy colour.

Her complexion was fair, a little injured by the
sun, but overspread with such a bloom, that the
finest ladies would have exchanged all their white
for it.—*Faulding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*

Bloom. s. [?] In Metallurgy. See extract.

The bloom, or rough ball from the puddle furnace,
is lumps and turned about upon it, by means of a rod
of iron welded to each of them, called a pointer.—
Enc. Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,
p. 704.

The weight of such a lump, or bloom, is about two
cwt., being the produce of two cwt. and seven
sixteenths of pig iron, the loss of weight is, therefore,
twenty-six per cent.—*Ibid.* p. 712.

Bloom. r. a. Produce, or force into, blossom. (In the first of the following extracts, the word blossom is so nearly the synonym of bloom that the construction is *bloomed blooms*; in which case the power of bloom is scarcely active, but that of such expressions as "sleep the sleep of the righteous," the construction being adverbial rather than transitive.)

The rod of Aaron for the house of Levi was budded
and brought forth buds, and bloom of blossoms, and
yielded almonds.—*Numbers*, xvii. 8.

Rites and customs now superstitious, when the
strength of virtuous, devout, or charitable affection
bloomed there, no man could justly have condemned
as evil.—*Hooker*.

Bloom. v. n.

1. Bring or yield blossoms.

It is a common experience, that if you do not pull
off some blossoms the first time a tree *bloometh*, it
will blossom itself in death.—*Bacon, Natural
and Experimental History*.

She left the web, she left the loom,

She made three paces thro' the room,

She saw the water-lily bloom,

She saw the helmet and the plume.

Tennyson.

2. Be in a state of youth and improve- ment; flourish; show a bloom.

Beautify, frail flower that every season fades,
Blossoms in thy colours for a thousand years.

Pope, *Epidic*.

Bloomery. s. In Metallurgy. Puddling fur- nace.

The manner in which iron ore is smelted and con-
verted into woots, or puddle steel, by the natives at
the present day, is probably the very same that was

practised by them at the time of the invasion of Alexander; and it is a uniform process from the Himalaya mountains to Cape Horn. The furrows, or *blowery*, in which the ore is smelted is from four to five feet high. The blowers are usually made of wootz, which has been stripped from the anvil without ripping open the part covering the belly. *Cox, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Indian Steel.*

Bloming, part adj. Showing a bloom.

O greatly blest with every blooming grace,
With equal steps the paths of glory trace.

Pope, Homer's Odyssey.

He was never again to see the familiar faces round the turf fire, or to hear the familiar notes of the old Celtic songs. The ocean was to roll between him and the dwelling of his grey-headed parents and his blooming sweetheart.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xvii.*

Blomzy, adj. Full of blooms; flowery.

O nightingale, that on thy *blomzy* spray
Wardest at eve, when all the woods are still.

Milton, Sonnets.

Departing spring could only stay to send
Her *blomzy* beauties on the genial breeze,
But left the manly summer in her stead. *Dryden.*
Hear how the birds on every *blomzy* spray,
With joyous music wake the dawning day. *Pope.*

Blors, s. [? form of *blare*; see *Blow*.] Act of blowing; blast. *Obsolete.*

Out ruid, with an unmeasured roar,
Those two winds, tumbling clouds in heaps, usher
To either's *blors*. *Chapman, Homer's Iliad.*
Five [ships] again the furious billow batters,
Being hurried headlong with the south-west *blors*.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 88.

Blóssom, s. [A.S. *blósm*.] Flower; (generally applied to flowers as precursors of the fruit).

Cold news for me;
Thus are my *blóssoms* blasted in the bud,
And caterpillars on my leaves away.

Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part II, iii. 1.
The pulling off many of the *blóssoms* of the fruit-tree, doth make the fruit fairer. *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

To his green ears your verdure you would suit,
Not blast the *blóssom*, but expect the fruit. *Dryden.*
This beauty, in the *blóssom* of my youth,
When my first fire knew no abatement intense, . . .
I sued and served. *Massinger, The very Woman, iv. 3.*

Blóssom, v. n. Put forth blossoms.

This is the state of man: to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow *blóssoms*,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII, iii. 2.

Although the *blóssoms* shall not *blóssom*, neither
shall fruit be in the vines. *Shakspeare, iii. 17.*

Blóssom, v. a. Produce as a blossom.

When I was new *blóssomed*, I did fear
Myself unworthy of Miranda's spring.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of Malta.

Blóssomod, part. adj. Studded with blossom; showing blossom; in blossom.

Beside you straggling fence that skirts the way,
With *blóssomed* furze unprofitable gay,
There in his misty mansion, skilled to rule,
The village master taught his little school.

Goldsmith, The Deserted Village.

Blóssoming, verbal abs. (used in the extract either as an adjective or as the first element of a compound.) Act, or state, of that which blossoms.

The want of rain at *blóssoming* time, often occasions the dropping off of the blossoms for want of sap.—*Mortimer.*

Blóssomy, adj. Full of blossoms.

The *blóssomy* tree n' is neither drie ne dead.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale.

Blot, v. a. [see remark at end of *Blot, s.*] 1. Make writing invisible by covering it with ink; efface; erase, in general.

Yea that are king
Have caused him, by new act of parliament,
To blot out me, and put his own son in.

Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part III, ii. 2.

Even copious Dryden wanted, or forgot,
The last and greatest art, the art to blot. *Pope.*

A man of the most understanding will find it impossible to make the best use of it, while he writes in constraint, perpetually softening, correcting, or blotting out expressions.—*Swift.*

These simple ideas, offered to the mind, the understanding can no more refuse, nor alter, nor blot out, than a mirror can refuse, alter, or obliterate, the images which the objects produce.—*Locke.*

By this principle its discoverer, the immortal Cuvier, and his successors in this application of anatomy, have been enabled to restore and reconstruct many species that have been *blotted* out of the book of life.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England,*

2. Disgrace; disfigure; darken.

Unkitt that threaten'd unkind brow;
It *blot* thy beauty, as frost bits the meads,
Combusts thy flame.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, v. 2.

He sung how earth *blot* the moon's golden wane,
Whilst foolish men beat sounding brass in vain.

Cowley.

My guilt thy growing virtues did defame;
My blackness *blotted* thy mienish'd name.

Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

3. Dry by means of blotting-paper.

He laid scarcely finished the last stroke of his signature, when the Ship-Chandler clutched the paper, hastily *blotted* it, and thrust it into his bosom.—*Sala, The Ship-Chandler.*

Blot, s.

1. Obliteration of something written; mass of black.

The dragon wouth
Of Stygian darkness spelt her thickest gloom,
And makes one *blot* of all the air.

Milton, Comus, 133.

Let flames on your unlucky papers prey,
Your wars, your loves, your praises be forgot,
And make of all an universal *blot*.

Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

2. Spot in reputation; stain; disgrace; reproach.

A lie is a foul *blot* in a man; yet it is continually in the mouth of the untaught. *Ben Jonson, xx. 24.*
A disappointed hope, a blot of honour, a strain of conscience, an unfortunate love, will serve the turn. *Sir W. Temple.*

The country was great and glorious, and its history, though stained with many *blots*, is such as Englishmen may justly contemplate with pride. *T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England, vol. i, ch. vi.*

3. At backstommon. When a single man lies open to be taken up.

He is too great a master of his art, to make a *blot* which may so easily be hit. *Dryden, Virgil's Æneid, dedication.*

And sily as that bubble every whit.
Who at the self-same *blot* is always hit.

Goldsmith, Imitation of Horace's Art of Poetry.

[The derivation, probably, lies with this meaning; though it is now comparatively rare. In Low German and the Norse languages *blot* = bare, naked; in High German, *blöss*. Hence, the sequence of conception seems to be: (1) exposure; (2) disgrace; (3) obliteration.]

Blotch, s. Spot or pustule upon the skin.

Spots and *blotches*, of several colours and figures, straggling over the body; some are red, others yellow, or black.—*Harris.*

I thanked 'em and strait to the wall did repair,
Where some were cursing and others at prayer;
Some dressing, some going, some out and some in;
Some naked, where *blotches* and boils might be seen.

Cotton, Journey to Ireland.

Blotch, or Blatch, v. a. Disfigure by a blotch or blotches.

If no man can like to be smatted and *blatched* in his face, let us learn much more to detest the spots and blots of the soul.—*Harmar, Translation of Beza's Sermons, p. 195.*

Stched, part. adj. Disfigured by a blotch or blotches.

I must, indeed, have had a sorry taste to be intimate with a *blatched* wretch like you.—*Marygalt, Smuggler, vol. i, ch. xvii.*

Blotter, s. One who effaces; one who disfigures.

Thou tookst the blotting of Thine image in Paradise as a bluish to Thyself; and Thou saidst to the blotter, because thou hast done it, on thy belly shalt thou creep.—*Archbishop Harpsfield, Sermon with Stuard's Sermon, p. 131: 1659.*

Blotting, verbal abs. Making spots or marks on paper.

The most accurate pencils were last *blottings*, which presumed to imitate Zeuxis' or Apelles' works.—*Jerry Taylor, Artificial Handsumness, p. 35.*

Blotting-paper, s. Paper for drying freshly written papers by imbibing the ink.

Wake up, Saul! Doh! and read that letter lying on the *blotting-paper* on the desk before thee.—*Sala, The Ship-Chandler.*

Blóughte (? Blóaty), adj. Swollen; turgid. *Obsolete.*

One dash of a penne might thus justly answer the most part of his *blóughte* volume.—*Bishop Hall Honour of the married Clergy, § 2. (Ord MS.)*

Blouse, s. [Fr.] Loose coat made of a light material.

Lelewell was a regular democrat. He wore a *blouse*

when he was at Paris, and looked like a workman.—*Stoward, The Polish Captivity, l. 270.*

Blow, s. [see extract; also remarks under 'Blustrious.']

1. Stroke; act of hostility.

A woman's tongue,
That gives not half so great a *blow* to the ear,
As will a chieftain in a farmer's fire.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, i. 2.
Words of great contempt commonly finding a return of equal scorn, *blows* were fastened upon the most pragmatic of the crew.—*Lord Clarendon.*

What hope of mercy from this dreadful foe,
But woman-like to fall, and fall without a *blow*.

Pope.

Come to blows. Quarrel.

So high at length the contest rose,
From words it almost came to *blows*.

Merrick, The Chameleon.

2. Sudden calamity; unexpected evil.

The virgin daughter of my people is broken with a very grievous *blow*.—*Jeremiah, xiv. 17.*
To all but thee in fits he seem'd to go,
And 'twas my ministry to deal the *blow*.

Parnell.

3. Single action; sudden event.

Every year they gain a victory, and a town; but if they are once defeated, they lose a province at a *blow*.—*Dryden.*

[*Blow*. We are in some doubt of the origin of this word. It comes very near *Gre*, *slay*, a stroke, from *slap*, to strike; *lat slap*, a blow, a stroke, *Goth, blig-gren*, Ollig. *blawian*, to strike, *Swah, blen*, to strike, to throw. On the other hand, it may be named from the livid mark produced by a blow on the body. *Dr, blaue*, blue, livid; *blauewen, blaue*, to strike; *blauet*, a beater. (Kil.) *Pl. D. blaue*, livid marks. *Fris, blaude* and *blaue*, wound and bruise. 'St quis alius ad sanguinis effusionem vel livorem vires *blau* dictum haurit.' Ad livorem et sanguinem, quod *blot* et *blau* dictum.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Blow, v. n. [from A.S. *blawan*, *blaurian* = blow as the wind = Germ. *blähen*.]

1. Make a current of air.

At his sight the mountains are shaken, and at his will the south wind *bloweth*.—*Ecclusiasticus, xliii. 16.*

Fruits, for long keeping, gather before they are full ripe, and in a dry day, towards noon, and when the wind *bloweth* and south; and when the moon is in decrease. *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

It *blow* a terrible tempest at sea once, and there was one seaman perishing.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

If it *blow* a happy fair, we must set up all our sails, though it sometimes happens, that our natural head is more powerful than our care and correctness.—*Dryden.*

Blow over. Pass away.

Storms, though they *blow over* divers times, yet tarry full at last.—*Bacon, Essays.*
But those clouds being now happily *blown over*, and our sun clearly shining out again, I have recovered the relapse. *Sir J. Denham.*

When the storm is *blown over*,
How blest is the swain,
Who begins to discover
An end of his pain.

Graville.

2. Puff; puff; be breathless; breathe.

Here's Mrs. Pope at the door, sweating and *blowing*, and looking wibbly. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 3.*

Each aking nerve refuse the lance to throw,
And each spent courser in the chariot *blow*. *Pope.*

3. Sound with being blown; play on a wind instrument.

The priests shall *blow* with the trumpets.—*Joshua, vi. 4.*
Nor with less dread the loud
Ethereal trumpet from on high 'gan *blow*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 59.

There let the pealing organ *blow*,
To the full-voic'd quire below.

Id., H. Peneleos, 161.

Blow up. Fly into the air by the force of gunpowder.

On the next day, some of the enemy's magazines *blew up*; and it is thought they were destroyed on purpose by some of their men.—*Zutler, no. 55.*

Blow, v. a.

1. Drive by the force of the wind.

Though you untie the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches; . . .
Though blinded corn be lodg'd, and trees *blown*
down,

Though castles topple on their warders' heads.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Fair daughter, *blow* away those rinds and clouds.
And let thy eyes shine forth in their full lustre.

Sir J. Denham.

These primitive heirs of the Christian church could not so easily *blow* off the doctrine of passive obedience.—*South.*

BLOW

I will not say 'God's ordinance
Of death is *blown* in every wind,'
For that is not a common chance
That takes away a noble mind.

Summer woods, about them *blowing*,
Made a murmur in the land.
Id., The Lord of Burleigh.

2. Kindle into flame by blowing.

I have created the smith that *bloweth* the coals.—
Isaiah, liv. 14.

A fire not *blown* shall consume him.—*Job*, xx. 28.
All the sparks of virtue which nature had kindled
in them were *blown* to give forth their uttermost
heat, that justly it may be affirmed, they inflamed
the affections of all that knew them.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

3. Form into shape by the breath, bellows, or any similar artifice.

Spherical bubbles, that boys sometimes *blow* with
water, to which soap hath given a tenacity.—*Boyle*.
Some *blow* glass, some make paper, and others
linen.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xiii.

4. Sound an instrument of wind music.

Blow the trumpet among the nations.—*Jeremiah*,
ii. 27.

Where the bright seraphim, in burning row,
Their loud uplifted angel trumpets *blow*.
Milton, Ode, At a solemn Music, 10.

The trumpets sleep, while cheerful horns are
blown,
And arms employ'd on birds and beasts alone.
Pope.

5. Spread by report.

But never was there man of his degree,
So much esteem'd, so well believ'd as he:
So gentle of condition was he known,
That through the court his courtesy was *blown*.
Dryden.

Blow out. Extinguish by wind or the breath; scatter with firearms.

Your breath first kindled the dead coal of war,
And brought in matter, that should feed this fire;
And now 'tis far too huge to be *blown* out.
With that same weak wind which kindled it.
Shakespeare, King John, v. 2.

Moan, dip behind some cloud, some tempest rise,
And *blow* out all the stars that light the skies.
Dryden.

'Get away, you rascal,' said a gruff, but trembling
voice, 'or I'll *blow* your brains out.'—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Pelham*, ch. lxx.

Blow up.

a. Raise or swell with breath.

A plume of sighing and grief! it *blows* a man up
like a bladder. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I.*, v. 4.
Before we had exhausted the receiver, the bladder
appeared as full as if *blown* up with a quill. *Boyle*.
An empty bladder gravitates no more than when
blown up, but somewhat less; yet descends more
easily, because with less resistance.—*Green*.

b. Inflate with pride.

Blown up with the conceit of his merit, he did not
think he had received good measure from the king.
—*Bacon*.

c. Kindle, as with bellows.

His presence soon *blows* up the unkindly fight,
And his loud guns speak thick like angry men.
Dryden.

d. Move by affluence; inspire: (the word being used in a disparaging sense).

When the mind fluids herself very much inflamed
with devotion, she is too much inclined to think
that it is *blown* up with something divine within
herself.—*Addison*.

e. Burst with gunpowder; raise into the air.

Their chief *blown* up, in air, not waves, expired,
To which his pride presumed to give the law.
Dryden.

The mob broke into the house of one respectable
mercantile who held the unpopular faith, in order to
ascertain whether he had not run a mine from his
cellars under the neighbouring parish church, for
the purpose of *blowing* up parson and congregation.
—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

f. Soiled.

Lord Gravelton, a stout, bluff, six-foot nobleman,
with a voice like a Stentor, was *blowing* up the
waiters in the coffee-room.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Pelham*,
ch. lv.

Blow. v. n. [from A.S. *blowan* = bloom = Ger. *blühen*.] Bloom; blossom.

We lose the prime to mark how spring
Our tumbled plants, how *blows* the citron grove,
What drops the myrrh, and what the balmy reed.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 21.

Fair is the kingcup that in meadow *blows*,
Fair is the daisy that beside her grows.
Gay, Pastorals.

For thee Idumæ's spicy forests *blow*,
And seeds of gold in Ophir's mountains glow.
Pope.

BLOW

blow. v. a. Make to blow, or blossom; produce.

For these Favonius here shall *blow*
New flowers. *B. Jonson, Mask at Highgate*.

'Tis there with humid bow
Waters the odorous banks, that *blow*
Flowers of more mingled hue
Than her purified scarf can shew.
Milton, Comus, 203.

Blow. s. Assemblage of flowers in bloom.

He believed he could shew me such a *blow*
of tulips, as was not to be matched in the whole
country.—*Tatler*, no. 218.

Blowball. s. [from its round head of down, which children often endeavour to blow away at one puff.] Herb dandelion (Leontodon Taraxacum) in seed.

Her treading would not bend a blade of grass,
Or shake the downy *blow-ball* from its stalk.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 1.

Blower. s.

1. One who blows what produces sound.

An instrument over-winded is tuned wrong,
Blame note but the *blower*, on him it is long.
Skelton, Poems, p. 201.

2. One employed in a blowing-house.

Add his care and cost in haying wood, and in
fetching the same to the blowing-house, together
with the *blower's* two or three months' extreme and
increasing labour. *Carew, Survey of Cornwall*.

3. One who destroys by explosion: (with up).

Underminers and *blowers* up.—*Shakespeare, All's well that ends well*, i. 1.

4. Apparatus, or contrivance, for insuring a draft of air in furnaces, chimneys, and the like.

Dr. Jervis has made a great many experiments on
this *blower*, one objection to which, however, has
always been the degree of luminosity with which the
blast has been loaded. — *Lardner, Cabinet Cyclo-
pedia, Manufactures in Metal, Iron and Steel*,
ch. iii.

Blowfly. s. [?] Fleshfly; meatfly: (Musca carnaria).

The common large *blowfly*, as every one knows,
deposits its eggs on animal flesh either fresh or put-
rid. — *Rees, Cyclopaedia, Musca*.

Blowing. verbal abs. [from blow as a flower.]

See extracts.

The *blowings*, or catkins (of the chestnut tree),
be slender, long, and green. — *Gerarde, Herball*, p.
1233; ed. 1633. (Ord MS.)

The *blowings*, or aglets (of the chestnut trees),
come forth with the leaves in April, but the nuts
later. — *Ibid.*, p. 1254. (Ord MS.)

Blowing (up). verbal abs. Bursting or raising with gunpowder.

The captain, hoping by a mine to gain the city,
approached with soldiers ready to enter upon *blow-
ing* up of the mine. — *Knox, History of the Turks*.
I might perhaps to premise, that, having arrived at
about five, I went to wine at Brasenose, with a most
admirable person, called in those parts Solter Tom;
and while in his rooms, a fancy came into my head,
that the *blowing* up of Cain and Abel, who stand
check by jewel in the middle of the quadrangle, would
be excellent fun. — *Theodore Hook, Giltart Gurney*,
vol. ii. ch. ii.

Blowing-house. s. See extract.

The smelting of tin ores is effected in two different
methods. . . In the second, the tin ore is fused in a
blast furnace, called a *blowing-house*, supplied with
wood charcoal. — *Ere, Dictionary of Arts, Manu-
factures, and Mines*, &c.

Blown. part. adj.

1. Puffed out; swollen.

No *blown* ambition doth our arms helme,
But, love, dear love, and our aged father's right.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 4.

2. Out of breath.

He's deadly *blown*, to be sure, your honour; and
I am afraid we are upon a wrong scent after all. —
Colum, The Indian Wife, li. 1.
Yes, this is bet' Zounds! I am quite out of breath
— Sir, I am come to — Where? I beg pardon —
but, as you perceive, I am devilishly *blown*. — *Colum*
the younger, *The Poor Gentleman*, iii. 3.

Blown upon. Made stale; rendered disrepu-
table. (The connection between the ideas of
blowing and *blasting*, or *blighting*, explains
this meaning; and it is probable that it
was the participle, in combination with *on*
or *upon*, which was first used to express
tainting. On the same principle the partici-
ple *Flyblown* is far commoner than the
simple verb *Flyblow*.)
I am wonderfully pleased when I meet with any

BLUB

{BLOW
{BLUBBER

passage in an old Greek or Latin author, that is not
blown upon, and which I have never met with in
any quotation. — *Addison*.

It will whisper an intrigue that is not yet *blown*
upon by common fame. — *Id.*

Even so late as the time of George the Second,
the keenest of all observers of life and manners,
himself a priest, remarked that, in a great house-
hold, the chaplain was the resource of a lady's maid
whose character had been *blown* upon, and who was
therefore forced to give up hopes of catching the
steep. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

In the following extracts the word 'blow'
really means *flyblow*, and it is only the con-
text that makes their meaning intelligible.

I would no more endure
This wooden slavery, than I would suffer
The flesh-fly *blow* my mouth.
Shakespeare, Tempest, iii. 1.

Rather on Nilus' banks
Lay me stark naked, and let the water-flies
Blow me into abhorring.
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

Blowpipe. s. Tube used by glassworkers, jewellers, and other artificers.

The *blowpipe* in its most simple form consists of a
tube with an extremely minute aperture at one end,
through which a current of air is propelled, and
directed upon the flame of a lamp or candle. — *Ency-
clopedia Metropolitana*, in voc.

Blowpoint. s. 'Child's play: (perhaps like Pushpin). Obsolete.

Shortly boys shall not play
At spencerout or *blowpoint*, but shall pay
Till to some courtier.
Donne.

Blowth. s. [from blow, as growth from grow, and tilth from till. — Abstracts of this kind, i. e. in th, are generally formed from adjectives, as length, strength, highth, youth, from long, strong, high, young, rather than from verbs.] Bloom, or blossom. Rare.

Ambition and covetousness being but green, and
newly grown up, the seeds and effects were as yet
but potential, and in the *blowth* and bud. — *Sir W.
Raleigh*.

Blowze. s. One (generally, perhaps always, a female) with a blowzy face.

Nor list I sound of my mistress' face,
To paint some *blowze* with a borrow'd grace.
Bishop Hall, Satire, i. 1.

Sweet *blowze*, you are a beautiful blossom sure!
Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

I had rather marry a fair one, and put it to the
hazard, than be troubled with a *blowze*. — *Barton*,
Indoors of Manichol, p. 631.

Being such a *blowze* herself, a widdy should not
mock a Jew. *Dr. Clarke, Sermons*, p. 371: 1637.

Blowze. v. a. Make blowzy.

I mean we should go there gently. You know
the church is two miles off; and I protest I don't
like to see my daughters trudging up to their paw
all *blowzed* and red with walking, and looking for a
while as if they had been winners at a stock
race. — *Goldsmit, Fear of Wakenhol*, ch. x.

It was in this manner that my eldest daughter was
browned in and thumped about, all *blowzed*, and in
spirits, and hawling for fair play, fair play, with a
voice that might deafen a ballad-singer, when, con-
fusion on confusion, who should enter the room
but our two great acquaintances from town, Lady
Barney and Miss Carolina Wilhelmina Skeggs. —
Ibid., ch. xi.

Blowzy. adj. [the spelling of this word is phonetic rather than etymological; cognate forms being with s, Dut. *blonsert*, Dan. *bløsse* = glow. Still it is Johnson's, and as the word is colloquial, if not vulgar, it stands as he left it. The z, as denoting a broader sound than s, echoes better to the sense and to the actual pronunciation.] Having the glow of rude health.

A face made *blowzy* by cold and damp. — *Silas
Marner*, ch. xi.

Blabbed. part. adj. Swelled. Rare.

My face was *blown* and *blab'd* with dropsy wan.
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 112.

Blabber. s. [see extract.]

1. Fat of the marine Mammalia, as the seal, walrus, and, more especially, the cetaceous animals of the North Seas, e.g. the whale.

Cetaceous fishes—whose whole body being circum-
passured with a copious fat *blabber*, which doth the
same thing to them that clothes do to us.—*Ray, in
Richardson*.

That highly carbonized food which in a very cold
climate is absolutely necessary to life, is not pro-
duced in so facile and spontaneous a manner. It
is not, like vegetables, thrown up by the soil; but it

consists of the fat, the blubber, and the oil, of powerful and voracious animals.—*Darke, History of Civilization in Antiquity*, p. 57.

2. Certain Actinia so called, chiefly of the genus *Medusa*.

This has given birth to a distinction of them into two classes, which is as old as Aristotle; those of the one being such as move in the open sea, called by later writers, *Urticeæ*, and referred by Linnaeus to the genus *Medusa*, and denominated by the common people *Sea Jellies* and *Sea Blubbers*; and those of the other such as are fixed to rocks, and were supposed always to remain immovably in the same place, which belong to the Actinia of Linnaeus.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia*.

3. Blubbered: (i.e. used as either an adjective or the first element in a compound).

If out of the same author I should describe the devils of Crowland (with their *blubber-tips*, fiery mouths, scaly faces, beetle-heads, sharp teeth, hoarse voices, hoarse groans, black skins, hump shoulders, big bodies, burning veins, bloody eyes, indelible tattoos, &c.), which formerly haunted those places and very much annoyed Githlacs and the monks, you would laugh at the history, and much more at my madness in relating it. *Camden, Britannia*, i. 321.

[This word seems directly formed by imitation, and is intended to represent the noise made by a mixture of air and liquid shaken together, or spluttering out together, whence the sense of bubble, froth, foam. "The water blubbers up." (Baker, Northamptonshire Gl.)

'And at his mouth a blubber stode of foam.' (Chaucer.)

Hence the modern application to the coating of fat with which the whale is enveloped, consisting of a network or frothy structure of vessels filled with oil.—*Waggoner, Dictionary of English Etymology*.

For further remarks on the combination *b* and *l*, as an imitative sound, see *Illustrations*.

Blubber, v. n. Weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks.

Even so flows she,

Blubb'ring and weeping, weeping and *blubb'ring*.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 3.

A thief came to a boy that was *blubbery* by the side of a well, and asked what he cried for. *Sir R. L. Estcourt*.

Soon as *blunderlitch* miss'd her pleasing care,
She wept, she *blubber'd*, and she tore her hair.

Swift.

Blubbered, part. adj. Swelled with weeping; overswollen.

Fair streams represent unto me my *blubber'd* face;
let tears procure your stay.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Then sing with him, then *blubb*! never pipe
Was so profound, in touch that *blubb'd* lip.

Dryden.

Blubbery, verbal abs. Act of one who blubbers.

He was angry and said, 'Who would have you otherwise, you foolish slut? Cease your *blubbery*... Go take a walk in the garden and don't go in till your *blubbery* is over.'—*Richardson, Pamela*, let. 2.

Bludgeon, s. [?] Short stick, with one end loaded: (used as an offensive weapon).

There was no mistaking the savage eye and mouth of Jefferys. The alarm was given. In a moment the house was surrounded by hundreds of people slinking *bludgeons* and bellowing curses.—*Murphy, History of England*.

Bands of hired ruffians armed with *bludgeons* and inflamed by drink paraded the public thoroughfares, intimidating voters, and resending their access to the polling places.—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, i. 291.

Blue, adj. [A.S. *blæw*.]

1. Of the colour so named.

Where first that find'st unmark'd, and hearths unwept,

There pinch't the maids as *blue* as hillyberry.

Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.
Sir Lucius looked *blue*, but he had lodged; and Lord Squin looked yellow, but some doubted.—*Diarrhi the younger, The young Duke*, b. i. ch. v.

2. Literary: (applied to women). See *Bluestocking*.

It was rather a *blue* party, but Mrs. Fletcher Green contrived to enliven it, and with her bonied words overcame the flavour of the praisic acid, which otherwise would have predominated.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii. ch. ii.

My Lord, a sweetman, but soft withal; his talk, the Jockey Club, filtered through Whit's. My Lady, a little *blue*, and very beautiful.—*Diarrhi the younger, The young Duke*, b. i. ch. ii.

Blue, s.

1. Pigment of the colour denoted by Blue the adjective.

There was scarce any other colour sensible, besides red and *blue*; only the *blues*, and principally the second *blue*, inclined a little to green.—*Sir I. Newton*.

The *blues* of vegetable origin, in common use, are indigo, litmus, and blue cakes.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Blue Pigments* &c.

2. Literary lady. See *Bluestocking*.
Amelia on one side of him, and the *blue* on the other.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii. ch. iv.

Blue-devils, s. Extreme lowliness of spirits. Away with *blue-devils*, away with distresses.

Rejected Addresses.
I was loitering over my breakfast the next morning, and thinking of the last night's scene, when Lord Vincent was announced. 'How fares the gallant Polham?' said he, as he entered the room. 'Why, to say the truth,' I replied, 'I am rather under the influence of *blue devils* this morning, and your visit is like a sunbeam in November.'—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Pelham*, ch. xx.

But where is our hero? Is he forgotten? Never! But in the dumps, *blue-devils*, and so on. A little lullaby, it may be, and dull. He scarcely would amuse you at this moment. So we come forward with graceful bow—the Jack Pudding of our doctor, who is behind.—*Diarrhi the younger, The young Duke*, ch. v.

Bluebell, s. This name applies to two British plants, each blue, and each, though in a different way, resembling a bell. The one, *Campanula rotundifolia*, which flowers at the close of summer, is also called the *hare* (i.e. *heather*) *bell*, and this makes it convenient to restrict the name, as much as possible, to the second plant, though less bell-like. This last is the *Scilla nutans*, or *Agraphis non-scripta*, the common wild hyacinth, as it is sometimes called, which flowers in the spring.

Or when little girls arise,
How the merry *bluebell* rings
To the mosses underneath? *Tennyson*.
When side by side, and hand in hand, we strayed
Along the greenwood and the rivulet,
Beneath each eave a paradise, that roofed
The primrose and the *bluebell*.

J. H. Jewes, The last War of the Roses.

Bluebook, s. Book containing reports of committees, and evidence laid before them, printed by order of parliament, and bound in blue pasteboard.

I found him in an easy chair with a big *blue-book*, which he wished me to believe he was reading.—*Thackeray, Our Street*.

Bluebottle, s.

1. Flower so called (*Centaurea Cyanus*).

If you put *bluebottles*, or other blue flowers, into an ant-hill, they will be stained with red; because the ants thrust their stings, and instil into them their stinging liquor.—*Rap*.

2. Fly with a large blue abdomen.

Say, sire of insects, mighty Sol,
A fly upon the chariot-pole
Cries out, What *bluebottle* alive
Did ever with such fury drive?

Prior.

In the following extract the accent makes it two words. See *Bluestocking*.

Humming like flies around the newest blaze,
The bluest of *blue bottles* you e'er saw,

Byron, Beppo, 74.

Bluescap, s. See extract.

I have one observation more, viz. Besides what salmon are bred in our rivers, there come some years from the north (I guess, when the winds are much more westerly) great shoals of salmon, which often take in at the mouths of our rivers, especially if the north bar be open, and these have a broad blue spot on their heads, and are by our fishers therefore called *blue-caps*.—*Ray, Correspondence, Letter of Mr. Johnson*, p. 127.

Bluejacket, s. Sailor.

Perched in the centre was a smart hatchet-faced lieutenant giving orders, crying 'blue-jackets' here, and 'marines' there.—*J. Hanning, Singleton Post-boy*, ii. 3.

Bluelight, s. (used adjectively in extract.)

Generally any light of a blue colour (more commonly used of signal lights at sea; but also of stage lights indicating by their ghastly hue something connected with sulphur and its infernal suggestions, and employed to convey an impression of mystery or magic); in colloquial slang, Puritans or ultra-Evangelicals.

That fable, indeed, first set afloat by some Trevelyan journalist of the period, and which has floated nobly enough into every European ear since then, of there being an association specially organised for the destruction of government, religion, society,

civility (not to speak of titles, rents, life, and property), all over the world, which hell-serving association met at the Baron d'Holbach's, there had its *blue-light* seditious, and published Transactions legible to all—was and remains nothing but a fable.—*Carlyle, Essays, Diderot*.

Bluely, adv. With blue a colour.

Their colour's changeable variety,
First blue and white, then yellow, after red,
Then *bluely* pale, then duller still, till after dead.

Dr. H. More, Infinity of Worlds, at. 04

This squire he dropp'd his pen full soon,
While as the light burnt *bluely*. *Swift*.

Blueness, s.

1. Quality of being blue.

In a moment our liquor may be deprived of its *blueness*, and restored to it again, by the affusion of a few drops of liquors.—*Boyle, On Colours*.

2. Livid appearance: (used of a wound or bruise).

The *blueness* of a wound cleanseth away evil.—*Proverbs*, xx. 30.

Nothing but the *blueness* of our wounds to boast on.—*Felltham, Sermon on Ecclesiastes* ii. 11.

3. Indecency.

Among these multitudinous, most miscellaneous writings of his, in great part a manufactured farce of Philosopher no longer saleable, and now looking melancholy enough, are two that we can almost call poems; that have something personally poetic in them: Jacques le Fataliste, in a still bolder degree, the Neveu de Rameau. The occasional *blueness* of both; even that darkest indigo in some parts of the former, shall not altogether fright us.—*Carlyle, Essays, Diderot*, 240.

Bluetripe, s. [from the pipelike form and usual purplish colour of the tube of the corolla.] Common lilac.

They make use of all sorts of leaves indifferently for this purpose, as the willow and the thorn; and they were mightily pleased with the leaves of certain *blue-pipe* trees, or lilac, which grew in our walks.—*Ray, Correspondence, Letter of Lister*, p. 60.

Blues, s. Regiment of Royal horse-guards blue: (called also the Oxford Blues because first raised by the Earl of Oxford).

His son Aubrey, in whom closed the longest and most illustrious line of nobles that Kindred has seen, a man of loose morals, but of indolent temper and of nearly manners, was Lieut. Colonel of Blues, and Colonel of the Blues.—*Manning, History of England*, ch. vii.

Bluestocking, s. (used also adjectively.) [see extract.] Literary lady.

About the year 1781, it was much the fashion for several ladies to have evening assemblies, where the fair sex might participate in conversation with literary and ingenious men, animated by a desire to please. These societies were denominated *Bluestocking Clubs*; the origin of which title being little known, it may be worth while to relate it. One of the most eminent members of those societies, when they first commenced, was Mr. Stillingfleet, whose dress was remarkably grave, and in particular it was observed that he wore blue stockings. Such was the excellence of his conversation, that his absence was felt as so great a loss, that it used to be said, 'We can do nothing without the *blue stockings*;' and thus by degrees the title was established.—*Boswell*, viii. 80.

Mrs. Montague, founder of the *Blue-Stocking Club*, whose once famous *Essay on the Writings and Genius of Shakspeare* was published in 1740, and who survived till the year 1800.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, ii. 200.

In the following extract it is two words; the division being determined by the contrast between the two blues. That this is not unfrequent in Byron may be seen under *Bluebottle*.

Contented, when translated, means but coldly;

And hence arise the woes of sentiment.

Blue devils, and *blue stockings* and rancours

Reduced to practice, and performed like dances.

Byron, Don Juan, xiv. 79

Bluff, adj. [Dut. *blaf*=plain, level.]

1. Big; surly; blustering.

Like those whose stature did to crowns prefer,
Black-brow'd and *bluff*, like Homer's Jupyter

Dryden.

2. Not pointed; obtuse: (so a *bluff*-headed ship, in naval language, is opposed to one that is *sharp*-headed).

There is also at Cabo Corso a publick Petish, the guardian of them all; and that is the rock Tabra, a *bluff* peninsular prominence that juts out from the bottom of the cliff the castle stands on, making a sort of cover for landing, but so unsafe as frequently to expose the boats and people to danger, the sea breaking over with great force.—*Aldrich, Voyage*, p. 103.

They had some belief of a Deity, which they, upon surprisal, thus *blurt* out.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

They blush if they *blurt* out, ere well aware.
A swan is white, or Queenberry is fair. *Young.*
[To *blurt*.] To blurt out suddenly with an explosive sound of the mouth. See a *blurt* of greeting, a blurt of tears. (Jannissian.) It, however, signifies, to make mouths, or *blurt* with one's mouth; chide, a blurt with one's fingers, or *blurt* with one's mouth. (Florida.)—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Blush. *v. n.* [A.S. *ablisan*.]

1. Betray shame or confusion, by a red colour on the cheek or forehead.

I will go wash;
And when my face is fair, you shall perceive
Whether I *blush* or no. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, i. 3.
Blush then, but *blush* for your destructive silence,
That tears your soul.
Smith, Phædra and Hippolytus.

With *at*.

He whin'd, and roar'd away your victory,
That junes *blush'd* at him; and men of heart
Look'd wounding at each other.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 3.
You have not yet lost all your natural modesty,
but *blush* at your vices.—*Calamy, Sermons.*

2. Be of a red colour, or of any soft and bright colour.

But here the roses *blush* so rare,
Here the morning glories smile so fair,
As if neither cloud, nor wind,
But would be courteous, would be kind. *Ceasaire.*

Blush. *v. a.* Colour with a blush; make red.

Rare.
Pale and bloodless,
Being all descended to the labouring heart,
Which with the heart there robs, and ne'er re-
turneth
To *blush* and beautify the cheek again.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.
Old dotting Tithonus, hold Aurora fast,
And though she *blush* the day-break from her cheeks,
Conceal her still.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Wife for a Month.

Blush. *s.*

1. Colour in the cheeks raised by shame or confusion; red or purple colour.

The virgin's wish, without her fears, impart;
Erase the *blush*, and pour out all the heart. *Pope.*
Can the *blush*, by his art, restore, for a space,
to the dry and withered rose, the natural purple
and *blush*, and rouse the Almighty rise and re-
fine the body of man, after never so many altera-
tions on the earth?—*Drammatic, Cypress Grove*,
121. (Ord MS.)

2. Sudden appearance.

All purely identical propositions, obviously and
at first *blush*, appear to contain no certain instruc-
tion in them.—*Locke.*
The argument about your jointure, your letters
of credit, even your passport, I will attend to myself;
only too happy if, by this painful interference, I have
in any way contributed to soften the annoyance
which at the first *blush* you may naturally experi-
ence, but which, like everything else, take my word,
will wear off.—*Dialects the younger, Coningsby*,
ch. vi.

Blushet. *s.* [?] Young modest girl. *Ob-
solete.*

No Pecunia
Is to be seen, though mistress Bond would speak,
Or little *blushet* Wax be ne'er so easy.
B. Jonson, Staple of News.
Go to, little *blushet*, for this, man,
You'll stand forth a laugh in the shade of your fan.
Id., Entertainments.

Blushful. *adj.* Full of blushes; covered with blushes.

From his [the sun's] ardent look the turning
Spring
Averts her *blushful* face. *Thomson, Summer.*

Blushing. *verbal abs.* Showing, or exhibi-
tion, of a blush.

Shame causeth *blushing*; *blushing* is the resort
of the blood to the face; although *blushing* will be seen
in the whole breast, yet that is but in passage to the
face.—*Bacon.*

The *blushings* of those that are of most modest
looks. *Jenny Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*,
p. 48.

Blushing. *part. adj.* Showing a blush.

I have mark'd
A thousand *blushing* apparitions
To start into her face; a thousand innocent shames,
In angel whiteness, flash away these *blushes*.
Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.
To-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his *blushing* honours thick upon him.
Id., Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Along those *blushing* borders, bright with dew.

Behold the duteous son, the sire decay'd,
The modest matron, and the *blushing* maid,
Forced from their homes, a melancholy train,
To traverse chimes beyond the western main,
Where wild Oswego spreads her swamps around,
And Niagara stuns with thundering sound?
Giddings, The Traveller.

Blushless. *adj.* Without a blush; impudent;
barefaced.

Women vow'd to *blushless* iniquities. *Marton.*
Gotho did like a *blushless* statue stare.
Sir W. Dawcutt, Gaudibert.

Blushy. *adj.* With the colour of a blush.

Rare.
Blossoms of trees, that are white, are commonly
indomest; those of apples, crab, peaches, are *blushy*
and sweet.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental
History.*
Stratonic entering, mov'd a *blushy* colour in his
face; but deserting him, he relapsed into paleness
and haughtiness.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Bluster. *v. n.*

1. Roar as a storm; be violent and loud.

Can man such follies utter, and be wise;
Which *bluster* from the tempest of his mind,
As if thy breast enclow'd the eastern wind.
G. Sandys, Job, p. 23.
So shape chased shape as swift as, when to land
bluster the winds and tides the self-same way,
Crisp foam-fakes send along the level sand,
Torn from the fringe of spray.
Temngton, A Dream of Fair Women.

2. Bully; puff; swagger; be tumultuous.

Either he must sink to a downright confession, or
must huff and *bluster* till perhaps he raise a counter-
storm. *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*
There let him reign the jailor of the wind;
With horse commands his breathing subjects call,
And boast and *bluster* in his empty hall. *Dryden.*
Well—'twere well that I should *bluster*!—Hadst thou
less unworthy proved—
Would to God for I had loved thee more than ever
wife was loved. *Temngton, Locksley Hall.*

Bluster. *v. a.* Overthrow by blustering.

Do the Chaldeans and Sabæans feloniously drive
away the herds of Job; doth the devil, by a tem-
pestuous wind, *bluster* down the house, and rob him
of his children?—*Seconable Sermons*, p. 25.

Bluster. *s.*

1. Roar of storms; tempest.

The skies look grindy,
And threaten present *blusters*. In my conscience,
The heavens with that we have in hand are angry.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iii. 3.
To the winds they set
Their corners; when with *bluster* v to enfold
Sea, air, and shore. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 664.

2. Noise; turbulence; boisterousness; boast-
ingness.

So, by the brazen trumpet's *bluster*,
Troops of all tongues and nations muster.
Scare thy Arabian crew, and those kin,
Which in the *bluster* of thy wrath must fall
With those that have offended.
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, v. 5.

A coward makes a great deal more *bluster* than
a man of honour.—*Sir B. L. Extrange.*

Some people's share of animal spirits is notoriously
low and defective. It has not strength to raise a
vapour, or furnish out the wind of a tolerable *bluster*.
These love to be told that huffing is no part of
valour. *Lamb, Essays of Elia, Popular Fallacies*,
That a Bully is always a Coward.

Blusterer. *s.* Swaggerer; bully; tumultuous
noisy fellow.

A *blusterer*, that the rattle knew
Of court, of city. *Shakespeare, Lover's Complaint.*
Bouffant the *bluster* was indeed a *blusterer*, and
excommunicated Philip the Fair of France.—*Dr.
H. More, Exposition of the Seven Churches*, ch. v.

Haraphia, in the 'Agonistes,' is indeed a bully
upon the received notions. Milton has made him at
once a *blusterer*, a giant, and a dastard. But Al-
mazon, in Dryden, talks of driving armies singly
before him and does it.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia*,
Popular Fallacies, That a Bully is always a Coward.

Blustering. *verbal abs.* Tumult; noise.

They endure the tempestuous *blustering* of tem-
ptations with the difficulty of their health. *Martin*,
On the Marriage of Priests, sign. Bc. ii. 153.
The rage and *blustering* of so impetuous an ad-
versary.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 290.
Virgil had the majesty of a lawful prince, and
Statius only the *blustering* of a tyrant.—*Dryden.*

Blustering. *part. adj.* Making a bluster.

So now he storms with many a sturdy scour;
So now his *blustering* blast each coast doth scour.
Spekner, Færie Queen.
My heart's too big to bear this, says a *blustering*
fellow: I'll destroy myself. Sir, says the gentleman,
here's a dagger at your service: so the humour went
off.—*Sir B. L. Extrange.*

Peleus and Telephus, in misery,
Lay their big words and *blustering* language by,
If they expect to make their audience cry.

Oldham, Imitation of Horace's Art of Poetry.
He was a *blustering*, loud-talking person; and I
recollected the phenomenon to my ideas as an em-
blem of power—somewhat like the horns in the
forehead of Michael Angelo's Moses.—*Lamb, Essays
of Elia, The Old Bencher of the Inner Temple.*

Blusterous. *adj.* Tumultuous; noisy.

Now, mild may be thy life!
For a more *blusterous* birth had never babe.
Shakespeare, Pericles, iii. 1.
The ancient heroes were illustrious
For being benign, and not *blusterous*.
Buller, Hudibras.

[As this is the last word beginning with
bl, a few remarks may be made on the
combination. It is one which supplies an
unusually great number of words formed
on the imitative or onomatopoeic principle;
the principle which associates certain ideas
with certain physical sounds, and which is
well illustrated by words like Hum, Buzz,
Whizz, Bizz, Liss, &c., where the sound
evidently, to use a well-worn illustration,
echoes to the sense.

The sound of *b* is labial, or formed
mainly by the lips. It is vocal, or sonant,
as opposed to those of *p* and *f*; which are
surd or uttered as whispers. It is explosive
(i. e. it cannot be prolonged), as opposed to
those of *f* and *v*.

In the expression of any notion
connected with the sound of *bubbles*, the initial
b is a natural element; whether it denotes
their formation or their breaking. The
extent of its application (i. e. the question
as to the number of ideas which may be
deduced from the physical sounds under
notice) is another matter. That hurried
and loose language is one of them seems
to be generally admitted. Hence few have
objected to words like Bleb, Blob, Blah,
and the derivatives which can undoubtedly
be connected with them, being treated as
words of which the origin is clearly phys-
ical.

The same origin is, perhaps, generally
allowed to certain words of a similar im-
port ending in *d*: at any rate, the notion
of a vesicle is common to the words Bleb
and Bladder; and the notion of loose talk
to the words Blab, Bletcher and Blotter in
Scotch and old English, and Plaudern, &c.,
in German.

The idea of *blowing* gives us another
physical sound, the origin of numerous
admitted onomatopoeic derivatives. The
present *vo* represents a *v*, which also,
as shown by *flue*, belonged to Latin *fla*;
where the explosive labial *b* has for its
equivalent the corresponding continuous *f*.

With a final sibilant (expressive of a
hiss) we get Blaze denoting a rush of
flame, and Blast one of wind with the
blighting effects of flame, a word evidently
connected with Bluster, and, perhaps, with
Blare.

For Blot Mr. Wedgwood thinks we
have, at the bottom, a mune for the falling
of a drop of liquid.

In Blat, as in Baa, the word is purely
imitative in the strict sense of the term;
upon which more is said in the Preliminary
Notice.

How much ground these onomatopoeias
cover is a question upon which, probably,
no two writers would agree; but it is also
a question of which we may now take
leave, as belonging to Comparative Philo-
logy in general rather than to
Lexicography.]

Bo i interi. Word used to scare or surprise the person to whom it is addressed. (A person is said to be so foolish or timid as not to be able to say *Bo* to a goose.)

I'll rather put on my flushing red nose and my flaming face, and come wrapped in a calf's skin, and cry *bo, bo!* I'll pray the scholar, I warrant thee.—*Robin Goodfellow*, in *Wily Beguiled*.

Bo-tree. *s.* [Indian.] See *extract*.

To this genus belongs the sacred *Bo-tree* of the Buddhists, *Ficus religiosa*, which is planted close to every temple, and attracts almost as much veneration as the statue of the god himself. At Anurajapora is preserved the identical tree said to have been planted 288 years before the Christian era.—*Sir F. Tennent*, *Ceylon*, pt. i. ch. iii.

Bôa. *s.* [Lat.—probably a word from the language of Dalmatia: see *Du Fresnoe* in *voce*.] Genus of serpents comprising several species, especially the *Boa constrictor*.

In most Serpents (the kidneys) are unsymmetrically situated. . . . Each renal *bôa* is so distinct that it may be regarded as a separate kidney or reule: it is reniform in Python and *Bôa*, and is principally composed, &c.—*Owen*, *Anatomy of Vertebrates*, i. 539.

Boar. *s.* [A.S. *bôr*.] Male swine; wild boar. The boar out of the wood doth waste it.—*Pealms*, lxxx. 13.

Boar-spear. *s.* Spear used in hunting the boar. And in her hand a sharp boar-spear she held, And at her back a bow and quiver gay, Stuffed with steel-headed darts.—*Spenser*, *Fæerie Queen*.

Echion threw the first, but missed his mark, And struck his boar-spear on a maple bark.—*Dryden*.

Board. *s.* [A.S. *bord*.—*Bord* is a German word; but it was taken up in the French, whence it reached England as an Anglo-Norman one. Hence, it is difficult to give the exact details of all its derivatives. As a general rule, it may be laid down that it is a word of Anglo-Saxon origin when it means *piece of wood, table*, and the like; of Anglo-Norman when the notion of *side* prevails. It is certainly Anglo-Norman when, as a verb, it can be rendered by *account*.]

1. Piece of wood of greater length and breadth than thickness.

With the saw they mudded trees in boards and planks.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Go now, go trust the wind's uncertain breath, Remov'd four furlongs from approaching death; Or seven at most when thickest is the board.—*Dryden*.

2. Side of a ship.

Now bade to board the rival vessels row, The billows lave the skies, and ocean grows below.—*Dryden*.

He ordered his men to arm long poles with sharp hooks, where-with they took hold of the tackling, which held the mainyard to the mast of their enemy's ship; then, rowing their own ship, they cut the tackling, and brought the mainyard by the board.—*Aethelnot*, *Tables of Ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

On board. In a ship.

Our captain thought his ship in so great danger, that he confounded himself to a capuchin, who was on board.—*Addison*.

Accordingly they this year resolved to assert their right to them, and expel or rather capture our garrison: and with this view they prepared a numerous flotilla of gunboats at Havre, under the command of Captain Muskein, which took on board what was reckoned a sufficient land-force under the command of General Point; and early in the spring moved to attack the two islands.—*Young*, *Naval History of Great Britain*.

3. Table.

Soon after which, three hundred lords he slew, Of British blood, all sitting at his board.—*Spenser*, *Fæerie Queen*.

In bed he slept not, for my urging it: At board he fed not, for my urging it.—*Shakespeare*, *Comedy of Errors*, v. 1.

I'll follow thee in funeral finery; when dead, My ghost shall thee attend at board and bed.—*Sir J. Denham*.

Cleopatra made Anthony a supper, which was sumptuous and royal; howbeit there was no extraordinary service upon the board.—*Hakewill*, *Apology*.

May every and his friendly aid afford: Pau guard thy flock, and Ceres bless thy board.—*Prior*.

4. Entertainment; food; meals: (as opposed to accommodation for sleeping; 'bed and board' meaning both, though they may be separated; and the separated 'lodgings,' or 'lodging,' meaning *bed*. The distinction, however, is not kept to very closely. See *Day-Boarder and Lodging*.)

And, like their manners, cherish in their speech, Their lodging hard, their board to be abhor'd.—*Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 252.

Sometimes white lilies did their leaves afford, With wholesome poppy flowers, to mend his lonely board.—*Dryden*, *Virgil's Georgics*, iv.

5. Table at which a council or court is held; assembly seated at a table; court of jurisdiction.

I wish the king would be pleased sometimes to be present at that board; it adds majesty to it.—*Jacobs*.

Both better acquainted with affairs, than any other who sat then at that board.—*Lord Chroulton*. He was at the same time again sworn a member of the Privy Council from which he had been expelled with ignominy; and he was honoured a few days later with a still higher mark of the King's confidence, as was at the board of Regency.—*Macaulay*, *History of England*, ch. xxi.

A question arose how, for the future, the colony should be governed. The general opinion of the board was that the whole power, legislative as well as executive, should abide in the crown. *Davison*, *Translation of Schlosser's History of the Eighteenth Century*, vol. i. ch. ii.

In boards. A book is said to be in boards when its sides are of pasteboard and paper exclusively, as opposed to leather or cloth, though in reality every bound book is in boards, pasteboard being the material of which the sides are mainly made.

Bookbinding is the art of sewing together the sheets of a book, and securing them with a back and side boards.—*Ure*, *Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, *voce*, *Bookbinding*.

In old libraries cloth-covered boards may, indeed, occasionally be seen; but they have the meanest aspect. . . . This new style of binding (in embossed cloth) is distinguished not more for durability, elegance, and variety, than for economy and despatch. For example, should a house in this line receive volumes upon Monday morning, they can have them all ready for publication within the incredibly short period of two days; being far sooner than they could have nicely boarded them upon the former plan.—*Thiel*, *Cloth Binding*.

Board. *v. a.*

1. Lay with boards.

Having thus boarded the whole room, the edges of some boards lie higher than the next board; therefore they peruse the whole floor; and, where they find any irregularities, plane them off.—*Bacon*, *Mechanical Exercises*.

2. Enter a ship by force: (same as *storm*, used of a city.)

I boarded the king's ship: now on the bench, Now in the waist, the deck, in every cabin, I flam'd amazement.—*Shakespeare*, *Tempest*, i. 2. He, and inclin'd the English ship to board, More on his guns relies than on his sword, From whence a fatal volley we receiv'd; It miss'd the duke, but his great heart it griev'd.—*Walter*.

Arm, arm, she cry'd, and let our Tyrians board With ours his fleet, and carry fire and sword.—*Sir J. Denham*.

As soon as a merchant ship arrived in the bay of Galway or in the Shannon, she was boarded by these robbers.—*Macaulay*, *History of England*, ch. xvii.

3. Attack; accost, or make the first address to another (*Fr. aborder quelqu'un*).

Sure, unless he knew some strain in me, that I knew not myself, he would never have boarded me in this fury.—*Shakespeare*, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

They learn what associates and correspondents they had, and how far every one is engaged, and what new ones they meant afterwards to try or board.—*Bacon*, *History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

4. Supply with board: (in the sense of *entertainment*.)

Still better was the condition of the labourer in the neighbourhood of Bury Saint Edmund's. The magistrates of Suffolk met there in the spring of 1682 to fix a rate of wages, and resolved that, where the labourer was not boarded, he should have five shillings a week in winter, and six in summer.—*Macaulay*, *History of England*, ch. liii.

Board. *v. a.* In *Bookbinding*. Put in boards. (See last *extract* under *Board, s.*)

Board. *v. n.* Take meals in a house where a certain rate is paid for eating.

That we might not part, As we at first did board with thee, Now thou wouldst taste our misery.—*G. Herbert*. We are several of us, gentlemen and ladies, who board in the same house; and, after dinner, one of our company stands up, and reads your paper to us all.—*Spectator*.

Board-wages. *s.* [two words rather than a compound.] Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.

What more than madhouse reigns, When one short sitting many hundreds drains, And not enough is left him, to supply Board-wages, or a footman's livery.—*Dryden*, *Juvenal's Satires*.

Not forgetting, as the sagacious Bunting delicately insinuated, 'the wee settlements as to wages and board-wages, more a matter of form like than anything else,—augh!'—*Sir E. B. Lister*, *Engene Aram*, i. 9.

I hate it like cold mutton and board-wages.—*High Life below Stairs*.

Boardcloth. *s.* Tablecloth. *Obsolete*.

Vitruvian thesauri decaus, gausape [board-cloth] mensum.—*Metrical Vocabulary* (p. 14th century); *Vocabularies in Library of National Antiquities*, (Wright).

Boarder. *s.* One who takes meals with another at a settled rate.

There's a boarder in the floor above me; and, to my torture, he practises music.—*Smollett*, *Expediton of Humphry Clinker*.

Boardingschool. *s.* School where the scholars live with the teacher.

A blockhead, with melodious voice, In boardingschools can have his choice.—*Swift*. From a diligent student at Cambridge we find the grammarian and future demagogue suddenly transformed into an usher at a boardingschool at Blackheath.—*Wingrove* (*Cooke*, *History of Party*, vol. iii. ch. vii).

Boarish. *adj.* Swinish; brutal; cruel.

I would not see thy cruel nails Pluck out his poor old eyes; nor thy fierce sister, In his anointed flesh stick boarish fangs.—*Shakespeare*, *King Lear*, iii. 7.

Boast. *v. n.* [see *Boisterous*.] Brag; display one's own worth, or actions, in great words; talk ostentatiously.

The spirits beneath, Whom I seduc'd, boasting I could subdue The Omnipotent.—*Milton*, *Paradise Lost*, iv. 83.

With off.

For I know the forwardness of your mind, for which I boast of you to them of Macedonia.—*1 Corinthians*, ix. 2.

My sentence is for open war, of wilks More ineffect I boast not: then let those Contrive who med, or when they need; not now.—*Milton*, *Paradise Lost*, ii. 51.

We admit, indeed, that in a country which boasts of many female writers, eminently qualified by their talents and acquirements to influence the public mind, it would be of most pernicious consequence that inaccurate history or unsound philosophy should be suffered to pass uncorrected, merely because the offender chanced to be a lady.—*Macaulay*, *Essays, Life and Writings of Addison*.

With in.

Who boast in mortal things, and wondering tell Of Babel, and the works of Memphis kings.—*Milton*, *Paradise Lost*, i. 603.

Some surgeons I have met, carrying bones about in their pockets, boasting as that which was their shame.—*Wesman*.

Boast. *v. a.* Brag off; display with ostentatious language.

For if I have boasted anything to him of you, I am not ashamed.—*2 Corinthians*, vii. 14.

Neither do the spirits damn'd Lose all their virtue, lost bad men should boast Their spacious deeds.—*Milton*, *Paradise Lost*, ii. 492.

If they vouchsafed to give God the praise of his goodness, yet they did it only in order to boast the interest they had in him.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

With off: (the adverb having the same sense as in *show off*, *set off*, &c.)

O Ferdinand, Do not smile at me, that I boast her off, For thou shalt find she will outstrip all praise, And make it halt behind her.—*Shakespeare*, *Tempest*, iv. 1.

With the personal pronoun and self. They that trust in their wealth, and boast themselves in the multitude of their riches.—*Pauline*, xli. 8.

Confound'd be all they that serve graven images, that boast themselves of idols.—*1 John*, xvi. 7. Let not him that putteth on his harness, boast himself as he that putteth it off.—*1 Kings*, xx. 11.

Boast. s.

1. Boastful expression; proud speech.

Thou that makest thy *boast* of the law, through
breaking the law dishonourst thou God.—*Romans*,
ii. 23.

The world is more apt to find fault than to com-
mend; the *boast* will probably be censured, when
the great action that occasioned it is forgotten.—
Spectator, no. 255.

2. Cause of boasting; occasion of pride;
thing boasted.

Not Tyro, nor Mycene, match her name,
Nor great Alcmena, the proud *boasts* of fame.
Pope, Homer's Odysseus.

Boaster. s. One who boasts; bragger; one
who vaunts anything ostentatiously, or
with exaggeration.

No more delays, vain *boaster*! but begin.

Boastful. adj. With the habit of a boaster;
inclined to brag.

Steed threaten'd steed, in high and *boastful* neighs
Piercing the night's dull ear.
Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. chorus.

Boastful, and rough, your first son is a 'squire;
The next a tradesman, meek, and much a liar.
Pope.

Boasting. verbal abs. Braggart; exaggerated
or ostentatious expression.

But now ye rejoice in your *boastings*. All such
rejoicing is evil.—*James*, iv. 16.

Boastingly. adv. In a boastful manner.

We look on it as a pitch of impiety, *boastingly*
to avow our sin; and it deserves to be considered,
whether this kind of confessing them, have not some
affinity with it.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian*
Piety.

Boastive. adj. Presumptuous; assuming.
Rare.

Should the seditious Power,
Vain-glorious, empty his puerous urn
O'er the rough rock, how must his fellow streams
Deride the tinklings of the *boastive* rill!
Shenstone, Economy, l.

Boastless. adj. Simple; unostentatious; not
desirous to be talked of.

But to the generous, still improving mind,
That gives the hopeful heart to sing for joy,
Diffusing kind beneficence around,
Boastless, as now descends the silent dew,
To hush the long review of o'er'd life,
Is inward rapture, only he is told.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

Boat. s. [A.S. *bát.*] Small ship or vessel,
open or decked.

I do not think that any one nation, the Syrian
excepted, to whom the knowledge of the ark came,
did find out at once the device of either ship or
boat, in which they durst venture themselves upon
the sea.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

Boat. v. a.

1. Place in a boat.

Gyrnaeus had no sooner *boated* himself on the
Rhine than he was eagerly searched for at his lodg-
ings.—*Bishop Hall, Invisible World, § viii. b. i.*
(Ord. MS.)

2. Cover with boats.

Our little Arno is not *boated* and swelling like the
Thames, but 'tis vastly pretty, and, I don't know
how, but being Italian, has something visionary and
poetical in its stream.—*Horace Walpole, Letters*,
i. 39.

Boat-head. s. Prow.

And as the *boat-head* wound along
The willowy hills and fields among,
They heard her singing her last song,
The Lady of Shalott.

Tennyson, The Lady of Shalott.

Boathook. s. Hooked pole for use as a
grappling in boats.

'What is that?' exclaimed the father to his son, in
Dutch. 'Mien Gott! who is to know?—but we will
see,' and the son took the *boathook*, and with it
dragged the bread-bags towards the boat, just as
they were sinking, for Snarleygow was exhausted
with his efforts. The two together dragged the
bags with their contents into the boat.—*Marryat*,
Snarleygow, vol. i. ch. xi.

Boathooking. verbal abs. Work with boat-
hooks.

Such a *washing* and *splashing* between us and the
ship; such *poking*, and *fronding*, and *squabbling*,
and *boathooking*.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*,
vol. iii. ch. iv.

Boating. verbal abs. Operations with boats.
(Used in the following extract either as an
adjective, or as the first element of a com-
pound.)

'But what's to be done about *Fighting major*?'
inquired another. 'He has not paid his *boating*
money, and I say he has no right to play among the
Aquatics before he has paid his money.'—*Disraeli*
the younger, Coningsby, b. i. ch. ix.

Boating. s. [Lat. *boatio, -onis.*] Roar;
noise; loud sound. *Rare.*

In Messina insurrection, the guns were heard
from thence as far as Augusta and Syracuse, about
an hundred Italian miles, in loud *boatings*.—*Der-*
ham, Physico-Theology.

Boatman. s. One who manages a boat.

Fifty or sixty *boatmen*, animated at once by hatred
of popery and by love of plunder, boarded the *boat*
just as she was about to make sail.—*Masculay, His-*
tory of England, ch. x.

Boat-racing. verbal abs. Racing with boats.

A new race of adventurous youths appeared upon
the stage. Boards, and great coats even rougher,
bullfrogs instead of poodles, clubs instead of canes,
cigars instead of perfumes, were the order of the
day. There was no end to *boat-racing*.—*Disraeli*
the younger, The young Duke, ch. x.

Boatsman. s. Same as Boatman.

Boatsmen through the crystal water show,
To wondrous passengers, the walls below. *Dryden.*

Boatswain. s. [A.S. *bútsenn.*] Officer on

board ship in charge of rigging, flags, &c.
Sometimes the menials, *boatswain* may help to
preserve the ship from sinking.—*Howell, Presen-*
tence of Parliament.

Boatwright. s. Constructor of boats.

By birth I am a *boatwright's* son of Hull.—*Wily*
Requited. (Ord. MS.)

Bob. v. a.

1. Flap; tap.

If any man hapned [while Nero played and sang]
by long sitting to sleepe, or by any other counten-
ance to shew himself to be weary, he was sodeinly
bobbed on the face by the servants of Nero, for that
purpose attending.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*,
fol. iii. b.

I'll not be *bobbed* if the nose with every hobtail.—
Beaumont and Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas.
These lastest Britons, whom our fathers
Have in their own land beaten, *bobbed*, and thump'd.
Shakespeare, Richard III. v. 3.

2. Cheat; gain by fraud.

At length to marriage flat he fell,
When wedding-day was doon
To play her prancks and *bob* the fools
The shrewish wile began. *Taylorville, Poems.*
I have *bobbed* his brain more than he has beat my
bones.—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 1.

Live Rodrigo,
He calls me to a restitution later;
Of gold and jewels, that I *bobbed* from him,
Angels to Desdemona. *Id., Othello*, v. 1.

Was ever man so paid for being curious,
Ever so *bobbed* for searching out adventures?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Chances.

Here we have been worrying one another, who
should have the body, till this cursed fox has *bobbed*
us both on't.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Bob. v. n.

1. Play backward and forward; play loosely
against anything.

And sometimes lurk I in a gossip's bowl,
In very likeness of a roasted crab;
And when she drinks, against her lips I *bob*,
And on her wit I dwell as on her ale.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 1.
They comb, and then they order every hair;
A birthday jewel *bobbing* at their ear. *Dryden.*

2. Angle with a bob.

These are the baits they *bob* with.—*Beaumont and*
Fletcher, Captain.

[To *Bob*.] *Bobbin*. To move quickly up and down, or
backwards and forwards, to dangle; whence *bob*, a
dangling object, a small lump, a short thick body, an
end or stump; also a quick turn, whence, to *bob*, to
cheat, in the same way that to *diddle* signifies deceiv-
ing one by rapid tricks. Gael, *babay*, a tassel, fringe,
cluster; *babana*, a tassel, short piece of thread.
From the last must be explained Fr. *bobine*, *E. bobbin*,
a ball of thread wrapped round a little piece of wood,
a little knob hanging by a piece of thread. 'Pull the
bobbin, my dear, and the latch will fly up.' (Red
Riding-hood).—*Wedgwood, History of English Ety-*
mology.]

Bob. s.

1. Anything which hangs so as to play
loosely, either directly from the person, or
as a pendant to some other ornament.

The gaudy gossip, when she's set agog,
In jewels drest, and at each ear a *bob*. *Dryden.*
Good, I've got 'em. Here they are. My cousin
Con's necklace, *bobs*, and all.—*Goldsmith, She stoops*
to conquer.

2. Bobwig.

Adieu, ye *bobs*! ye bays, give place;
Full bottoms come instead.
Shenstone, Extent of Cookery.

A cargo had been laid in which was afterwards the
subject of much mirth to the enemies of the Com-
pany, slippers innumerable, four thousand periwigs
of all kinds from plain *bobs* to those magnificent
structures which, in that age, towered high above
the foreheads and descended to the elbows of men of
fashion.—*Masculay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

3. Words repeated at the end of a stanza.

To bed, to bed, will be the *bob* of the song.—*Sir*
R. L'Estrange.

4. Peel of several courses or sets of changes
in bell-ringing.

The next shall ring a peel to shake all people,
Like a *bob-major* from a village steeple.

Not ten days hence patriot Brisson, bewitched this
day by the patriot galleries, shall find himself be-
grudged by them, on account of his limited Patriot-
ism; may pelted at while perorating, and 'hit with
two primes.' It is a distracted empty-sounding
world; of *bob-minors* and *bob-majors*, of triumph
and terror, of rise and fall!—*Carlyle, French Revolu-*
tion, pt. ii. b. vi. ch. iii.

5. Blow. *Harb.*

I am slurrily tumbled, yes, sometimes with
pinches, nips, and *bobs*. *Achan, Schoolmaster.*

6. Worm used for a bait in angling.

A *bob* in time will be a beetle; it is a short white
worm, like to and bigger than a gentie.—*I. Walton*,
Complete Angler, i. 3.

7. Snoring joke.

Let her leave her *bobs*;
I have had too many of them; and her quillets.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Tamer tamed.

Have you not sometimes observed what *dry bobs*,
and sarcastical jests, the most underling fellows will
now and then bestow upon their betters, when they
have found them faulting in this kind: 'Was not
master such a one cruelly cut last night?'—*Good-*
man, Winter Evening Conference, l.

Bobbed. adj. Bobtailed.

After exclusion [of frogs] from the spawn, in it
[the water] are all the joints articulated, and meta-
morphosed into another shape; from apodes to
quadrupedes, from tailed to *bobbed*.—*Robinson, Ex-*
haust, p. 130. 1854.

Bobbin. s. [Fr. *bobine*.] Small pin of wood,
with a notch to wind the thread about,
used in making lace.

The peremptory analysis that you call it, I believe
will be so hardy as once more to unpin your spruce
fastidious contrary, to rumple her locks, her frizzles,
and her *bobbin*, though she wince and fling her nose
perversely.—*Hilton, Aimee's adventures upon a Defence*
of the Double Remonstrance.

The things you follow, and make songs on now,
should be sent to knit, or sit down to *bobbin*, or
hobble. *Talfer.*

Bobbing. part. adj.

1. Hanging as a bob.

You may tell her,
I'm rich in jewels, rings, and *bobbing* pearls,
Buck'd from Moor's ears. *Dryden.*

2. Moving loosely.

My father and he, child, are the best companions
you ever saw; and have been singing together the
most hideous duets! *Bobbing* down, and old Sir
Simon the king. Heaven knows where Eustace
could pick them up.—*Bickerstaff, Love is a Village*,
ii. 4.

Bobbinwork. s. Work done with bobbins.

Not netted nor woven with warp and woof, but
after the manner of *bobbinwork*.—*Græve, Museum*.

Bobbish. adj. Hearty; in good spirits.
Colloquial.

Bobcherry. s. Play among children, in
which the cherry is hung so as to bob
against the mouth, and thus disappoint him
who tries to catch it.

Bobcherry teaches at once two noble virtues,
patience and constancy; the first, in adhering to
the pursuit of one end; the latter, in bearing a dis-
appointment.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Bobtail. s. Cut tail; short tail.

Avanant, you curst!
Be thy mouth or black or white,
Or *bobtail* like, or trundle tail,
Tom will make him weep and wail.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 2.

Bobtailed. adj. Having a cut or short
tail.

There was a *bobtailed* cur cried in a gazette, and
one that found him, brought him home to his
master.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Bobwig. s. Short wig.

A young fellow riding towards us full gallop, with
a *bobwig* and a black silken bag tied to it, stoop
short at the coach to ask us how far the judges were
behind.—*Spectator*.

Boccarel. s. [?] See extract.

BOCC

I shall give what assistance I can in the business concerning hawks. In the meantime you may peruse Iatham's Falconry, whose descriptions are true, though not quite so full as you may expect. There are, besides these that are mentioned in the common books, a *boccarrell* and a *boccarret*, the which though I have often seen, yet I did not observe them so well as to describe them exactly. They are the names of the male and female. A *boccarrell* I once kept myself, which was much larger than either the hawk or falcon, and yet the common tradition is that they are a bastard hawk bred between a falcon and a falcon, how true I know not.—*Ray, Correspondence, Letter of Mr. Jacop.*

Boccarret. s. Same as Boccarrel.

Bode. v. a. [A.S. *bodian*.] Portend; be the omen of.

This *bodes* some strange eruption to our state.

You have opposed their false policy with true and great wisdom; what they *boded* would be a mischief to us, you are providing, shall be one of our principal strengths. —*Bishop Spaul, Sermons.*

If fiery red his glowing globe descends, High winds and furious tempests he portends; But if his cheeks are swain with livid blue, He *bodes* wet weather by his wat'ry hue. —*Dryden.*

Bode. v. n. Be an omen; foreshow.

Sir, give me leave to say, whatever now The omen proved, it *boded* well to you. —*Dryden.*

Bode. s. Omen. *Obsolete.*

The jealous swan, against his death that singeth; The owl eke, that of death the *bode* yringeth. —*Chaucer, Assembly of Fowls, 313.*

Bodeful. adj. Ominous.

Poor Weber almost swooned at the sound of these cracked voices, with their *bodeful* raven-note; and will never forget the effect it had on him.—*Carlyle, French Revolution, pt. i. b. iii. ch. viii.*

Bodement. s. Portent; omen; prognostic. *Rare.*

This foolish, dreaming, superstitious girl Makin all these *bodements*.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, v. 3. Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be, until Great Birnam wood to high Dunsinane hill Shall come against him.

Who can impress the forest: Idl the tree Unfix his earthbound root? Sweet *bodements*, good! —*Id., Macbeth, iv. 1.*

Bodge. r. n. Boggle; stop; fail. *Obsolete or colloquial.*

With this we charg'd again; but out, alas! We *bodg'd* again; as I have seen a swan, With bootless labour, swim against the tide. —*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. i. 3.*

Bodge. s. Botch.

Because it followeth in the same place, nor will it be a *bodge* in this, I cannot omit the consequence of this disconcerting leveller.—*Whitlock, Manners of the English, p. 337.*

Bodger. s. Mender of old clothes; indifferent tailor.

The warmest burges wears a *bodger's* coat, And fashion gains less interest than a vote. —*Crooke, The Borough.*

Bodice. s. Stays; waistcoat quilted with whalebone, worn by women.

[*Bodice.* A woman's stays; formerly bodices, from fitting close to the body, as fr. *corps* from *corps*. A woman's bodice, or a pair of bodices, *corset*, *corset*. (Sherwood's Dict.)

'Thy *bodice* bolster'd out with bumbast and with langes.' (Glossaire in R.)

i. e. thy *bodice* stuffed out with cotton.—*Wadgewood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Her bodice half way she unbind'd, About his arms she slily cast.

The silken band, and held him fast. —*Prin.*

And Hanti was there, and Grassini, that goddess! Dark, deep-toned, large, lovely, with glorious *bodice*.

—*Leigh Hunt, The Fanny Concert.*

Her dress is of rich linclose, with very full lace ruffles, and the graceful little cape, called in modern vocabulary of costume, a *bertha*, falls over the *bodice*, which is finish'd round the bosom and at the waist with a purple band.—*Agnes Strickland, Lives of the Queens of England, Henrietta Maria.*

Bodice-maker. s. One who makes bodices. This consideration should keep ignorant nurses and *bodice-makers* from meddling.—*Locke.*

Bodied. adj. Having a body. *Obsolete:* superseded by Embodied.

Thou that in frames eternally dost bind, And art a written and a *bod'd* mind. —*Lovelace, Lucretia, p. 65.*

As the second element in either a compound or a combination.

He is deformed, crooked, old, and serr, Ill-fac'd, *woor-bodied*, shapeless everywhere;

BODI

Vicious, ungente, foolish, blunt, unkind.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, iv. 2.

What! take a young and tender-bodied lady, And expose her to those dangers, and those tumults?

A sickly lady too? —*Beaumont and Fletcher, Rule a Wife and have a Wife.*

Bodiless. adj. Incorporeal; having no body.

They *bodiless* and immaterial are, And can be only lodg'd within our minds. —*Sir J. Davies.*

This is the very cologne of your brain, This *bodiless* creation ceaseth Is very cunning in. —*Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 4.*

These are but shadows, Phantoms *bodiless* and vain, Empty visions of the brain. —*Sieff.*

Oh that I were The viewless spirit of a lovely soul, A living voice, a breathing harmony, A *bodiless* enjoyment, born and dying With the blest tone which made me. —*Byron, Manfred, i. 1.*

Bodily. adj.

1. Corporeal.

a. Pertaining to body generally.

What resemblance could wood or stone bear to a spirit void of all sensible qualities, and *bodily* dimensions?—*South.*

They, in the hot country, require a smaller amount of azotized food, because on the whole their *bodily* exertions are less frequent, and on that account the decay of their tissues is less rapid.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England.*

b. As opposed to the mind.

Of such as resorted to our Saviour Christ, being present on earth, there came not any unto Him with better success, for the benefit of their souls' everlasting happiness, than they whose *bodily* necessities gave occasion of seeking relief. —*Hooker.*

There are three *bodily* inhabitants of heaven; namely, Elijah, our Saviour Christ.—*Bishop Hall, Epistle of Elijah, (1st MS.)*

I would not have children much beaten for their faults, because I would not have them think *bodily* pain the greatest punishment.—*Locke.*

As clearness of the *bodily* eye doth dispose it for a quicker sight, so doth freedom from lust and passion dispose us for the most perfect acts of reason. —*Archbishop Tillotson.*

The assembly consisted of nine prelates and between thirty and forty noblemen, all Protestants. The two Secretaries of State, Middleton and Pesaunt, though not peers of England, were in attendance. The King himself presided. The traces of severe *bodily* and mental suffering were discernible in his countenance and deportment. —*Mauvel, History of England, ch. ix.*

2. Real; actual.

Whatever hath been thought on in this state, That could be brought to *bodily* act, ere Rome Had circumvented. —*Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 2.*

Bodily. adv. [This is a member of an inconvenient class of words.

They are compounds, rather than derivatives; inasmuch as *-ly*, though changed in form, is (like the *-ric* in Bishopric) a separate independent word. It is *like*; the German forms being *lich*, and in some dialects and stages of language *lih*. To add *-ly* to a substantive makes an adjective; as *man-ly* = *like a man*, from *man*. To add it to an adjective makes an adverb; as *gay-ly* = *in a gay manner*, from *gay*. But what if the adjective already end in *-ly*?

We can scarcely add a second identical element. We sometimes, no doubt, hear the term *gentlemanly like*; but only to condemn it. Yet few words are more needed than the adverb in *-ly* from the adjective *daily*: for we cannot well say either 'give us *daily* our *daily* bread,' or 'give us *dailyly* our *daily* bread.' We, doubtless, in practice, avoid the use of such words by circumlocutions. As an etymological fiction, though only as such, it is perhaps best, when we find the word, to treat it as a neuter of the adjective used adverbially. That such is the habit of the Latin and Greek languages we know. We also know that, as the Anglo-Saxon adjective was declined and had a neuter form, the doctrine that an adverb in syntax may be a *virtual* adjective in the way of etymology is tenable.] Corporeally; conjointly with matter.

BODY

{ BOCARRET
Body

It is his human nature, in which the godhead dwells *bodily*, that is advanced to these heights, and to this empire. —*Watts.*

Boding. part. abs. Prophetic; ominous.

No *boding* maid of skill divine Art thou, nor prophetess of good, But mother of the giant brood. —*Gray, The Descent of Odin.*

It happen'd once, a *boding* prodigy! A swarm of bees that cut the liquid sky, Upon the topmost branch in clouds alight. —*Dryden.*

Boding. verbal abs. Omen; prognostic.

Chain and lance, having committed murder, were perpetually tormented with ominous *bodings* and fearful expectations.—*Bishop Ward, Sermon, Jan. 30, 1674.*

Bodkin. s. [?]

1. Dagger: (the oldest acceptance of the word).

When he himself might his quietus make With a bare *bodkin*. —*Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 1.*

Out with your *bodkin*, Your pocket-dagger, your stiletto! —*Beaumont and Fletcher, Custom of the Country.*

2. Instrument with a small blade and sharp point, used to bore holes.

Each of them had *bodkins* in their hands, where-with continually they pricked him.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The list is then sent to the sovereign, who, without looking at it, strikes a *bodkin* amongst the names, and he whose name is pierced is elected. This is called pricking for sheriffs.—*A. Fondlanque, Jus, How we are governed, let. 9.*

3. Instrument to draw a thread or riband through a loop.

Or plumb'd in lakes of bitter washes lie, Or wedg'd wide ages in a *bodkin's* eye. —*Pope.*

4. Instrument to dress the hair.

Was it for this you took such evasive care The *bodkin*, comb, and essence to prepare? For this your locks in paper-durance bound? —*Pope.*

Ride bodkin. Sit in a carriage as a third person, in the middle, on a seat suited for two only.

So down thy hill, romantic Ashbourne, glides The Derby Dilly, with its six insoures, One in each corner sits, and jolls at ease, With folded arms, propped back, and outstretched knees;

While the pressed *Bodkin*, punched and squeezed to death, Sweats in the midmost place, and scolds, and pants for breath. —*Loves of the Triangles.*

Bodkin. s. Stiff embroidered cloth, like that of Baldacca, or Bagdad. *Obsolete.*

[Cloth of *bodkin* or tissue must be embroidered.—*H. Jonson, Discorsi, s.*

Bod. r. o. Produce in some form. See Embod. *Obsolete.*

As imagination *bodies* forth The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen Turns them to shape. —*Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 1.*

Bod. s. [A.S. *bodig*.]

1. Substance.

Even a metallic *body*, and therefore much more vegetable or animal, may, by fire, be turned into water. —*Boyle.*

2. Material substance of an animal: (opposed to the immaterial soul).

All the valiant men arose, and went all night, and took the *body* of Saul, and the *bodice* of his sons, from the wall.—*1 Samuel, xxxi. 12.*

Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your *body*, what ye shall put on.—*Matthew, vi. 25.*

By custom, practice, and patience, all difficulties and hardships, whether of *body* or of fortune, are made easy. —*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. Person; human being: (whence *somebody*, *nobody*, *anybody*, *everybody*).

Surely, a wise *body's* part it were not, to put out his fire, because his foolish neighbour, from whom he borrowed wherewith to kindle it, might say, were it not for me, thou wouldst freeze.—*Hooker, iv. 9.*

A deflowered maid! And by an eminent *body*, that enforce'd The law against it! —*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iv. 4.*

'Tis a passing shame, That I, unworthy *body* as I am, Should censure thus on lovely gentlemen. —*Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.*

Good may be drawn out of evil, and a *body's* life may be saved, without having any obligation to his preserver.—*Sir E. L'Estrange.*

There may be as much pleasure in carrying on

BODYCLOTHES } BODY

another *body's* intrigue as one's own.—*Sir J. Vanburgh, The Relapse*, iii. 2.
Am I not a horrid, vain, silly creature, Mr. Darnley?—A little bordering upon the baby, I must own.—And how can you love a *body* so then? but I don't think you do love me tho'—do you?—*Nickerstaff, The Hypocrite*, i. 1.

4. Reality: (opposed to representation, a scriptural sense).
A shadow of things to come; but the *body* is of Christ.—*Ephesians to the Colossians*, ii. 17.

5. Collective mass; joint power.
There is in the knowledge both of God and man this certainty, that life and death have divided between them the whole *body* of mankind.—*Hooker*, v. 549.

There were so many disaffected persons of the nobility, that there might a *body* start up for the king.—*Lord Clarendon*.

When pigmies pretend to form themselves into a *body*, it is time for us, who are men of figure, to look about us.—*Addison, Guardian*.

One large *body* went to a brook, filled their horns with water, drank a health to King James, and then dispersed.—*Maccusay, History of England*, ch. xlii.

6. Corporation; number of men united by some common tie.
I shall now mention a particular, wherein your whole *body* will be certainly against me, and the lally, almost to a man, on my side.—*Steele*.

Nothing was more common than to hear that reverend *body* charged with what is inconsistent, despised for their poverty, and hated for their riches.—*Id.*

They represented public opinion more faithfully than other electoral *bodies*, and had great weight in advancing a popular cause.—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, vol. i. ch. vi.

7. Main part; bulk.
A church in general, locally considered, consists of three principal parts, viz. the belfry or steeple, the *body* of the church with the aisles, and the chancel.—*Boswell, Cyclopaedia*, voc. *Church*.

Although in common language, the term carriage is applied to the whole vehicle, yet among coach-makers it is more limited in its application. According to them the vehicle consists of two parts, the *body* and the carriage; the first being the receptacle for the passengers, and the second the system of framework with the wheels to which the *body* is fixed or suspended.—*Wehler, Encyclopaedia of Domestic Economy*, p. 1108.

In the *body* of the work, we have under each period of Gothic architecture, given a description in general terms of the windows prevailing at the several times.—*Gieffé, Encyclopaedia of Architecture*, p. 840.

8. Main channel of a river.
Thence sent rich merchandizes by boat to Babylon, from whence, by the *body* of Euphrates, as far as it bended westward, and, afterward, by a branch thereof.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

9. Interior of a country: (as opposed to its coast, boundaries, and extremities).
This city has navigable rivers, that run up into the *body* of Italy; they might supply many countries with fish.—*Addison*.

10. Main portion of an army: (as distinct from the wings, van, and rear).
The van of the king's army was led by the general and Wilmot; in the *body* was the king and the prince; and the rear consisted of one thousand foot, commanded under colonel Thelwell.—*Lord Clarendon*.

Bodyclothes. *s.* Clothing for horses that are dieted.
I am informed, that several asses are kept in *bodyclothes*, and sweated every morning upon the heath.—*Addison*.

Bodycloths. *s.* Same as Bodyclothes.
Before the windows were several horses, in *bodycloths*, led to exercise upon a plain in the park, levelled as smooth as a bowling-green at Putney; and, stationed at an oriel window, in earnest attention to the scene without, were two men; the tallest of those was Lord Chester.—*Sir E. B. Butler, Pelham*, ch. lxi.

Bodyguard. *s.*
1. Company attending a king or great officer; member of such company.
It might possibly be convenient that, when the Parliament assembled, the King should repair to Westminster with a *bodyguard*.—*Maccusay, History of England*, ch. ix.

Not the king shall ye stop here under this your miserable archway; but his dead *body* only, and answer it to heaven and earth. To me, *bodyguard*; Pontilions, 'on avant!'—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. iv. ch. i.

2. Used figuratively. Retinue; attendance; following.

BOGU

It was a considerable length of time before it [the Church of England] could fancy itself secure against the Protestant separatists, without that *body-guard* of pains and penitentials with which it had been accustomed to see itself, as well as every church in Europe, surrounded.—*Bishop Porteus, Sermons*, i. 12.

Bog. *s.* [Gaelic, *bogach* and *bogluich*, from *bog* = soft.] Marsh; morass; ground too soft to bear the weight of the *body*.
Through fire and through flame, through ford and whirlpool, o'er bog and quagmire.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, iii. 4.

A gulf profound! as that Seribonian bog, Betwixt Damians and mount Cadmus old.

He walks upon bogs and whirlpools; wheresoever he treads he sinks.—*South*.

Learn from so great a wit, a land of bogs With ditches fence'd, a heaven fat with fogs.

Bog. *v. a.* Whelm (as in a bog, mud, or mire).
'Twas time; his invention had been *boggy'd* else.—*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour*.
(Of Middleton's horse three hundred were taken, and one hundred were *bogged*.—*Whitelock, Memoirs*, p. 580; 1682.

Bogbean. *s.* See Buckbean.

Boggle. *v. n.* [See Bogle.]
1. Start; fly back; fear to come forward.
You *boggle* shrewdly; every feather starts you.

We start and *boggle* at every misanthropic appearance, and cannot endure the sight of the bugbear.—*Glauville*.

Nature, that rude, and in her first essay, Stood *bogging* at the roughness of the way; Used to the road, unknown to return, Goes boldly on, and loves the path when worn.

2. Hesitate; be in doubt.
The well-shaped changeling is a man that has a rational soul, say you. Make the ears a little longer, and more pointed, and the nose a little flatter than ordinary, and then you begin to *boggle*.—*Locke*.

Observe with how demure and grave a look The rascal lays his hand upon the book; Then, with a praying face and lifted eye, Claps on his lips, and seals the perjury; If you persist his innocence to make, And *boggle* in belief, he'll straight run out (On the by the valley, each of which would make Pale athletes start, and troubling bullies quake.

3. Play fast and loose; dissemble.
When summoned to his last end, it was no time for him to *boggle* with the world.—*Hovell*.

Bogglers. *s.* One who boggles.
You have been a *bogglor* ever.

Bogbling. *part. adj.* Hesitating; stumbling.
Dull creatures, whose nice *bogbling* consciences Startle, or strain at such slight crimes as these.

Bogglish. *adj.* Doubtful; wavering. *Rare*.
What wise man or woman doth not know that nothing is more shy, touchy, and *bogglish*, nothing more violent, rash, and various, than that opinion, prejudice, passion, and superstition, of the many, or common people?—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness*, p. 175.

Boggy. *adj.* Marshy; swampy.
That fury staid, Quench'd in a *boggy* Syria, neither sea Nor good dry land.

Their country was very narrow, low, and *boggy*, and, by great industry and expenses, defended from the sea.—*Arbuthnot*.

It is quite possible to reach this point at all seasons, at the risk of tearing clothes with brambles, and wetting feet in the damp *boggy* earth.—*Ansted, The Channel Islands*, pt. i. ch. ii.

Bogland. *adj.* Pertaining to a boggy country.
Each bring his love a *bog-land* captive home.

Bogle. *s.* See Boggy.

Bogtrotter. *s.* One who lives in a boggy country: (suid to have been formerly applied to *Scottish* or *Northern* troopers or robbers, probably the Borderers; applied since to *Irishmen*).
I am sure his muse, for all his fine flights, is but a *bog-trotter* still.—*Answer to Congreve's Animadversions on Collier*; 1695.

Bogus (bream). *s.* Fish so called. See extract.

In the *Bogus-bream* (Box vulgaris) and the flounder there is a small oval process at the commencement of the large intestine; there are two short coxa at the same part in the Box Salpa.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, i. 420.

BOGY

Bogy. *s.* [As the name of a bugbear, this word, with its congener Bogle, is generally derived from the British *bug* = frighten. It is more probably a Slavonic word: neither is it foreign to the German of the Continent: it has, however, much the greatest currency in the Slavonic. How far it was originally common to the three languages; how far it is an ordinary, though not a common, German word; how far it came to us from the original Britons; and, finally, how far it may be deducible from more than one source, are questions that belong to the refinements of ethnographical philology, and questions upon which the opinions of authorities will vary according to their views of old relations among the Kelts, Slaves, and Germans. The present writer, who denies that before the time of Charlemagne there were any Germans to the east of the Elbe, who believes that at one time the Slaves reached the Teutoburgerwald, who holds that in the south-west they were conterminous with the Kelts of Gaul; and, finally, who thinks that when the Germans encroached on Slavonic ground they mixed their blood, and took many Slavonic words into their language—deals with it simply as a Slavonic term. In the Slavonic languages of the Pagan period, the ordinary word for deity was *Bog*. The good deity, was *Bielebog* = white deity. The bad deity was *Czernibog* = black deity. At present *Bog* is the name for the Christian God.

It is almost certainly the same word as *Puck*; perhaps the root of *Bacchus*. This latter hypothesis, however, assumes that the ancient Thracians were either Slaves, or something akin to them. If each doctrine be true, the geographical history of the word is curious. The Macedonian conquest of India either found it in, or carried it to, the Himalayas. Nearly two thousand years later it was adopted by Shakespeare; perhaps as the name of a goblin of the Avon and the Forest of Arden. Equally curious is its history as a term, in respect to the nobility or ignobility of its application. In the Slavonic languages it is the name of the Supreme Being; in English that of a nauseous insect; for *bug* = the Latin *cimex* is a secondary sense of the term for goblin. See *Bug*; which is held to be the same word fundamentally; though it is by no means certain that they both came from the same language into our own.

In Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary the identical word is not found; though a quotation from one particular edition of Chaucer gives us *buggis*; a word which in others has *devils*, or some equivalent, instead. For this, also, see *Bug*. In Grimm's German Mythology the word, so far as I can make a negative statement, is also wanting. *Puck*, however, appears in the form *Pūki*, i. e. with the final vowel sound which makes it a dissyllable.

The omission in Jamieson is, perhaps, due to the fact of the word having been thought rather another form of *Bug*, or a proper name; the latter omission suggesting a principle which ought to exclude it from the present work. What, however, is here written is written more to stimulate and to suggest an etymology, than to trace the subject in a purely lexicographical manner.

As far as my own experience founded on

the nursery goes, the word *Bogy* is always a proper rather than a common name; often preceded by the adjective old—*Old Bogy*, just like *Old Nick*. *Bogy* means some goblin in particular; *Bug* applies to goblins in general.

And as a proper name for the Supreme Deity it is used at present in Slavonic: how generally may be seen from the following list:

Old Slavonic . . .	<i>Bog</i> .	Bulgarian . . .	<i>Bog</i> .
Russian . . .	<i>Bog</i> .	Polish . . .	<i>Bog</i> .
Serbian . . .	<i>Bog</i> .	Bohemian . . .	<i>Bzech</i> .
Slovenian . . .	<i>Bog</i> .	Lusatian . . .	<i>Bok</i> .

The reader who goes with me thus far may, perhaps, hesitate at going further, and holding that the German *bock*, English *duck* (oftener *he*, *tom*, or some other word expressing male), so often associated with *black* as a colour, and applied to the animal with which witches and wizards are supposed to be familiar (*black he-goat*, *black ram*, *black tom-cat*, &c.), originally meant the *black Bog*, or *Bogy*.

If this be the case the *black bock*, or *luck*, is the *Czerui-boog* = *Black Bog*, half translated.

Even the *broomstick* of the witches may have the same origin; since *buk* is the Slavic for a wisp or tuft, such as there is at the end of a besom.

Etymologically, the notice of *Bug* is the complement to these remarks. Ethnographically, however, or as points connected with the extent to which we have Slavic elements in both the English language and the English mythological Pantheon, Pili-rock and [Old] Scratch may be consulted.]

Frightful spectre; nursery phantom.

The child believes without mental reservation; he does not require to be convinced; and, even if, now and then, some little struggling dawn of argumentative scepticism leads him to doubt faintly, and ask how *bogy* can always manage to live in the coal-cellar among the coals; how the black dog can be on his shoulder when he sees no dog there; why little boys should not ask questions; and why the doctor should have brought baby with him under his cloak—he is easily silenced by the reply that good children always believe what is told them; and that he must believe: so he does believe.—*Sala, Dutch Pictures, Little Children*.

Bohea. s. [Chinese.] Lowest kind of black tea.

Coarse powder, consisting chiefly of lead, is part of the ladies in which *bohea* tea was brought from China.—*Woodward*.

She went from op'ra park, assembly, play,
To morning walks, and jay's three hours a-day;
To part her time 'twixt reading and *bohea*,
To muse and spill her solitary tea. *Pope*.

Why should not every member of the New Company be at liberty to export European commodities to the countries beyond the Cape, and to bring back shawls, saltpetre, and *bohea* to England?—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

In the following extract it is accented on the first syllable.

As some frail cup of China's fairest mould,
The tumults of the boiling *bohea* braves,
And holds secure the coffee's sable waves. *Tickell*.

Boil. v. n. [Fr. *bouillir*.] Be agitated by, or fluctuate with, heat; be hot, fervent, or effervescent; ferment; give out bubbles.

And these were the men who were to hold England down by main force while her civil and civilised constitution was destroyed. The blood of the whole nation boiled at the thought.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

Boil over. Run over the vessel with heat.

This hollow was a vast cauldron filled with melted matter, which, as it *boiled over* in any part, ran down the sides of the mountain.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

A few soft words and a kiss, and the good man melts; see how nature works and *boils over* in him.—*Congreve*.

Keep the pot boiling. Keep anything up; persist in (as dancing, festivities, &c.).

With a whip, snip, high cum diddledy,
The cog-wheels of life have need of much oiling;
Smack, crack,—this is our jubilee;
Huzza, my lads! we'll keep the pot boiling.

Murray, Snarleygown.
Boil. v. a. Heat, by putting into boiling water; seethe.

To try whether seeds be old or new, the sense cannot inform; but if you *boil* them in water, the new seeds will sprout sooner.—*Bacon*.

The past participle *Boiled* is often used as a substantive, or as a participial adjective, with 'meat' or some word of the kind understood.

If all such mixtures then be half a crime,
Or, rather, a disease that's in my flesh;
More roast and *boiled* no epicure invites;
Thus poetry disgusts, or else delights.

Byron, Hints from Horace.

Boil. s. See Bile.

But yet thou art my flesh, my blood, my daughter,
Or, rather, a disease that's in my flesh;
Thou art a *boil* in my corrupted blood.

Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 4.

Those *boils* did run?—Say so,—did not the general run? were not that a botchy core?—*Id., Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 1.

Boiler. s.

1. One who boils anything.

That such alterations of terrestrial matter are not impossible, seems evident from that notable practice of the *boilers* of saltpetre.—*Boyle*.

2. Vessel for boiling.

This coffee-room is much frequented; and there are generally several pots and *boilers* before the fire.—*Woodward*.

Of a steam-engine.

The third order of equilibration, not hitherto noticed, obtains in those aggregates which continually receive as much motion as they expend. The steam engine (and especially that kind which feeds its own furnace and *boiler*) supplies an example.—*Herbert Spencer, First Principles, Equilibration*.

Boiling. verbal abs.

1. Connected with neuter verb. Ebullition.

God saw it necessary by such mortifications to quench the *boilings* of a furious, overflowing appetite, and the boundless rage of an insatiable intemperance, to make the weakness of the flesh the physic and restorative of the spirit.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 10.

2. Connected with active verb. Cooking by boiling.

If you live in a rich family, *roasting* and *boiling* are below the dignity of your office, and which it becomes you to be ignorant of.—*Swift*.

Boiling. part. adj.

1. In the act or state of ebullition; in a fervid state.

That strength with which my *boiling* youth was fraught,
When in the vale of Balasor I fought. *Dryden*.

What perils youthful ardour would pursue,
That *boiling* blood would carry thee too far. *Id.*

There was, indeed, a class of enthusiasts who were little in the habit of calculating chances, and whom oppression had not tamed but maddened. But these men saw little difference between Argyle and James. Their wrath had been heated to such a temperature that what everybody else would have called *boiling* zeal seemed to them Laudian lukewarmness.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. v.

2. In Nautical language. See extract.

But the corporal's miseries were to be prolonged; the flood-tide of water was now spent, and the ebullition commenced flowing against the wind and sea. This created what is called *boiling* water, that is, a contest between the wind forcing the waves one way, and the tide checking them the other, which makes the waves to lose their run, and they rise, and dance, and bubble into points.—*Murray, Snarleygown*, vol. ii. ch. i.

Boilingly. adv. In a boiling manner.

Where the slumbering earthquake
Lies pillowed on fire;
And the waves of bitumen
Rise *boilingly* higher. *Byron, Manfred*, i. 1.

Boisteous. adj. Older form of Boisterous.

Alle these were dronck in a schip, in namber a CXL, non saved save a *boisteous* carl that was among hem.—*Copgrave, Chronicle of England*, A.D. 1120.

If thou serve a lord of pryde,
Be not to *boisteous* in their service,
Danne not thy soule in any ways,
For servyse is non heritage. *Carols from a MS. of the 18th century*, p. 22. (Wright.)

Boisterous. adj. [The *r* is not easily accounted for. That the older form wanted it has

been shown. Perhaps the substantive *Boister*, as a derivative from *Boist*, is to be found; *Boist* itself being another form of *Boast*. This is as much as can be said in the way of direct etymology concerning either word.] Violent; loud; stormy; turbulent; tumultuous.

By a divine instinct, men's minds mistrust
Ensuing danger; as by proof we see
The waters swell before a *boisterous* storm.
Shakespeare, Richard III. ii. 3.

Spirit of peace,
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,
Into the harsh and *boist'rous* tongue of war?
Id., Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

His sweetness won a more regard
Unto his place, than all the *boist'rous* moods
That ignorant scoundrels practise.
God, into the hands of their deliverer,
Puts invincible might.

To quell the might of the earth, the oppressor,
The brute and *boisterous* force of violent men.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1270.

As when loud winds a well-grown oak would rend
Up by the roots, this way and that they bend
His reeling trunk, and with a *boist'rous* sound
Scatter his leaves, and strew them on the ground.
Waller.

Still mused I beg thee not to name Sempiternus;
Lucia, I like not that loud *boisterous* man.
Addison, Cato.

Boisterously. adv. In a boisterous manner; violently; tumultuously.

A sceptre snatch'd with an unsteady hand,
Must be as *boisterously* maintain'd as gain'd.
Shakespeare, King John, iii. 4.

Those are all remains of the universal deluge, when the water of the ocean, being *boisterously* turned out upon the earth, bore along with it all moveable bodies.—*Woodward*.

Another faculty of the intellect comes *boisterously* in, and wakes me from so pleasing a dream.—*Swift*.

Boisterousness. s. Attribute suggested by Boisterous; tumultuousness; turbulence.

The *boisterousness* of evil concupiscence.—*Dr. H. More, Conjecturae Galilaeicae*, p. 55.

The *boisterousness* of men elated by recent authority.—*Johnson, Life of Prior*.
The credit of his sister, the countenance and example of his prime, the *boisterousness* of the time, nothing adjoined, nothing reinforced, the mind of this amiable lord.—*Halsop, Royal and Noble Authors, Lord Rivers*.

Bolary. adj. [from Bole = earth.] Partaking of the nature of an earthy bole. Rare.

A weak and inanimate kind of leadstone, with a few magnetic lines, but chiefly consisting of a *bolary* and clammy substance.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Bold. adj. [A.S. *bold*.]

1. Daring; brave; stout; courageous; magnanimous; fearless; intrepid; confident; not scrupulous; not timorous.

The wicked flee when no man pursueth; but the righteous are *bold* as a lion.—*Proverbs*, xxvii. 1.
We were *bold* in our God to speak unto you the gospel of God with much contention.—*1 Thessalonians*, ii. 2.

I have seen the councils of a noble country grow *bold*, or timorous, according to the fits of his good or ill health that naimed them.—*Sir W. Temple*.

I can be *bold* to say, that this age is adorned with some men of that judgment, that they could open new and undiscovered ways to knowledge.—*Locke*.

2. Impudent; rude.

In thy posterity he will be as thyself, and will be *bold* over thy servants. If thou be brought low, he will be against thee. *Ecclesiasticus*, vi. 11.

3. Executed with spirit, and without mean caution.

These, nervous, *bold*; those, languid and remiss.
Lord Bacon, Essays.

The cathedral church is a very *bold* work, and a master-piece of Gothic architecture.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

4. Licentious; showing great liberty of fiction or expression.

The figures are *bold* even to temerity.—*Cowley*.
Which no *bold* tales of gods or monsters swell,
But human passions, such as with us dwell. *Waller*.

5. Standing out to the view; in decided relief; striking to the eye.

In Art.

Catachreses and hyperboles are to be used judiciously, and placed in poetry, as heightenings and shadows in painting, to make the figure *bolder*, and cause it to stand off to sight.—*Dryden*.

In *Nature*. Abrupt; precipitous.
Her dominions have *bold* accessible coasts.—*Howell*.
Make *bold*. Make free; take freedom; venture.

I have made *bold*, I dare,
To send in to your wife: my suit to her
Is, that she will to virtuous Desdemona
Procure me some access. *Shakespeare, Othello*, iii. 1.

Making so bold,
My fears forgetting manners, to musical
Their grand commission. *Id., Hamlet*, v. 2.
And were y' as good as George a Green,
I shall make *bold* to turn ye in. *Huller, Hudibras*.
I durst not make thus bold with Ovid, lest some
famous Milbourne should arise.—*Dryden*.
Some men have the fortune to be esteemed wits,
only for seeking bold to scull at these things, which
the greatest part of mankind reverence.—*Arch-
bishop Tillotson*.

Bold. v. a. Embolden. Obsolete.

Pallas *bolds* the Greeks.
A. Hall, Translation of Iliad, iv. : 1581.

Bolden. v. a. Make bold. Obsolete; superseded by Embolden.

Quick inventors, and fair ready speakers, being
boldened with their present abilities, to say more,
and perchance better too at the sudden, for that
present, than any other can do, use less help of dil-
gence and study.—*Anthon, Schoolmaster*.
I am much too vent'rous
In tempting of your patience; but am *bolden'd*
Under your promise's pardon.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. i. 2.

Boldface. s. Impudent saucy person.

How, now, *boldface*! cries an old trot; sirrah, we
eat our own heels, I'd have you know; what you eat,
you shall.—*Sir R. L. E. Extrange*.
If I have been a sanchico, and a *bold-face*, and
a pert, and a creature, as he calls me, have I not
reason?—*Richardson, Pamela*, let. 19.

Boldfaced. adj. Impudent.

I have seen those silliest of creatures; and seeing
their rare works, I have seen enough to confute all
the *boldfaced* atheists of this age.—*Bishop Burn-
hall, Against Hobbes*.

Boldly. adv. In a bold manner; with courage; with spirit.

Thus we may *boldly* speak, being strengthened
with the example of so reverend a prelate.—*Hooker,
Ecclesiastical Polity*, v. § 19.

I speak to subjects, and a subject speaks,
Stir'd up by heaven, thus *boldly* for his king.
Shakespeare, Richard II. iv. 1.

Boldness. s.

1. Courage; spirit; daringness; freedom; confidence; assurance; impudence.

Her horse she rid so, as might show a fearful *bold-
ness*, daring to do that which she knew not how to
do.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Great is my *boldness* of speech toward you; great
is my playing in you. 2 *Corinthians*, vii. 3.
Our far excellentest not that *boldness* which be-
cometh saluts.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, v.
§ 47.

That moderation which useth to oppress *boldness*,
and to make them conquer that suffer.—*Ibid.,
Dedication*.

Wonderful is the case of *boldness* in civil business.
What first? *Boldness*. What second and third?
Boldness. And yet *boldness* is a child of ignorance
and baseness, far inferior to other parts. *Bacon*.

Boldness is the power to speak or do what we
intend, before others, without fear or disorder.—
Locke.

2. Exemption from caution and scrupulous nicety.

The *boldness* of the figures is to be hidden some-
times by the address of the poet, that they may
work their effect upon the mind.—*Dryden*.

Bole. s. [see Boll.] Body, or trunk, of a tree.

All fell upon the high-hair'd oaks, and down their
curled brows
Fell huddling to the earth; and up went all the *boles*
and boughs. *Chapman, Homer's Iliad*.

But when the smoother *bole* from knots is free,
We make a deep incision in the tree. *Dryden*.
View well this tree, the queen of all the grove;
How vast her *bole*, how wide her arms are spread;
How high above the rest she shoots her head! *Id.*

And here she came, and round me play'd,
And sang to me the while
Of those three stanzas that you made
About my 'giant *bole*.' *Tennyson, Talking Oak*.

Bole. s. [from βολός = clod, or lump, of earth.] See extracts.

Bole, in Mineralogy, appears to be a fine clay
coloured by oxide of iron. There are several varieties
of this substance which are now used as pigments:
one of these, the Lemnian earth or terra sigillata,
has also been used as a medicine by the Eastern
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nations, from very remote antiquity. The terra
sigens so frequently used in painting belongs to this
species of mineral.—*Encyclopædia Metropolitana*.
Bola Armeniack is an astrigent earth, which takes
its name from Armenia, the country from which we
have it.—*Woodward*.

Boléro. s. [Spanish.] Kind of Spanish dance.

O say, shall dull Romalika's heavy round,
Fandango's wriggle, or boléro's bound
O'er Egypt's Almas tantalizing groups—
Columbia's caperers to the warlike whoop—
Can aught from cold Kamschatka to Cape Horn
With waltz compare, or after waltz be born?
Byron, The Waltz.

Boll. s. [Lat. bolle.] Measure so called.

Of good barley put eight *boles*, that is, about six
English quarters, in a stone trough.—*Mortimer*.

Bolled. part. adj. [I give the following details as to the history of this word.]

1. There is the Anglo-Saxon verb *belgan*,
of which the ordinary participle is *ge-bolgen*.
The preterite, however, is *beath*; a form
which makes the softening down of the *g*,
in some such hypothetical participle as
gebeathen, probable.

2. The meaning of the Anglo-Saxon is
be angry; the notion of *anger* and *swelling*
being closely allied.

3. In the early English writers we find,
amongst others, the following forms.

a. First and most important the partici-
ple in -*u*; form for form the same as
swollen, and the same in sense.

'His body was to-bollen from wrath that he boot
his lips.' (Langlande, Vision of Piers Plowman.)
The great it seyde *bole*, he stille!

Who hath for'd 'hee all this wite?
That givest me these wordes grille,
That bett her *bolle* us a bite.'

(W. Mapes, Debate of the Body and
the Soul, app. p. 233. Wright.)

'Ghe ben *bolle* with pride.' (Wycliffe, 1 Co.,
viii. 1. v. Rich.)
Drawn at a cart as he of late had be,
Distoured with bloody dint, whose feet were
bolene

With the straight cordes wherwith they him haled.'
(Surrey, Euxis, b. ii. Rich.)

'Here one man's hand leu'd on another's head -
Here one, being through'd, hears back, all *bol* and
red.' (Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.)

b. The derived neuter verb *bolnen* -
swell.

'And thus I live loveless like a linden doe
That all my body *bolneth* for bitter of my soyl.'
(Langlande, Vision of Piers Plowman.)

c. The derived substantive *bolning*, *bol-
ning*, *bolnyng*.

'Lest perauenture, stryngynge, enuyes, sturle-
nesses, disconcomys, and detracounes, priuy
species of discord, *bolnyngis* bi pride, debates
ben among ghen.' (Wycliffe, Galatians, xii. Rich.)

d. Lastly comes the familiar quotation
from the Old Testament concerning the
flax:

'And the flax and the barley was smitten: for
the barley was in the ear, and the flax was *bolled*.'
(Exodus, ix. 31.)

The Scotch gives us a similar series of
forms; concerning which it must be re-
marked that it is only the oldest (those
from Henryson, a writer of the fifteenth
century) which furnish the analogues of
the earlier English ones, i. e. the ones
without -*d*.

'Alecte is the *bolnyng* of the hert;
Mogers is the wikkid word outwert;
The spliche is operatioun
That maketh final execution
Of deely syn.' (Henryson.)

Of the later ones, too, it is only the oldest
that give us the *l*, the sound of that letter
being softened down into *au*.

The wyndin welleris the so continually;
The huge walls *bolgynny* about lofe.'
(Gawain Douglas, Traik of Eneid.)

'For joy the birdes with *bolneth* throats
Against his visage shine,
Takes up their kindlie music notes
In woods and garden's grein.' (Hume.)

'And will and willoun was she, and her breast
With woe was *bowden* and just like to brist.'
(Rosa.)

All from Jamieson.

Putting all this together the conclusion
I have come to is:

1. That a word so common in the old
English is not likely to have been wholly
wanting in the Anglo-Saxon; the word
being assumed to be English. It was as-
suredly not Anglo-Norman; nor was it,
apparently, introduced from either Ger-
many or Scandinavia. On its connection
with the Latin *bull* a remark will soon
be made.

2. That its Anglo-Saxon original was
belgan.

3. That the sense of this word in the
classical Anglo-Saxon (where, as has been
stated it meant *be angry*) was secondary;
instances of its meaning simply *swell* being
wanting, unknown to the present writer,
or current in some dialect other than that
of the classical Anglo-Saxon.

4. That out of some such participle as
gebeathen we have got the Old English
boln; just as we have got *swoln*, from
swollen, *swoll*, *swell*.

I now submit that it is possible that, the
n being lost (as in *broke* for *broken*, and,
occasionally, *swoll* for *swoln*, or *swollen*),
the remainder *bol-* took the guise of a
radical verb.

Such is one view. But it is more likely
that a verb was deduced from the noun
Boll, and that the participial adjective
was evolved.

Hence *bolled* = with a *boll*; a word which
takes the guise of a participle, not because
there is such a verb as *Boll* (which, if it
occurred in a late writer, I should treat as
a secondary form from *bolled*), but simply
because its form is participial. Upon this,
however, more is to be found in the Pre-
liminary Remarks.

Nevertheless the etymological necessity
for a form like *bol*, a form which stands to
boln as *swell* stands to *swoln*, must be re-
cognized. That *swell* gives, as participles,
both *swelled* and *swollen* is true; but the
analogue to *swelled* would be *bolled*. Neither
is there the other analogue, from *swell*, to
bol; there being, at present, no known in-
stance of *swol*. The nearest is the German
geschwulst, with which compare *Bolster*.

Of *Boll*, the substantive, recent exam-
ples, doubtless, exist. In Old English, how-
ever, it is generally used as the second
element in a compound. Its commonest
complement is *throat*. In a vocabulary
published by Mr. Wright, and referred by
him to the eleventh century, we find '*Gur-
gulo, prot-bolla*.' Again,

'And by the *throat-bolle* he caught Alein.'
(Chaucer, Wedg.)

'A captain- which with a leaden sword would
cut his own *throt-bolle*.' (Hall in Richardson,
Wedg.)

'After that one of them toke his brother from
under the bedstede, and hyle his face downe to the
grounde with his one hande, and with the other
hande cut his throte *bolle* a sonder with a dagger.'
(Hastell, Pastime of the People, Edward V., p.
292. Dibdin.)

The *larynx*, or Adam's apple, rather than
the windpipe, is here meant.

For *Cromboll*, see that word.

Bole = trunk of a tree is probably the
same word. Trunks, however, of trees
are characterized by being straight or wa-
vering, rather than swelling. They *swell*,
however, as they rise out of the ground,
and they *swell* where they give off the
branches. Thirdly, their roots, by dis-
placing the earth in which they stand, throw
up a swelling round their standing place.

On the principle of the part standing for the whole, any one of these facts may give us a reason why *bolt* = trunk.

If so, the better spelling would be *Boll*: the final *-e* suggesting either that the word was an Anglo-Saxon dissyllable, which it was not; or an Anglo-Norman one, which, also, it was not. To spell it without the *e* would only be to return to the old orthography. As it is, nothing is gained, even on the score of convenience. If the *e* final distinguishes *bolt* = trunk from *boll* = head of flax, it assimilates it to a much more different word *bolt* = earth.

The word is probably obsolete, being displaced by *trunk*. As a provincialism it may be current: but, as employed by recent writers, it is used rhetorically; i. e. either as an archaism, or as a rare form.

Mr. Wedgwood connects *bolt* = trunk of tree and *boll* = head of flax, making them words of the same origin with *Boil*, *Bubble*, and the Latin *Bulla*.

There is nothing in this incompatible with the view just exhibited. The real difference lies in the fact of Mr. Wedgwood's being the ultimate, the one submitted to the reader the immediate, origin of the word. *Bolster* he connects somewhat less closely than I do.

Bolled is sometimes applied to barley; but not, I believe, to oats or wheat. Yet the barley is not *bolled* like the flax. Hence, the word may simply mean strong, or well-grown. Two facts may suggest this application to that particular kind of corn.

1. The measuring of barley by the *boll*.
2. The name *biggy* applied to the same kind of grain.

Probably, the word is used without any clear notion as to whether *Boll* = Lat. *audax*, or *Bolled* = Lat. *capitatus*, he meant.

Belly is probably connected with this root. At any rate the similar relation of *swallow* = throat (perhaps originally the larynx) to *swell* deserves consideration.

Bolt in both its senses may also have a similar connection. This, however, assumes that the conception of the resistance which accompanies protrusion, and which in so doing would cause a swelling where the parts before gave way to the object behind, lies at the bottom of the word. The immediate origin of the two terms is different; nor is this anything more than the suggestion of a link which would connect a large family of words.]

(For examples see extracts given above.)

Bolster. *s.* [A.S. *bolstra*.—see remarks on *Bolt*.]

1. Something laid on the bed to raise and support the head; commonly a bag filled with down or feathers.

Don't you think, Stingo, our lady could accommodate the gentlemen by the three-side, with chairs and a *bolster*.—*Goldsmith, She stoops to conquer*, l. 2.

Perhaps some cold bank is her *bolster*: now, Or yainst the rugged bark of some broad elm Leans her uppillow'd head, fraught with sad fears. —*Milton, Comus*, 333.

This arm shall be a *bolster* for thy head; I'll fetch clean straw to make a soldier's bed. —*Gay*.

2. *Pad*.

Up goes her hand, and off she slips The *bolsters* that supply her hips. —*Swift*.

3. Compress for wounds. *Obsolete*.

The bandage is the girl, which hath a *bolster* in the middle, and the ends tacked firmly together. —*Wieman, Surgery*.

Bolster. *v. a.*

1. Support the head with a *bolster*; support; hold up; maintain: (often in a *bad* sense;

implying fictitious or improper, rather than real or legitimate, support).

We may be made wiser by the public persuasions grafted in men's minds, so they be used to further the truth, not to bolster error. —*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, lib. 5, 4.

It was the way of many to *bolster* up their crazy, dotting consciences with confidences. —*South*.

2. Hold the sides of a wound together with a compress.

The practice of *bolstering* the cheeks forward, does little service to the wound, and is very uneasy to the patient. —*Sharrp*.

Bolstered. *part. adj.* Swelled out.

Three pair of stays *bolstered* below the left shoulder. —*Tatler*, no. 245.

Bolsterer. *s.* Supporter; maintainer.

That which is commonly reported of great robberies, may fitly serve to satisfy the *bolsterers* of such lewdness. —*Bishop Bancroft, Dangerous Positions*, iv. 12.

Bolstering. *verbal abn.* Prop; support.

Crooked and unequal bodies are made to meet, without a miracle, by some iron bodies, or some benign *bolstering*. —*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Hand-someness*, p. 60.

Let the lawyer forbear to set his tongue to sale for the *bolstering* out of unjust causes. —*Hakewill*.

He let the passion or the sentiment do its own work without prop or *bolstering*. —*Lamb, Essays of Elia, On some of the old Actors*.

Bolt. *s.* [from Dutch, *boud* — though this word, on the strength of its difference of meaning and its immediate derivation, is separated from *Bolt* = sift, the ultimate origin of the two may be the same. In Latin we have both *capitula* as the name of an engine for projectiles, and *pulture* = bolt, sift. See, also, notice under *Bolled*.]

1. Arrow; dart shot from a crossbow.

Yet mark'd I where the *bolt* of Cupid fell; It fell upon a little western flower; Before milk-white, now purple with love's wound. —*Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, ii. 2.

The hunted *bolt* against the nymph he drew; But, with the sharp, transfus'd Apollo's breast. —*Dryden*.

Popular belief said that Sir Walter Rieu, aiming at a deer with a *bolt* given him by the king himself, had struck an oak; the arrow had glanced back and killed William. —*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xiv.

His decision having been already given, once for all, with a resolution not to reconsider it, or to be open to conviction from any fresh arguments, his re-declarations of it are no more to be reckoned repeated acts of judgment, than new impressions from a stereotype plate are to be regarded as new editions. In short, according to the proverbial phrase, 'His *bolt* is shot.' —*R. Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*.

Bolt upright. Upright as an arrow.

Brush iron, native or from the mine, consisteth of long straws, about the thickness of a small knitting needle, *bolt upright*, like the bristles of a stiff brush. —*Grew*.

As I stood *bolt upright* upon one end, one of the ladies burst out. —*Addison*.

Lathum had nothing to give. He threw off his cloak, stood *bolt upright* in his shroud, and the friends took their places on either side the stake. —*Froude, History of England*, ch. xxxiii.

2. Lightning; thunderbolt.

Sing'd with the flames, and with the *bolts* transfus'd. —*Dryden*.

With native earth your blood the monsters mix'd. —*Dryden*.

As the *bolt* hurst on high From the black cloud that bound it, Flashed the soul of that eye From the long lashes round it. —*Byron, Bride of Abydos*.

3. Bar of a door; bar of a trapdoor.

'Tis not in thee, to oppose the *bolt* Against my coming in. —*Shakespeare, King Lear*, ii. 4.

After reading this short, pithy paragraph, I felt that sort of gratitude to the writer, which a culprit may be supposed to feel for an executioner who puts him speedily out of pain; there was no tedious process of strangulation in this — no roasting before a slow fire — the *bolt* was drawn and the spine of my vanity broken without any lingering preparation. —*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Garney*, vol. i. ch. iii.

4. In Naval Architecture. See extract.

Bolts, in naval architecture, are cylindrical pieces of copper or iron, pointed at one end but plain at the other, for the convenience of driving. These *bolts* vary in length from two feet and under to fifteen feet, and in diameter from three quarters to five quarters of an inch or more; they receive particular denominations from the parts of the vessel in

which they are driven. The total weight of copper *bolts* in an English seventy-four-gun ship is estimated at about thirty tons, and of iron *bolts* for the upper works at not less than forty tons. —*Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, in voc.

5. Iron to fasten the legs of a prisoner.

Away with him to prison; lay *bolts* enough upon him. —*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

6. Sudden spring.

The dis-rehabilitated his exertions, and the extra weight of *bolts* being now removed, he was at last able to withdraw his appendage, and probably feeling that there was now no chance of a quiet night's rest in his present quarters, he made a *bolt* out of the room down the stairs, and into the street. —*Marryat, Snarkyggon*, vol. i. ch. xi.

Bolt. *v. a.*

1. Shut, or fasten, with a bolt.

Then he called his servant that ministered unto him, and said, I'll now this woman out from me, and *bolt* the door after her. —*2 Samuel*, xiii. 17.

2. Blurt out, or throw out precipitantly.

I hate when vice can *bolt* her arguments. And virtue has no tongue to check her pride. —*Milton, Comus*, 700.

3. Fasten (as a bolt or pin); pin; keep to-gether.

That I could reach the axle where the pins are, Which *bolt* this frame, that I might pull them out. —*B. Jonson*.

4. Fetter; shackle.

It is great To do that thing that ends all other deeds, Which shackles accidents, and *bolts* up change. —*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 2.

5. Swallow at a gulp. See *Bolled*.

Snarkyggon's appetite had been very much sharpened by his morning's walk: it rose with the smell of the herring, so he ran on his hind legs, snatched the herring out of *Snarkyggon's* hand, bolted forward by the long gangway, and would soon have *bolted* the herring, had not *Snarkyggon* halted after him and overtaken him just as he had laid it down on the deck, preparatory to commencing his meal. —*Marryat, Snarkyggon*, vol. i. ch. i.

Bolt. *v. n.*

1. Spring out with speed and suddenness;

start out with the quickness of an arrow. —*Merrey, A fair virgin and lovely; her garments green and orient; a crown of gold upon her head; the tears of compassion bolting at her eyes; pity and ruth sitting in her face.* —*Dr. J. White, Sermon*, p. 72: 1615.

This *Puck* seems but a dreaming dolt, Still walking like a roused colt, And off out of a lush cloth *bolt*.

Of purpose to deceive us. —*Drayton, Nymphidia*.

They crested a fort, and from thence they *bolted* like brands of the forest, scattered into the forest, scattered into the woods and fastnesses, and sometimes back to their den. —*Devereux*.

As the house was all in a flame, out *bolted* a mouse from the ruins, to save herself. —*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

I have reflected on those men who, from time to time, have shot themselves into the world. I have seen many successions of them; some *bolting* out upon the stage with vast applause, and others hissed off. —*Dryden*.

The birds to foreign seats repair'd, And beasts that *bolted* out and saw the forest bar'd. —*Id.*

Used colloquially, and almost as a slang term, with special reference to flying from either justice or the pursuit of some offended party.

'I suppose,' said I, 'that *Daily* has got into some infernal scrape, and has been forced to *bolt*.' —*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Garney*, vol. ii. ch. iii.

'Positively stumped,' said *Daily*; 'don't speak loud. I thought of course you had heard of it. *Hinkinsop* has *bolted*.' —*Id.*, vol. iii. ch. ii.

'And what shall you do then?' 'Bolt.' —*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*.

2. Start falsely, or swerve, in a race.

All his career, since his arrival in England, fitted across his mind. Doncaster, dear Doncaster, where he had first seen her, tremed only with delightful reminiscences to a man whose favourite had *bolted*. —*Disraeli the younger, The young Duke*, b. i. ch. xvi.

Bolt. *v. a.* [from L.Lat. *pulto*.—though this word, on the strength of its difference of meaning and its immediate derivation, is separated from the one which precedes, the ultimate origin of the two may be the same. See notice under *Bolled*.]

1. Sift; separate the parts of anything with a sieve.

He now had *bolted* all the flour. —*Spenser, Faerie Queene*.

I cannot *bolt* this matter to the bran,
As Bradwardin and holy Austin can. Dryden.

2. Examine by sifting; try out; lay open.
It would be well *bolted* out, whether great refractions may not be made upon reflections, as upon direct beams.—*Bacon*.
The judge, or jury, or parties, or the council, or attorneys, propounding questions, beats and *bolls* out the truth much better than when the witness delivers only a formal series.—*Sir M. Hale*.
Time and nature will *bolt* out the truth of things, through all disguises.—*Sir E. L'Estrange*.
3. Purify; purge.

The fanned snow
That's *bolted* by the northern blast twice o'er.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

Bolt. s. [from *bolt* = sift.] Sieve.
Where he the French petticoats,
And girdles, and hangers?—Here, I'll trunk;
And the *bolls* of lawn. *B. Jonson, Alchemist*.

Bolter. s. Sieve to separate meal from bran or husks, finer from coarser parts.
Dowls, filthy dowls: I have given them away to bakers' wives, and they have made *bolters* of them.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part I*, iii. 3.
With a good strong chopping-knife mince the two capons, bones and all, as small as ordinary mince meat; put them into a large nest *bolter*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.
When superciliously he sifts
Through coarsest *bolter* others' gifts.
Butler, Hudibras.

Bolter. s. [?] Kind of net. *Local*.
These hakes, and divers others of the fore cited, are taken with thralls, and some of them with the *bolter*, which is a speller of a bigger size.—*Carver, Survey of Cornwall*.

Bolter. v. a. [This word forms the second element in *blood-bolted*, a term already noticed, and which can only be interpreted by allowing it to stand for some image allied to those created by such epithets as *blood-besmeared*, *blood-sized* (in the sense of *stiffened*), or the like. As a compound of *boltered*, that word retaining its natural meaning, it is impossible. The only thing that can be said to be *blood-bolted*, i.e. sifted or refined through blood, is a very different object from the murdered Banquo. Sugar, refined by bullock's blood may, perhaps, be said to be *blood-bolted*; few things else.

This statement may be tried by the obvious test of putting some word which will give an unequivocal and undoubted meaning in the place of each element. For *blood*, write some prefix, which followed by *bolter*, will give a sense e.g. *cloth*, *baize*. *Cloth-boltered*, or *baize-boltered*, means *boltered* through *cloth* or *baize*; *cloth* or *baize* being the *bolter*. *Canvass-boltered* = *boltered* through *canvass*.

Again, for *boltered* write *sifted* (or *sifted*), *strained* (or *strained*), or *filtered*, and the sense is *sifted* (or *sifted*), *strained* (or *strained*), or *filtered* through *blood*. The etymological rule is exactly that of the words in question, especially *sift* and *strainer*, which stand to *sift* and *strain* precisely as *bolter* does to *bolt*, and with meaning closely allied.

Warburton, and all Malone's predecessors, had, according to Malone's note, explained the term as meaning that Banquo was covered with blood which had gone out from his body as from a sieve; an explanation with which he was reasonably dissatisfied.

His researches led him to seek the meaning among the provincialisms of Shakespeare's native county; and he gives the result in the following words. 'I ordered,' says my informant, 'a harness-collar to be made with a linen lining, but blacked, to give the appearance of leather. The saddler made the lining as he was di-

rected, but did not black it, saying it would *bolter* the horse. Being asked what he meant by *bolter*, he replied, *dirty*, *besmeared*; and that it was a common word in his country. This conversation passed within eight miles of Stratford on Avon.'

Steevens adopting this view confirms it. He gives the name of his authority, a Mr. Homer. He adds that the hair matted with the blood of a broken head was said to be *boltered*; also, that the pronunciation of the word was *boltered*.

Unfortunately this is a pronunciation addressed to the eye only. How are we to know whether the *a* was sounded as in *malt*, or as in *callous*? The orthography of the literary language is in favour of the former sound; but here we deal with a provincialism. The sound may have been that of the *a* in *callous*; for we must remember that, if it were such, there is no other way of saying so than in the necessarily ambiguous words of our commentators.

Lastly, he gives the following extract from the famous translator Philemon Holland; to which he might have added that though Fuller, our authority, especially states that he could not give his birthplace, he as especially declares that he practised as a physician in Coventry.

'Moreover, Arabia doth glory even yet in their ladanum. The goats, they say, use to crop the sprouts and sprigs of this plant which beareth musklike, which being so full of this odoriferous and sweet liquor, that they smell again, and doth drop and distill the said moisture, which the shrewd and unhappy beast catcheth among the sing long hairs of his beard. Now, by reason that dust getteth among it, *hallereth* [domemr in orig.] and dulleth into knots and balls, and so is converted into a certain substance in the sunne'. (Pliny, Natural History, b. xii. ch. xvii. p. 370; ed. 1635.)

Now, I submit that all this is not so much explaining *blood-boltered* as giving reasons for considering the word to have been *blood-boltered*. The text, however, stood and stands; and though the explanations founded on the word *bolter* are objected to, the question whether that word is not at the bottom of the compound is neither expressly asserted nor expressly denied. It is clear, however, that the more we explain the Shakespearean *boltered* by the Warwickshire *boltered*, the less we connect it with *bolt* in the sense given to it by the miller.

We now come to a writer who has noticed the term within the last twelve months. Mr. Wise, in his work on Stratford on Avon, gives in an appendix a list of Shakespearean words, provincial in Warwickshire. In this list neither *bolter* nor *bolter* occurs. In the body of the work, however, he notices *bolter*, the term in question. He quotes it as a Northamptonshire word given by Miss Baker, in her Glossary of Northamptonshire words, to Warwickshire; stating that it applies to snow *balling* in horses' feet. This suggests a new etymon, and in my mind the true one. What may be the case in other districts, and with other words, I know not; but in Lincolnshire, and doubtless elsewhere, it is common to say *shaller* for *shallow*.

I believe, then, the Warwickshire word to have originated in *ball*, and to have meant *bailed*, *clogged*, or *matted*.

Whether the text should be altered, and whether actors should say *boltered* (pronounced *baftered*), are other questions. I scarcely believe that Shakespeare himself wrote otherwise than as the common text

makes him write. The word is sonorous, and conveys an image which, though no two readers exactly agree as to what it is, is still, when realized according to the reader's view, a definite image. What Shakespeare really meant is an insoluble point of biography.

An object *matted*, *clogged*, *sized*, or *stiffened* with blood was visible to the poet's eye. The provincialism was, probably, in his mind; but so was the word *bolter* with its ordinary meaning.

All that a lexicographer can say is that the word is not a grammatical derivative from *bolt* or *bolter*.

I conclude with a remark on the spelling. It would be convenient if *bolt* = *sift* were spelt differently from *bolt* = *arrow*, &c.; and it is a fact that *bolle* is a common way of spelling it. Still, as it stands, it is spelt phonetically right.

Again, the oldest spelling was with a simple *u*, as may be seen in the following gloss from Alexander de Neckham:

'K de furine vent la flour,
bolting-clot
Par la bolenge le pestour,
bolting-ye
Per bolenger est ceveré
bol
La flour, e le furie demore.'
(Vocabularies, p. 155. Wright.)

But the pronunciation in *u* has long been lost.

The word then is left as it is. To recur to *bolle* would be to run the risk of having the vowel sounded like the *ow* in *howl*.

(For example see extract under *Blood-boltered*.)

Bolthead. s. Long straight-necked glass vessel for chemical distillations; matrass, or receiver.

This spirit abounds in salt, which may be separated, by putting the liquor into a *bolthead*, with a long narrow neck.—*Boyle*.

Bolting. verbal abs. [from *bolt* = sift.] Process, or net, by which anything is bolted.

In the *bolting* and *sifting* of fourteen years of power and favour, all that came out could not be pure meal. *Sir H. Wotton*.

Boltinghouse. s. [from *bolt* = sift.] Place where meal is sifted.

The jade is returned as white and as powdered, as if she had been at work in a *bolting-house*. *Bonnie, Letters*.

Boltinghutch. s. [from *bolt* = sift.] Bin or tub for the bolted meal.

That *bolting-hutch* of headlins, that swain parcel of dropsies.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part I*, ii. 4.

This passing fine sophistical *bolting-hutch*. *Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance*.

Boltingtub. s. [from *bolt* = sift.] Tub to sift meal in.

The larders have been search'd,
The bake-houses and *bolting-tub*, the ovens.
B. Jonson, Magnetic Lady.

Bolus. s. [Gr. βολος = lump.] Form of medicine, in which the ingredients are made up into a soft mass, larger than a pill, to be swallowed at once; electuary.

Keep their bodies soluble the while by clysters, lenitive *boluses* of castia and manna, with syrup of violets. *Winneman, Surgery*.

By roots we are well assur'd,
That love, alas! can ne'er be cur'd;
A complicated heap of ills,
Despising *boluses* and pills. *Swift*.

Bomb. s. [Lat. bomba.] *Obsolete*: superseded by *Boom*.

1. Loud noise; stroke upon a bell.
An upper chamber being thought weak, was supported by a pillar of iron, of the bigness of one's arm in the midst; which, if you had struck, would make a little flat noise in the room, but a great *bomb* in the chamber beneath.—*Bacon*.
2. Hollow iron ball, or shell, filled with gunpowder, and so constructed as to burst on reaching its destination.

The loud cannon misive iron pours,
And in the slaughtering *bomb* Gradivus roars.

Rose.

Bomb. v. n. Sound; emit a noise. *Obsolete.*
But tympanites (which we call the drum),
A wind, *bombe* in her belly; must be unlearned.

B. Jonson, *Magnificent Lady*.

Bomb. v. a. Full upon with bombs; bombard. *Obsolete.*

Our King thus trembles at Namur,
Whilst Villeroi, who ne'er afraid is,
To Brussels marches on secure,
To *bomb* the monks, and scare the ladies. *Prior.*

Bombage. s. [Ital. *bombagia*.] Cotton. *Obsolete.*

In these Indies they pass not for these cordes
that may be made of the fruite of cecus, by reason
of the great plenty that they have of the *bombage*
or cotton of the gossampine trees. — *Eden, Martyr*,
193. (Ord. MS.)

Bombard. s. [L. Lat. *bombarda*.] *Obsolete.*

1. Great gun; cannon.

They planted in divers places twelve great *bombards*, wherewith they threw huge stones into the air, which, falling down into the city, might break down the houses. — *Kaullen*.

2. Barrel, or large vessel, for holding liquor.

The poor cattle yonder are passing away the time
with a cheat loaf, and a *bombard* of broken beer. —
B. Jonson, Masques.

That swollen parcel of droppies, that huge *bombard*
of sack. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 3*.

Bombard. v. a. Attack with bombs.

A medal is struck on the Russian failing in their
attempts on Duxick, when they endeavoured to
clow up a fort and *bombard* the town. — *Addison*.
The attack did indeed come in 1841, when C'm
while in a state of profound quiet, was *bombarded*
by the Austrians, and afterwards given to them as
a reward by the Emperor Nicolas — in whom it did
not belong. As if to prove themselves grateful, the
Austrians *bombarded* it again in 1848. — *Edwards*,
Polish Captivity, vol. ii. ch. ii.

Bombardical. adj. Bombastic. *Rare.*

A persecutor of his enemies, a most perfect jewel
of the blessed tree, with other such *bombardical*
titles. — *Huwell, Letters*, 3, 22. (Ord. MS.)

Bombardier. s. Engineer whose employment it is to shoot bombs.

The *bombardier* tosses his ball sometimes into the
mist of a city, with a design to fill all around him
with terror and combustion. *Tatler*.

Bombardment. s. Attack made upon any city, by throwing bombs into it.

Genoa is not yet secure from a *bombardment*
though it is not so exposed as formerly. — *Addison*,
Travels in Italy.

Bombasin. s. [Fr. *bombasin*; Lat. *bombycinus* - silkens.] Slight silkens stuff for mourning; (cotton also was formerly called bombasin, as it is still by the French). See Bombast.

The materials [of Persian paper] are not ruses or
skins, but *bombasin* or cotton-wood, coarse, and re-
quiring much toil to perfect. — *Sir T. Herbert*,
Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia, p. 298.

The pawnbroker tells me, that he has several
suits of rich brocade, from ladies of quality, lately
pawned with him, to enable them [during the present
mourning] to buy crapes and *bombasins*. —
The Student, ii. 234.

Bombast. s. written also corruptly *Bum-
bast*. [Ital. *bombagia* = cotton; Gr. *bómboz* =
raw silk.] Stuff of soft loose texture
used formerly to swell the garment, and
thence used to signify bulk or show without
solidity.

a. In general, and materially.

Here comes low Jack, here comes bar-bone.
How now, my awn of creature of *bombast*!

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 3.

b. In Rhetoric. Fustian; big words without
meaning.

Not pedants' motley tongue, soldiers' *bombast*,
Mountebanks' drug-conceal, nor the terms of law,
Are strong enough preparatives to draw
Me to hear this. *Donne, Poems*, p. 130.
One falls while following elegance too fast;
Another soars, inflated with *bombast*.

Byron, Hints from Horace.
He [Boileau] was well acquainted with the great
Greek writers; and, though unable fully to ap-
preciate their creative genius, admired the majesty
simplicity of their manner, and had learned from
them to despise *bombast* and tinsel. — *Macaulay*,
Essays, Life and Writings of Addison.

In the following extract, the word is
either *substantive* or *adjective*; the con-
struction being equivocal, and, as such,
ambiguous.

Are all the fleets of herolek poetry to be con-
cluded *bombast*, unnatural, and mere madness, be-
cause they are not affected with their excellencies?
— *Dryden*.

Bombast. adj. High-sounding; of great
sound without meaning. *Obsolete*; super-
seded by Bombastick.

He, as having his own pride and purpose,
Evades them with a *bombast* circumstance,
Horridly stuff'd with epithets of war.

Shakespeare, Othello, I. i.

Bombast. s. [In German, where *baum* =
tree, and *bast* = bark, *bombast* has been
treated etymologically as a compound of
these two words. It is probable that the
writer of the extract looked upon this as
the derivation.] Raw cotton.

Cotton is no less admirable. The tree is slender
but strait, a yard high and like a beaver. At the
top it divides itself into several branches, each of
which is charged with many bolls that contain the
bombast; the shape thereof is round and equal to a
walnut. — *Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 363.

Bombast. v. a. Inflate; puff up. *Obsolete.*

Then strives he to *bombast* his feeble lines
With far-fetched phrase. *Bishop Hall, Satires*, l. 1.
Albeit they, no doubt, thought the entertainment
was noble, we thought never any strangers were
bombasted with such a triumph. — *Sir T. Herbert*,
Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia, p. 113.

Bombasted. part. adj. Inflated. *Obsolete*
superseded by Bombastic.

For Leontineus Gorgias, that *bombasted* sophister,
the greatness of his learning was rather in the
people's false opinion and ascription than in his
own true possession. — *Editha, Athanasius*, p. 100.

Bombastic. adj. Of great sound with little
meaning; ranting.

Bombastic phrases, *satiricisms*, *absurdities*, and a
thousand monsters of a scholastic brood, were set
on foot. — *Lord Shaftesbury*.

The vulgar requires a perspicuous, but by no means
a dry and unadorned style; on the contrary, they
have a taste rather for the over-loud, lawdy, and
bombastic; nor are the ornaments of style by any
means necessarily inconsistent with perspicuity. —
R. Whately, Elements of Rhetoric, pt. i. ch. i. § 2.

Bombastry. s. Swelling words without
much meaning; fustian. *Obsolete*; super-
seded by Bombast.

Bombastry and lawfulness, by nature lofty and
high, soar highest of all. — *Sir T. Herbert, Tale of a Tub*,
Intro.

Bombchest. s. See extract.

Bombchest, a kind of chest formerly in use, filled
with bombs, or simply gunpowder, it was placed
under the ground and fired by means of a sursise
fastened to one end. — *Rees, Cyclopaedia*, in voce.

Bombilation. s. [Lat. *bombilo* = hum like a
bee.] Sound; noise; report. *Obsolete.*

How to imitate the vicissitude, or silence the *bombilation*
of guns, a due is said to be by *borax* and butter
mixt in a due proportion, which will almost take off,
the report, and also the force of the charge. — *Sir T. Herbert*,
Travels, Volney, Egypt.

Bombing. part. adj. Sounding like a bomb.

What over-charged piece of melancholy
Is this, breaks in between my wishes thus.
With *bombing* sighs! *B. Jonson, Masques*.

Bombketch. s. [see Ketch.] Vessel
for firing bombs, formerly ketch-rigged. (As
bombvessels are at present bark-rigged,
the thing rather than the word is *obsolete*.)

Our ships will then attack, their fire being sup-
ported by that of the gun and mortar bombs and
bombketches. — *Order for the Siege of Gibraltar*,
quoted in *Sayer's History of Gibraltar*, p. 371.

Bombproof. adj. Capable of resisting bomb-
shells.

He reported that Bomarsund could not, indeed,
be attacked by ships; and that he had certain intelli-
gence that the roads of the forts were *bombproof*;
but that it must fall at once if attacked on the land-
ward side. — *Longe, Naval History of England*.

Bombproof. s. Place proof against, or able
to resist, bombshells.

Turning into this passage, we entered a lofty *bomb-
proof*, which was the bedroom of the commanding
officer. — *W. Russell, Correspondent of the Times*
from America, June 11, 1901.

L L

Bombvessel. s. Kind of ship, strongly
built, to bear the shock of a mortar.

Nor could an ordinary fleet, with *bomb-vessels*,
hope to succeed against a place that has in its ar-
senal galleys and men of war. — *Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Of the squadron of gun-brigs only one could get
into action; the rest were prevented by leading
cannons, from weathering the eastern end of the
shoal; and only two of the *bomb-vessels* could reach
their station on the middle-ground, and open their
mortars on the arsenal, firing over both fleets. —
Southey, Life of Nelson.

Bon-lace. s. [two words rather than a
compound. ? *bon* of *flax*, and *lace*. The
? suggests that the ordinary derivation from
bone, of which the hobbins are made, though
not adopted by the Editor is not condemned.
If he be wrong, *bone* is the better, as well
as the commoner, spelling.] Flaxen lace.

She cuts embroidery at a thread, weaves *bone-lace*,
and quilts laces. — *Beaumont and Fletcher, Stormy*
Leads.

The things you follow, and make songs on now,
should be sent to knit, or sit down to hobbins or
bon-lace. — *Tatler*.

We destroy the symmetry of the human figure,
and foolishly contrive to call off the eye from great
and real beauties, to childish gewgaw ribands and
bon-lace. — *Spectator*.

Bonâ fide. [Lat. = in good faith.] Really;
truly; without deceit or fraud.

When a man performs any action which he be-
lieves at the time to be just and lawful, he is said to
have acted *bonâ fide*. — *Oxford English Dictionary*, in voce.
Is it *bonâ fide* for your interest or your honour to
sacrifice your domestic tranquillity, and to live in a
perpetual disagreement with your people, merely to
preserve such a chain of beaus as North, Harrington,
Weymouth, Gower, Ellis, Ouslow, Rieby, Jerry
Dyson, and Sandwich? — *Letters of Junius*, let. 38.

There is a respect for property, incalculable and
protected by the laws, which should never be de-
graded from; and, whatever may have been the ag-
gressions on the part of Mr. Vanslyperken, or of the
dog, still a tail is a tail, and, whether amny or not,
is *bonâ fide* a part of the living body; and this ag-
gression must inevitably run under the head of the
cutting and maiming art. — *Murray, Shakespeare*,
vol. iii. ch. ii.

Bona-roba. s. [Ital. *buona roba* = fine gown.]
Showy wanton. *Obsolete.*

We knew where the *bona-robas* were. — *Shake-
spear, Henry IV. Part II. iii. 2*.

Here comes the lady:

A *bommeing* *bona-roba*. *B. Jonson, New Inn*.

Bonaire. adj. [Fr. *bon air* = good air, in the
sense of mien. notwithstanding the spell-
ing of the examples the form in *-ai* is
considered the true one, on the strength of
its undoubtedly naturalized derivative De-
bonaire.] Complaisant; yielding; obe-
dient. *Obsolete*.

I, X. take thee X. to my wedded *bonshande*, to
have and to hold, fro this day forward, for better,
for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness, and heale,
to be *bonaire* and bonam, &c. — *Schoenberg Manual*,
fol. xxxviii. b. 1360.

He telleth a tale of the Patriarche of Constanti-
nople, that he should be *bonaire* and bonam to the
Bishop of Rome; and yet at that time when he
imagined this grant was made the citie of Con-
stantinople was not builded. — *Bishop Jewell, De-
fence of an Apology for the Church of England*,
p. 228. (Rich.)

Bonâsus. s. [Lat. *bonatus*; the account of
which in Pliny is as follows: 'Tradunt in
Pæonia feram quæ *bonatus* vocatur,
equinâ jubâ, cætera tauro similem, cornibus
ita in se flexis ut non sint utilis pugnae,'
&c. *II. A. viii. 16*. The doubling of the
s is recent and incorrect. In Nennich
the word is given in both the English and
the French vocabularies, and that with a
single s, i. e. as *bonatus* and *bonase*; and
the spelling in the Encyclopaedia is the
same.

About forty years ago an American
bison, which thoroughly verified the char-
acter given below in the second extract,
was brought over to England. Its name
was placarded on shows and advertized on
showbills, and was evidently what would
now be called a sensation name. It was cer-
tainly pronounced as if spelt with double

s. and, I believe, was written accordingly. It never took root, and is now superseded by either *bison* or *buffalo*. It only supplied a nickname for coarse, big, vulgar individuals, as suggested by the next entry. At present it is not the current acknowledged name of any animal; and the fact of its not being such is the groundwork of the observations which follow.

Few, in common language, call either the European or the American bison by the name of *bonassus* or *bonassus*. Yet it would be convenient if it were restored. With animals of the size and importance of a bovine ruminant it would be useful for every species to have a popular name. Now, by confining the word to the American species in question, *bison* is left free for some other application; and the animal to which it applies is the all but extinct bovine, oxlike, and bisonlike ruminant of a single forest in Lithuania. For this there is no generally recognized English name.

1. The *bonassus* and *bison* were connected, perhaps confounded, by Pliny, just as they are now. In Scythia there were few animals of this kind, but Germany produced 'insignia huius ferorum genera, iubatos *bisontra*, excellentique et vi et velocitate uras, quibus imperitum vulgus bubulorum [buffaloes] nomen imponit.' -- *H. N.* viii. 15. The buffalo, then as now, was in the same category.

2. That the American *bonassus* is not the *bonassus* of Pannonia need scarcely be remarked. Of the two species however, supposing them to have been different, it is the European which has the best claim to the name of *bison*.

3. Without investigating the difference between the Lithuanian animal and the uras, we may state that the term *bison*, in its German form, was applied to both.

In an Anglo-Saxon vocabulary we find:

'Uras, wisment.'

Again, Albertus Magnus (see note to the Delphin editions of Pliny) writes:

'Bovus, quom Germanice *ur* vocamus.'

Professor Owen, too, in his History of the Fossil Vertebrata, quotes *wisment*, from the Nibelungenlied, as the name of one of the wild animals killed in the parts about Xanten on the Lower Rhine by the hero of the poem.

4. The word was probably German before it was Latin; the German form being in *-nt* or *-nd*, rather than in *-on*.

Such are the reasons for keeping it for a European animal, so far as the nomenclature of the zoologists and current practice will allow. Its suggested and possible equivalents are objectionable.

Uras is Latin; and subject to the inconvenience of its plural, whether *urases* or *uri*, being for some time uncertain.

Aurochs, the German name, and one which has a fair chance of being naturalized, has, also, its etymological inconveniences. The *au* is an uncertain combination. Those who know German will sound it as the *ow* in *howl*: those who do not as the *aw* in *bawl*. The *ch*, as a German sound, is strange to an Englishman. The *-ochs* = *ox*; a fact which, while it suggests *aurozen* as the plural, makes *auroches* a very awkward form. Lastly, as a matter of fact, I have already seen instances of the use of *auroch* as a singular form, the

s of the root being evidently taken for the sign of the plural.

To a word so fraught with grammatical dangers *bison* may fairly, while the question is open, be preferred; especially as by so doing we avoid the confusion between a generic and a specific name, and at the same time reinstate an old word, *vizon*.

I think that *bison* was originally German rather than Latin, and, also, German rather than Slavonic, partly on account of the fuller form in *-nt*, or *-nd*, and partly because the Slavonic is *snbr* or *zubr*. The Lithuanic is not given in any Lithuanic dictionary.

But, word for word, *zubr* is *zebra*, a remark which, though not belonging to a dictionary, is, to such naturalists as use the all-important instrument of etymology in determining the original countries of widely diffused animals, sufficiently suggestive to be excused. I add that in Africa, the probable cradle of most of our domesticated animals, the *horse*, in one language at least, that of Abyssinia, is *feras*, *ferazzer*, and *ferat* -- the German *pferd* and English (slang) *prad*: also that *mule* is *buggloo* -- *buffalo*, word for word, though not animal for animal.]

Animal of the ox family so called.

The *bison* is thought by Gesner to be the *bonassus* of Aristarch. *Rox.* *Cyclopædia*, in voce.

The *bison* is a fierce and treacherous-looking animal; and all those which we have seen exhibited under the title of *bonassus* had a most disgusting and sinister look. -- *Naturalist's Library*, *the american*.

Bonassus. v. n. [see preceding.] Show off; affect the lion; lionize; in a coarse way.

Know all men by these presents (cards and cake) that Mr. and Mrs. Bull intend to *bonassus* it at home. -- *Remark*, signed D. G., on O'Keefe's *Pontiac*, in Mrs. Inchbald's *British Theatre*.

Bonbon. s. [Fr.] Kind of sweetmeat.

Lady Fitz-pompey called twice a-week at Crest House with a supply of pine-apples or *bonbons*, and the Rev. Dr. Cornet bowed in adoration. His Grace, charmed with the *bonbons* of his mitre, and the kisses of his ruminus, which were even sweeter than the sugar-plums, contrasted this life of early excitement with what now appeared the gloom and the restraint of Castle Dore. *Diary of the young Mr. The young Duke*, b. i. ch. i.

Bonchief. s. [see Mischief; of which the word is the opposite.] Advantage; good fortune. *Obsolete*.

If I consent to do after your will for *bonchief* or mischief that may befall unto me in this life, I were worthy to be cursed. -- *Thorpe*, *Examination in Fox*: 1407.

Bonchrétien. s. [Fr.] Variety of pear so called.

The winter *bonchrétien* is undoubtedly one of the very best winter pears. -- *Lindley*, *Guide to the Orchard and Kitchen-garden*.

Bond. s. [A.S. *band*.]

1. Material link, cord, chain, or ligament, which connects any two objects; union; connection; cause of union.

And upon hisse eers weren upenel and the *bond* of his tunge was unbonden, and he spak rightly. -- *Wycliffe*, *M. Mark*, vii. 35.

There left me, and my man, both bound together; Till gnawing with my teeth my *bonds* in sunder, I gain'd my freedom.

Shakespeare, *Comedy of Errors*, v. 1.

O blessed *bond* of board and bed!

Id., *as you like it*, v. 4. song.

Love cools, brothers divide, and the *bond* is cracked between son and father. -- *Id.*, *King Lear*, i. 2. Let any one send his contemplation to the extremities of the universe, and see what conceivable hoops, what *bond* he can imagine to hold this mass of matter in so close a pressure together. -- *Locke*.

2. Writing of obligation to pay a sum or perform a contract; obligation; law by which any man is obliged.

Unhappy that I am! I cannot leave My heart into my mouth: I love your majesty According to my *bond*, no more nor less. *Shakespeare*, *King Lear*, i. 1.

Go with me to a notary, seal me there Your single *bond*.

Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice*, i. 3. What if I never consent to make you mine? My father's promise ties me not to time; And *bonds* without a date, they may, are void.

Dryden. Take which you please, it dissolves the *bonds* of government and obedience. -- *Locke*.

In *bond*. In a bonding warehouse. See Bonding.

Bond. adj. Captive; in a servile state.

Whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be *bond* or free. -- 1 *Corinthians*, xii. 13.

Bondage. s.

1. Captivity; imprisonment; state of restraint.

You only have overthrown me, and in my *bondage* consists my glory. -- *Sir P. Sidney*.

Say, gentle princess, would you not suppose Your *bondage* happy, to be made a queen? -- To be a queen in *bondage*, is more vile Than is a slave in base servility.

Shakespeare, *Henry VI. Part I.* v. 3.

We make a choir, as doth the prison'd bird, And sing our *bondage* freely. -- *Id.*, *Cymbeline*, iii. 3. The king, when he desired you for my guard, Resolv'd he would not make my *bondage* hard. *Dryden*.

2. Obligation; tie of duty.

If she has a struggle for honour, she is in a *bondage* to love; which gives the story its turn that way. -- *Pope*.

He must resolve by no means to be enslaved, and brought under the *bondage* of observing oaths, which ought to vanish when they stand in competition with eating and drinking, or taking money. -- *Smith*.

Bonder. s. One who deposits goods in a bonding warehouse. See Bonding.

Bondfolk. s. Bond men, women, and children, collectively.

And furtherover, ther as the lawe sayth, that temporel goods of *bondfolk* ben the gooden of hir lord. -- *Chaucer*, *The Parson's Tale*.

Bonding. verbal abs. In Commerce. See extract.

[The] warehousing or *bonding* system is a system under which certain warehouses are appointed, under the charge of the officers of the customs, in which goods may be deposited without being chargeable for duty until they are cleared off for consumption. Notwithstanding the obvious advantages of the warehousing system, however, it is only partially known in foreign countries, and in our own dates no further back than 1804, previous to which all duties on imported goods had to be either paid at the moment of their importation, or a bond was required for security for future payment. When particular security has been given by the importer, and they are disposed of so that the original *bond* is no longer interested in them, the officers may admit fresh security by the new proprietor, and cancel the original deed. -- *Waterton*, *Cyclopædia of Commerce*, *Warehousing*.

Bondmaid, or Bondmaiden. s. Woman slave.

Good sister, wrong me not, nor wrong yourself, To make a *bondmaid* and a slave of me.

Shakespeare, *Taming of the Shrew*, ii. 1.

For Sinā is a mountain in Arabia, where in the Chaldees' language hath the name of the *bondmaid* Agar, and bordereth upon the mountain of Sin. -- *Cutell*, *Galatians*, ch. iv.

Bondman. s. Man slave.

Amongst the Romans, in making of a *bondman* free, was it not wondered wherefore so great a slave should be made? the master to present his slave in some court, to take him by the hand, and not only to say, in the hearing of the publick magistrate, I will that this man become free; but, after those solemn words uttered, to strike him on the cheek, to turn him round, the hair of his head to be shaven off, the magistrate to touch him thrice with a rod: in the end, a cap and a white garment given him *free*.

O freedom! first delight of human kind; Not that which *bondmen* from their masters find.

Dryden.

He bore, in truth, a lively resemblance to those Roman senators who, while they hated the name of king, guarded the privileges of their order with inflexible pride against the encroachments of the multitude, and governed their *bondmen* and *bondwomen* by means of the stocks and the scourge. -- *Maccarty*, *History of England*, ch. v.

Bondservant. s. Slave; servant without the liberty of quitting his master.

And if thy brother, that dwelleth by thee, be waxen poor, and be sold unto thee, thou shalt not compel him to serve as a *bondservant*. -- *Leviticus*, xiv. 30.

Bonibel. *s.* [Fr. *bonne* = good, *belle* = handsome.] Fair, or handsome, girl. *Obsolete*; perhaps originally provincial or rhetorical.

I saw the bonny, well-bone;
Hey, ho, bonibel!

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, August.
Trust her not, you bonnibel;
She will forth leavings tell.

B. Jonson, Entertainments.

Bonnilass. *s.* [two words rather than a compound.] Beautiful maid. *Obsolete.*

As the bonnilass pass'd by,
She ray'd at me with glaucous eye.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, August.
Homely spoken for a fair maid or bonnilass,
— *E. K., On Spenser's Pastoral.*

Bonny. *adj.* [Fr. *bon, bonne*.] ? Provincial or rhetorical.

1. Handsome; beautiful.

Match to match I have encounter'd him,
And made a prey for curion kites and crows,
E'en of the bonny beast he lov'd so well.

Shakespeare, Henry VI., Part II., v. 2.
Thus wail'd the louts in melancholy strain,
Till bonny Susan sped across the plain. *Gay.*

2. Gay; merry; frolicsome; cheerful; blithe.

Then such soft say,
But let them go,
And be you blithe and bonny.

Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, ii. 3, song.

Bonny. *s.* [?] In *Mineralogy*. See extract.

Bonny is a distinct bed of ore which has no communication with any vein. It is distinguished from a spiral in shape, the *bonny* being round, and the spiral flat. — *Encyclopædia Metropolitana, in voce.*

Bonus. *s.* [Lat.] In Commerce. See extract.

Bonus, commonly used to express an extra dividend or allowance to the shareholders of a joint-stock company, out of its accumulated profits. — *Waterston, Cyclopædia of Commerce, in voce.*

Bony. *adj.*

1. Consisting of bones; full of bones.

Or think this ragged bony name to be
My misnomer's name. — *Bacon, Poems, p. 20.*
At the end of this hole is a mummie, fastened in a round bony kind, and stretched like the head of a drum; and, therefore, by anatomists, called tympanum. — *Ray.*

2. Strong; having large bones.

Burbling for blood, bony, and faint, and grim,
Ascending wolves in raging troops descend. *Thomson, Seasons, Winter, 334.*

Bonzes. *s.* [?] Name given by Europeans to the priests of Japan, Tonquin, and China.

This temple was of more than ordinary structure, and the bonzes numerous. — *Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia, p. 374.*

Booby. *s.*

1. Dull, heavy, stupid fellow; lubber.

But one exception to this fact we find,
That booby Pizarro only was unkind,
An ill-bred boatman, rough as waves and wind.

Prior.
Young master next must rise to fill him wi
And starve himself. — *The Booby di*

A poor contemptible booby that would but deserve correction. — *Giddings, She stops to conquer.*
You remember how, at school, you used to wonder whether the difference between the clever boy and the booby would be in after-life the same great gulf as it was then. — *Recreations of a Country Parson, etc.*

In the following extract the word is *adjectival*.

He lured his fingers, and to cool them he applied them in his booby fashion to his mouth. — *Lamb, Essays of Elia, Dissertation upon Roast Pig.*

2. Nalatorial bird so called (*Sula fusca*).

Some boobies perched upon the yard arm of our ship, and suffered our men to take them; an animal so very simple as becomes a proverb. — *Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia, p. 11.*

One night, when the mariners were disconcerted about our distance from Barimdown, a bird, by the seamen usually called a booby (*Pelecanus fuscus*), lighted upon a man sleeping on the quarter-deck. — *Ray, Correspondence, Letter of Dr. Tuen, p. 111.*

At length they caught two boobies and a noddy, and then they left off eating the dead booby.

Byron, Don Juan, li. 82.

Book. *s.* [A.S. *bōc*.]

1. Volume in which we read or write.

See a book of prayer in his hand;
True ornaments to know a holy man.

Shakespeare, Richard III., li. 7.

the sentence of the law for sins,
Such as by God's book are adjudg'd to death.

Shakespeare, Henry VI., Part II., li. 3.
In th' ill that had the books, they were found as fresh as if they had been but newly written; being written in parchment, and covered over with watch candles & wax. — *Bacon.*

Books are a sort of dumb teachers; they cannot answer arduous questions, or explain present doubts; this is properly the work of a living instructor. — *Watts.*

2. Division of a literary work.

The first book we divide into sections; whereof the first is these chapters just. — *T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

3. Register in which a trader keeps an account of his transactions.

This life

Is nobler than attending for a bauble;
Pleader than rustling in myrtle for silk;
Such gain the cap of him that makes them fine,
Yet keeps his book uncorros'd.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, li. 3.
The good old way among the country of England, to maintain their pre-eminence over the lower rank, was by their beauty, munificence, and hospitality; and it is a very unhappy circumstance, if, at present, by themselves or their agents, the luxury of the country is supported by the credit of the trader. This is what my correspondent pretends to prove out of his own book, and those of his whole neighbourhood. — *Trotter, p. 180.*

What if at a later period, with a brain for calculation which none can rival, I invariably succeeded in that in which the greatest men in the country fail! Am I to be branded because I have made half a million by a good book? What if I have kept a gambling house? — *Disraeli the gambler, Henrietta Temple, vol. i. ch. xv.*

In books. In favour.

I was so much in his books, that, at his decease, he left me the lamp by which he used to write his invocations. — *Addison.*

Without book. By memory.

Sermons read they abhor in the church; but sermons without book, sermons which spend their life in their birth, and may have public audience but once, they approve. — *Hooke.*

Book. *p. a.* Register in a book.

I beseech your grace, let it be book'd with the rest of this day's deeds; or I will have it in a particular beaded rise, with mine own picture on the top of it. Coleville kissing my foot. *Shakespeare, Henry VI., Part II., li. 3.*

He made wilful murder black treason; he caused the marchers to seek their men, for whom they should make answer. — *Sir J. Barrie, On Inch.*
A robust, healthy-looking female, a nursing mother, with a baby and a boy of eight or nine years old, were crammed into the coach at Milford, booked all the way to London. *Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney, vol. ii. ch. v.*

Book-collector. *s.* Collector of books.

Francis Junius appears to have purchased it at the Hague in 1553, at the sale of the books of his deceased friend James Fitzroy, or Vitius (van Vliet), also an eminent philologist and book-collector. — *Craig, History of English Literature, i. 101.*

Book-learned. *part. pref.* (notwithstanding the extract from Dryden, the *prose* pronunciation of the word is, probably,

book-learn'd, the final *-ed* being sounded. At any rate, we talk of *learn'd*, not of *learn'd*, men.) Versed in books or literature; (opposed to skilled in the knowledge of human nature from contact with society).

What'er these book-learn'd blockheads say,
Solon's the veriest fool in all the play. *Dryden.*
He will quote passages out of Plato and Pindar, at his own table, to some book-learned companion, without blushing. — *Swift.*

Book-learning. *s.* [Often two words rather than a compound.] Acquaintance with books. See *Book-learned*.

They might talk of book-learning what they would; but he never saw more unity fellows than great clerks. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

Neither does it so much require book-learning and scholarship, as good natural sense, to distinguish true and false, and to discern what is well proved, and what is not. — *T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Book-oath. *s.* Oath made on the book.

Vulgar.

I put thee now to thy book-oath; deny it if thou canst. — *Shakespeare, Henry VI., Part II., li. 1.*

Book-vender. *s.* Seller of books.

Nor were the stationers or book-venders, as the publishers of books were first designated, at a fault in the mysteries of conveyancing. — *Disraeli the elder, Calamities of Authors.*

Book-worship. *s.* Bibliolatry; (at least in

the following extract; it may, of course, be used generally).

In grave writers one has often read
What in excuse of book-worship is said;
It is not ink and letter that we own
To be divine, but scripture words alone;
We have the rule which the Apostles made
And no occasion for immediate aid.

Byron, Letters, &

Bookcase. *s.* [book and case.] Remark, in this word, the fact of a true doubling of the consonant; the *k*-sound being indicated by *c*. This is because the second element in the compound begins with the sound with which the first ends. It is only in such cases that we have, in English, true doublings. In words like *pitied*, *merry*, &c., there is a mere orthographical expedient; the consonant being doubled in order to show that the vowel which precedes it is short.] Case for holding books.

If I do, will you let me conceal myself behind that bookcase, and say I'm not here. — *Mrs. Inchbold, Wives as they were and Maids as they are, iv. 3.*

Bookbinder. *s.* One whose trade it is to bind books.

Some [manuscripts] they sold to the grossiers and soap-sellers, and some they sent over sea to the bookbinders. — *Bale, Preface to Leland's Journey.*

Bookbinding. *verbal abs.* Art, or business, of binding books.

It was not till more than a hundred years after the invention of printing that a single printing press had been introduced into the Russian empire; and that printing press had speedily perished in a fire which was supposed to have been kindled by the priests. Even in the seventeenth century the library of a prelate of the first dignity consisted of a few manuscripts. These manuscripts too were in long rolls; for the art of bookbinding was unknown. — *Macaulay, History of England, ch. xxiii.*

Book-debt. *s.* See extract.

Book-debt is an expression employed to designate an obligation for the price of goods sold and delivered, when it is supported by no better evidence than the books of the seller. — *Waterston, Cyclopædia of Commerce, in voce.*

Book-fair. *s.* Fair for books.

(For example see extract under *Book-trade*.)

Bookful. *adj.* Full of notions gleaned from books; crowded with undigested knowledge.

The bookful blockhead, ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in his head,
With his own tongue still edifies his ears,
And always listening to himself appears. *Pope.*

Bookhouse. *s.* Oldest term for Library; *Obsolete.*

This be is dau Michells of Northam, writte in Englis of his own hand, and is in the becham of Saynt Austine's of Canterbury under the letters C. C. — *Heading of the MS. of the Apocalypse of Isart: 310.*

Bookish. *adj.* Given to books; acquainted only with books.

I'll make him yield the crown,
Whose bookish rule hath pull'd fair England down. *Shakespeare, Henry VI., Part II., li. 1.*

A boy, or a child, I wonder? A pretty one, a very pretty one. Sure some scape: though I am not bookish, yet I can read waiting-gentlewoman in the scape. — *Id., Winter's Tale, li. 3.*

Xenophote follows her name-sake; being married to a bookish man, who has no knowledge of the world. — *Spectator.*

This bookish disease, let it make me as much poor as it will, it shall never make me the less just. — *Dr. H. More, Preface to his Philosophical Poems.*

Bookishly. *adv.* In a bookish manner; after the manner of a bookman.

While she [Christina, Queen of Sweden] was more bookishly given, she lent it in her thoughts to institute an order of *Parhamus*. — *Thurlow, State Papers, ii. 101.*

Bookishness. *s.* Much application to books; over-studiousness.

Do you not see, say they, how threadbare, slighted, contempted, and almost starved their scholars' bookishness keeps them? — *Whitlock, Manners of the English, p. 180.*

Bookkeeper. *s.* One who keeps books of account; (used, however, more generally and of a greater variety of occupations than bookkeeping in the strict mercantile sense. A bookkeeper at a coach-office

could scarcely be said to be engaged in bookkeeping—each word retaining its ordinary meaning).

Here, brother, you shall be the *book-keeper*;
This is the argument of that they show.

Kyd, Spanish Tragedy.
John at last agreed to this regulation; that Py's footmen might sit with his *book-keeper*, journeyman, and apprentice.—*John Hall*, ch. v. pt. ii. (3rd MS.).

Discourteously treated by nature, Rimmel (who was third clerk and *book-keeper* in the ship-chandler's counting-house) had fallen back on art as a help to the deficient graces of his person.—*Sala, The Ship-Chandler*.

Bookkeeping. *s.* Art of keeping accounts.

Bookkeeping is the art of keeping books of account, whether in public offices, manufacturing establishments, or mercantile counting-houses; but the name is generally applied to the books of merchants, or account of the complexity of their transactions. It was accordingly among merchants, and in particular among those of Venice, Genoa, and Pisa, and other trading towns of modern Italy, that *bookkeeping* was first reduced to a system, and the remarkable refinement of double entry was adopted.—*Encyclopædia Britannica*.

Bookland. *s.* [A.S. *bocland*.] Charter-land, held by deed under certain rents and services.

In this tenth part of the lands so baronised in his favour, he annihilated the royal rights, regnum or imperium; and as the lands receiving this privilege were secured by charter, the Chronicle can justly say that the king hooked them in the honour of God. A second thing he did, inasmuch as he gave a tenth part of his own private estates of *bookland* to various thanes or clerical establishments.—*Kemble, The Saxons in England*, b. ii. ch. x.

Bookless. *adj.* Not given to books; unbookish; disdaining the use of books; wanting books.

Why with the cit,
Or bookless churl, with each humble name,
Each earthly nature, doth it them to reside?

Shenstone, Economy, i.
See how mean, how low,
The bookless, sauntering youth, proud of the seat
That diminishes his cap, his flourish'd belt
And rusty complex giugling by his side.

Bookmaker. *s.* One who makes books; (implying that he is a *compiler*, or *manufacturer*, rather than an originator).

He finds his best compositions attributed to some miserable *bookmakers*.—*Goldsmith, Essays*.

Bookmaking. *verbal abs.* Business or habit of a bookmaker.

He (Adam Smith) had *bookmaking* so much in his thoughts, and was so chary of what might be turned to account in that way, that he once said to Sir Joshua Reynolds, that he made it a rule, when in company, never to talk of what he understood.—*Boswell, Life of Johnson*, iv. 23.

I applied to my communicative friend Dick Ivy, who gave me to understand, that most of them were, or had been, under-tappers, or journeyman, to more creditable authors, for whom they translated, collated, and compiled, in the business of *book-making*; and that all of them had, at different times, laboured in the service of our landlord.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphry Clinker*.

Bookman. *s.* Man whose profession is the study of books; man of bookish, literary, or contemplative habits (as opposed to a man of action).

This civil war of wits were much better us'd
On Navarre and his bookmen; for here 'tis us'd.

Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, ii. 1.
The things we talk of all this while, how like saviour they may look to a *bookman's* business, yet are snail of themselves as kings and princes have found their states concerned in.—*Gregory, Pastime*, p. 329.

'But those *bookmen* are not often heroes,' remarked Elvador laughing.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Eugene Aram*, i. 3.

Bookmate. *s.* Schoolfellow.

This Arrnado is a Spaniard that keeps here in court,
A phantasm, a monarch, and one that makes sport
To the Prince and his *bookmates*.

Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, ii. 1.

Bookroom. *s.* Room for books; library.

I came to see if you had any of the last novels in your *book-room*.—*Culman the younger, John Hall*, iii. 1.

Bookseller. *s.* One whose business it is to sell books.

He went to the *bookseller*, and told him in anger, he had sold a book in which there was false divinity.—*L. Walton*.

This document, it is said, was found by a Whig

bookseller one morning under his shop door.—*Munday, History of England*, ch. ix.

Bookstall. *s.* Stall for the sale of books.

The Oxford edition of Diodati's Italian Bible is freely offered for sale in every *book-stall* in Tuscany, the police wisely and liberally winking at the open infraction of its regulations.—*Foreign Quarterly Review*.

I have been toiling and moiling lately, for a purpose, among dusty old *bookstall* treasures, and assiduously collecting as many interred, dog-eared, once half-bound volumes as I could find of the British Essayists of the eighteenth century.—*Sala, Secret of Mahy Magrebin*, Bq.

Booktrade. *s.* Trade in books.

The modern *book-trade* dates from the discovery of the art of printing. The principal localities of the *book-trade* are London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Oxford, Cambridge, and Glasgow. The trade is likewise facilitated by two great *book-fairs* which are held annually at Easter and Michaelmas.—*Waterston, Cyclopædia of Commerce*, Bq.

Bookworm. *s.*

1. Worm, or mite, which eats holes in books, chiefly when damp.

My lion, like a moth or *bookworm*, feeds upon nothing but paper, and I shall beg of them to diet him with wholesome and substantial food.—*Guardian*.

2. Student too closely given to books; reader without judgement.

Among those venerable galleries and solitary series of the university, I wanted but a black gown and a salary, to be as good as a *bookworm* as any there.—*Pope, Letters*.

To say truth, I am so myself. Your uncle is a very good man, but he does not make his house pleasant; and I have, lately, been very much afraid that he should convert you into a new *bookworm*; after all, my dear Henry, you are quite clever enough to trust to your own ability.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Pelham*, ch. xxxviii.

Boom. *s.* [Dutch, *boom* = tree, beam.]

1. Long pole or spar used in extending various sails in a ship.

The Victory had not yet returned a single gun; fifty of her men had been by this time killed or wounded, and her main-top-mast, with all her studding-sails and her *boom*, shot away.—*Southey, Life of Nelson*.

2. Bar of wood laid across a harbour to keep off the enemy.

As his heriack well struck envy dumb,
Who took the Dutchman, and who cut the *boom*,
Dryden.

Boom. *v. a.* Keep off, as with a boom.

This made them wholly engage as pro aris et focis, with all the skill and interest they had, to *boom* off this fleship, and save their friend (Stephen College).—*R. North, Examen into the Veracity of Kennett's History of England*, (Rich.).

Boom. *v. n.* Make a hollow, drowsy, or droning sound.

Again! again! again!

And the tempest did not slack,

Till a feeble cheer that bade them slack.

To our cheering sent us back.

Their shots along the deep slowly *boom*.

Campbell, Battle of the Baltic.

At eve the beetle *boometh*

At noon the wild-bee humeth

About the moss'd headstone.

Tennyson, Claribel.
The Gardes Françaises like it not, but have to persevere. All day it continues, sneaking and rallying: the sun is sinking, and Saint-Antoine has not yielded. The city lies hither and thither: alas, the sound of that unmet-volleying *boom* into the far dining-rooms of the Champs d'Antin; after the tone of the dinner-gossip there.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. b. iv. ch. iii.

In the following extract it governs it, and is so far a verb active; a view favoured by the similar construction of *chant* in the preceding line. Yet, in other respects, the verb is neuter. Hence the construction may be that of *go* in 'he goes it.'

Philomel chants it whilst it bleeds,

The litten *booms* it in the reeds.

Cotton, Night Quatrains. (Rich.)

Boomerang. *s.* [Australian.] See extract.

The *boomerang* is a puzzle, and even mathematicians cannot comprehend the law of its actions.

It is a piece of curved hard wood, in the form nearly of a parabola; it is from thirty to forty inches long, about three inches broad, pointed at both ends, the concave part a quarter of an inch thick, and the convex quite sharp. The mode of using it is singular as the weapon. Ask a black to throw it so that it may fall at his feet, and away goes the *boomerang* for forty yards before him, skimming along the surface at three or four feet from the ground, when

it will suddenly rise into the air for fifty or sixty feet, describing a curve, and finally drop at the feet of the thrower.—*G. Butler Karp, Gold Columns of Australia*, p. 126.

Booming. *verbal abs.* Sound of that which booms.

The volleying rear, and loud

Loze *booming* of each peal on peal, o'ercome

The ear far more than thunder.

Through the whole evening the distant *booming* of cannon was heard every minute from the battlements of the Tower.—*Munday, History of England*, ch. ix.

Booms. *s.* In Navigation. Space in a ship's waist set apart for the boats and spare spars.

The men were standing here and there about the fore-cabin and near the *booms* in silence and speaking in low whispers, and Vanslyperken's eye was often directed towards them, for he had not forgotten the report of the corporal, that they were in a state of mutiny.—*Morgan, Surrogate*, vol. iii. ch. v.

Boon. *s.* [certainly from A.S. *bēn*, in the Northumbrian dialect *boēn*.] Prayer; petition; request.

In that morning fell a mist,

And when our Englishmen it wist,

It changed all their cheer;

Our king unto God made his *boon*

And God sent him full comfort soon,

The weader wex full cheer.

Poems of Laurence Minot.

Boon. *s.* [probably from the A.S. *bēn*, as above.—These words are entered separately, because it is not quite certain that, in all the cases where the one under notice is found in modern authors, it is from the same origin as the preceding. It may be from *bon*, *bonus*, or *bonus*; and, in such expressions as *given* or *granted* as a *boon*, this origin suits best. In combination with *obtain*, *gain*, and the like, it is transitional in meaning. Between the two there are numerous intermediate imports.] Benefit; gift; free gift; gain.

Vouchsafe me for my need but one fair look.

A smaller *boon* than this I cannot beg,

And less than this, I'm sure, you cannot give.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.
That courtier, who obtained a *boon* of the emperor, that he might every morning whisper him in the ear, and say nothing, asked no improbable suit for himself.—*Bacon*.

What rhetoric didst then use,

To gain this mighty *boon*? she pities not!

You may not be aware of it yourself most reverend Alabam, but you deny their freedom to the Catholics upon the same principle that Sarah your wife refuses to give the receipt for a luncheon or a gooseberry dumpling; she values her receipts, not because they secure her a certain flavour, but because they remind her that her neighbours want it.—a feeling laughable in a priestess, shameful in a priest; venial when it withholds the blessings of a ham, tyrannical and execrable when it narrows the *boons* of religious freedom.—*Sidney Smith, Peter Plymley's Letters*, let. 2.

Is this the duty of rulers? Are men in such stations to give all that may be asked, and only to give because of the asking without regarding whether it be a *boon* or a bane?—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of the Statesmen of the Reign of George III.*

Lord North.
Such *boon* from me,
From me heaven's queen, Paris, to thee king-born,
A shepherd all thy life yet king-born,
Should come most welcome.

Tennyson, Enone.

Boon. *s.* [?] See extract.

The operations next performed upon the flax will be understood by attending to the structure of the stem. In it two principal parts are to be distinguished; the woody heart or *boom*, and the hurl (covered outwardly with a fine cuticle, which encloses the former like a tube encasing of parallel lines . . . The breakers is performed by an instrument called a *brake*. In order to give the wood, or *boom*, such a degree of brittleness as to make it part readily from the hurl, whereby the execution of this process is rendered easy, the flax should be well dried in the sun, or what is more suitable to the late period of the year, in a stove. Such is often attached to the bakers' ovens in Germany, and other flax-growing countries.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, voc. *Flax*.

Boon. *adj.* [Fr. *bon*.]

1. Gay; merry.

Satiate at length,

And heighten'd as with wine, jocund and *boon*,

Thus to herself she pleasantly began.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 722.

I know the infirmity of our family; we play the
boon companion, and throw our money away in our
cups.—*Arbutnot*.

At twelve of the clock every day they dined to-
gether at a cook's house within the tower, and some-
times had Jennings, a boon blade, among them.—
Life of Antony Wood, p. 265.

2. Kind; bouctons.

Flowers, worthy of Paradise, which not nice Art
In leeks and curious knots, but Nature *boon*
Pour'd forth profuse on hill, and dale, and plain.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 242.

Boon, *adj.* or *part. adj.* [from *boven*.—As
in the preceding entries, the origin of this
term in its later applications (for these see
Boond, *catachrestic*, which is really this
participle with a -d affixed, though often
connected with *Bind*) is easily deduced
from one word, whereas its earliest appli-
cations indicate another; the transition-
al meanings being doubtful or equivocal.
Boon in the older writers signifies *ready*,
or *willing* and *ready*, and its origin is *boven*,
the past participle of *bow* = bend, so that it
is equivalent to *bent on*, *bent for*. Wycliffe
gives:

'And Jesus bowide away fro the people that
was set in the place.' (John, ch. v.)

Piers Plowman the following:

'And so loweth forth by a brook "heth buxon
of spele,"

Till ye finden a ford "your fadres honoureth."

Robert of Brunne:

'be erle wit it some, en hem was no defaute,
be barons were all *boone*, to make the king assaute.'

Layamon:

'Furth hil gonno *bowen* in to Britaine
And hil full sone to Arthure come.'
'Hro *bogen* in of France into Burguine...
Howel of Britaine *bek* to than kinges.'

The A.S. participle would be *gebogan*.

Reasons for not connecting this word with
the Icelandic *boinn* will be found under
Busk. For another form see *Bowin*.]
Ready. *Obsolete*.

And heil hem all heu *boon*, beggeres and othere,
To wenden with hem to Westmynster.
Piers Plowman, (Rich.)

Boor, *s.* [A.S. *gebur* = peasant.] Plough-
man; country fellow; lout; clown.

The two sense of a calamity is called grumbling;
and if a man does but make a face upon the *boor*, he
is presently a male-content.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.
He may live as well as a *boor* of Holland, whose
cures of growing still richer waste his life.—*Sir W.*
Temple.

To one well-born, th' affront is worse and more,
When he's abus'd and buffed by a *boor*. *Dryden*.

Boorish, *adj.* After the manner of a boor;
clownish; rustic; untaught; uncivilized.

Therefore, you clown, abandon, which is, in
the vulgar, leave the society, which, in the *boorish*, is
company of this female. *Shakespeare, As you like it*,
v. 1.

A gross and boorish opinion.—*Milton, Doctrine
and Discipline of Divorce*, i. 9.

No lasty neather thither drove his kine,
No boorish hougher fed his rooting swine.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

Boorishly, *adv.* In a boorish manner;
after a clownish manner.

A healthful body, with such limbs I'd bear,
As should be graceful, well-proportioned, just,
And neither weak nor boorishly robust.

Pontus, Translation from Martial, b. x. epigr. 47.

Boorishness, *s.* Attribute suggested by
Boorish; clownishness; rusticity; coarseness
of manners.

No doubt, in preaching your sermons, you are
somewhat annoyed by the rustic *boorishness* and
want of thought. Various lumpskins will forget to
close the doors after them, when they enter the
church too late, as they do infrequently do.—*Rever-
end of a Country Parson*, ch. 1.

boot, *v. a.* [A.S. *botan* = pay the price of.]
Avail; profit; do good; enrich; benefit.

It shall not *boot* them, who derogue from read-
ing, to excuse it, when they see no other remedy; as
if their intent were only to deny that aliens and
strangers from the family of God are won, or that
belief doth use to be wrought at the first in them,
without sermons.—*Hooker*.

For what I have, I need not to repeat;
And what I want, it *boots* not to complain.

Shakespeare, Richard II. iii. 4.

And I will *boot* thee with what gift beside,
That modesty can beg.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.

What *boots* it us these wars to have begun?
Faust.

What *boots* the regal circle on his head,
That long behind he trails his pompous robe?

Pope.

What *boots* it to recall the scene of strife,
The feast of cultures and the waste of life?

Byron, Lara.

Boot, *s.* Profit; gain; advantage; some-
thing given, or thrown in, to mend the
exchange.

My gravity,
Wherein, let no man hear me, I take pride,
Could I, with *boot*, change for an idle plume,
Which the air beats for vain.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, ii. 4.
Is it any boot to bid a man hold fast our once
recovered liberty?—*Bishop Hall, Romulus*, p. 28.

To *boot*. Over and above; into the bargain.

Canst thou, O partial sleep, give thy repose
To the wet sorrows, in an hour so rude;
And, in the calmest and the stillest night,
With all appliances and means to *boot*,
Deny it to a king?

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iii. 1.
Man is God's image; but a poor man is
Christ's stamp to *boot*; both images regard.

G. Herbert.

He might have his mind and manners turned, and
be instructed to *boot* in several sciences.—*Locke*.

Boot, *s.* Same as *Booty*. *Obsolete*.

Their chiefest *boot* is th' adversary's head;
They end not war till th' enemy be dead.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 275.

Make *boot* upon the summer's velvet buds.
To the wet sorrows, in an hour so rude;

The cry wherof entering the hollow cave
Eftsoones brought forth the villaine, as they meant,
With hope of her some wishful *boot* to have.

Spranger, Pierre Quen, v. 9, 10.
In that accursed forest,
Set on by villains that make *boot* of all men,
The peers of France are pilage there, they shot at us.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Lovers Progress.

boot, *s.* [Fr. *botte*.]

1. Covering for the leg, used by horsemen.

That my leg is too long;—
No; that it is too little.

I'll wear a *boot*, to make it somewhat rounder.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 2.

Shew'd him his room, where he must lodge that
night.

Pull'd off his *boots*, and took away the light.

Milton, On the University Carrier.

Bishop Wilkins says, he does not question but it
will be as usual for a man to call for his wines, when
he is going a journey, as it is now to call for his *boots*.

—*Addison, Guardian*.
Traveller bid her 'hold her impertinent tongue';
and asked her, 'if persons used to travel without
horses?' adding, 'he supposed the gentleman had
none, by his having no *boots* on.'—*Faulding, Adven-
tures of Joseph Andrews*.

2. Kind of rack for the leg, formerly used in
Scotland for torturing criminals.

He was put to the torture, which, in Scotland,
they call the *boots*; for they put a pair of iron *boots*
close on the leg, and drive wedges between these and
the leg. *Bishop Barret, History of his own Times*,
iii. 1666.

The unhappy man was arrested, carried to Edin-
burgh, and brought before the Privy Council. The
general notion was, that he was a knave and a
coward, and that the first sight of the *boots* and
thunder-revs would bring out all the guilty secrets
with which he had been entrusted. But Fyene had
a far heavier spirit than these highborn plotters with
whom it was his ill-fortune to have been connected.

—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvi.

3. Space beneath the coachman's seat, formed
into a box for the reception of luggage.

The horses, being young, took some affrightment,
and running away so furiously, that one of them
tore all his belly open upon the corner of a beer-
cart: my nephew, who in this mean while adventur-
ed to leap out, of the coach, seemeth to have
lung on one of the pins of the *boot*.—*Sir H. Wotton*,
Reliquie Wottonianae, p. 417.

Boot, *v. a.* Put on boots, as preparatory for
a journey on horseback; make ready for
riding.

Boot, *boot*, master Shallow: I know the young
king is sick for me: let us take any man's horses.—
—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.* v. 3.

The ill man rides through all confidently; he is
content and *booted* for it. —*B. Jonson, Discoveries*.

Boot-sole, *s.* Sole of boot. See *Bradawl*.

Boot-top, *s.* [both *ts* sounded.] Upper part
of a long boot, representing the inner leath-
er, which was formerly turned over.

At the name of the person thus introduced to me,

a thousand recollections crowded upon my mind,
the contemporary and rival of Napoleon—the au-
crat of the great world of fashion and cravats—who
had introduced, by a single example, starch im-
maculato, and had fed the pampered appetite of
his *boot-tops* on champagne.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer*,
Pelham.

Booteatcher, *s.* [The process, not yet obso-
lete, by which before the invention of boot-
jacks one person drew off the boots of
another, was as follows. The wearer being
seated, placed one foot between the legs of
the *catcher*, generally a stout lad, whose back
was turned towards him, in such a manner
that the instep of the boot came in contact
with the point at which the lower extremities
bifurcate from the trunk, the toe being
pointed upwards. The heel was then firmly
taken hold off by this same *catcher*, who,
being gradually protruded from behind by
the other leg of the wearer, drew off the boot,
partly by moving forwards, and partly by
rising up. The operation was then repeated
for the other foot.

The exact details of the changes by
which Bootjack and Jack Boots grew out
of the original elements *boot* and *catcher*
I am unable to give: the similarity of the
sounds *jack* and *catch* had, doubtless, much
to do in determining the form Bootjack; so
had the term Jack Boot as applied to the
boot itself.] Servant at an inn whose busi-
ness it was to pull off the boots of the
guests.

The ostler and the boot-catcher ought to partake
—*Swift*.

Lack-a-daisy, no man, what can we do? There's
none else. I John ostler, and boot-catcher, all gone
into '— There's such an uproar as never was.—
Columbo the 1st, *The Jealous Wife*, iv. 2.

Booted, *part. adj.* In boots; in a horse-
man's habit.

A *booted* judge shall sit to try his cause,
Not by the statute, but by martial laws. *Dryden*.

Booth, *s.* [Danish, *bude*.] Temporary house
constructed with boards, or boughs, or
canvass.

The clothiers found means to have all the quest
made of the northern men, such as had their *booths*
in the fair. *Cooper*.

Much mischief will be done at Bartholomew fair,
by the fall of a *booth*. *Swift*.

know and his employer had a quarrel as
regularly as the Saturday. On a fair
day or a market day the *booths*, the *booths*,
the *booths*, the *booths*, were numerous; and it was
well if a *booth* was overturned and no head broken.
Macaulay, History of England, ch. xxi.

Bootjack, *s.* Contrivance for drawing off
boots. See *Booteatcher*.

Gold carriages, ten-pinned *boot-jacks*, and every
other necessary of life, could be afforded with seven
thousand pounds a year.—*Theodore Hook, Gilfil
Gibney*, vol. ii. ch. iv.

Bootless, *adj.* Useless; unprofitable; un-
availing; without advantage.

Troubling for age, his course long drawn,
His *bootless* sweat he girded him about;

And ran amidst his foes ready to dye. *Earl of Surrey*.

When those accursed messengers of hell
Came to their wicked man, and 'gan to tell
Their *bootless* pains, and ill succeeding night.

Spenser.

God did not suffer him, being desirous of the
light of wisdom, with *bootless* expense of travel, to
wander in darkness. —*Hooker*.

Bootless speed,
When cowardly pursues, and valour flies.

Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.
Let him alone;

I'll follow him no more with *bootless* prayers:
He seeks my life. *Id.*, *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 3.

And, as innumerable scholars busied themselves
in collecting evidence respecting ceremonies institu-
ted in celebration of certain events, and then
appended to the evidence in order to prove the
events, Voltaire makes a reflection which now seems
very obvious, but which those learned men had
entirely overlooked. He notices, that their labour is
bootless, because the date of the evidence is, with
extremely few exceptions, much later than the date
of the event to which it refers.—*Buckle, History of
Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. xii.

In the following extract the construction
is *adverbial*.

BOOT

At last I feel it is the flame of love,
I strive but, bootless to express the pain;
It cools, it dries, it hopes, it fears, it frets,
And stretch passions throughout every vein.

Greene, Poem.

Bootlessly. *adv.* Uselessly; to no purpose.
Good nymph, no more; why dost thou bootlessly
Stay thus tormenting both thyself and me?
Sir E. Rieuhaue, Translation of Guarini's
Pastor Fido, p. 133.

Bootmaker. *s.* One who makes boots.

Sir, I do not wish to go into the question of the
eleven yards of pavement from the Swan Inn to the
bootmaker's.—Theodore Hook, Gilbert Durney, vol.
II, ch. II.

Boots (of an inn). *s.* Same as Bootcatcher.

Your honour will remember the waiter.—Jack
Boots, your honour.—Your honour won't forget Jack
Boots. Jack Boots, too,—scoundrels, sancy, impertinent,
insolent.—O'Keefe, Poutainlean, ii. 1.

Travelling, indeed! nothing but extortion I de-
clare. Such a gang of them! First, in comes the
bill; then, remember the waiter, John ostler, sir,
—the chambermaid, wa'am,—don't forget poor
boots,—I'm the porter,—poshoy, your honour. So
that your hand goes constantly moving up and
down, up and down, like the great lump of wood at
the Chelsea Waterworks.—Morton, Secrets worth
knowing, i. 1.

'Well, what do you know, Maltraverses?'—I heard
boots at the Christchurch say that an Eton fellow was
drowned, and that he had seen a person who was
there.—Bring home here, said Sedgwick.—Disraeli
the younger, Coningsby, h. i. ch. ix.

Boottree. *s.* [The element tree, as in Alex-
tandre, Saddletree, &c., means simply wood =
the Latin *lignum*, rather than *arbor*. For
the use of the simple word in this sense
see Tree.] Contrivance on which boots
are drawn, for the purpose of stretching or
cleaning them.

I found him with his shirt-sleeves tucked up, busy
on a boot-tree, which he was rasping down with a
rough file, and said he was 'adapting.'—Marryat,
Peter Simple.

Booty. *s.* [Danish, *bytte*.] Plunder; pillage;
spoils gained from the enemy; things
gotten by robbery.

If I had a mind to be honest, I see, Fortune would
not suffer me; she drops booties in my mouth.—
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

One way a hand select from forage drives
A herd of heaves, fair oxen, and fair kine, . . .
Their booty.

His conscience is the hue and cry that pursues
him; and when he reckons that he has gotten a
booty, he has only caught a Tartar.—Sir Roger
L'Estrange.

For, should you to extortion be inclin'd,
Your err I might will little booty find.

Now, therefore, when the news spread from altar
to altar, and from cabin to cabin, that the strangers
were to be driven out, and that their houses and
lands were to be given as a booty to the children of
the soil, a predatory war commenced.—Macaulay,
History of England, ch. xii.

Play, &c., booty. *Play, &c., collusively, or
with intent to lose.*

We understand what we ought to do; but when
we deliberate, we play booty against ourselves: our
consciences direct us one way, our corruptions hurry
us another.—Sir E. Rieuhaue.

I have set this argument in the best light, that
the ladies may not think that I write booty.
Dryden.

One thing alone remained to be lost—what he
called his honour, which was already on the scent to
play booty. Disraeli the younger, The young Duke.

Booze. *v. n.* Drink hard or deep; tape.

You know I wasn't in the craft when the thing
came on board, but Joe Garry was, and it was our
night when we were boozing over a stiff glass at the
new ship there.—Captain Marryat, Starbuck, vol.
I, ch. v.

Bopeep. *s.* Act of looking out, and drawing
back as if frightened, or with the purpose of
frightening some one.

Then they for sudden joy did weep,
And I for sorrow sung
That such a king should play bopeep,
And go the fools among.

Shakespeare, King Lear, I. 4. song.

Bovers.

That serve instead of peaceful barriers,
To part th' engagements of their warriors,
Where both from side to side may skip,
And only encounter at bopeep. Butler, Hudibras.

There the devil plays at bopeep, puts out his
horns to do mischief, then shrinks them back for
safety.—Dryden.

Such fleeing, leering, jarring fool's bopeeps;
Such halloo, teehoes, weehoes, wild colts' play;
Such whoops, whoopers and hallowes, huld and koope;
Such rangings, ragings, revellings, roysters' ray,

BORD

With so foul mouth, and knave at every catch,
'Tis some knave's nest did surely Martin hatch.
Whip for an Ape.

Borrachio. *s.* [Span. *borrachio*=bottle, com-
monly of a pig's skin, with the hair in-
ward, dressed with resin and pitch to keep
wine or liquor sweet.] Bottle, or cask.

Dead wine, that stinks of the borrachio.

Dryden, Persecution, v.
made haste, (says the text) and took two hundred
loaves, and two bottles, (that is, two skins of borra-
chio,) of wine.—Delany, Life of David, i. ix.

How you stink of wine! Dye think my niece will
ever endure such a borrachio? you're an absolute
borrachio.—Gauguin.

You're right, Brash, there's no washing the black-
moor white. Mr. Sterling will never get rid of
Blackfriars—always taste of the borrachio.—Colman
and Garrick, The Clandestine Marriage, ii. 1.

Borago. *s.* [Lat. *borago*.]—the old rhyme,
'I borage bring courage,' is either the ori-
ginal or the translation of one of those
strange etymologies in which works on
Botany abound; where *bor-ago* is said to
be quasi *car-ago*.] Plant of the genus *Bor-*
ago; especially the *Borago officinalis*.

It so be that the weak spirit of phisians you men-
tioned, that turned the borago flowers red, were not
heated, it seems to evince that their spirit is stronger
than the rest. Ray, Correspondence, Letter of Dr.
Halse.

Borago may be sown [in the middle and latter
end of July] to obtain a plentiful supply of its
young leaves in Autumn. Abercrombie, Gardeners'
Journal, July.

Spelt in the following extract as it is
often sounded.

The composition of this ancient beverage [cool
tankard] is of great variety. The basis is home-
brewed ale, spiced, and seasoning herbs. To a quart
of good ale add a glass of white wine and another
of brandy, some lemon juice and the rind pared
very thin, a little well-toasted bread, a sprig or two
of borage or balm, and a little nutmeg grated.
Some use cider instead of ale.—Webster, Encyclo-
pædia of Domestic Economy.

Borax. *s.* [Lat.] Biborate of soda.

To solder gold they always use the coarser to
solder the finer. They dip a thin plate of gold in
borax, and laying it in the chink to be soldered,
they then melt it with the flame of the lamp. Ray,
Correspondence, Wiltshir, let. 1.

Nauss regrets nothing more than that he is not
rich enough to strew the arena with *borax* and cin-
nabar, as Nero used to do.—Sir E. L. Bulwer, Last
Days of Pompeii, v. 2.

Bordel. *s.* Brothel; bawdyhouse. *Obsolete.*

Making even his own house a stew, a bordel, and a
school of lewdness, to instil vice into the unwary
ears of his poor children. South.

Bordeller. *s.* Keeper of a brothel. *Obsolete.*

Thus out of his barge he bent,
And to the bordeler her sold.

Gower, Confessio Amantis, viii.

Bordello. *s.* [Ital.] Same as Bordel, of
which it is the fuller form. The form in
which it becomes English is Brothel.

From the bordelto it might come as well,
The spital, or pethatch. R. Johnson.

Börder. *s.* [A.S. *bord*.]

1. Outer part or edge of anything.

They have baking glasses, bordered with broad
borders of crystal, and great counterfeits previous
stones. Bayly.

The light must strike on the middle, and extend
its greatest clearness on the principal figures; dis-
minishing by degrees, as it comes nearer and nearer
to the borders. Dryden.

All with a border of rich fruit-trees crown'd,
Whose loaded branches hide the lofty mound:
Such various ways the spacious alleys lend,
My doubtful muse knows not what path to tread.

Waller.

It was just before Valentine's day three years
since. He wrought, unseen and unsuspected, a
wondrous work. We need not say it was on the
thinnest gilt paper with borders full, not of common
hearts and heartless allegory, but all the prettiest
stories of love from Ovid, and older poets than Ovid.
—Lamb, Essays of Elia, Valentine's Day.

2. March of edge of a country; confine.

If a prince keep his residence on the border of his
dominions, the remote parts will rebel; but if he
make the centre his seat, he shall easily keep them
in obedience.—Spenser.

Those outlaws, as I may call them, who robbed
upon the borders.—Bishop Patrick, Commentaries
and Paraphrases on the Old Testament, Genesis,
xvii. 34.

BORD

{ BOOTLESSLY
{ BORDERING

O young Lochinvar is come out of the west,
Through all the wide border; his steeds are the best,
Sir W. Scott, Marmion, Lady Elron's Song.

3. Properly the continuous bed which en-
clopes a garden of any kind, but sometimes
applied to the detached beds which form
the parterre or flower-garden.

There he arriving round about dach fly
From bed to bed, from one to other border,
And takes survey, with curious busy eye.

Of every flower and herb there set in order. Spenser.

The place was covered with a wonderful profusion
of flowers, that without being disposed into regular
borders and parterres, grew promiscuously.—Tatter,
no. 161.

Nor perhaps would any but an experienced sci-
entific eye be aware of the difficulties to be encountered
in the disposal of a few shaped borders interspersed
with turf; the merely consists in arranging the dif-
ferent parts so as to form a connected glow of
colour, to effect which it will be necessary to place
the borders in such a manner that, when viewed
from the windows of the house, or from the prin-
cipal entrance into the garden, one border shall not
intercept the beauties of another.—Floral's Manual.

Börder. *v. n.*

1. Be on the boundary; touch something else
at the side or edge: (with *on* or *upon*).

It bordered upon the province of Croatia, which,
in time past, had continual wars with the Turks'
garrisons.—Kneller.

Virtue and honour had their temples bordering on
each other, and are sometimes both on the same
coin.—Addison.

2. Approach nearly to: (with *upon*).

All wit, which borders upon profaneuess, and
makes bold with those things to which the greatest
reverence is due, deserves to be branded with folly.
—Archbishop Tillotson.

Börder. *v. a.*

1. Adorn with a border of ornaments.

Rivulets bordered with the softest grass enamelled
with various flowers.—T. Warton, History of Eng-
lish Poetry, i. 372.

Thro' mountain clefts the dale
Was seen far inland, and the yellow down
Border'd with palm, and many a winding vale
And meadow, set with slender caligule.

Tennyson, The Lotus-eaters.

2. Reach; touch; be contiguous to.

Shiba and Ramnah are those parts of Arabia,
which border the sea called the Persian gulf.—
Sir W. Raleigh.

3. Put limit to.

That nature, which contains its origin,
Cannot be border'd certain in itself.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 3.

Border-land. *s.* [two words rather than a
compound.] Land forming a border or
frontier, or a doubtful intermediate district.

Passing over the indefinite border-land between
the animal and vegetal kingdoms, we may roughly
class plants as organisms which, while they exhibit
that species of motion implied in growth, are not
only devoid of locomotive power, but with some un-
important exceptions are devoid of the power of
moving their parts in relation to each other. Her-
bert Spencer, First Principles.

Börderer. *s.*

1. One who dwells on the borders, extreme
parts, or confines; one who dwells next to
any place.

They of those marches, gracious sovereign!
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
Our inland from the pilfering borderers.

Shakespeare, Henry V. i. 2.

An ordinary horse will carry two sacks of sand;
and, of such, the borderers on the sea do bestow
sixty at least in every acre; but most husbands
double that number.—Purvis.

The easiest to be drawn
To our society, and to aid the war;
The rather for their want, being next borderers
On Italy; and that they should with horse.

R. Johnson.

The king of Scots in person, with Perkin in his
company, entered with a great army, though it
chiefly consisted of borderers, being raised some-
what suddenly.—Bacon.

Volga's stream
Sends opposite, in shaggy armour clad,
Her borderers: on mutual slaughter bent,
They rend their countries. A. Plinys.

2. One who approaches near to another;
neighbour.

The poet is the nearest borderer upon the orator,
and expresseth all his virtues, though he be tied
more to numbers.—R. Johnson, Diogenes.

Bördering. *s.* [Probably bordering, sug-
gesting the word *borderage*. Nothing to

do with either *drag* or *rage*.] Incursion on the borders of a country. *Rare*.

Who [Constantine] . . .
Long time in peace his realm established,
Yet oft annoy'd with sordid *borderings*
Of neighbour *Scots*, and foreign scutillings
With which the world did in those days abound.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 10, 63.

Bore, v. a. [A.S. *borian*.]

1. Pierce so as to form a hole; drill; scoop.
I'll believe as soon
This whole earth may be *bor'd*; and that the moon
May through the centre creep.

Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.
Mulberries will be fairer, if you bore the trunk of
the tree through, and thrust into the places *bored*,
wedges of sawn oak trees. *Bacon*.
Love may blindfold the eyes, but has *bored* them
out. *Fletcher, History of the Holy War*, p. 80.

Take the barrel of a long gun perfectly flat, and
set it upright, and take a bullet exactly fit for it;
and then if you suck at the mouth of the barrel
never so gently, the bullet will come up so forcibly
that it will hazard the striking out your teeth. *Sir
K. Digby*.

But Cypri, and the graver sort, thought fit
The Greeks suspected present to commit
To sons or flames; at least, to search and bore
The sides, and what that space contains I explore.

A man may make an instrument to bore a hole
an inch wide, or half an inch, not to bore a hole of a
foot. *Richard Wilkin*.

Even in days which Dodwell could well re-
member, such heretics as himself would have been
thought fortunate if they escaped with life, their
heads shaved, their ears clipped, their noses slit,
their tongues *bored* through with red-hot iron, and
their eyes knocked out with brickbats. *Moxley, History of England*, ch. xiv.

But there are other stones *bored* with a hole, to
which antiquaries have ventured to give a different
destination. *Kenble, Horse Breeds*, introd. p. 41.

2. Make a narrow and difficult passage
through anything generally.

Consider, reader, what fatigues I've known,
What riots seen, what bustling crowds I *bor'd*,
How oft I cross'd where carts and coaches roar'd.
Gay.

3. Annoy; pester.

'I will tell him to come,' said Buckhurst. 'Oh!
no, no; don't tell him to come,' said Millbank.
'Don't bore him.' *Disraeli the younger, Contingency*,
b. i. ch. x.

Bore, v. n. Press, or push, forward towards
a certain point.

Those milk mops,
That through the window *bore* bare at men's eyes,
Are and within the lent of jolly wit.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.
Nor southward to the raining regions run;
But *boring* to the west, and hovering there,
With gaping mouths they draw prolific air.
Dryden.

Bore, s.

1. Hole made by boring.

Into hollow cuniculi long and round,
Thick ram'd, at th' other *bore* with touch of fire
Dilated, and infuriate.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 485.
2. Instrument with which a hole is bored.
So shall that hole be fit for the file, or square
bore. *Mason*.

3. Size of any hole made by boring.

We took a cylindrical pipe of glass, whose *bore*
was about a quarter of an inch in diameter. *Boyle*.
Our careful monarch stands in person by;
This new-erect cannot's firmness to explore;
The strength of blue-cord'd powder loves to try,
And ball and cartridge *bores* for every *bore*.

Dryden.
It will best appear in the *bore*s of wind in-
struments; therefore cause pipes to be made with a
single double, and so on, to a sextuple *bore*; and
mark what tone every one giveth. *Bacon*.

4. That which annoys or pesters.

a. Applied to persons.

I could not tell how to rid myself better of the
troublesome *bore* than by getting him into the dis-
course of hunting. *Return from Parnassus*, (Ord
MS.)

This remarkably freedom from *bore*s was produced
in Lamb's circle by the authoritative texture of
its commanding minds; in Lord Holland's, by the
more direct and more genial influence of the hostess,
which checked that tenacity of subject and opinion
which sometimes broke the charm of Lamb's parties;
by a due in the form of a delicate. *Talfourd, Memoirs of C. Lamb*.

b. Applied to things.

'Ah! that's a *bore*,' said his companion. 'It's dif-
ficult to turn to with a new thing when you are not
in the habit of it.' *Disraeli the younger, Contingency*,
b. viii. ch. i.

Think of the dromy *bore*s with their dull hum.—
think of the chivalric garrulism with their horses
to sell, and their bills to discount.—think of Wil-
lis, think of Crookford, think of White's, think of
Brooks's—and you may form a very faint idea how
the young Duke had to talk, and eat, and flirt, and
cut, and pet, and patronise!—*Id., The young Duke*,
b. i. ch. x.

Sudden influx of the tide into a river or
narrow strait.

The violence and elevation with which the *bore*
rushes along some rivers is almost incredible. At
the mouth of the Severn the flood comes up in one
head about ten feet in height; but in the great riv-
ers of America, and particularly in the Amazon,
it becomes a rolling mountain of water, which is said
to attain the height of 180 feet. *Murray, Encyclo-
pædia of Geography*.

The victorious truth wave shall ride, like the *bore*,
victorious over all the rest. *Barker, Thoughts on a
Regicide Peace*.

Boreal, adj. [Lat. *borealis*.] Northern.
Cretic's ample fields diminish to our eye;
Before the *boreal* blasts the vessels fly. *Pope*.

Borecole, s. [?] *broccoli*.] Curly kind of
cabbage or colewort: (called also *Scotch
kale*).

Prick out some young seedlings of brussels and
borecole. *Abercrombie, Gardener's Journal*, April.

Boredom, s. Realm, or domain, of bores;
condition of one who is bored.

The House had just broke up, and the political
members had just entered, and in clusters, some
standing, and some yawning, some stretching their
arms, and some stretching their legs, presented
symptoms of an escape from *boredom*. *Disraeli
the younger, The young Duke*.

Bores, s. [?] Irish dance said to have been
brought from Biscay.

Dick could neatly dance a jig,
But Tom was best at *b*. *Swift*.

From hence came all these monstrous stories
That to his days all beasts danc'd *bore*.

Id., Ovidiana, no. ii.

Borel, s. [see *Borel, adj.*] Dress.

This is to say, if I be any, sir shew me,
I will remain at my *borel* for to shew me.

Chenier, Wife of Bath's Tale, prologue, 230.

Borel, adj. [Fr. *bourrelle*—yellowish or
brownish wool produced by a rough breed
of sheep, and used in the twelfth and thirteenth
centuries for the clothing of the
peasantry.] Rinde (opposed to *literate*);
lay (opposed to *clerical*). *Obsolete*.

'Thus I which am a *bourrel* clerke,
Purpose to write a booke,

Gower, Confessio Amantis, prologue, fol. 1.

For, sire and dame, trusteth me right wel,
Our orisons ben more effectuel,
And more we see of Christes secret things,
Than *borel* folk, although that they be kings.

Id., Sommeur's Tale, 7351.

Had they themselves but light to see the ropes,
And suaves of hell for which their feet are drest,
Because they pil and pole, because they wrest,
Because they cover more than *borel* men.

Goswain, Fables of War.

How be I am that rude and *borel*,
Yet nearer ways I know.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, July.

Borer, s. That which bores.

1. Instrument for making holes.

The master-bricklayer must try all the founda-
tions, with a *borer*, such as well-diggers use, to try
the ground. *Mason*.

2. Cartilaginous parasitic fish so called
(*Myxine glutinosa*).

On this part of our coast it is called *hag*, and also
bore, because, as others say, it first pierces a small
aperture in the skin, and afterwards buries its head
in the abdomen or body. It is most usually found
in the body of the cod, or some other equally rapacious
fish. *Tarrell, British Fishes*.

Boring, verbal abs. Act of one who bores.

It should be remembered, that if an inference is
thence drawn of the uselessness of being thus pro-
vided with *bores*, we must admit, by parity of
reasoning, that it would be no inconvenience to a
carpenter, or any other mechanic, to have no names
for the several operations of sawing, planing, *boring*,
&c., in which he is habitually engaged, or for the tools
with which he performs them. *R. Whateley, Elements of Rhetoric*, introd.

Born, part. [from *bear* in the sense of *gesto*—
carry during pregnancy; whence, as a
secondary sense, *bring forth*.—observe that
this word is spelt without a final *e*, born,
not borne; and rhymes with *horn*.] Come
into life.

When we are *born*, we cry, that we are come
To this great stage of fools.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 6.

With of.

Be bloody, bold, and resolute, laugh to scorn
The power of man; for none of woman born
Shall harm Macbeth. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 1.

With to.

I was *born* to a good estate, although it now
turneth to little account. *Swift, Story of an In-
jured Lady*.

With into.

All that are *born* into the world, are surrounded
with bodies, that perpetually and diversely affect
them. *Locke*.

Borne, part. [from *bear* in the sense of *gero*—
carry.—observe that this word is spelt
with a final *e*, borne, not born; and rhymes
with *horn*, *horn*, &c.] Carried.

A fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy:
he hath *borne* me on his back a thousand times. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, v. 1.

Used figuratively.

a. Defrayed in the way of expense.

What penny hath Rome *borne*,
What men provided, what munition sent,
To underprop this action?

Shakespeare, King John, v. 2.

Their charge was always *borne* by the queen; and
daily paid out of the exchequer. *Bacon*.

b. Effectively supported through anything:
(with out).

The great men were enabled to oppress their infe-
riors; and their followers were *borne* out and con-
tinued in wicked actions. *Sir J. Davies*.

c. Carried wildly and from the right course:
(with away).

Upon some occasions, Clodius may be bold and
insolent, *borne away* by his passion. *Swift*.

Boron, s. [derived from the root *bor-* in
borax; the *-on* having the same import as
in *carbon*; i.e. indicating a group charac-
terized by certain negative, rather than
positive, qualities, but one which does not
contain the metals indicated by the termi-
nation *-um*, nor yet the elementary sub-
stances in *-ine* or *-en*, as *iodine* and *oxygen*.]
In Chemistry. Elementary substance so
called.

Boron . . . was formerly known in the amorphous
state. . . . Wöhler and Deville have lately dis-
tinguished it in two distinct crystalline states, in one of
which it bears a close resemblance to diamond, and
in the other to graphite. . . . Diamond and *boron* form
transparent crystals, having a honey-yellow or garnet-
red colour. . . . In lustre and refractive power
it is scarcely inferior to the diamond; and is one of the
hardest bodies known, inasmuch as it scratches
corundum and even the diamond itself. *Graham,
Elements of Chemistry*, ii. 609.

Borough, s. [A.S. *burg, burig, burh*.] Town
with a corporation.

Fox returned to England in August, 1788, and, al-
though it was not till 1791 that he took his seat in the House of
Commons for Middlesex, for which *borough* he had
been elected in his absence. *W. Cooke, History of
Party*, vol. iii. ch. ix.

With either an *adjectival* construction, or
used as the *first element of a compound*.

A *borough*, as I here use it, and as the old laws still
use, is not a *borough* town, that is, a franchised
town; but a main pledge of a hundred free persons,
therefore called a *free borough*, or, as you say, *franchi-
plegium*. For *burgh*, in old Saxon, signifieth a pledge
or surety; and yet it is so used with us in some
speeches, as Chaucer saith, 'St. John to borrow';
that is, for assurance and warranty. *Spenser, View
of the State of Ireland*.

A large proportion of the *borough* members were
the nominees of peers and great landowners; or
were mainly returned through the political interest
of these magnates. *T. Erskine May, Constitutional
History of England*, vol. i. ch. vi.

Boroughmonger, s. One who traffics in the
parliamentary representation of boroughs.

These were called rotten boroughs, and these who
owned and supported them *boroughmongers*. *J.
Foulquier, Junr., How we are governed*, lch. 5.

Boroughmongering, verbal abs. Traffic in
the patronage of parliamentary boroughs.

We owe the English peerage to three sources: the
spoliation of the church; the open and flagrant sale
of its honours by the elder Stuarfs; and the *borough-
mongering* of our own times. *Disraeli the younger,
Contingency*.

Borrow, v. a. [A.S. *borgian*.]

1. Take something from another on credit

(opposed to *lend*); ask of another the use of something for a time.

He borrowed a box of the ear of the Englishman, and swore he would pay him again when he was able. — *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, l. 2.

We have borrowed money for the king's tribute, and that upon our lands and vineyards. — *Nehemiah*, v. 4.

Then he said, Go borrow three vessels abroad, of all thy neighbours. — *2 Kings*, iv. 3.

Where darkness and surprise made conquest cheap!

Where virtue borrowed the arms of chance, And struck a random blow! — *Dryden*.

They may borrow something of instruction, even from their past guilt. — *Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety*.

I was cumbered in the translation of Virgil, from whom I have borrowed only two months. — *Dryden*.

These verbal signs they sometimes borrow from others, and sometimes make themselves; as one may observe among the new names children give to things. — *Locke*.

Some persons of bright parts have narrow remembrance; for having riches of their own, they are not sollicitous to borrow. — *Watts*.

Borrow. s. Obsolete.

1. Thing borrowed.

Yet of your royal presence I'll adventure

The borrow of a week. — *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, l. 2.

2. Plodge; surety.

This was the first source of shepherd's sorrow,

That now will be quit with hate nor borrow. — *Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar*, May.

Borrowed. part. adj. Used as one's own though belonging to another; fictitious.

'Unkind and cruel to deceive your son,

In borrow'd shapes, and his embrace to shun. — *Dryden*.

Borrower. s. One who borrows, or takes upon trust (opposed to lender); one who takes what is another's, and uses it as his own.

His talk is of nothing but of his poverty, for fear belike that I should have proved a young borrower. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

Neither a borrower nor a lender be; For loan oft loses both itself and friend,

And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry. — *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, l. 3.

Go not my horse the letter,

I must become a borrower of the night

For a dark hour or twain. — *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iii. 1.

But you invert the covenants of thy trust,

And harshly deal, like an ill borrower,

With that which you receive'd on other terms. — *Milton, Comus*, 681.

Some say that I am a great borrower; however,

none of my creditors have challenged me for it. — *Pope*.

Observe who have been the greatest borrowers of all ages. Alcibiades. Fabius — Sir Richard Steele — our late incomparable Brinsley — what a family likeness in all four! What a careless, even deportment hath your borrower! what rogues! what a beautiful reliance on Providence doth he manifest.

taking no more thought than lies! What contenting for money, — accounting it yours and mine equally! no better than dress! — *Lamb, Essays of Elia, The two Races of Men*.

Borrowing. verbal abs. Act of borrowing; thing borrowed.

Loan oft loses both itself and friend,

And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry. — *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, l. 3.

Borrowing, if it be not bettered by the borrower, among good authors is accounted plagiarism. — *Milton, Epicothetica*.

Yet are not these thefts, but borrowings; not impious falsities, but elegant flowers of speech. — *Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness*, p. 165.

It is still more strange that several neighbouring nations should have thought this most unmeaning of all names worth borrowing. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xv.

Boroughholder. s. [A.S. *burgas*, *georgas*, or *burhas*, and *ealdor* — borough's elder, or alderman: nothing to do with either *burse* or *holder*.] See extract.

Tenue tythings make an hundred; and five made a lath or wapentake; of which tenure, each one was bound for another; and the eldest or best of them, when they called the tythingman or boroughholder, that is, the eldest pledge, became surety for all the rest. — *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Bosage. s. [Fr. *bosage*.]

1. Wood, or woodlands.

We bent our course thither, where we saw the appearance of land; and the next day, we might plainly discern that it was a land flat to our sight,

and full of bosage, which made it show the more dark. — *Bacon*.

2. Representation of woods.

Cheerful paintings in feasting and banquetting rooms; graver stories in galleries; landscapes and bosage, and such wild works, in open terraces, or summer-houses. — *Sir H. Wotton*.

On the other hand, what a day, not of laughter, was that, when he threatened, for here's sake, to lay merciless hands on the Palais-Royal Garden! The flower-parties shall be given up; the Chestnut Avenue shall fall; time-honoured bosages, under which the Opera Hamadryads were wont to wander, not inexorable to men. — *Cuclyle, French Revolution*, pt. I. b. l. ch. vi.

She lock'd her lips: she left me where I stood:

'Glorious to God, she sung, and just afar;

Thridding the sombre bosage of the wood,

Toward the morning-star. — *Longfellow, A Dream of Fair Women*.

Bosh. s. [Fr. *chauche* — outline. — in Norfolk, to cut a bosh is to make a figure.]

Form. Rare or provincial.

A man who has learned but the bosh of an argument, that has only seen the shadow of a syllogism, and but barely heard talk of rhetoric and poetry, may by the use of this science, and a little modern effluvia, battle one of real learning, silence genius itself, and put the most exalted merit out of countenance. — *Student*, ii. 287.

Bosh. interj. and subst. (or substantive used interjectionally, like Nonsense, and some other words.) [Turkish.] Empty; vain; loose: (with special application to talk.) Colloquial.

Bosky. adj. Woody.

And with each end of thy blue bow dost crown

My bosky acres, and my meads level'd down. — *Shakespeare, Tempest*, iv. 1.

I know each lane, and every alley green,

Hedge, or lusty dell, of this wild wood,

And every bosky bourn from side to side. — *Milton, Comus*, 311.

Bosom. s. [A.S. *bosme*, *bosom*.]

1. Breast.

Lay comforts to your bosom; and bestow

Your needful counsel to our business. — *Shakespeare, King Lear*, ii. 1.

a. As the seat of the passions.

Anger re-eth in the bosom of fools. — *Ecclesiastes*, vii. 9.

From jealousy's tormenting strife

Far ever be the bosom freed. — *Prior*.

Unfortunate Tallard! O, who can name

The pangs of rage, of sorrow, and of shame,

That with mix'd tumult in thy bosom swell'd,

When first thou saw'st thy bravest troops repell'd? — *Addison*.

Here arming bosoms wear a visage gay,

And stilled groans frequent the bill and play. — *Young*.

Exasperated, not overawed, the sectaries threw off what little respect they had hitherto paid to the hierarchy. They had learned, in the earlier controversies of the Reformation, the use, or, more truly, the abuse, of that powerful lever of human bosoms, the press. — *Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, ch. iv.

b. As the seat of tenderness.

Their soul was poured out into their mother's bosom. — *Lamentations*, ii. 12.

c. As the receptacle of secrets.

If I covered my transgressions as Adam, by hiding

my iniquity in my bosom. — *Job*, xxxi. 33.

2. Enclosure; compass; embrace; retreat; asylum.

'Tis no laws thus received by a whole church, they which live within the bosom of that church must not think it a matter indifferent, either to yield, or not to yield, obedience. — *Hooker*.

But their affections being very little concoliated by this coercion, there remained a large party within the bosom of the established church prone to watch for and amplify the errors of their spiritual rulers. — *Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, ch. i.

3. Folds of the dress that cover the breast.

Put now thy hand into thy bosom; and he put his hand into his bosom; and when he took it out, behold his hand was leprous as snow. — *Exodus*, iv. 6.

4. With the construction of either an adjective or the first element of a compound. Near; close; intimate; denr: (commonly with friend).

No more that thine of Cawdor shall deceive

Our bosom interest. — *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, i. 2.

This Antonio,

Being the bosom lover of my lord,

Must needs be like my lord. — *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 4.

Those domestic traitors, bosoms thieves,

Whom custom hath call'd wives; the rudiest helps

To betray the heady husbands, rob the easy. — *B. Jonson*.

He sent for his bosom friends, with whom he had just confidently consulted, and showed the paper to them; the contents whereof he could not conceive. — *Lord Charendon*.

The fourth privilege of friendship is that which is here specified in the text, a communication of secrets. A bosom secret, and a bosom friend, are usually put together. — *South, Sermons*, ii. 61.

Have your bosom Have your will. Rare.

If you can pace your wisdom

In that good path that I could wish it go,

You shall have your bosom on this wretch. — *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, iv. 3.

Bosom. v. a. Enclose in the bosom; contain; find place for; keep concealed. Rhetorical.

Bosom up my counsel;

You'll find it wholesome. — *Shakespeare, Henry VIII*, l. 1.

I do not think my sister so in week,

Or so unprincipled in virtue's book,

And the sweet peace that goodness bosoms ever. — *Milton, Comus*, 369.

Its course was free and regular;

Since bosom'd not a lover's star. — *Byron, Manfred*.

Bosomed. part. adj. Enclosed; concealed; treasured.

The groves, the fountains, and the flow'rs,

That open now their choicest bosom'd smells,

Reserv'd for night, and kept for thee in store. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 126.

Boson. s. Same as Boatswain. Obsolete.

The barks upon the willows ride,

The master will not stay;

The merry boson from his side

His whistle takes to cheek and chide

The lingering lad's delay. — *Dryden*.

Boss. s. [Fr. *bosse*.]

1. Part rising in the midst of anything.

He runneth upon him, even on his neck, upon the

thick boss of his bucklers. — *Job*, xv. 20.

The weapons of attack in the bronze period seem to have been swords, daggers, spears, javelins, arrows, and battle-axes; those of defence were most probably shields adorned and strengthened with bronze plates and bosses, coats of mail made of a kind of bronze scales sewn on the leather or linen,

and a bronze helmet adorned with a plume of feathers or some other suitable ornament. It is natural to suppose that the shield was originally formed of leather or wood, yet traces of either are very rarely found, whilst the plates and bosses that were fastened upon these materials are to be found here and there in different collections. — *Kendall, Horse Armour*, p. 51.

2. Stud; ornament raised above the rest of the work.

What similes beauty, strength, youth, fortune,

embroidered furniture, or gaudy bosses? — *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

This ivory, intended for the bosom of a bride,

was laid up for a prince, and a woman of Caria or Macedonia dyed it. — *Pope*.

Bossed. part. adj. Provided with bosses.

Fine linen, Turkey cushions boss'd with pearl.

— *Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew*, ii. 1.

Bossive. adj. Shaped like a boss; crooked; humpbacked; rickety. Obsolete.

Wives do worse than miswary, that in their full

time of a fool with a bossive birth. — *Osborne, Advice to his Son*, p. 70: 1058.

Bossy. adj. Bossed; hosslike; raised.

Nor did there want

Cornice or freeze, with boss sculptures graven.

— *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 716.

The watry juices of the bossy root [the turnip]. — *Dyer, Beece*.

Behold this shield all bossy bright;

These ridges shining twin. — *Rejected Addresses, Imitation of Scott*.

Botanic. adj. [Gr. *botanikos*, from *botanē* — plant.] Appertaining to Botany.

Some observations concerning plants, &c. of his own; some from his companions in those botanic studies. — *Worthington, To Harlib*, ep. 10.

And to botanick land the flowers of health.

— *Thomson, Liberty*, ii.

They read botanic treatises,

And work on gardening thro' thine,

And methods of transplanting trees,

To look as if they grew there. — *Thomson, Amphion*.

Botanic. s. One who is skilled in plants. Obsolete, rare.

That there is such an herb, which for some kind of resplendency may be called achampsis, is by all botanicks or herbarists I have seen acknowledged. — *Morie Cammison, Of Credulity and Incredulity in Things natural, civil, and divine*, p. 60.

Botanical. adj. Same as Botanic.

The botanical artist meets every where with vegetables. — *Sir T. Browne, Tracts*, p. 6.

Some botanical critics tell us, the poets have not rightly followed the traditions of antiquity, in meta-

morphosing the sisters of Phæton into poplars.—*Addison*.

It has repeatedly occurred in the progress of natural history, that good systems did not take root, or produce any lasting effect among naturalists, because they were not accompanied by a corresponding nomenclature. In this way, as we have already noticed, the excellent botanical system of Cæsalpinus was without immediate effect upon the science.—*W'arwell*.

Botánicas. *s.* Science of Botany. *Obsolete, rare.*

I should nothing more willingly than serve you in anything in my power; though thus doing I should serve myself, by improving my little skill in *botánicas*, by the addition of so many new and nondescript species which you have pleased to communicate the knowledge and sight of to me.—*Ray, Correspondence*, p. 313.

Botanist. *s.* One who studies Botany; one who studies the various species of plants.

The negligent lictious matter, taken notice of by that diligent *botanist*, was only a collection of corals.—*Woodward*.

Then spring the living herbs, beyond the power Of *botanist* to number up their tribes.

Thomson, Seasons.

Botany. *s.* Science of plants; that part of natural history which relates to vegetables.

The way in which the idea of likeness has been applied, so as to lead to the construction of a science, is best seen in *Botany*: for, in the classification of Animals, we are inevitably guided by a consideration of the function of parts; that is, by an idea of purpose, and not of likeness merely; and in Mineralogy, the attempts at classification (as the Principles of Natural History have been hitherto very imperfectly successful. But in *Botany* we have an example of a branch of knowledge in which systematic classification has been effected with great beauty and advantage.—*Howell, History of Scientific Ideas*, b. viii. ch. ii.

Botargo. *s.* [Span. *botarga*.] Kind of sun-sage made of the blood, milts, and roes of the mullet.

Sir W. Pen came out in his shirt into his leads, and there we stayed talking and singing and eating *botargo* and bread and butter, till twelve at night, it being moonshine; and so to bed very nearly fuddled.—*Pyys, Diary*, June 4, 1661.

Botch. *s.* [Dutch, *butse*.]

1. Swelling or eruptive discoloration of the skin.

Time, which rots all, and makes of *botches* poz, And, plodding on, must make a calf an ox, Hath made a lawyer. *Donne*.

Botches and blains must all his flesh inlame, And all his people. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 180. It proves far more incommodious, which, if it were propelled in boils, *botches*, or ulcers, as in the scurvy, would rather conduce to health. *Harepy*.

2. Part ill finished in any work, so as to appear worse than the rest; supplemental or adventitious part clumsily added. See Patch.

With him, To leave no rubs nor *botches* in the work, Fleunce, his son . . . must embrace the file Of that dark hour. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iii. 1. If both these words are not notorious *botches*, I am deceived, though the French translator thinks otherwise.—*Dryden*.

A comma ne'er could claim A place in any British name; Yet, making here a perfect *botch*, Thine own poor vowel from his notch. *Swift*. The Queen has lately lost a part Of her entirely English heart; For want of which, by way of *botch*, She pieced it up again with Scotch. *Id.*

Botch. *n. a.*

1. Mend or patch clothes clumsily; mend anything awkwardly; put together unsuitably or unskillfully; make up of unsuitable pieces.

For treason *botch'd* in rhyme will be thy bane; Rhyme is the rock on which thou art to wreck. *Dryden*.

Often, perhaps generally, with *up*.

Go with me to my house, And hear thou there, how many fruitless pranks This ruffian hath *botch'd up*, that thou there mightest May smile at this. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, iv. 1. Her speech is nothing.

Yet the unshaped use of it doth move The hearers to collection; they aim at it, And *botch* the words up fit to their own thoughts. *Id., Hamlet*, iv. 3.

To *botch up* what th' had torn and rent, Religion and the government. *Butler, Hudibras*. However, considering the heat of the climate, I did not doubt but if I could find out any clay, I might *botch up* some such pot as might, being dried

in the sun, be hard and strong enough to bear handling, and to hold any thing that was dry, and required to be kept so.—*DeJoue, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*.

But when I would find rhyme for Rochester, And look in English, French, and Scotch for 't; At last, I'm fairly forced to *botch* for 't. *Swift*.

2. Mark with botches.

Young Hyacinth, *botch'd* with stains too foul to name, In cradle hero renews his youthful frame. *Garth*.

Botched. *part. adj.* Clumsily remedied; patched; unsuitably put together.

His 'juvenile soul' was quite otherwise employed; minister after minister must consult his own several judgment, his own whim, above all his own case; and so the whole business, now when we look on it, comes out one of the most *botched*, piebald, inconsistent, lamentable, and even ludicrous objects in the history of state-craft.—*Carlyle, Essays*. *Diderot*.

Botcher. *s.* Mender of old clothes; one who stands in the same relation to a tailor as a cobbler to a shoemaker; bad mender in general.

No man will put his scum to a *botcher* or [ore] he binds him promise to a tailor.—*Sir T. Egton, The Governour*, fol. 62.

He was a *botcher's* apprentice in Paris, from whence he was whipt for getting the sheriff's fool with child.—*Shakespeare, All's well that ends well*, iv. 3.

Botchers left old clothes in the lurch, And fell to turn and patch the church.

Butler, Hudibras.

Botchers of nature! your eternal stain This judgment is. *Perritham*, 14.

Botcherly. *adj.* Clumsy; patched.

Publishing some *botcherly* mangle-mangle of collections out of other.—*Hartlib*.

Botchery. *s.* Clumsy addition; patchwork.

If we speak of *botchery*, were it a comely thing to see a great lord or a king wear sleeves of two patches, one half of worsted, the other of velvet.—*World of Wonders*, p. 23: 1698.

Botching. *verbal abs.* Requiring, mending, or emending awkwardly, and after the fashion of a botcher.

Our professor, besides his *botching* in the words, has sullied even the sense. *Beattie, Letters*, p. 213. My business was never to try if I could not make jackets out of the great watch-casings that I had by me, and with such other materials as I had, so I set to work a tailoring, or rather, indeed, a *botching*, for I made most pitiable work of it.—*DeJoue, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*.

Botchy. *adj.* Marked with botches.

And those boils did run?—Say so,—did not the general run then? were not that a *botchy* cure?—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 1.

Bot. *s.* [A.S. *bot*.] Advantage; equivalent; gain. *Obsolete*.

In kings court it is no *bot* Ogniss Sir Penny for to nod a. So mekil is he of myght;

He is so witty and so strong, That he he never so mekil wrong, He will mak it right. *Ballad of Sir Penny*.

Mary is so fayr and softe, And here some so full of *bot*, Over all this world he is a *bot*.

Songs and Carols from a MS. of the 15th Century, p. 24. (Wright.)

Both. *pron.* The combination *bu twá* = both two is found in Anglo-Saxon.

Upon the strength of this, the word has, not unreasonably, been dealt with as a composition consisting of those two elements. Nevertheless, there is an objection, which has been pointed out by Mr. Garnett, viz. the existence of the German *beide*. Notwithstanding this, it is almost certain that, in some shape or other, the *th* is, in reality, the *t* in *two*.

The word, though often treated as an adjective, is really a pronoun. It is this, whether we view it logically or in respect to its construction. Logically, it expresses the attribute of Quantity rather than Quality in the limited sense of the term; and, though it may not be a numeral exactly after the manner of *two*, *three*, and the like, it is still more of a numeral than ought else. It applies to two objects; but not as *two* applies. *Two* denotes more than one and less than three, as compared with

one and three; to which two numbers it has a definite relation, and in this relation it is considered. *Both* applies to two objects considered only as members of a pair, and without any reference to either one or three as separate numbers. It applies to objects which, having been separated, may be taken together as one; and it means that the two are actually so taken.

The construction of this word is exactly that of *these* or *those*, except that, as may be seen by the next entry, *both* is an adverb as well as a pronoun.

Both, in respect to number, is not only a dual, but a natural dual. It cannot be singular, and in languages where there is a dual at all, it is just the word which would give that number rather than the plural. Hence, there are cases where the dual number, wanting in other words, may be found in this one only, or in this word only and *two*. Such is the case with the Latin; where *ambo* and *duo* give the only instances of a dual number. This leads us to an analysis of the word, so that we ask whether some part of it may not be a sign of number, rather than a part of the original word, or in other words, whether it may not be inflectional rather than radical.

For *both*, as it now stands, our answer is already to some extent given. The *th* is no part of the root. The A.S. *bá* tells us this; so that, even if the objection founded on the form *beide* be valid, all that it denies is that the element *th* does not originate in the numeral *two*. That it is a superadded element of some sort or other it admits.

Assuming, however, that it really does represent *two*, can we call it the sign of a dual number? In Anglo-Saxon the pronouns of the first and second persons, when applied to two individuals, were *wit* and *git*. They are, generally, like *vai* and *apai* in Greek, treated as duals; but, at the same time, they are as generally admitted to be compounds of *we* and *ye* + *two*. As they cannot be got from *I* and *thou*, they must be looked on as duals formed from plurals, and, as such, curious and suggestive forms.

Whether such decided compounds as these should be treated as inflections is another question. That all inflection has its remote origin in composition is a reasonable and current doctrine in Philology. Abbreviations, however, of *we two* and *ye two* are scarcely dual numbers in the ordinary sense of the term. They are rather to be compared with the *nos otros* (*we others*) of the Spanish and certain allied forms of speech.

Subject, however, to this objection, *both* may be called as good a dual as the extinct, though Anglo-Saxon, forms *wit* and *git*; except that it was derived from a plural.

Having thus disposed of the *th* we come to the simpler form *bá*. But, even here, the question repeats itself. Of even this elementary form, of *bá* itself, we may ask whether it was not dual rather than radical; in other words, whether the *a* was not a sign of number rather than a part of the original root.

The *á* was sounded as the *aw* in *baw*, i.e. as *o*; and this sound appears equally in the Greek and Latin, *ἀμω* and *ὄω*, *ambo* and *duo*; in each of which the final *o* has a fair claim to be treated as the sign of the dual number, rather than as the original vowel of the root.

In the first place, *δύω* or *duo*, like *τρία* or *tres*, is one of those numerals which are declined. Secondly, the vowel *ω* is the ordinary sign of the dual number, not only in substantives like *λόγω*, &c., but in pronouns like *σύ, τὸ, αὐ, ὅ, τοῖ*. All this looks as if the Greek *ω* (*o*), the Latin *o*, and the Anglo-Saxon *á*, were inflectional rather than radical.

The fact, however, of the words being natural duals, and as such incapable of taking a singular, and not likely to take a plural, form, traverses this view; or rather reduces the question as to what the final vowel really is to a mere matter of names; since the radical vowel and the inflectional termination may have been identical. Be this as it may, we shall do well to remember that the *o* in *both*, is the *á* in the A.S. *bá*, the *ω* in *ἄνω* and *ὀμβω*, and the *ω* (*o*) and *o* in *δύω, δύο*, and *duo*; and that *ω* is the sign of the dual in many Greek words where its inflectional character is undoubted.

The *b* is the *b* in the Latin *ambo*, and the Greek *ἄμφω*. Such, at least, is the broad and practical view of its relations. As, however, it is not impossible that it may represent the *m* of those words, this second view is suggested as a refinement.

Presuming that the Lithuanian and Slavonic forms are, respectively, *abbi-dewi* and *oba-dwa* = the A.S. *bá-twa*, and the Italian *ambe-due*, I draw attention to the relation, in Greek, between *ἄμφω* = *both*, pronoun, and *ἄμφι* = *around, about*, the adverb or preposition. In *sense* they are decidedly connected; the sequence of ideas in (1) *around, about, roundabout*, (2) *on each hand*, (3) *comprehension*, and (4) *both*, being one which few will deny.

ἄμφι, also, is apparently the older form.

ἄμφι, however, is no simple word, but the root *ἄμ* + the affix *φι*, which is, itself, the *-pi* in *ἄνσις, ἄνσις*, and a few other words; and in Greek the recognized equivalent of the Latin *-bi-*, in plural datives like *lupidi-bus*, &c.

If this be true, the *b*, itself, united as it is, is scarcely radical.

Returning to our own language, we find that in Anglo-Saxon the preposition or adverb which corresponded with the Greek *ἄμφι* was *yμβe*, a compound of *um* and *be*. Of these two elements, the former, though belonging to a class of words which are usually remarkable for their persistence, is obsolete; though common in the allied languages, and not wholly unknown in the penultimate stage of our own. In the old northern English it was common; a single work (the Northumbrian Psalter) giving *umbe* = *around*; *umbestonde* = *formerly*; *umbechile* = *at times*; *umbestand* = *surround*; *unbrygeden* = *surrounded*; *umgang* = *circuit*; *umgie* = *surround*; *umgo* = *to round*; *umgripe* = *embrace*; *umklip* = *embrace*; *umlap* = *lap round*; *umlock* = *clasp*; *umset* = *surround*; *umshadow* = *overshadow*; *umstanding* = *circumstance*; *umtipped* = *dressed*: all of which are to be found in Mr. Herbert Coleridge's Glossarial Index.

The details, however, of the relations between the Anglo-Saxon *yμβe* and the word *both* are uncertain, and the drift of the present notice is to show that the original form of the word was, probably, *yμβetwá*; a triple compound, containing the same elements as the Italian *ambe-due*,

the Slavonic *oba-dwa*, and the Lithuanian *abbi-dewi*.

In the first of the following extracts we have the addition of *two* as a separate word. This is not uncommon in the older English. If the preceding view be accurate, it gives us a pleonastic expression; or, (*bá* + *two*) + *two*; i.e. the element *two* twice over.

And whenne the blind hit the blinde,
In dike be fallen bothe two. *Debate of the Body and Soul, in Poems attributed to W. Warton, app. p. 335. (Wright.)*
Moses and the prophets, Christ and his apostles, were in their times all preachers of God's truth; some by word, some by writing, some by both. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity, v. § 19.*

Which of them shall I take?
Both? one? or neither? neither can be enjoy'd,
If *both* remain alive. *Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 1.*
Two lovers cannot share a single bed;
As therefore *both* are equal in degree,
The lot of *both* be left to destiny. *Dryden.*
A Venus and a Helen have been seen,
Both perjur'd wives, the goddess and the queen. *Granville.*

Both, ad. In being used not only as a pronoun, but as some other part of speech, *both* agrees with three other words, all of which (like *both* itself) convey the notion of a natural dual. These three words are *either, whether, and neither*.

In this lies the excuse for the length of the forthcoming remarks; remarks which go beyond the particular word under notice, and which, saving criticism elsewhere, explain the nature of the others.

The class to which these words belong, as Parts of Speech, is by no means universally admitted. That they are something else as well as pronouns is beyond doubt. It has been doubted, however, whether they are adverbs or conjunctions. The natural duality of their import is at the bottom of this uncertainty.

Whenever any one of the words under notice occurs, there are two terms in either the clause which precedes or the clause which follows it, i.e. in either the subject or the predicate of the proposition.

Now two terms in the same part of a proposition, provided they are connected by a true conjunction, give with few and unimportant exceptions two propositions; and wherever there are two propositions, the word that connects them is either a relative pronoun or a conjunction; as,

The man is coming to-day
who

Was here yesterday;

or—

The day is warm

because

The sun shines;

where *because* is a conjunction rather than an adverb.

In sentences like

The sun and moon shine,

or—

The sun shines and warms us,

the principle is the same; though the details are different. Though there is but a single sentence, there are, in reality, two propositions, i.e.

The sun shines

and

The moon shines,

or—

The sun shines

and

The sun warms us.

The compendium by which these are thrown into the ordinary form of an

apparently single proposition is easily analyzed.

Whenever we use *both* we use *and*; and whenever we use *either* or *whether* we use *or* after it. After *neither* we use *nor*, which is merely *or* with a negative element prefixed. *And* is what is called a copulative, or what is called a disjunctive, conjunction; each being a conjunction of the most decided character. Are not, then, *both, either, whether, and neither*, as Parts of Speech, in the same category? The Latin language favours this view. There (where '*both* hope and reason,' and '*either* Cæsar or nothing,' are rendered by '*et spes et ratio*,' and '*aut Cæsar aut nullus*'), the original word is repeated; implying that the place of *both* and *either* may be legitimately filled by a conjunction.

For all this *both* and *either* are adverbs; and so in the Latin (notwithstanding the identity of form), as translated in the only way possible for an Englishman to translate them, *ære et aut*.

And and *or* may be used without *both* and *either*. *Either, whether, and both*, however, cannot be used without *or* and *and*. Hence, it is clear that it is not these words which convey either the copula denoted by *and*, or the disjunction denoted by *or*. They are superadditions by which the copula or disjunction is strengthened or defined, but they are not the copulative nor the disjunctive itself. They convey the *mode* of the union or the disjunction; and doing this are adverbs rather than true conjunctions.

We might, if we chose, call them conjunctive adverbs; but, as they form but a small class, it is scarcely worth while introducing a new term.

The class, indeed, is in reality smaller than it appears to be; inasmuch as *either, whether, and neither* may be considered as one and the same word, used, with a slight modification, affirmatively, interrogatively, or negatively. Hence, the only adverbs under notice are the complements, or supplements, to *and* and *both*: the strengtheners or definers of the copula and the disjunctive. Yet even here there is a difference.

Either, ending in *-er*, belongs to a large class; a class containing comparative degrees like *wiser*, and adverbs of place like *upper* and *under*, along with other words of a less definite character. The notion at the bottom of these forms, as it has reasonably been argued by Bopp and others after him, is that of *one* in *two*; as conveyed in expressions like '*this is better than that*,' '*the upper and under sides*.'

In *either, whether, and neither*, the dual element is evident. In expressions like '*either go or stay*,' '*whether you will or not*,' and '*neither this nor that*,' the notion is that of an *alternative*. The dual element, here, is clear enough. There are two objects or acts under consideration. But as these are separated, and as a choice by which one is taken and one left is made, there are unity and duality combined. There are two things to choose from; only one to choose.

In *both* the case is different. The objects or acts are two; but there is no choice, no separation, no disjunction. There is, doubtless, a notion of unity, inasmuch as the two are treated as one, but this is a unity effected by comprehension, and not one resulting from separation.

Hence the words, though to a great extent words of the same import, are formed upon different principles, and terminate differently.

For further details concerning the import of these words see *Either*, *Whether*, *Each*, and *Any*; the latter word more especially to explain such exceptionable phrases as *on either side* = on each side = on both sides. The explanation of this lies in the fact of the notion of an alternative always being combined with the notion of indifference. As it is a matter of indifference which of two alternatives is taken, *both* are liable to be chosen. Hence, *either* may = *both*. But it does this indirectly and by implication; whereas *both* is direct, positive, and explicit.

When the word is a pronoun, and when it is an adverb, is often a matter of doubt. In such a sentence as 'you and I are both cold and wet,' nothing but a knowledge of the external circumstances can tell us to what *both* applies. If we heard the words *spoken*, the emphasis would help us; but in writing the import is ambiguous, the distribution (so to say) of the word *both* being equivocal. The rule that it is to be taken with the word which it immediately precedes is wholly inadequate.

As far as it goes the following rules are absolute; but it will not go far.

1. Where there are two nouns, each in the singular number, and but one verb, *both* is a pronoun, and is in apposition with them. 'The sun and moon are both heavenly bodies;' 'he and I are both going abroad,' &c.

2. Where there are two verbs, and only one noun, that noun being singular, *both* is an adverb; and may be periphrastically rendered by *in the way of a pair, brace, couple, or two objects taken together*. 'The sun both shines and warms;' 'he is both cold and hungry,' &c.

The principle of this is clear; and it is, evidently, comprehensive enough to make the foregoing rules unexceptionable. A word like *both* cannot apply to either a noun or a verb in the singular number.

The following extracts are given as they stand in the previous editions; yet the examples which they supply are by no means of the definite and decided kind just indicated. In the first and second there is a confusion between the members of two classes and the classes themselves. The Jews and Greeks, the quick and the dead, are not to be counted by *twos*, but by millions; so that it is not to them that *both* applies. The real dualism consists in the two classes which they respectively constituted. But this is not expressed; and the sentences are by no means easy to parse.

In the third extract *both* applies to two propositions of different structure; and the result is a very doubtful piece of English.

In the last, *both* is sufficiently adverbial, yet in a language where *morning* and *evening* were in (say) the ablative case (in which, as signifying parts of time, they might easily be), and *both* were declined, it is easy to see how this last word might agree with them.

A great multitude *both* of the Jews and also of the Greeks believed.—*Acts*, xiv. 1.

Power to judge *both* quick and dead.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 400.

Both the boy was worthy to be praised, and Stinichon has often made me long to hear, like him, a sweet song. Dryden.

Böther. v. a. [Gaelic, *both* = perturbation.] Perplex and confound by senseless loquacity; tease by constant solicitation; make a stunning noise.

[Again, the verb to *both* is seldom used by ourselves except in the comic or familiar style; but in Irish, from which we originally adopted it, it is a perfectly serious word, and occurs repeatedly in the Scriptures in the sense of 'mente afflict' or 'conturbare'.—*Garnett, Philological Essays*, p. 161.]

With the din of which tube my head you so *both*, That I scarce can distinguish my right ear from t'other. Swift.

'I suppose you have raised money, Captain Armine,' said Mr. Sharpe. 'In every way,' said Captain Armine. 'Of course,' said Mr. Sharpe, 'at your time of life one naturally does. And I suppose you are *both*ered for this 1,500,?'—*Diarrict the younger, Hericricta Temple*.

Dunsey *both*ered me for the money, and I let him have it.—*Silva Marper*, ch. ix.

Bötryoid. adj. [Gr. *corpuſcing*, from *Bötrpov* = cluster of grapes.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes.

The outside is thick set with *botryoid* efflorescences, or small knobs, yellow, bluish, and purple; all of a shining metallic hue.—*Hoodward*.

Böts. s. [Gaelic, *botuig* = maggot.] Immature gaddies in their larval state, which they pass within the intestines of some animal: (especially, when thus named, in the horse).

Pens and beans are as dank here as a dog, and that is the next way to give poor jades the *böts*.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 1*.

The appearance of the coat and unthriftness of the aspect after a run at grass, generally declare *böts* to be present in the body. Unthriftness persons are always desirous to possess some medicine which will destroy *böts*.—*Mayhew, The Illustrated Horse Doctor*, p. 137.

Bötel. s. [from Fr. *botel*.—As this is a word not often found in print, I have availed myself of the circumstance and spelt it as it here stands; partly for the sake of indicating the difference, and partly for the sake of indicating the derivation: in respect to which it should be added that the Gaelic gives the word *botteal*. Respecting the complication thus suggested, see Preliminary Remarks.] Bundle of grass, hay, or straw.

Metinks I have a great desire to a *bottle* of hay; good hay, sweet hay, hath no fellow.—*Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 1.

But I should wither in one day, and pass To a lock of hay, that am a bottle of grass. Donne.

But remained like an ass twist two bottles of hay, Without moving even an inch either way. Byron.

A bottle of straw and a bottle of hay To carry old (N. or M.) quite weary.

Popular Rhyme, Eastern Counties.

It occurs in the name of an inn in the reign of Charles II.

My wife abroad with her maid Jane and Tom all the afternoon, being gone forth to eat some pasties at the 'Bottle of Hay,' in John Street, as you go to Islington.—*Pepps, Diary*, Aug. 7, 1667.

Bötle. s. [from Fr. *botteille*.]

1. Small narrow-mouthed vessel of glass or other material, for holding liquor.

The shepherd's homely curds, His cold thin drink out of his leather *bottle*, Is far beyond a prince's delicates.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 5.

Many have a manner, after other men's speech, to shake their heads. A great fellow would say, it was as men shake a *bottle*, to see if there was any wit in their heads or no.—*Bacon*.

Then if thy ale in glass thou would'st confine, Let thy clean *bottle* be entirely dry. King.

He threw into the enemy's ships earthen bottles filled with serpents, which put the crew in disorder.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of Ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

The very women of Elmerick mingled in the combat, stood firmly under the hottest fire, and flung stones and broken bottles at the enemy.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvi.

2. Quantity of wine usually put into a bottle; quart.

Sir, you shall stay, and take t'other *bottle*.—*Speculator*, no. 402.

Full Robert, the lord of the Cairn and the Scur, Unmated at the *bottle*, unconquered in war,

He drank his poor godship as deep as the sea, No tide of the Baltic was drunker than he. Burns, *The Whistle*.

Bötle (of hay). s. Same as *Bötel*.

Bötle. v. a. Enclose in bottles.

When wine is to be *bottled off*, wash your bottles immediately before you begin; but be sure not to drain them.—*Swift*.

Bötle-ale. s. and adj. [two words rather than a compound.] What we now call *bottled ale*.

The Myrmidons are no *bottle-ale* houses. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

Selling cheese and prunes, And retail'd *bottle-ale*.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Captain, ii. 2.

Bötle-companion. s. [two words rather than a compound.] Companion at drinking-bouts.

'Am, who is a very good *bottle-companion*, has been the diversion of his friends.—*Addison*.

Bötle-confuror. s. [two words rather than a compound.] One who apparently gets either more out of a bottle than was put into it, or something into it which would not pass through the neck.

'Great joy to London now!' says some great fool, When London had a grand illumination, Which to that *bottle-confuror*, John Bull, Is of all dreams the first illumination. Byron, *Don Juan*, vii. 41.

Böttled. part. adj.

1. Put in bottles. See *Bottle-ale*.

2. Having a belly protuberant, like a bottle. Why strow'st thou sugar on that *bottled* spider? *Shakespeare, Richard III.* 1. 3.

Böttlehead. s. Whale so called (Hyperodon bonforiensis). See *Bottlenosed*.

Böttleholder. s. One who administers refreshment to a combatant; bucker; sercoud; (especially in a prize-fight).

An old bruiser makes a good *bottle-holder*. *Smollett, Adventures of Ferdinand and Conant*.

Böttlenosed. adj. With a nose full and swollen about the wings and end.

This last appellation was applied by Dale to the animal described by him under the name of *Bötte-head*; and Cuvier . . . conjoined the *Bötte-head* to the Hyperodon; in this following Hunter, who expressly says that his several *Bötte-nosed* whale is the same as that described by Dale.—*Naturalist's Library, Whales*, by R. Hamilton.

Böttlescrew. s. Corkscrew. Rare.

A good butler always larks off the point of his *bottlescrew* in two days, by trying which is least, the point of the screw, or the neck of the bottle. Swift.

Böttling. verbal abs. Operation of putting liquor into bottles: (with especial reference to wine and other liquors in bulk, or in casks).

Around the common room I puff'd my daily pipe's perfume; Rode for a stomach, and inspected, At annual *bottlings*, corks selected.

T. Warton, *Progress of Discontent*.

What with arrangements about Lord Monmouth's boroughs, and the lucky *bottling* of some claret which the Duke had imported on Mr. Richy's recommendation, this distinguished gentleman contrived to pay almost hourly visits at Apsley House, and so bullied Tadpole and Taper that they scarcely dared address him.—*Diarrict the younger, Conscience*, b. ii. ch. ii.

Böttom. s. [from A.S. *botm*.]

1. Lowest part of anything; foundation: basis; ground under water; limit.

The wall of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the *böttom*.—*Matthew*, xxvii. 51.

Behold he spreadeth his light upon it, and covereth the *böttom* of the sea.—*Job*, xxvi. 30.

But there's no *böttom*, none.

In my volubiousness. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

I will fetch off these justices: I do see the *böttom* of Justice Shallow: how subject we old men are to lying.—*Id., Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

Shallow brooks that flow'd so clear, The *böttom* did the top appear. Dryden.

He wrote many things which are not published in his name; and was at the *böttom* of many excellent counsels, in which he did not appear.—*Addison*.

On this supposition my reasonings proceed, and cannot be affected by objections which are far from being built on the same *böttom*.—*Bishop Atterbury*. Of these officers he was convicted, though justice was satisfied by his being placed at the *böttom* of the list of post-captains, and declaredly incapable of ser-

ing in the navy for the future.—*Yongo, Naval History of England*, vol. i. ch. xl.

His proposals and arguments should with freedom be examined to the bottom, that, if there be any mistake in them, nobody may be misled by his reputation.—*Locke*.

Worthless men and women, to the very bottom of whose hearts he saw, and whom he knew to be destitute of affection for him and undeserving of his confidence, could easily wheedle him out of titles, places, dominions, states, secrets, and pardons.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i.

2. Dale; valley; low ground.

He stood among the myrtle trees that were in the bottom.—*Zachariah*, i. 8.

In the parishes stands a sheep-cote. West of this place: down in the neighbour bottom.

On both the shores of that fruitful bottom, are still to be seen the marks of ancient edifices.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Equal convexity could never be seen: the inhabitants of such an earth could have only the prospect of a little circular plain, which would appear to have an acclivity on all sides; so that every man would fancy himself the lowest, and that he always dwelt and moved in a bottom.—*Bentley*.

The people live together in glens or bottoms, where they are sheltered from the cold and storms of winter; but there is a margin of plain ground spread along the sea-side, which is well-inhabited, and improved by the arts of husbandry.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker*.

As for Newgate, it lies mostly in a bottom, on the banks of the Tyne, and makes an appearance still more disagreeable than that of Durham.—*Ibid.*

3. Ship; vessel for navigation; whence more generally, mercantile or other adventure or chance.

A hawking vessel was he captain of, With which, such careful argyle did he make With the most noble bottom of our fleet.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, v. 1.

I thank my fortune for it, My ventures are not in one bottom trusted;

Nor to one place. *Ibid.*, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

We have memory, not of one ship that ever returned; and but of thirteen persons only, at several times, that chose to return in our bottoms.—*Ba*

He's a foolish seaman, That, when his ship is sinking, will not Under his hopes into another bottom.

Sir J. Denham. He spreads his canvass, with his pole he steers, The freight of flitting ghosts in his thin bottom bears.

He began to say, that himself and the prince were too much to venture in one bottom.—*Lovel, Charwellton*.

We are embarked with them on the same bottom; and must be partakers of their happiness or misery.—*Spartacus*, no. 273.

At bottom. In reality.

Conversation is reduced to party-disputes and illiberal altercation; social commerce to formal visits and card-playing. If you pick up a diverting original by accident, it may be dangerous to amuse yourself with his oddities: he is generally a tartar at bottom; a sharper, a spy, or a lunatic.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker*.

On one's own bottom. Independent; independently: (the metaphor being taken either from bottom as applied to ships, or from the proverb 'Every tub must rest on its own bottom'.)

He puts to sea upon his own bottom; holds the stern himself; and now, if ever, we may expect new discoveries.—*Norris*.

Act from himself, on his own bottom stand, I hate even Garrick thus at second hand.

Churchill, The Rosciad. The votes given to the qualified candidate stand upon their own bottom, firm and untouched, and can alone have effect.—*Letters of Junius*, let. 10.

Bottom. s. [from Welsh, botwm.] Bull of thread wound up; cocoon.

This whole argument will be like bottoms of thread, close wound up.—*Bacon*.

Silk-worms finish their bottoms in about fifteen days.—*Mortimer*.

Each Christmas they accounts did clear, And wound their bottom round the year. *Prior*.

Bottom. v. a. [from bottom = lowest part.]

1. Build, ground, or rest, on anything as a support, base, or foundation: (with upon).

They may have something of obscurity as being bottom'd upon, and fetched from the true nature of the things.—*Sir M. Hale*.

Pride has a very strong foundation in the mind; it is bottom'd upon self-love.—*Collier*.

The grounds upon which we bottom our reasoning, are but airy; something is left out, which should go into the reckoning.—*Locke*.

Action is supposed to be bottomed upon principle.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

2. Support.

No such appearance of incongruity can bottom a good exception against this or any such matter.—*Barrow*, ii. 408. (Ord MS.)

Bottom. v. a. [from bottom = bull of thread.]

Wind upon something; twist thread round something: (with on).

Therefore, as you mind your love for him, Let it should revel, and be good to none, You must provide to bottom it on me.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iii. 2.

Bottom. v. n. Rest upon, as its ultimate support.

Find out upon what foundation any proposition, advanced, bottoms; and observe the intermediate ideas, by which it is joined to that foundation upon which it is erected.—*Locke*.

Bottomed. adj. [Last element of a compound rather than a separate word.] Having a bottom; having a basis.

There being prepared a number of flat-bottomed boats, to transport the land-forces, under the wing and protection of the great navy.—*Barrow*.

At no period had the parliamentary influence of the house of Hauteville been so extensive, so decided, and so well bottomed, as when our hero became its chief. *Darcel, the younger, The young Duke*, b. i. ch. v.

Bottomless. adj. Without a bottom; fathomless.

Wickedness may well be compared in a bottomless pit, into which it is easier, to keep one's self from falling, than, being fallen, to give one's self any stay from falling infinitely.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Is not my sorrow deep, having no bottom? Then be my passions bottomless with them.

Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

Hurl'd headlong, flaming from the ethereal sky, To bottomless perdition.

Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 47.

Bottomlessly. adv. As that which has no bottom; as an abyss.

Woe is it that is so bottomlessly ill, as to love vice because it is vice?—*Philonthus, Reader*, 10. (Ord MS.)

Bottomry. s. Mortgage by which the keel, or bottom, of a ship (i.e. the ship itself) is pledged as security for repayment of a loan.

A scrivener who lived at Wapping, and whose trade was to furnish the seafaring men there with money, had some time before, at high interest, lent a sum on bottomry.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. x.

Construction adjectival.

In bottomry contracts it is stipulated that, if the ship be lost in the course of the voyage, the lender shall lose his whole money; but if the ship arrive in safety at her destination, the lender is then entitled to get back his principal, and the interest agreed upon, however much that interest may exceed the legal rate.—*M'Culloch, Dictionary of Commerce*.

Charter parties, bottomry bonds, and policies of insurance, against wreck, crowded their counting-room.—*Sala, The Ship-Channeler*.

Bottomry. s. [Fr.] Lady's apartment.

Weber and Campan have pictured her, there within the royal tapestries, in bright boudoirs, baths, privies, and the Grand and Little Toilette; with a whole brilliant world waiting obsequious on her place: fair young daughter of Time, what thine has Time in store for thee!—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. h. ii. ch. i.

They sung to him in cosy boudoirs.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*.

Bottomry. s. [?] Provisions; meat and drink.

Chaulte.

They knock'd hypocrisy of the pate, and made room for a hundred-man that brought bouge for a country lad or two, that faint'd, he said, with fasting for the fine sight seven o'clock in the morning.—*B. Jonson, Masques at Court*.

'Bouge of Court' is the title of a satirical poem of Skelton's, exhibiting the manner of life of the courtiers of the time, i.e. the reign of Henry VIII.

Bough. s. [A.S. bog.] Arm or large shoot of a tree, bigger than a branch: (a distinction not always observed).

A vine labourer, finding a bough broken, took a branch of the same bough, and tied it about the place broken.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Their lord and putrefied lord did him proclaim, And at his feet their laurel boughs did throw.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

As the dove's flight did guide *Æneas*, now May thine conduct me to the golden bough.

Sir J. Denham.

'Twas all her joy the ripening fruits to lend, And was the boughs with happy buncies bend.

Pope.

Meanwhile, fifteen hundred grenadiers, each wearing in his hat a green bough, were mustered on the Leinster bank of the Shannon. Many of them doubtless remembered that on that day year they had, at the command of King William, put green boughs in their hats on the banks of the Boyne.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvii.

But then, whereas I carved her name, That oft had heard his vows, Declare when last Olivia came,

To sport beneath thy boughs.

Tennyson, Talking Oak.

Boughpot. s. Pot, or vase, for boughs intended for ornament. See Bowpot.

Take care my house be homelike, And the new stools set out, and boughs and rushes And flowers for the windows and the Turkey carpet.—

Why would you venture so fondly on the strawings, There's nightly matter in them, I assure you, And in the spreading of a bough-pot.

De Witt and Fletcher, Cornucopia, iv. 3.

Bought. s. [See last extract.] Obsolete.

1. Twist; link; knot; flexure.

His long bough tail wound up in hundred folds,— Whose wretched boughs whenever he nod'd, And tickle entangled knots, now down danc'd.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The flexure of the joints is not the same in elephants as in other quadrupeds, but never into those of a man; the bought of the fore-legs not directly backward, but laterally, and somewhat inward.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

2. That part of a sling which contains the stone.

The souls of thine enemies, then shall I sling out of the midst of a sling. [In the margin in the midst of the bought of a sling.]—*Saunders*, xxv. 20.

[The boughts of a rope are the separate folds when coiled in a circle, from A.S. *bogian*, to bow or bend; and as the coils come round and round in similar circles, a *bought*, with a slight difference of spelling, is applied to the turns of things that succeed one another at certain intervals, as a *bought* of hair or foot weather. So it *colts*, a turn or time, an occasion, from *colgere*, to turn.—*Widdowson, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Bougie. s. [Fr.] Cylinder for opening or dilating the urethra, rectum, or oesophagus, in cases of stricture or obstruction.

When the bougies are to be hollow, a number of iron wire, properly bent, with a ring at one end, is introduced into the axis of the silk tissue. Some bougies are made with a hollow axis of tin foil rolled into a slender tube. Bougies are also made entirely of catgut.—*Ere, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, in voce.

Boulder. s. [Swedish, banta-sten.] Used by geologists, as either an adjective or the first element of a compound, to indicate the strata in which certain boulders are found, or the date of the same; in which case they talk of the boulder period.

In Woodward, from whom Johnson gets boulder-stone, the word is spelt with *v*. In Boulder walls, however, or walls built of flints or pebbles laid in a strong mortar, the spelling is with *u*.

This word, which modern Geology has made common, is now generally, I believe, universally, spelt in this latter manner. It is also sounded *bote-d-r*.

Boulder clay and Boulder period are pairs of words; Boulderstone a true compound.]

Fragment of rock, which has partially lost its angularity by abrasion after removal from its original site.

A wild rocky beach covered with boulders being crossed, we reach a yawning cavern, having a somewhat regular entry.—*Audley, The Channel Islands*, pt. i. ch. iv.

In cases where tusks alone have been found unaccompanied by molar teeth, such specific determinations may be uncertain; but, if any one specimen be correctly named, the occurrence of the mammoth and reindeer in the Scotch boulder clay, as both the animals are known to have been contemporaneous with man, favours the idea which I have already expressed, that the close of the glacial period in the Grampians may have coincided in time with the existence of man in those parts of Europe where the climate was less severe.—*Sir C. Lyell, Antiquity of Man*, ch. xii.

atheistical arguments and obscene jests.—*Macaulay, Essays, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.*

Boundless. *adj.* Without bounds; unlimited; unconfined; immeasurable; illimitable.

Beyond the infinite and boundless reach
Of mercy, if thou didst this deed of death,
Art thou damn'd, Hubert.

Shakespeare, King John, iv. 3.
Hence boundless power dwells in a will confin'd.

Man seems as boundless in his desires as God is in
his being; and therefore nothing but God himself
can satisfy him.—*South.*

Though we make duration boundless as it is, we
cannot extend it beyond all being. God fills eternity,
and it is hard to find a reason why any one should
doubt that he fills immensity.—*Locke.*

Some guide the course of want'ring orbs on high,
Or roll the planets through the boundless sky. *Pope.*

To love, and know, in man
Is boundless appetite, and boundless power;
And then demonstrate boundless objects too.

Young, Night Thoughts, vii.
But a far more deductive bait than his [the soldier's]
misericord stipend was the prospect of boundless
license. If the government allowed him less
than sufficed for his wants, it was not extreme to
mark the means by which he supplied the deficiency.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xii.*

Boundlessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Boundless; exemption from limits.

God has corrected the boundlessness of his voluptuous
desires, by stinting his strength, and contracting
his capacities.—*South.*

Boundteous. *adj.* Liberal; kind; generous;
munificent; beneficent.

Every one,
According to the gift, with boundteous nature
Hath in him clos'd. *Shakespeare, Merchant, iii. 1.*

Her soul abhorring avarice,
Boundteous; but almost boundteous to a vice, *Dryden.*
But the full day dwelt on her brows, and sunn'd
Her violet-eyes, and all her Hebe-bloom,
And doubled his own warmth against her lips,
And on the boundteous wave of such a breast
As in a pencil drew.

Pennington, Gardener's Daughter.
Thy boundteous forehead was not fann'd
With breezes from our osken elades,
But thou wert nurs'd in some delicious land
Of lavish lights, and floating shades.

Id., Eleanor.
I wonder'd at the boundteous hours,
The slow result of winter showers:
You scarce could see the grass for flowers.

Id., The Tost Voice.
Boundteously. *adv.* In a boundteous manner;
liberally; generously; largely.

He boundteously bestow'd mieny'd good
On me. *Dryden.*

Boundtiful. *adj.* Liberal; generous; munificent.

As boundtiful as mines of India.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.

If you will be rich you must live frugal; if you will
be popular, you must be boundtiful.—*Jeremy Taylor.*
I am oblig'd to return my thanks to unity, who,
without considering the man, have been boundtiful
to the poet.—*Dryden.*

God, the boundtiful author of our being. *Locke.*

With of before the thing given, and to be fore
the person receiving.

Our king stores nothing, to give them the share
of that felicity, of which he is so boundtiful to his
kingdom.—*Dryden.*

Boundtifully. *adv.* In a boundtiful manner;
liberally; largely.

And now thy alms is given,
And thy poor starv'ling boundtifully fed. *Donne.*

It is admir'd, that it never raineth in Egypt;
the river boundtifully requiting it in its inundation.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Boundfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Boundtiful; generosity.

Enriched to all boundfulness.—2 *Corinthians, ix. 11.*

Boundthead. *s.* [the two elements of this
compound belong to different languages:
the first being French, see Bounty; the
second Anglo-Saxon, i.e. *head*—state or
condition, a word wholly different from
head—a part of the body.] Goodness;
virtue. *Obsolete.*

This goodly frame of temperance,
Formerly ground'd, and flat settled
On firm foundation of true boundthead.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Boundthead. *s.* Same as Boundthead.
Obsolete.

How shall frail pen, with fear disparag'd,
Conceive such sovereign glory, and great boundthead?
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Bounty. *s.* [Fr. *bonté*.]

1. Generosity; liberality; munificence.

We do not so far magnify her exceeding bounty,
as to affirm, that she bringeth into the world the
sons of men, adorned with gorgeous attire.—*Hooker, iii. § 4.*

If you knew to whom you shew this honour,
I know you would be prouder of the work,
Than customary bounty can enforce you.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 4.
Such moderation with thy bounty join,
That thou may'st nothing give, that is not thine.

Sir J. Denham.
Those godlike men, to wanting virtue kind,
Bounty well plac'd prefer'd, and well design'd,
To all their titles. *Dryden.*

It seems distinguish'd from charity, as
a present from an alms; being used when
persons not absolutely necessitous receive
gifts, or when gifts are given by great
persons.

Tell a miser of bounty to a friend, or mercy to the
poor, and he will not understand it. *South.*

Her majesty did not see this assembly so proper
to exuberant charity and compassion; though I question
not but her royal bounty will extend itself to them.
—*Addison.*

In the following extract it means a de-
finite grant.

Her majesty's privy purse, 60,000*l.*; salaries of
her majesty's household and retired allowances,
131,000*l.*; expenses of the household, 172,500*l.*; royal
bounty and special services, 13,300*l.*; pensions, 1,500*l.*;
and miscellaneous, 8,000*l.*.—*A. Foulque, jun.,*
How we are governed, let. 11.

2. Goodness. *Obsolete.*

Let not her fault your sweet affections marre,
No blot the bounty of all womankind
Among thousands good, one wanton dame to find.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 1. 43.

3. Premium paid by government for the en-
couragement of commercial or industrial
enterprise.

Let bounties be increased as far as the public purse
can support them. Still they have a limit, and
when every reasonable expense is incurred, it will
be found, in fact, that the spur of the press is wanted
to give operation to the bounty.—*Justice, let. 74.*

Bouquet. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Nosegay; bunch of flowers artistically
grouped. See Basket.

May-baskets; if basket be not there the French
bouquet, now become English.—*T. Warton, Notes*
on Milton.

The splendour of her sweeping train almost re-
quired a pace to support it; also held a bouquet
which might have served for the centre-piece of a
dinner-table. *Diary of the younger, Henrietta Tem-
ple, vol. i. ch. vi.*

The garlands, even those of the smallest cottages,
are generally decorated with plants and flowers of
these and other kinds; and bouquets are collected
and sold for a few pence in the market, that night
with a little more taste in arrangement command a
large price at Covent Garden.—*Audley, The Channel*
Islands, p. 499.

She ordered him on her errands, accepted his
bouquets and compliments.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

2. Ornament composed of precious stones.

Ha, ha! very well, my dear! I shall be as fine
as a little queen, indeed. I had a bouquet to
come home to-morrow, made up of diamonds and
rubies, and emeralds, and topazes, and amethysts—
jewels of all colours, green, red, blue, yellow, inter-
mixed—the prettiest thing you ever saw in your life.
—*Colman and Garrick, The Clandestine Marriage, i. 2.*

Bourd. *s.* [Fr. *bourde*.] Jest. *Obsolete.*

And first Lucilius composed one satire in the
which he wrade by the vices of certain
princes and citizens of Rome, and that with many
bourdes, so that with his merry speech he mixt with
revels, he convert all them of the city that disor-
derly lived.—*Prologue of James Lockier to Bar-
clay's translation of the Xerxes satyres: 1570.*

They all agreed; so, turning all to game
And pleasant bord, they past forth on their way.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. k. 13.
Grimmery, Borrell, for thy company.
For all thy jests, and all thy merry bourdes.

Dryden, Shepherds Garland, p. 53.

Bourd. *v. n.* Jest. *Obsolete.*

Brethren, quoth he, take kepe what I shal say;
My wit is great, though that I bourde and play.

Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale.

Bourg. *s.* [Fr.] Village; town; municipality;
(in the following extract it conveys the

notion of a small political or social sphere).
Rhetorical.

They take the rustic murmur of their *bourg*
For the great wave that echoes round the world.
Trantrum, Idylls of the King.

Bourgeon. *v. n.* [N. Fr. *bourgeonner*.] Sprout;
shoot into branches; put forth buds.

And tools to prune the trees, before the pride
Of hasting prime did make them *bourgeon* round.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, vii. 4. 43.
I fear, I shall begin to grow in love
With my dear wife, and my most prosperous parts,
They do so spring and *bourgeon*.

R. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.
Long may the dew of heaven distil upon them, to
make them *bourgeon* and propagate. *Howell.*

O that I had the fruitful heads of Hydras,
That one night *bourgeon* where another fell!

Still would I give thee work!
Heaven send it happy dew!
Earth, lend it sap and now!
Gaily to *bourgeon* and boldly to blow.

Sir W. Scott, Lady of the Lake.

Bourgeoning. *verbal abs.* Budding.

Hoc genus, hec pulchritudo, a *bourgeoning*.—*Nomi-
nale* (15th century); *Vocabularies in Library of*
National Antiquities, p. 229, col. 2. (Wright.)

Bourn. *s.* [from Fr. *borne*.] Bound; limit.
Obsolete.

Bourn, bound of land, tilth, vineyard, none.
Shakespeare, Tempest, ii. 1.
That undiscover'd country, from whose *bourn*
No traveller returns. *Id., Hamlet, iii. 1.*

Bourn. *s.* Same as Bourn = rivulet.

And ere the sun had climb'd the eastern hills,
To glid the wint'ring *bourns* and pretty rills.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, p. 75.
I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dimple, or lushy dell of this wild wood,
And every bosky *bourn* from side to side.

Milton, Comus, 81.

Bourse. *s.* [Fr.] Exchange.

The people of the capital had been annoyed by the
seething way in which foreigners spoke of the principal
residence of our sovereigns, and often said that
it was a pity that the great fire had not spared the
old porch of St. Paul's and the stately *bourse* of
Gresham's *Bourse*, and taken in exchange that ugly
old labyrinth of dingy brick and plastered timber.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xxi.*

Indeed his saloons to-day, during the half-hour of
gathering which precedes dinner, offered in the
various groups, the anxious countenances, the in-
quiring voices, and the mysterious whispers, rather
the character of an Exchange or *Bourse* than the
tone of a festive society.—*Diary of the younger,*
Canning, li. ii. ch. iv.

Bouse. *v. a.* [Dutch, *buysen*.] Drink hard.
Obsolete.

To restore and well flesh them, [lawks.] they
commonly gave them hog's flesh, with oil, butter,
and honey; and a decoction of camfony to *bouse*.—*Sir T. Browne, Tracts, p. 115.*

Bousing. *part. adj.* Drinking hard.

As he rode, he somewhat still did eat,
And in his hand did bear a *bousing* can,
Of which he sipp'd. *Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 4. 22.*

A fife of *bousing* cautions there.
Clerchud, Poems, &c., p. 17.

Bousy. *adj.* Inclined to drinking.

With a long legend of romantic things,
Which in his eyes the *bousy* poet sings. *Dryden.*

The guests upon the day appointed came,
Each *bousy* farmer with his snoring dame. *King.*

Bout. *s.* [see Bought.]

1. Bought, in the sense of coal.

Ever against eating coals,
Lap me in soft Lydian airs,
Married to immortal verse;
Such as the melting soul may pierce,
In notes, with many a winding bout
Of linked sweetness long draw out.

Milton, L'Allegro, 125.

2. Turn; as much of an action as is per-
formed at one time, without interruption;
single part of any action carried on by
successive intervals.

The play began: Pas durst not Cosma chace;
But did intend next *bout* with her to meet.

Sir P. Sidney.
Ladies, that have their toes
Unplagu'd with corns, will have a *bout* with you.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, i. 5.
When in your motion you are hid,
As make your bouts more violent to that end,
He calls for drink. *Id., Hamlet, iv. 7.*

If he chance to 'scape this dismal *bout*,
The former legions are hotted out. *Dryden.*
A wessel seized a boat; the bat begg'd for life.
Says the wessel, I give no quarter to birds: says the
bat, I am a mouse; look on my body. So she got off
for that *bout*.—*Sir R. L. Estrange.*

The first *bout* they had was so even and handsome,
That to make a fair bargain was worth a king's
ransom!
And Sutton such bangs to his rival imparted,
As had made any fibres but Fate's to have smarte;
So after that *bout* they went on to another,
But the matter must end in some fashion or other.

Byron.

Boutade. *s.* [Fr.] Whim; start of fancy;
act of caprice.

His [Lord Peter's] first *boutade* was to kick both
his wives one morning out of doors, and his own
too. — *Swift, Tale of a Tub.*

I did a little mistrust that it was but a *boutade*
of desire and good spirit, when he promised himself
strength for Friday. — *Bacon, King James, Feb. 1511.*
(Ord MS.)

Boutefeu. *s.* [Fr.] Incendiary; one who
kindles feuds and discontents. *Obsolete*, if
ever naturalized.

Animated by a base fellow, called John a Chunder,
a very *boutefeu*, who bore much sway among the
vulgar, they entered into open rebellion. — *Bacon.*

Nor could ever any order be obtained impartially
to punish the known *boutefeu* and open incendia-
ries. — *King Charles.*

Besides the herd of *boutefeu*

We set on work within the house.

Butler, *Hudibras.*

Boutisale. *s.* [the spelling suggests a French
origin: the sense, however, seems to be
that of the definition.] Sale at a cheap rate
(as *booty*, or plunder, is commonly sold);
or sale where things are bought so cheap
as to rob the seller. *Obsolete.*

To speak nothing of the great *boutisale* of colleges
and chantries. — *Sir J. Hayward.*

Bouze. *r. n.* Same as *Booze*.

Though his *bouze* his belly fill. — *Sir T. Herbert.*
Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and
the Great Asia, p. 381.

Bovine. *adj.* [Lat. *bovinus* = appertaining
to an ox, from *bos, bovis*.] Having the char-
acter (in Zoology the characteristics) of
the ox family.

We may now commence our survey of the Bovine,
or *bovin* family, the most important group of rumi-
nant animals, represented by the domestic oxen. —
Swenson, Natural History and Classification of
Quadrupeds, § 277.

The muzzle [of the gun or Catobleps] is very
beak; the nostrils *bovine*, and provided internally
with a triangular valve which opens and closes at
pleasure. — *Ibid, § 285.*

Fossil muzzles of the ruminant type and *bovine*
character have hitherto been found, with unequiv-
ocal evidence, to the writer's knowledge, only in
larks or lervices of pliocene and pleistocene age. —
Thorn, Paleontology, p. 370.

Bow. *r. a.* (*ow* sounded as in *how*.) [A.S.
bragan, bugan.]

1. Band, or inflect.

Pow thy heavens, O Lord, and come down. —
Psalm, cxliv. 5.

a. In token of respect or submission.

They came to meet him, and bowed themselves to
the ground before him. — *2 Kings, ii. 15.*

Is it to bow down his head as a tribute, and to
spread sackcloth and ashes under him? Will thou
call this a feat, and an acceptable day to the Lord?
Isaiah, liii. 5.

In our dread night our city saw, and sigh'd,
Bowed to the dust, the Druid's tower of pride;
In our short hour behold the blazing fane,
Apollo sink, and Shakespeare cease to reign.

Byron, *Occasional Pieces.*

b. In condescension.

Let it not grieve thee to bow down thine ear to the
poor, and give him a friendly answer. — *Ecclesiasti-*
cus, iv. 8.

Mortal! to thy bidding bowed
From my mansion in the cloud.

Though thy guest may be forbidden,
On a sunbeam I have ridden:
To thine aspiration bowed,
Mortal! be thy wish avowed.

Byron, *Manfred, i. 1.*

2. Depress; crush.

Are you so gospell'd,
To pray for this good man, and for his issue,
Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And begg'd your souls for ever?

Shakespeare, *Macbeth, iii. 1.*

Now wasting years my former strength embow'd,
And added woes may bow me to the ground. — *Pope.*

Bow. *v. n.* (*ow* sounded as in *how*.) Bend;
make a reverence; sink under pressure.

The everlasting mountains were scattered: the
perpetual hills did bow: his ways are everlasting. —
Isaiah, liii. 6.

Rather let my head
Stoop to the block, than these knees bow to any
Savo to the God of heav'n, and to my king.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 1.
This is the great idol to which the world bows; to
this we pay our devoted homage. — *Dr. H. More,*
Devty of Christian Piety.
Admired, adored by all the circling crowd,
For whoso'er she turn'd her face, they bow'd.

Dryden.

I am the spirit of the place,
Could make the mountain bow,
And quiver to its cavern'd base,
And wint with me wouldst thou?

Byron, *Manfred, i. 1.*

She bow'd upon her hands,
And the boy's cry came to her from the field,
More and more distant. She bow'd down her head,
Remembering the day when first she came,
And all the things that had been. She bow'd down
And wept in secret; and the reapers reap'd,
And the sun fell, and all the land was dark.

Tennyson, *Idyll.*

Bow. *s.* (*ow* always sounded as in *how*.)
Act of reverence or submission, by bending
the neck or trunk.

Some clergy too she would allow,
Nor quarrel'd at their awkward bow.

Swift.

Bow. *s.* (*ow* always sounded as in *flow*.)
[A.S. *bow.*]

1. Instrument, or weapon, curved and strung,
for shooting arrows.

Tale, I pray thee, thy weapons, thy quiver and thy
bow, and go out to the field, and take me some veni-
son. — *Gilgamesh, xxvii. 3.*

The white faith of history cannot show,
That e'er the musket yet could beat the bow.

Alec, *Henry VII.*

2. Rainbow.

I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a
token of a covenant between me and the earth. —
Genesis, ix. 13.

3. Instrument by means of which sound is
produced from the violin, &c.

Their instruments were various in their kind;
Some for the bow, and some for breathing wind:
The sawtry, pipe, and lute, and harp, and band,
And the soft lute trembling beneath the touching
hand.

Dryden, *Fables.*

Bow. *r. a.* [? from *bow* make in the shape
of a bow, rather than simply bend.] Curve;
sublime.

Some bow the vines, which bury'd in the plain,
Their tops in distant arches rise again.
The hand less not been made obedient to disci-
pline, who at first it was most tender and most easy
to be bowed. — *Larch.*

Bow. *s.* (*ow* sounded sometimes as in *how*,
sometimes as in *flow*.)

1. Yoke.

As the ox hath his bow, sir, the horse his curb,
and the falcon his bells, so man hath his desire. —
Shakespeare, As you like it, iii. 3.

2. Forepart of a ship.

He stood so motionless at the helm, that you
might have imagined him to have been frozen there
as he stood, were it not that his eyes occasionally
wandered from the compass on the binnacle to the
bow of the vessel. — *Maryat, Nantegow, vol. i.*
c. i.

Bow. *s.* (perhaps corruptly for Bought;
with the *ow*, however, sounded as in *flow*.)

Doubling of a string in a slipknot.

Make a knot, and let the second knot be with a
bow. — *Wiseman.*

Bow-bent. *part. pref.* Bent as a bow;
humpbacked; bent with age.

A silly old, bow-bent with crooked age,
That far exceeds all wisdom could presage.

Milton, *Vacation Exercise, 60.*

Bow-hand. *s.* Hand that holds the bow, i. e.
the left hand.

Surely he shoots wide on the bow-hand, and very
far from the mark. — *Spencer, View of the State of*
Ireland.

Bow-window. *s.* [the notion that the proper
spelling of the first element in this word is
bay, or *baye*, or that the present word is
no true compound of *bow*, but a mistake
for *bay*, is widely diffused, especially among
schoolmasters and examiners. The two
words are different, both in origin and im-
port. See Bow-windowed.] Projecting
window of a semicircular or curvilinear
form; i. e. like a bow.

Then there was Lady Wallinger; he could at least
speak with freedom to her. He resolved to tell her

all. He looked in for a moment at a club to take up
the Court Guide and find her direction. A few
men were standing in a bow-window. — *Disraeli the*
younger, Coningsby, b. viii. ch. iv.
Mr. Ormally asked him to dinner, and occasionally
mourned over his fate in the bow-window of White's.
— *Ibid, b. ix. ch. vi.*

Bow-windowed. *part. adj.* Furnished with a
Bow-window. (The following extracts
are from the same edition of the same
work, two different windows being denoted.)

At this moment we were under the bank of a beau-
tiful garden, upon which opened a spacious bow-
windowed dinner-room, flanked by an extensive con-
servatory. Within the circle of the window was
placed a table, whereon stood bottles and decanters,
rising, as it were, from amidst a cornucopia of the
choicest fruits. — *Thodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney,*
vol. i. ch. iii.

The front of the fair handmaiden was not rigid,
and my little meal was served — for here there was
no coffee-room — in the bay-windowed drawing-room,
which, from its size, the darkness of the weather,
and the wetting I had got in the boat, appeared even
at that time of year chilly. — *Ibid, vol. iii. ch. v.*

Bowable. *adj.* Flexible of disposition. *Rare.*

An in like manner dew understanding of the prior
which is contained in the prose of the response, is
crux viride lignum, et cetera, whence it is proved
thence that: 'thou which bowed the Lord make the
patron (that is to wit, Christ) for to be us redi and
bowable.' — *Bishop Peacock, Repressor, pt. ii. ch.*
xviii.

If she be a virgin, she is pliable or bowable. — *Wod-*
roephe, French and English Grammar, p. 323; 1023.

Bowel. *s.* [N.Fr. *boel*; from L. *Lat. botelli*.]

(Generally used in the plural. In Medicine,
however, it is often necessary to use the
singular form, e.g. in prolapsus ani, where
the *bowel* is said to come down.)

1. Intestines; vessels and organs within the
body.

He smote him therewith in the fifth rib, and shed
out his bowels. — *2 Samuel, ix. 10.*

2. Inner parts of anything.

Had we not quarrel'd else to leave, but that
Thou art we would laugh'd, we would muster all
From twelve to seventy; and pouring war
Into the bowels of ungrateful Rome,
Like a bold flood appear.

His soldiers spying his unbidden spirit,
A Talbot! Talbot! cried out amain,
And rush'd into the bowels of the battle.

— *Henry VI. Part I. iii. 1.*

As he saw drops of water distilling from the rock,
by following the veins, he has made himself two or
three fountains in the bowels of the mountain. —
Addison.

3. Seat of pity or kindness; tenderness;
compassion.

His bowels did yearn upon his brother. — *Grimm,*
xlii. 30.

He had no other consideration of money, than for
the support of his lustre; and whilst he could do
that, he cared not for money; having no bowels in
the point of running in debt, or borrowing all he
could. — *Lord Clarendon.*

'Ym perceive,' said the squire, turning to us,
'our landlord is a Christian of bowels.' — *Smollett,*
Expeditio of Humphry Clinker.

If he has bowels, they must melt at the contri-
tion so severely characterized of a contrite sinner. —
Land, Letter to Mr. Moran.

Bowel-gazer. *s.* One who predicted future
events from the inspection of the entrails
of animals sacrificed. See *Birdgazer*.
Rhetorical, expressive of contempt.

Seven sayth in his booke of Questions, that the
bowel-gazers were invented for nothing else but to
hold the people in awe. — *Tractatus of Christian*
Religion, § 2. (Ord MS.)

Bowelless. *adj.* Without tenderness or
compassion: (the bowels being anciently
thought to be the seat of pity).

Miserable men commiserate not themselves; bowel-
less into others, and merciless into their own bowels.
Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals, i. 7.

Bower. *s.* [from A.S. *bir*.]

1. Chamber; private retirement.

Goe to my love, where she is careless laid,
Yet in her winter's bowers not well awake.

Shakespeare, *Antony and Cleopatra, i. 1.*

The giant self-dismayed with that word,
Where he with his Buena dalliance found,
In haste came rushing forth from inner bowers.

Id., *Faerie Queen, l. 5, 6.*

2. Cottage.

Courteous oft-times in simple bowers
Is found as great as in the stately towers.
Sir J. Harrington, Translation of Ariosto, xiv. 62.

3. Any abode or residence; retreat.

Wasting the country with sword and with fire,
Overturning towns, high castles, and towers,
Like Mars, god of war, enflamed with ire,
I forced the Frenchmen to abandon their bowers.

Mirrors for Magistrates, p. 282.

But, O sail virgin, that thy power
Might raise Museums from his bower!

Milton, Il Penseroso, 103.

4. Canopy.

Refresh'd, they wait them to the bower of state,
Where, circled with his peers, Atreus sat.

Pope, Homer's Iliad.

Place covered with the branches of trees
or plants; shady recess; arbour.

Where honeysuckles, ripen'd by the sun,
Forbidden the sun to enter.

Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 1.

Hand in hand alone they pass'd
On to their blissful bower: . . . the roof
Of thick-set covert was yew-wood shade,
Laurel and myrtle, and what higher grew
Of firm and fragrant leaf.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 680.

I only begged a little woodbine bower,
Where I might sit and weep, while all around
The lilies and the bluebells hung their heads
In seeming sympathy. . . . From the fane
Silent he led her as from Eden's bowers
The sire of men his lovely partner led,
Less lovely and less innocent than she.

Mason, English Garden, 3.

Bower. s. (*ow* sounded as in *how*.) [from *bow* = bend.]

1. Muscle which bends, as opposed to that which straightens, the joints. *Obsolete*; superseded by *Flexor*.

His rawbone arm, whose mighty brawn'd bowers
Were wont to rive steel plates, and helmets new,
Were cleft consum'd; and all his vital powers
Decay'd.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, l. 8, 47.

2. One who bows in token of respect.

Those bowers to all, those setters-up of cruci-
fies, &c.—*Icon Althine*, p. 41: 1640.

Bower. v. a. [from A.S. *būr*.] Lodge. *Obsolete*; superseded by *Embower*.

Thou didst bower the spirit
In mortal paradise of such sweet flesh.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 2.

Bower. v. n. [from A.S. *būr*.] Lodge. *Obsolete*.

Amonged them all grows not a fayer flower
Than is the blossom of roselly courtesie;
Which though it on a lowly stalk doth bower,
Yet brancheth forth in brave nobilitie,
And spreads itself through all civillie.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, vi. 1, 4.

Bower. s. Same as *Bower-anchor*, of which it is an abbreviation.

The other anchors are called by the name of the
first, second, and third. . . . Usually, when they sail
in any straits, or are near a port, they carry two
of them at the bow; in which respect they are called
by the name of the first and second bowers. —*Rees*,
Cyclopaedia, in voce.

Bower-anchor. s. [two words rather than a compound. — Dutch, *borg-anker*, from *borg* = bow.] Second anchor in point of size.

He sticks by the Washington formula; and by
that he will stick; — and hence by it, as by sure
bower-anchor hangs and springs the tight war-slip,
which, after all chances of wildest weather and water,
is found still hanging. — *Carlyle, French Revolution*,
pt. i. b. iv. ch. iv.

Bower-maid. s. *Etymologically*, the equivalent of the modern chambermaid; in *import*, however, that of handmaid or lady's-maid. *Rare*.

Abra (bower-mayde) tenens speculum esse specu-
larium et heram. *Metrical Vocabulary*
(14th century); *Vocabularium in Library of*
National Antiquities. (Wright)

Bower-thane. s. [two words rather than a compound.] Chamberlain. *Obsolete*.

The chamberlain, or *bower-thane* (*būr-theyne*,
cubicularius), was also the royal treasurer. — *Thorpe*,
Translation of Leysenburgh's History of England
under the Anglo-Saxon Kings, pt. v.

Bowered. adj. Supplied with bowers, recesses, or alcoves.

The conversation which animated each of these
memorable circles approximated, in essence, much
more nearly than might be surmised from the dif-
ference in station of the principal talkers, and the
contrast in physical appliances; that of the *bowered*
counsellors of Holland House having more of earnest-
ness and depth, and that of the Temple attic more
of airy grace than would be predicted by a super-
ficial observer. — *Talford, Memoirs of C. Lamb*.

Bowery. adj. Formed as a bower; acting as a bower; provided with bowers; embowering; covering with shade.

Landships how gay the bowery grotto yields.

Which thought creates, and lavish fancy builds.

Snatch'd through the verdant maze the hurried eye

Of covert close, where scarce a speck of day

Falls on the lengthen'd gloom, protectet the spring.

It was a brilliant spectacle to see them defling

through the playing-fields—those bowery meads;

the river sparkle in the sun; the castled heights

of Windsor, their glorious landscape; behind them

the pinnacles of their college. *Diocletian the younger*,

Contingency, l. i. ch. xl.

Above, thro' many a bowery turn,

A walk with many-colour'd shells

Wander'd enchain'd.

Tennyson, Recollections of the Arabian Nights.

Bowhouse. s. Quiver. See *House*.

Bowling. verbal abs.

1. Act of one who bows: (*ow* pronounced as in *how*).

The outward *bowings* is the body of the action;
the disposition of the scale is the scale of it; therein
lies the difference from the counterfeited stooping
of wicked men and spirits. — *Bishop Hall, Christ*
among the Gergesees. (Ord. M.)

2. Handling of the fiddle-bow: (*ow* pronounced as in *floor*).

And gentlest Coralli, whose *bowing* seems made
For a hand with a jewel.

Leigh Hunt, The Fancy Concert.

Bowl. s. [from Fr. *bol*.]

1. Vessel to hold liquids, wide rather than deep: (distinguished from a *cup*, which is deep rather than wide).

If a piece of iron be fastened on the side of a bowl
of water, a lodestone, in a boat of cork, will make
unto it. — *Sir P. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

The sacred priests, with ready knives, bereave
The beasts of life, and in full bowls receive
The streaming blood.

Some of the Savan aristocracy had mansions richly
furnished, and sideboards gorgeous with silver bowls
and chalice. All this wealth disappeared. One
house, in which there had been three thousand
pounds' worth of plate, was left without a spoon. —
Macaulay, History of England, ch. xi.

Used figuratively for festivity.

While the bright *Sau*, I exalt the soul,
With sparkling plenty crowns the bowl,
And wit and social mirth inspires.

Fulton, To Lord Gower.

2. Hollow, or concave, part of anything.

If you are allowed a large silver spoon for the
kitchen, let half the bowl of it be worn out with
continual scraping. — *Swift*.

3. Basin or fountain.

But the main matter is so to convey the water, as
it never stay either in the bowl or in the cistern. —
Bacon.

Bowl. s. [from Fr. *boule*.]

1. Wooden ball used in playing at bowls.

Like to a bowl upon a subtle ground,
I've tumbled past the throne.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 2.

How finely dost thou time and seasons spin!

And make a twist checker'd with night and day!

Which as it lengthens, winds, and winds us in,
As bowls go on, but turning all the way.

G. Herbert.

Like him who would bade a bowl upon a precipice,
either my praise falls back, or slays not on the top,
but rolls over. — *Dryden*.

Though that piece of wood, which is now a bowl,
may be made square, yet, if roundness be taken away,
it is no longer a bowl. — *Watts, Logic*.

2. In the plural. Game so called.

Will you take a turn in the garden, and view some
of my improvements before dinner? Or will
you amuse yourselves on the green with a game
at bowls and a cool tankard? my servants will at-
tend you. — *Colman and Garrick, The Clandestine*
Marriage, iii. 1.

A young *Levite*—such was the phrase then in use
— might be had for his board, a small garret, and ten
pounds a year, and might not only perform his own
professional functions, might not only be the most
patient of butts and of listeners, might not only be
always ready in fine weather for bowls, and in rainy
weather for shovelford, but might also save the ex-
pense of a gardener, or of a groom. — *Macaulay, His-*
tory of England, ch. lili.

Bowl. v. a.

1. Roll as a bowl.

Break all the spokes and felloes of her wheel,
And bowl the round nave down the hill of heaven.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, ii. 2.

2. Assail with anything rolled.

Alas! I had rather be set quick 't' the earth,

And bowl'd to death with turpiss.

Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 4.

3. Get rid of anything by playing at bowls, or by bowling: (the object being rolled, pushed, or shoved off, like the bowl itself).

At the Groom-porter's battered bullock play,

Some dukes at Marybone bowl time away.

Pope, Dunciad.

A blind alley some yard and a half wide, which
formed the mysterious termination of the very
limited skittle-ground in which the Marshfield
dancers bowl'd away their troubles. — *Dickens, Little*
Dorrit, ch. vi.

Bowl. v. n. Play at bowls.

Challenge her to bowl.

Shakespeare, Lord's Labour's lost, iv. 1.

Bowleg. s. Leg curved like a bow.

Who fears to set straight, or hide, the unhandsome
wardens of bow-legs? — *Jeremy Taylor, Artificial*
Humbleness, p. 60.

Bow-legged. adj. Having crooked legs.

He was undersized and ill-made, shambling in his
gait and bow-legged, but, nevertheless, broadshoul-
dered, and bigboned, with the head of a man of six
feet on the trunk of a dwarf—a seventy-four cut
down. — *Murray, The King's Own*.

Bowler. s. One who bowls; player at bowls.

Sisyphus has left rolling the stone, and is grown a
master-bowler. — *B. Jonson, Masques*.

Who can reasonably think it to be a commendable
calling, for any man to be a protest bowler, or crick-
et, or gamster, and nothing else? — *Bishop Sanderson*,
Sermons, p. 217.

And, pray, who married my lady Manslaughter
t'other day, the great fortune? — Why, Nick Marra-
bour, a professed pickpocket and a good bowler; but
he makes a handsome figure, and rides in his coach
that he used to ride behind. — *Farquhar, The Beaux*
Stratagem.

Bowline, Bowling, or Bólin. s. In *Navi-*
gation. Rope fastened near the middle or the
perpendicular side of a square sail by
three or four subordinate ropes called
bridles, and leading towards the bow,
whence its name: (used to enable the ship
to keep near the wind when unfavourable).

Shack the *bolins* there; thou wilt not,
Wilt thou? Blow, and split thyself.

Shakespeare, Pericles, iii. 1.

As if a gentleman of Northamptonshire, Warwick-
shire, or the Midland, should fetch all the illu-
strations to his country-neighbours from shipping, and
tell them of the main-sheet and the *bolins*. — *B.*
Jonson, Discoveries.

Four mariners manned the hauling line, one was
placed at each side rope fastened to the hull's arms,
and the corporal, as soon as he had lifted the body
of smallbones over the harbour cannon, led direc-
tions to attend the *bolins*, and not allow him to be
dragged on too fast. — *Murray, Sailing-gloss*, vol.
i. ch. ix.

On a bowline. A vessel is said to stand on
a bowline when she is close-hauled.

You might get five knots out of her, on a *bolins*,
in a very stiff breeze. — *Hannay, Singleton Footway*,
ii. 1.

Bowling. verbal abs. Art or act of throwing,
or rolling, or of playing at bowls.

This wise game of *bowling* doth make the fathers
surpass their children in ash toys and most deli-
cate distickles. As first for the postures, 1. handle
your bowle; 2. advance your bowle; 3. charge your
bowle; 4. swing your bowle; 5. discharge your bowle;
6. play your bowle; in which last posture of playing
your bowle you shall perceive many varieties and
divisions, as wringing of the neck, lifting up of the
shoulder, clapping of the hands, bending down of one
side, running after the bowle, making long duffful
scrapes and hops, &c. — *John Taylor, Wit and Mirth*,
sig. D, 8, l. 1623.

Many other sports and recreations there be much
in use, as ringing, *bowling*, shooting. — *Barton, Ana-*
logy of Melancholy, p. 264.

Who can reasonably deny the lawfulness of many
disports and recreations, as *bowling* or shooting? —
Bishop Sanderson, Sermons, p. 217.

Bowling-green. s. Level piece of ground,
kept smooth for bowlers.

A bowl equally poised, and thrown upon a plain
bowling-green, will run necessarily in a direct line. —
Bentley.

Bowling-ground. s. Same as *Bowling-*
green.

That (for six of the nine acres) is counted the
sublimest *bowling-ground* in all Tartary. — *B. Jonson*,
Masques.

Bowman. s. Archer; one who shoots with a
bow.

The whole city shall flee, for the noise of the horse-men and bowmen. — *Jeremiah*, iv. 20.
Hoop seems to be a sort of fixture at Grandval, not bowmen therefore lutt; and is shot at for his lodging. — *Curlye, Essays, Diaperol*.

Bowen. *part.* [best, though *obsolete*, form of the catachrestic Bound, and the participial Boan.] Bent on anything; prepared.

The kinglye outgoes to no gunn rown,
And seyden theye wolden fare first,
To bedden hour now are we bowen,
For verliche caro factum est.

Songs and Carols from a MS. of the 15th Century, p. 54. (Wright.)

Bownet. *s.* See extract.

[A *bownet*, or woe, [sic] an engine for catching fish, chiefly lobsters and crabs, made of two round wicker baskets, pointed at the end, one of which is thrust into the other; at the mouth is a little rim, four or five inches broad, somewhat bent inwards. It is also used for catching sparrows. — *Rees, Cyclopaedia*, voc. *Net*.

Bowpot. *s.* See Boughpot.

And I smell at the beautiful, beautiful *bowpot* he brings me, winter and summer, from his country house at Haverstock-hill. *Sala, The late Mr. D.*

Bowshot. *s.* Space traversed by an arrow in its flight from the bow.

She went, and sat her down over against him, a good way off, as it were a *bow-shot*. — *Genesis*, xxi. 10.
About a *bow-shot* hence to the southward, upon the plain or lower ground, is a high column in perfection. — *Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 18.

I touch he were not, then a *bow-shot*, and made haste, yet by that time he was come, the thing was no longer to be seen. — *Boyle*.

A *bow-shot* from her bowyer-caves,
He rode between the barley sheaves,
The sun came dazling thro' the leaves,
And thence upon the laurel groves
Of bold Sir Lancelot.

Tennyson, The Lady of Shalott

Bowsprit. *s.* Sloping mast running out at the head of a ship.

Sometimes I'd divide,
And turn in many places, on the bowsprit,
The yards and bowsprit, would I flame distinctly.

Shakespeare, Tempest, i. 2.

At half-past three the foremast went in three pieces, and the bowsprit was found to be sprung in three places. — *Southey, Life of Nelson*, vol. i. p. 207.

This [debating] is the talent which has made judges without law, and diplomats without French, which has sent to the Admiralty men who did not know the stern of a ship from her bowsprit, and to the India Board men who did not know the difference between a rupee and a pagoda. — *Macaulay, Essays, Sir William Temple*.

Bowssen. *v. a.* [?] Drench; soak. *Obsolete*.

The water fell into a close walled plot; upon this wall the frantic person set, and from thence tumbled headlong into the pond; where a strong fellow tossed him up and down, until the patient, by forcing his strength, had somewhat forged his fury; but if there appeared small amendment, he was *bowssened* again and again, while there remained in him any hope of life or recovery. — *Carew, Survey of Cornwall*.

Bowstring. *s.* String by which the bow is kept bent.

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's *bowstring*, and the little hangman dare not shoot at him. — *Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 2.

Sound will be conveyed to the ear, by striking upon a *bowstring*, if the horn of the bow be held to the ear. — *Bacon*.

Used as a means of strangulation in the Ottoman empire.

The thoroughbred disciples of Filmer, indeed, maintained that there was no difference whatever between the policy of our country and that of Turkey, and that, if the king did not, he could not, the contents of all the tills in Lombard Street, and sent *bowstrings* to Somerset and Halifax, this was only because His Majesty was too gracious to use the whole power which he derived from heaven. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

Bowyer. *s.*

1. One who uses the bow.

Call for vengeance from the *bowyer* king. *Dryden*.

2. One who makes bows.

Good bows and shafts shall be better known, to the commodity of shooters; and good shooting may, perchance, be more occupied, to the profit of all *bowyers* and fletchers. — *Ascham, Trophimus*.

The surname Archer belongs to the North of England. . . . There were other surnames connected with the practice, such as Fletcher, *Bowyer*, *Bow-maker*, &c. &c. Allusion made to some of these titles in *Rowley's* old play, 'Match at Midnight': 'His mind runs sure upon a Fletcher, or a *bowyer*, however, I'll inform against both.' — *A. Home, Ancient Traces*, &c., p. 109.

Box. *s.* [Danish, *bask*.] Blow, generally on the head, given with the fist.

For the *box* of the ear that the prince gave you, he gave it like a rude prince. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.* i. 2.

If one should take my hand perforce, and give another a *box* on the ear with it, the law punisheth the other. — *Archbishop Bramhall, Against Hobbes*.

There may happen convulsions of the brain from a *box* on the ear. — *Watson, Nerve*.

Olphis, the fisherman, received a *box* on the ear from Thestylis. — *Addison, Spectator*, no. 233.

He represented to him very warmly that no gentleman could take a *box* on the ear. Sir John answered, with great calmness, 'I know that; but this was not a *box* on the ear, it was only a slap of the face.' — *Lady M. W. Montague*, let. June 22.

Box. *v. n.* Fight with the fist; spar; hit and guard with the fore extremities in general.

A *boxer* is like a cat; he boxes with his fore-feet, as a cat doth her kittens. — *Greene*.

Box. *r. a.*

1. Strike with the fist; effect anything by boxing.

Let this boy get up ever so often, the other is obliged to *box* him again as often as he requires it. — *Mason, Tracela over England*, p. 304.

2. Bring on any state, condition, or result by boxing.

The ass very fairly looked on, till they had *boxed* themselves a-weary, and then left them fairly in the lurch. — *Sir R. F. Extradige*.

Box. *s.* [A.S. *box*.]

1. Same as Box-tree.

The glory of Lebanon shall come unto thee, the fir-tree, the pine-tree, and the *box* together, to beautify the place of my sanctuary. — *Isaiah*, lx. 13.

2. Dwarf variety (*Buxus sempervirens* suffruticosa) used for garden edgings.

My very heart faints and my whole soul grieves
At the most rich smell of the rotting leaves,
And the breath

Of the fading edges of *box* beneath,
And the year's last rose. *Tennyson*.

Box. *s.* [A.S. *box*.]

1. Case made of wood, or other matter, to hold anything: (distinguished from *chest*, as the less from the greater).

A *box*, though but in an ivory *box*, will, through the *box*, send forth his endearing virtue to a beloved nigger. — *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, b. ii.

About his shewes
A beggarly account of empty *boxes*.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, v. 1.
The lion's head is to open a most wide voracious mouth, which shall take in letters and papers. There will be under it a *box*, of which the key will be kept in my custody, to receive such papers as are dropped into it. — *Sir R. Steele, Guardian*, no. 34.

This *box* of India's glowing gems unlocks,
And all Arabia breathes from yonder *box*. *Pope*.

One precious *box* the Tuscan minister was able to save from the marauders. It contained nine volumes of memoirs, written in the hand of James himself. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. x.

2. Chest for money for any particular purpose: (such as the poorbox).

So many more, so every one was used,
That to give largely to the *box* refused. *Spenser*.

In Christmas-box, a small present made at Christmas-time, it means the money itself; i.e. the money intended for the *box*.

I wouldn't do it for five hundred a year, and Christmas-boxes once a month. — *Sala, The Ship-Chandler*.

3. Dicebox.

Accordingly, I drew forth my only ten-pound note, last resident of my purse, and began my career. A most assiduous friend, whose face I had never seen before, brought me a new edition of brandy and water, which I drank, and then took the *box*, and played with small and varying success; but the heat and excitement very soon produced a sensible alteration in my deportment. — *Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. i. ch. vi.

4. Small enclosure or compartment.

a. In a theatre, in which seats are placed for spectators.

Wanton dames come dignified into God's house, as it were into the *box* of the playhouse. — *Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 247.

'Tis left to you, the *boxes* and the pit
Are sovereign judges of this sort of wit. *Dryden*.

See glances in balls, front *boxes*, and the ring,
A vain, unquiet, glittering, wretched thing. *Pope*.

The second act began, and in the middle of the second scene of it, several parties removed themselves from the lower *boxes*, evidently tired with

what was going on. — *Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. i. ch. ii.

b. In the common room of a tavern, or house of refreshment.

Live long, nor feel in head or chest
Our clungful equinoxes,
Till mellow death, like some late guest,
Shall call thee from the *box*. *Tennyson*.

Will Waterproof's Lytical Monologue.

In the wrong *box*. Mistaken.

Now about Mr Right. I'm a good-tempered body; but I should very much like to see Mr. Right walk into my circulating library, news-agent's, and general stationery warehouse, in Broadarrow Court, Leary-lane, and make me an offer of marriage. He'd soon find himself in the wrong *box* with Sarah Jane D., I warrant. — *Sala, The late Mr. D.*

5. Snug residence.

Make me snug and easy for life—let me keep a brace of hunters—a *cozy box*—a bit of land to it, and a girl after my own love, and I'll say quite with you. — *Sir R. L. Haltere, Pelham*, ch. lxxvii.

Box. *v. a.* Enclose as in a box.

Box'd in a chair, the beau impatient sits,
While spouts run clattering o'er the roof for fits. *Swift, City Shower*.

Box up. Put in a box.

a. Save (as in a money-box).

But toiling saved, and saving never ceased
Till he had *box'd up* twelve scores pounds at least. *Crabbe, The Borough*.

b. Confine (as in a close compartment).

'Well, I've no notion of being *boxed up* here,' observed Coble, 'they can't be so many as we are, even if they were stowed away in the *box*, like pilchards in a cask.' — *Murray, Shark yew*, vol. iii. ch. x.

Box the compass.

Box the compass, in sea-language, is to repeat the opposite points of the compass alternately. Thus: N, S, & N, by E, S, by W; NNE, SSW, &c. — *Rees, Cyclopaedia*, in voce.

Box. *s.* [see second extract.] Coach-box.

Your honour may depend upon me. Where would you like to sit? In or out? Back to the horses, or the front? Get you the *box*, if you like. Where's your great coat, sir? I'll brush it for you. — *Disraeli the younger, The young Duke*.

[The *box* of a coach is commonly explained as if it had formerly been an actual box, containing the implements for keeping the coach in order. It is more probably from the *box*, back, signifying in the first instance a buck or he-goat, being applied in general to a trestle or support upon which anything rests, and to a coach-box in particular. See *Crib*, *Cable*. In like manner the Pol. *box*, a buck, is applied to a coach-box, while the plural *boxes* is used in the sense of a sawing-block, trestle, painter's cawl, &c. — *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Box-coat. *s.* [two words rather than a compound.] Overcoat used in travelling outside a coach: (first worn by the driver, whose seat is on the box).

I shall believe in it . . . when I shall see the traveller for many rich tradesman part with his admir'd *box-coat*, to spread it over the defenceless shoulders of the poor woman, who is passing to her parish on the roof of the same stage-coach with him, divided in the rain. — *Lamb, Essays of Elia, Modern Galantry*.

Boxen. *adj.*

1. Made of box.

The young gentlemen learned, before all other things, to design upon tablets of *boxen* wood. — *Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting*.

As larks and larks stood around,
To hear my *boxen* huntboy sound. *Gay, Pastoral*.

2. Resembling box in colour, i.e. pale: (generally either a translation of the Latin *buxus*, or suggested by it; the comparison of a pale complexion to the wood of the boxtree being common in Latin and rare in English).

Her faded cheeks are chang'd to *boxen* hue,
And in her eyes the tears are ever new. *Dryden*.

Boxer. *s.* One who boxes, i.e. fights with his fist.

Castor a horseman, Pollux though
A *boxer* was. I wist:
The one was fam'd for iron heel,
The other for leaden fist.

Ballad of St. George for England.

Of him, as a combatant, we may say what Aristotle did of the old philosophers, when he compared them to unskillful *boxers*, who hit round about, and not straight forward, and fight with little effect, though they may by chance sometimes deal a hard blow. — *Lord Brougham, Statement of the Time of George III.*

Further off was the beautiful gymnasium for wrestlers and *boxers*, with its porticoes of a stadium

in length, where the citizens used to meet in public assembly.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xi.
Boxing, verbal *abs.* Art or practice of fighting with the fist.

The fighting with a man's shadow consists in brandishing two sticks, loaded with plumes of lead; this gives a man all the pleasure of boxing, without the blows.—*Spectator*, no. 115.

The traveller, addressing himself to Miss Graves, desired her not to be frightened; for here had been only a little boxing, which he said to their dispraise the English were accustomed to.—*Fiddling, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.

But so few are the deeds worth mentioning in the fulling state, that we are pleased even to be told that, in the one hundred and twenty-eighth olympiad, Straton of Alexandria conquered in the Olympic games, and was crowned in the same day for wrestling, and for panceration, or wrestling and boxing joined.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. ix.

Boxing-day, *s.* Day after Christmas-day, on which Christmas-boxes are applied for.
Colloquial.

Boxing-glove, *s.* Muffler, i.e. muffled, or padded, glove for sparring.

'Well, erred Dartmore, to two strapping youths, with their coats off, 'which was the conqueror?' 'Oh, it is not yet decided,' was the answer; and forthwith the bigger one hit the lesser a blow with his boxing-glove, heavy enough to have felled Ulysses, who, if I recollect aright, was rather 'a game blood' in such encounters.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Pelham*, ch. xlviii.

Boxing-match, *s.* [two words rather than a compound.] Pugilistic contest.

He hath had six duels, and four and twenty boxing matches, in defence of his majesty's title.—*Spectator*, no. 222.

Well, sir, it is now more than three years ago since I first met with one Tom Thornton; it was at a boxing match.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Pelham*, ch. lxxviii.

Fights compared with which a boxing match is a trifling and humane spectacle were among the favourite diversions of a large part of the town.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

Boxkeeper, *s.* One who keeps the boxes in a theatre.

I could not answer, but I looked my happiness, and in less than three minutes, having, with the concurrence of a lion, called the box-keeper to open the door, found myself seated close beside her, whom of all women I most loved and most admired.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*.

Box-money, *s.* See extract.

Box-money at hazard is that which is paid the box-keeper, or him who furnishes the box and dice. Betters have the advantage over casters, as they have no box-money to pay, which, at long run, would lessen the most fortunate player. Hence, some gamblers will never cast, to save the expense of box-money.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia*, in voce.

Box-tree, *s.* Low evergreen tree (*Buxus sempervirens*).

I will set in the desert the fir tree, and the pine, and the box tree together.—*Isaiah*, xli. 19.

Get you all three into the box-tree.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

Boxwood, *s.*

1. Wood of the box-tree (*Buxus sempervirens*).

Boxwood is very apt to split in drying; and, to prevent this, the French turners put the wood designed for their finest works into a dark cellar. The boxwood used by the cabinet-makers and turners in France is chiefly that of the root. . . . The principal use of boxwood, however, at present, is for wood-engraving.—*Landon, Arborescent et Fruticetum Britannicum*, iii. 1335.

2. Dwarf variety of the box-tree used for edgings in gardens.

Is there not a gap left in the boxwood edging?—*Recreations of a Country Parson*, ch. i.

Boy, *s.* [German, *bube*; Provincial, *bue*, *buah*.]

1. Male child.

The streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls playing.—*Zechariah*, viii. 5.

2. One in the state of adolescence; older than an infant, yet not arrived at puberty or manhood.

Perhaps thy childishness will move him more Than can our reasons.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, v. 3.

Sometimes forgotten things, long cast behind, Rush forward in the brain, and come to mind. The nurse's legends are for truths received. And the man dreams but what the boy believed.—*Dryden*.

3. Word of contempt for young men, as noting their immaturity.

Men of worth and parts will not easily admit the familiarity of boys, who yet need the care of a tutor.—*Locke*.

Used as either an adjective or the first element of a compound.

The pale boy senator yet tingling stands, And holds his breeches close with both his hands.—*Pope*.

Boy, *v. a.* Treat as a boy. *Rare*.

Shall he brought drunken forth, and I shall see Some squeaking Cleopatra buy my greatness.—*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 2.

I am tainted; The dearest twin to life, my credit's murder'd, Baffled, and bog'd.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of Malta*.

Boyblind, *adj.* [? *purblind*.] Undiscerning, like a boy. *Rare*.

Put case he could be so boy-blind and foolish.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Loc's Pilgrimage*.

Boynood, *s.* State of a boy; period of life between childhood and puberty.

If you should look at him, in his boynood, through the magnifying end of a perspective, and, in his manhood, through the other, it would be impossible to spy any difference: the same air, the same strut.—*Swift*.

He had been fed in his boynood with Whig speculations on government.—*Macaulay, Essays, Walpole's Letters*.

Used metaphorically.

Then, in the boynood of the year, Sir Launcelot and Queen Guinevere Rode thro' the courts of the deer, With blissful trills ringing clear.—*Tennyson, Sir Launcelot and Queen Guinevere*.

Boynish, *adj.*

1. Belonging to a boy.

I ran it through, e'en from my boyish days, To the very moment that he bade me tell it.—*Shakespeare, Othello*, i. 3.

Look at the letter of an intelligent youth to one of his companions. . . . and you will see a picture of the youth himself. Boynish indeed in looks and in stature: in dress and in demeanour; but lively, unfettered, natural, giving a fair promise for manhood, and, in short, what a boy should be.—*R. Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, introd. § 5.

A parentless orphan he had struggled upward into the actual reigning monarch of his hereditary Sicily; . . . he had crossed the Alps a boynish adventurer, and won, so much through his own valour and daring that he might well ascribe to himself his conquest, the kingdom of Germany, the imperial crown.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, h. x. ch. iii.

He had, at the age when the mind and the body are in their highest perfection, and when the first effervescence of boynish passions should have subsided, been revealed from his wanderings to wear a crown.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ii.

2. Childish; trilling.

This unbird's sweetness, and boynish troops, The king both smile at, and is well prepar'd To whip this dartsish war, these pensive arms.—*Shakespeare, King John*, v. 2.

Young men take up some English poet for their model, and imitate him, without knowing wherein he is defective, where he is boynish and trilling.—*Dryden*.

Boynism, *s.*

1. Puerility; childishness.

He had complained he was farther off from possession, by being so near, and a thousand such boynisms, which Chaucer rejected as below the dignity of the subject.—*Dryden, Fables*, preface.

2. State of a boy.

The real boynism of the brothers, which yet should have been forgotten by the poet, is to be taken into the account.—*T. Warton, Notes on Milton's smaller Poems*.

Boynid, *adj.* [probably coined after the analogy of *bedrid*; and falsely, as that word (which see) has nothing to do with either *bed* or *ride*.] See extract.

Wherever he goes this uneasy shadow attends him. A boy is at his board, and in his path, and in all his movements. He is boynid, sick of perpetual boy.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, The Old and the New Schoolmaster*.

Boys-play, *s.* [two words rather than a compound.] Amusement of a boy: (as opposed to the earnest business of a man).

Away, this is no boy's-play!—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Bonduca*.

Boyst, *s.* Box. *Obsolete*.

See *piziz*, Anglied *boyst*. Hoe alabastrum, idem est.—*English Vocabulary* (15th century); *Vocabularies in Library of National Antiquities*, p. 183, col. 2. (Wright).

Brabble, *v. n.* [Dutch, *brabbelen*] Clamour; contest noisily.

Reason, in faith thou art well serv'd, that still Wouldst brabbling be with sense and love in me.—*Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella*.

This is not a place To brabble in; Calianax, join hands.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid's Tragedy*.

Brabble, *s.* Clamorous contest; squabble; broil.

Here in the streets, desperate in shame and state, In private brabble did we apprehend him.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

If it be only some slight brabble, we think to compose it away.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, h. 9.

The practice being discovered by a brabble between the parties about the hiring money.—*Spelman, History of Sacrilege*, ch. i.

He asks, in temperate but courageous language: What they, by their journey to Versailles, do specially want? The twelve speakers reply, in few words inclusive of much: 'bread, and the end of these brobbles, Du pain, et la fin des affaires.' When the affairs will end, no Major Leconte, nor no mortal, can say.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. l. vii. ch. viii.

Brabbling, *s.* Clamorous quarrelsome noisy fellow.

We hold our time too precious to be spent With such a brabbling.—*Shakespeare, King John*, v. 2.

Brabbling, verbal *abs.* Quarrel; altercation. *Rare*.

I omit their brabbings and blasphemies.—*Sir J. Harrington, Treatise on Play*; about 1587.

Brabbling, part. *adj.* Clamouring; squabbling.

Let come their leader whom long peace hath quailed.

Raw soldiers lately pressed, and troops of gowms, Brabbling Marcelus, Cato, whom fresh reverence!—*Marlowe, Translation of Lucan*, i.

We are not so contrivations or brabbling as you would have us.—*Bishop Montague, Appeal to Caesar*, p. 393.

Brace, *v. a.* [see last extract under *Brace*, *s.*]

1. Bind; tie close with bandages.

The women of China, by bracing and binding them from their infancy, have very little feet.—*Locke*.

2. Make tense; strain up; give tone; give nerve to anything; increase its tension, tone, or vigour.

The tympanum is not capable of tension that way, in such a manner as a drum is braced.—*Hulder, Elements of Speech*.

The diminution of the force of the pressure of the external air in bracing the fibres, must create a debility in muscular motion.—*Rothsch, On the Effects of Air on Human Tissues*.

For offences much smaller than those which might probably be brought home to Lady Churchill [James II.] had sent women to the scaffold and the stake. Strong affection braced the feeble mind of the Princess. There was no tie which she would not break, no risk which she would not run, for the object of her idolatrous affection.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

3. Surround; encompass.

For big bills of Basen brace them about.

Spenser, Shepherds' Calendar, September

Brace, *s.* [see last extract.]

1. Cineture; bandage; that which holds anything tight.

The little bones of the ear-drum do in straining and relaxing it, as the braces of the war-drum do in that.—*Ikram, Physico-Theology*.

2. Tension; tightness.

The most frequent cause of deafness is the laxness of the tympanum, when it has lost its brace or tension.—*Hulder*.

3. Pair; couple; (applied chiefly to game).


Down from a hill the best that reigns in woods, First hunter then, pursued a gentle brace, Goodliest of all the forest, hart and hind.—*Milman, Paradise Lost*, xi. 187.

The two muskets I loaded with a brace of slugs each, and four or five smaller bullets, about the size of pistol-bullets; and the fowling-piece I loaded with near a handful of swan-shot, of the largest size.—*Defoe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*.

He might part with the few simple of a forest extending over a hundred square miles in consideration of a tribute of a brace of hawks to be delivered annually to his falconer, or of a napkin of fine linen to be laid on the royal table at the coronation banquet.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

Used of men, &c., in contempt.

But you, my brace of lords, were I so minded, I here could pluck his greatness from upon you.—*Shakespeare, Tempest*, v. 1.

4. Line formed thus , used for enclosing words connected with a common term, and for marking triplets in verse.

Charge Venus to command her son,
Wherever else she lets him rove,
To alumn my home, and field, and grove;
Peace cannot dwell with hate or love. *Pri.*

[The different meanings of the word *brace* may all be reduced to the idea of straining, compressing, confining, binding together, from a root *brack*, which has many representative in the European languages. To *brace* is to draw together, whence a *bracing* air, one which draws up the springs of life; a pair of *braces*, the bands which hold up the trousers. A *brace* on board a ship. It *braces*, is a rope holding up a weight or resisting a strain. A *brace* is also a pair of things united together in the first instance by a physical tie, and then merely in our mode of considering them.—Wedgwood, *Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Brace. *s.* [from Fr. *bras*—arm.] Armour for the arm.

An armour, friends! I pray you, let me see it, . . .
Keep it, my Pericles, it hath been a shield
'Twixt me and death! (and pointed to this *brace*.)
'For that it sav'd me, keep it.' *Shakespeare, Pericles*, ii. 1.

Bracelet. *s.* [N.Fr. *brassolet*.] Ornament for the wrist.

Both his hands were cut off, being known to have worn *braces* of gold about his wrists.—*Sir J. Heyward*.

A very ingenious lady used to wear, in rings and *braces*, store of those gems.—*Boyle*.

How many of you have gowns and *bracelets*, which you don't show, or which you wear trembling? Trembling, and cowering with smiles the husband by your side, who does not know the new velvet gown from the old one, or the new *bracelet* from last year's.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*.

Bracer. *s.* [from *brace*.] That which braces; cinchure; bandage.

When they affect the belly, they may be restrained by a *bracer*, without much trouble.—*Wicman, Surgery*.

Bracer. *s.* Same as *Brace* from Fr. *bras* = arm.

Upon his arm he bare a gain *bracer*,
And by his side a sword and a bokeler.
Chaucer, Prologue to Canterbury Tales.

Brach. *s.* [see extract.] Kind of dog, originally a poacher's. See last extract.

A squire-bug by chance sucked a *brach*, and when she was grown would miraculously hunt all manner of deer; and that as well, or rather better than an ordinary hound.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 142.

Truth's a dog that must to kennel; he must be whipped out, when Lady, the *brach*, may stand by the fire and stink. —*Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 4.
Down lay in a nook my lady's *brach*,
And said, My foot are sore;
I cannot follow with the pack,
A-hunting of the boar. *H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, Part II. li. 3, song.*

[*Brach*, Properly a dog for tracking game. It *braces*: Fr. *brague*, *bracoon*, whence *braccator*, a hunter. Sp. *braca*, a pointer, also (obsolete) pointing or setting. (Neuman.) The name may then be derived from the Fr. *braguer*, to direct or bend. *Braguer en canon*, to level, bend a cannon against; *braguer en chariot*, to turn, set or bend a chariot on the right or left hand. (Ogter.) Or it may be from Dan. *brak*, flat; Sp. *braco*, flat-nosed, from the blunt square nose of a pointer or dog that hunts by scent, as compared with the sharp nose of a greyhound.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Brachial. *adj.* [Lat. *brachium* = arm.] Belonging to the arm: (chiefly used in *Anatomy* to denote the artery by which that limb is supplied).

The *brachial* artery sends off an external thoracic distributed to the muscles of the fore-part of the abdomen, a subscapular branch, a circumflex artery supplying the muscles of the shoulder, and is then continued to the fore-arm, where it becomes 'radial,' sends off a recurrent branch, and divides near the wrist into a dorso-carpal and palmar-branch, which terminates in the digital arteries and the intervening web of capillaries.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

Brachman. *s.* Same as *Brahmin*.

The Indians have their *brachmans*, the Turks their *mufitis*.—*Poetley, Dippers Dip*, p. 130.
In every country, my friend, the bonzes, the *brachmans*, and the priests deceive the people. All reformation begins from the laity.—*Goldsmith, Citizens of the World*, li. 11.

Brachycephalic. *adj.* [Gr. *βραχυς* = short, *κεφαλή* = head.] Term used in *Ethnology* to define a head of the Mongolian type; i.e. with the diameter from front to back

not much longer than the diameter from side to side: (the opposite to *dolichocephalic*).

One important benefit was conferred on craniology by Professor Retzius in the proposal of terms, since almost universally adopted, by which certain of the more strongly marked of the varieties of crania, I have before adverted to, are commonly designated. It is to him that we owe the terms *brachycephalic* and *dolichocephalic*, with their respective modifications of orthognathic and prognathic, and under which, in a certain sense, all the forms of human crania may be classified.—*G. Huxl, On a Systematic Mode of Craniometry*.

Brachygrapher. *s.* Shorthand writer.

He beheld himself, and sermon-writer; and did not know which most to wonder at, his own deafness, or the fellow's acuteness. At last, he asked the *brachygrapher*, whether he wrote the notes of that sermon, or something of his own conception?—*Goldsmith, Notes on Don Quixote*, i. 8.

Brachygraphy. *s.* [Gr. *βραχυς* = short, *γραφω* = write.] Art or practice of writing in a short compass.

He is to take the whole dances from the foot by *brachygraphy*, and so make a memorial, if not a map of the business.—*B. Jonson, Masques*.

To grammar may be referred the useful art of *brachygraphy*, or writing by short marks.—*Hakewell, Apology*, p. 200.

Brachylogy. *s.* [Gr. *βραχυς* = short, *λόγος* = word, term, expression.] Conciseness of expression.

This, so far as consistent with perspicuity, is a virtue and beauty of style; but if obscurity be the consequence, which is often the case, it becomes a blemish and inexcusable defect. Quintilian gives an instance of *brachylogy* from Sallust: *Mithridates corpore ingenti perinde armatus. Rex, Cyclopes*, in voce.

Bracing. *verbal abs.* Operation by which anything is braced, or takes tone and tension.

The moral sinew of the English, indeed, must have grown strong when it admitted of such stringent *bracing*.—*Froude, History of England*, ch. i.

Brack. *s.* Breach; broken part. *Oholete*.

The place was but weak, and the *bracks* fair; but the defendants, by resolution, supplied all the defects. *Sir J. Heyward*.

You may find time out in eternity,
Devoid and void in heavenly justice,
Life in the grave, and death among the blessed,
Ere stain or *brack* in her sweet reputation.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Wife for a Month.
Let them compare my work with what is taught in the schools, and if they find in theirs many *bracks* and short ends, which cannot be spun into an even piece, and in mine, a fair coherence throughout, I shall promise myself an acquiescence.—*Sir K. Digby, Operations and Nature of Man's Soul*, dedication.

Brack. *s.* [Dutch, *brakke*.] Brackish water; sen. *Rare*, perhaps *rhetorical* when used.

When the proud brow, for joy thy steps to feed,
Scorn'd that the *brack* should kiss her following keel.
Drayton, Wm. del. Poole to Queen Margaret, i. 316. (Ord MS.)

Bracken. *s.* Fern. See *Brake*.

The heath this night shall be my bed;
The *bracken* curtain for the head;
My lullaby the warbler's tread.
Sir W. Scott, Lady of the Lake.

Bracknet. *s.* [Fr. *brague* = mortise.]

1. Piece of wood fixed for the support of something.

Let your shelves be laid upon *brackets*, being about two feet wide and ridged with a small lat.—*Mortimer*.

2. In writing or printing. Same as *Brace*.

The relation of the successive steps of induction may be exhibited by means of an inductive table, in which the several facts are indicated, and tied together by a *bracket*, and the inductive inference placed on the other side of the *bracket*; and this arrangement repeated, so as to form a genealogical table of each induction, from the lowest to the highest.—*Whewell, Novum Organum renovatum*, sph. 21.

Brackish. *adj.* Salt; somewhat salt: (used particularly of the water of the sea).

A similar pond, but of *brackish* water, exists in the Braye du Valle, in Guernsey (near the Vale Church).—*Andel, The Channel Islands*, p. 213.

Spelt as if the *a* were sounded as in *brake*.

When I had gain'd the brow and top,
A lake of *brackish* waters on the ground
Was all I found. *G. Herbert*.

Brackishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Brackish*; saltiness in a small degree.

All the artificial strainings hitherto leave a *brack-*

ishness in salt water, that makes it unfit for animal use.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion*.

Brack. *adj.* Same as *Brackish*. *Rare*.

What the famous flood far more than that enriches
The *brack* fountains are. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, xl.

Bract. *s.* [Lat. *bractea* = plate of metal.]

In *Botany*. Leaf on the flower-stalk of plants, bearing the same relation to the bud that the stipule does to the leaf.

That concerning their physiology is the beautiful morphological law, according to which the different appearance of the various organs arises from arrested development: the stamens, petals, corolla, calyx, and *bracts* being simply modifications or successive stages of the leaf.—*Huxley, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. xiii.

Brad. *s.* [? *broad*.] Sort of headless nail, made pretty thick towards the upper end, so that it may be driven into, and buried in the board.

Ironmongers distinguish them by six names: as joiners' *brads*, flooring *brads*, batten *brads*, bill *brads*, or quarter-heads, &c.—*Mortimer, Commercial Dictionary*.

Bradawl. *s.* Awl for piercing wood or leather in order to drive in a *brad*: (a *gimlet* being for making round holes and for nails).

Early in the day, a patriot (or some say it was a patriotess, and indeed the truth is undiscoverable), while standing on the firm deal board of Fatherland's altar, feels suddenly, with indescribable terror-shock of amazement, his footsole pricked through from below; clutches up suddenly this electrified footsole and foot; discerns next instant the point of a gimlet or *bradawl* playing up through the firm deal-board, and now hastily drawing itself back!—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. iv. ch. ix.

Brag. *v. n.* [N.Fr. *braguer*.] Boast; display ostentatiously; tell boastful stories.

Knowledge being the only thing wherof we poor old men can *brag*, we cannot make it known but by utterance.—*Sir F. Sidney*.

Thou coward! art thou *bragging* to the stars?
Telling the bushes that thou look'st for wars,
And wilt not come? *Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

The rebels were grown so strong there, that they intended then, as they already *bragged*, to come over and make this the seat of war.—*Lord Clarendon*.

I have heard you say in the pulpit, we ought not to *brag*; but indeed I can't avoid saying, if she had kept the keys herself, the poor would have wanted many a rordial which I have let them have.—*Felding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.

With of.

Ev'ry busy little scribbler now
Swells with the praises which he gives himself,
And taking sanctuary in the crowd,
Brags of his impudence, and scorns to mend.
Lord Roscommon.

With on.

Yet lo! in no what authors have (a *brag* on,
Reduc'd at last to hiss in my own dragon.
Pope, Dunciad.

Brag. *s.*

1. Boast; proud expression.

It was such a new thing for the Spaniards to receive so little hurt, upon dealing with the English, as Avellaneda made great *brags* of it, for no greater matter than the waiting upon the English star off.—*Bacon, War with Spain*.

Sometimes I think of a farre, but hitherto all schemes have gone off; as a little *brag* on two of an evening, expounding out of a pipe, and going off in the morning; but now I have had farwell to my 'sweet enemy,' tobacco, as you will see in my next page, I shall perhaps set nobly to work. *Haig worth, Lamb, Letter to Hazlitt*.

2. Thing boasted.

Brontë is nature's *brag*, and must be shewn
In courts, at feasts, at high solemnities,
Where most may wonder. *Milton, Comus*.

3. Game at cards so called: (the principal stake being won by him who *brags* with most confidence and address, i.e. who challenges the other gamblers to produce cards equal to his).

If they happen to rise above *brag* or whist, [they] infallibly stop short of every thing either pleasant or instructive. *Lord Chesterfield*.

Your new-fashioned game of *brag* was the greatest amusement when I was a girl; crimp succeeded to that, and basnet and hazard employed the town when I left to go to Constantinople. At my return I found them all at commerce, which gave place to quadrille, and that to whist; but the race of play has been ever the same, and will ever be so another

the idle of both sexes.—*Lady M. W. Montague, Letters*, May 27, 1764.

Brag, adj. Boasting; insolent. *Rare*.

Much hath been said in against that *bragge* prescription, to the which their confidence and hope of silence on the contrary parts moved them.—*Stapledon, Postscript of the Faith*, fol. 68: 1525.

Used adverbially.

Scout how *brag* yond bullock bears,
So smirke, so smooth, his pricked ears?

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, Feb.
They which otherwise vaunt and boast of nobility,
seem only honourers of virtue upon another man's
credit, and live not by their own, seeing that
they be rather base persons, bearing themselves
brag upon another man's virtue.—*Time's Store*
House, 461. (Ord. M.)

Braggadocio. s. [Ital.] Puffing, swelling,
boasting fellow; boasting; bragging.

The world abounds in terrible fanatics, in the
masque of men of honour; but these *braggadocio*
are easy to be detected.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

'The gods forbid' whispered Salust to Julia.
'If Vespasian were made immortal, what a specimen
of tiresome *braggadocio* would be transmitted to
posterity!'—*Sir R. L. Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii*,
b. iv. ch. ii.

Used adjectively.

By the plot, you may guess much of the characters
of the persons; a *braggadocio* captain, a parasite,
and a lady of pleasure.—*Dryden*.

Braggardism. s. Boastfulness; vain ostentation.

Why, Valentine, what *braggardism* is this?

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.

Braggart. s. Boaster.

Who knows himself a *braggart*,
Let him fear this; for it will come to pass,
That every *braggart* shall be found an ass.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, iv. 3.

Braggart, adj. Boastful; vainly ostentatious.

Shall I, none's slave, of high-horn or rai'd men
Fear frowns; and my mistress, truth, betray them
To th' lulling *braggart*, just nobility? *Donne*.

Bragger. s. Boaster; ostentatious fellow.

Many yiddly witted *braggers*, which judge them
selves learned, and are nothing less.—*Bate, in*
Leland's New Year's Gift.

The loudest *braggers* of Jews or Greeks are
found guilty of spiritual ignorance.—*Hommond, Ser-*
mons, p. 627.

Such as have had opportunity to sound these
braggers thoroughly, by having sometimes endured
the patience of their selfish company, have found
them, in converse, empty and insipid.—*South*.

Braggot. s. [Welsh, *bragot*, *bragued*;
Cornish, *bragued*.] Infusion of malt; any
sweet drink. *Obsolete*.

His mouth was sweet as *bragot* or the mirth,
Or hard of apples, laid in lay or leeth.

Chapin's, Miller's Tale.

One that knows not neck-loaf from a phasant,
Nor cannot tell *bragot* from an alewife.

Brannant and Fletcher, Little Thief.

Brugging. verbal abs. Act or habit of one
who brags.

If I could win a lady at leap-frog, or by vaulting
into my saddle with my armour on my back, under
the coercion of *brugging* he it spoken, I should
quickly leap into a wife.—*Shakespeare, Henry V.*
v. 2.

In the following extract it seems to mean
indecency and boldness of movement or
posture.

Nor they never knew this new fashion of dancing
of cures, so unbecomable, and full of slinking and
brugging, and uncleanly handlings, gropings, and
kissings.—*Urride, Translation of Virce's Instruc-*
tion of a Christian Woman, sign. K. 3.

Bruggingly. adv. In a brugging manner.

So lively in his own vain humour first,
So *bruggingly* and like himself express'd,
That modern courtiers, when they saw him plaid,
Saw blusht, departed, guilty and betrayed.

Maine, On Reformation and F. Leber, (Rich.).

Bragless. adj. Without boast; without ostentation. *Rare*.

The brut is, Hector's slain, and by Achilles.—
If it be so, yet *bragless* let it be,
Great Hector was as good a man as he.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, v. 10.

Bragly. adv. Finely, so as to be brugged
about. *Rare*.

Scout not think some hawthorn stud,
How *bragly* it begins to hudy
And utter his tender head?

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

brâhmin. s. [Indian, *brâhman*.]

Indian of the highest, or priestly, caste;
priest.

There we read how Lycurgus travelled into India,
and brought the Spartan laws from that country;
how the ancient *brâhmins* lived two hundred years;
how the earliest Greek philosophers foretold earth-
quakes and plagues, and put down riots by magic,
&c.—*Macaulay, Essays*, Sir W. Temple.

Alexander marched against another town, which
the Greeks describe as if it was inhabited by *Brâh-*
mins only; and these are mentioned as a different
race from the Malli who fled to them for shelter.
We cannot rely on the accuracy of these statements;
but it is certain that in this western border-land of
India the distinction of castes has never been rigidly
observed, and it is possible that, here and elsewhere,
a whole community of *Brâhmins* may have preserved
the purity of their blood, while they engaged in all
the necessary occupations which in theory properly
belonged to the lower castes. These *Brâhmins* were
not warriors, and offered the most determined re-
sistance that Alexander had hitherto encountered
in this campaign.—*Thirlwall, History of Greece*,
ch. liv.

2. Person of high caste and exclusive posi-
tion.

Hitherto the Duke of St. James had been a very
celebrated personage; but his fame had been con-
fined to the two thousand *brâhmins* who constituted
the world. His patronage of the Signora extended
his celebrity in numbers, which he had not antici-
pated; and he became also the hero of ten, or twelve,
or fifteen millions of Parisians, for whose existence
philosophers have hitherto failed to adumbrate a satis-
factory cause.—*Diarciti the younger, The young*
Duke, b. i. ch. iv.

Brâhmîni. adj. Relating to the office or
character of a Brahmin.

The poet's Mussulman princes make love in the
style of Amadis, preach about the death of Socrates,
and embellish their discourse with allusions to the
mythological stories of Thebes. The *brâhmîni* in-
terpreters is represented as an article of the
Mussulman creed, and the Mussulman sultans
burn themselves with their husbands after the
brâhmîni fashion.—*Macaulay, History of Eng-*
land, ch. xviii.

Braid. v. a. [from A.S. *bredan*, itself from
bregdan.—here, as in Brain, the *i* repre-
sents a *y*, which, again, represents a *g*;
for further remarks see Braid, *adj.*]
Plait; weave together.

She anointed herself with precious ointment, and
braided the hair of her head.—*Judith*, x. 3.

Older wands, lying loosely, may each of them be
easily dissociated from the rest; but when *braided*
into a basket, they cohere strongly.—*Boyle*.

Braid. s. [see Braid, *adj.*] Texture; knot;
complication of something woven together.

Listen where thou art sitting,
Under the glossy, cool, translucent wave,
In twisted *braids* of lilac knitting
The loose train of thy amber-dropping hair.

Milton, Comus, 860.

No longer shall thy comely tresses lovk
In flowing ringlets on thy snowy neck,
Or sit behind the head, an ample round,
In graceful *braids*, with various ribbon bound.

Prior.

Many a night I saw the Pleiads, rising thro' the
mellow shade,
Glitter like a swarm of fire-flies tangled in a silver
braid.

Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

Braid. s. [see Braid, *adj.*] Fancy; hu-
mour; freak; caprice. *Obsolete*.

Therefore you women that . . . weene to gouverner
people and nations with the *braids* of your sta-
mackes, you do about to hurle down towres afore
you, and you light upon an hard rock.—*Urride,*
Translation of Virce's Instruction of a Christian
Woman, sign. C. 4.

And if thou suffer thy *braides* to rule thee, they
will bring upon thee a great number of troubles
and miseries, which afterwards thou shalt not
lightly shake off. *Ibid.*, sign. A. 2.

Let the unkind learn now unkindly words, or
waitness, or uncomely gesture and moving of the
body, no not so much as when she is yet ignorant
what she doth, and innocent; for shee shall doe the
same, when she is grown bigger and of more dis-
cretion. . . . And oftentimes such *braides* come
upon them against their will.—*Ibid.*, sign. B. 3.

Braid. s. [see Braid, *adj.*] Start. *Obsolete*.

O, what a ruthless, steadfast eye, methought,
He fix'd upon my face, which in my death
Will never part from me! when with a *braid*,
A deep-fet sigh he gave, and therewithal
Champing his hands, to heaven he cast his sight.

Shakespeare, Tragedy of Coriolanus.

Braid. v. n. [see next entry.] Resemble;
start: (with *of* or *after*).

(For examples see extract from Wedgwood under
next entry.)

Braid. ? adj. See remarks. *Obsolete*.

My mother told me just how he would woo,
As if she sat in his heart: . . .

He had sworn to marry me,
When his wife's dead; therefore I'll lie with him,
When I am buried. Since Frenchmen are so *brâid*
Marry that will, I'll live and die a maid:
Only, in this disguise, I think 't no sin
To cozen him, that would unjustly win.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, iv. 2.

[Of this difficult word this is the most
difficult instance. Steevens, who knew that
one of the meanings of the substantive
was a *sudden start*, or *hasty motion*, also
knew that the Anglo-Saxon suggested
another, viz. *craft, wile, trick*. This latter
he preferred. His reference, however, to
the Anglo-Saxon by no means verifies
his interpretation. He writes as if *bredre*,
as an *adjective*, were a current and re-
cognized Anglo-Saxon word; which is
scarcely the case. Bosworth gives us no
instance of it. What he gives are the fol-
lowing *substantives* and *verbs*: *butan bredre*
= without fraud; *gebræde he hine seorne* =
he feigned himself sick; and he enters (but
without examples) the participial form
bredende = deceiving or deceitful.

The word, then, as an *adjective*, is one
which we must not take on trust; inas-
much as, though not an impossible form, it
is not one of the likeliest. The ordinary ad-
jectives to such substantives as the Anglo-
Saxon *brad* and the English *braid* are
bradly and *braily* respectively; and, until
these are found, the commentator who
makes *braid* an adjective is in the same
predicament as one who would identify *wile*,
craft, *trick*, or *haste*, with *wily*, *crafty*,
tricky, or *hasty*.

Even, however, when the adjectival
form is accounted for, the import of its
corresponding substantive has to be con-
sidered. The extract given by Steevens,
the one which is generally quoted to show
that *braid* = wile or trick, is

'Dian rose with all her maids,
Blushing thus at Love his *braids*.'
R. Greene, Star too late.

But it is clear that the sense may also be
spring, attacks, hasty movements; whilst
in Wright and Halliwell's Archaic and
Provincial Dictionary a third possible im-
port (*reproaches*—*up-braidings*) is sug-
gested. The meaning, however, of the
substantive is of less importance than the
non-adjectival character of the form. If
we can make *braid* an adjective, and read
it as if it were *braily*, it matters little
whether the substantive means *wile* or
haste or *caprice*; since it is just as easy
for an individual to be *hasty* as it is for
him to be *wily* or *capricious*, and vice
versa.

In different ways, Horne Tooke as an
early, and Mr. Wedgwood as a late, writ-
ter, connect the word with *bray*; a con-
nection which makes it a participial adjective,
and also explains the form. It is doubt-
ful, however, whether the meaning is pro-
portionably clear. Horne Tooke says that it
means simply *brayed* as in a mortar, and
that the sense is, 'if Frenchmen are so, even
when brayed as in a mortar (? to cleanse or
purify them), I will remain,' &c. An in-
terpretation which few are likely to adopt.

Mr. Wedgwood's reasoning is as fol-
lows:—

'Many kinds of loud harsh noise are represented
by the syllable *bra*, *brn*, with or without a final *d*, *g*,
k, *ch*, *y*. Fr. *braire*, to bray like an ass, *lawl*, *yell*,
or cry out loudly; *bruire*, to rumble, rattle, crash,
to sound very loud and very harshly; *bruyère* to
bellow, yell, roar, and utter a hideous noise. . . .
With a terminal *d* we have Prov. *bruidir*, *bruidir*,
to cry; Port. *bradar*, to cry out, to bawl, to roar as
the sea. OE. to *brâid*, *abraid*, *upbraid*, to cry out,
make a disturbance, to scold.

"Whereat he (Henry IV., on being told that his son had been committed by Gascoigne) a while studying, after as a man all ravished with gladness abrayed with a loud voice." (Elyot in Boucher.)

"... Then as things done on a sudden or with violence are accompanied by noise, we find the verb to *bray* or *brail* used to express any kind of sudden or violent action, to rush, to start, to snatch.

"And thini (the winds) thereat having full great disblint About their clousouris *brays* with many a noyve." (Gawain Douglas, Virgil.)

Translation of — "Magno cum murmure Cirenæ claustra fremunt."

"But when I did as out of sleep abray." (Spenser, Faerie Queen.)

"The miller is a perious man he wiede And if that he out of his slepe abride He might don us both a villany." (Chaucer.)

"The Icel. *bræpt* is explained *mutus qui libet obrepit*; at *bræpt*, instantaneously, at once, as Old English, at a *brail*.

"Icel. *angubragi*, a wink, twinkling of the eye. Then, as the notion of turning is often connected with swiftness of motion, to *brail* acquires the sense of bend, turn, twist, plait.

"Icel. *bræpla*, to braid the hair, weave nets, &c. The Icelandic *bragd* is also applied to the gestures by which an individual is characterised, and hence also to the lineaments of his countenance, explaining a very obscure application of the English *brail*. *Bread*, appearance—Halley; to *brail*, to pretend, to resemble—Halliwell. To pretend is to assume the appearance and manners of another.

"Ye *brail* of the miller's dog," you have the manners of the miller's dog. To *brail* of one's father, to have the lineaments of one's father, to resemble him. Icel. *brægr*, gestus, now; at *brægr aftræium*, to imitate or resemble one.

"On the same principle may be explained a passage of Shakespeare, which has given much trouble to commentators.

"Since Frenchmen are so *brail*, Marry who will, I'll live and die a maid."

"The meaning is simply, 'since such are the manners of Frenchmen,' &c.

The association of some of the conceptions here exhibited is natural; e.g. *sudden noise*, a *start*, a *twist* (whence *plait*), a *turn* (whence *gesture*, *lineament*, &c.) afford an intelligible sequence. More than this, however, is needed for a satisfactory derivation.

The meaning assigned in the foregoing extract to the word in Shakespeare, though it may explain *brail*, scarcely gives to *so* its true import. *So* is, apparently, an adverb expressive not so much of resemblance as of degree; and, as such, one which would be translated into Latin by *adco*, rather than by *ita*, *sic*, or *ad hunc modum*. Instead of *brail*, write *mannered*, simply meaning *with manners*; and the adverb we prefix is *thus* rather than *so*: because in *manners* in general the question of degree has no prominence; neither is there any definite comparison made with something else. It is only when we are referring manners to some standard of comparison, or measuring the amount of some quality by which they are characterized, that *so*, in accurate writing, finds place. We say *so well bred* or *so ill bred* twenty times, where we say *so bred* once.

Still, the etymological connection of *brail* with *bray* seems real; it being, etymologically, the connection of *staid* (= steady) with *stay*. The sense is less clear. It may mean *wily*, *capricious*, or *hasty*; but it may also mean anything that can be deduced from any signification of a word of very wide and loose import; and this the series of notions connected with the word *turn* has shown the term in question to be. Which of such real or possible meanings best suits the context is a matter for the special Shakespearean critic, rather than for the lexicographer, who, in the present case, with meanings in excess to choose from, has only to consider the *form* of the word, and the construction required for the grammar

of the sentence in which it occurs. From this view he can only regard it as a *participle* or *participial adjective* from *bray*, in which the notion of quick motion is sufficiently clear to allow of its being contrasted with *stay*; though the details of such an opposition are obscure.

Etymologically and grammatically, this is the only form he can recognize.

Of *brail* being an adjective in which the final *d* is radical, as in *mad*, &c., there is no evidence; whilst a derivative adjective without the derivational termination *y* or *ig*, is as unlikely as such an adjective as *wile* or *haste* = *wily* or *hasty*.

A participle, too, in which the two *d*'s have become fused into one (*braided*, *braid'd*, *brail'd*) is equally unlikely. Where we do not say *bended*, we say *bent*, not *bend*. In short, *bray* is the only word which will give what is required, viz. a participle or participial adjective in *d*. At any rate, commentators should fix their attention on the right point, which is not so much the question as to the import of the radical part of the word, as the explanation of an adjective with a substantival form.]

Braided. *part. adj.* In, or with, braids, plaits, or knots.

Close the serpent's skin,
Inshunting, wore with cordant twine
His braided train. Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 347.
A ribband did the braided tresses bind,
The rest was loose, and wand'ring in the wind.

Since in braided gold her foot is bound,
And a long trailing mantle sweeps the ground,
Her shoe disdains the street. Gay, Trivia.
And back to childhood shall the mind with pride
Recount thy embowments in many a ride
To pond, or field, or village-fair, when thou
Heldst high thy braid'd mane and comely brow.

Bloomfield, Farmer's Boy, Winter.
He created a new sensation in the sedate circle,
Not only by his braided surtouts, jewelled fingers,
And various neck-lankerschiefs, but by calculations
Counted for everything in the world but elegant
enjoyment.—Dulford, Memoirs of C. Lamb.

Where all
The sloping of the moon-lit sward
Was damask-work, and deep inlay
Of braided blooms unshown, which crept
Adown to where the waters slept.

Tennyson, Recollections of the Arabian Nights.

Brail. *s.* [see extract.] Ropes for tying up a sail.

The mainsail, by the storm so lately rent,
In streaming pendants flying, is unrent;
With *brails* reefed, and her soon prepared
Ascending spreads along beneath the yard.

Falconer, Shipwreck, ii.
[From French *bracies*, breeches, drawers, was formed *brayele*, *braye*, the breech or part of the breeches joining the two legs. A slight modification of this was *brayent*, the feathers about the hawk's fundament, called by our falconers the *brayle* in a short-winged, and the *pumel* in a long-winged hawk.—Cotgrave. From *brayel*, or from *brail* itself, is also derived French *debrailler*, to unbrace or let down the breeches. . . . Hence English *brails*, the thongs of leather by which the pen-feathers of a hawk's wing were tied up; to *brail* up a sail, to tie it up like the wing of a hawk, to prevent its catching the wind.—Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.]

Brail. *v. a.* Tie up with a brail.

'Brail up the mizen, quick!' the master cries.
Falconer, Shipwreck, ii.

Brain. *s.* [A.S. *brægen*.] As this is one of the earliest words in a large class, it may serve as a text for some remarks; the nature of which was foreshadowed in the reference under *Braid*, *v. a.*

As a general rule, all words of immediate Anglo-Saxon origin in which a *i* is followed by *r*, and pronounced as the *a* in *father*, were, in an earlier stage, most probably diphthongal in sound as well as in spelling, the *a* being pronounced as in *father*, and the *i* as *y*. Such, indeed, is the present provincial pronunciation in many districts, where the combination is sounded in a drawing manner, as *brâh-in* or *brâ'in*. This is

really the sound of the *i* in *wine*, and the *igh* in *night*; i.e. of what we call in English the long *i*, but which is, in reality, a diphthong. In German this is shown more clearly; the *ei* being generally used to represent the same sound as our long *i*. In a few words the *ai* is employed; viz. in *waitzen* = wheat, and in *Baiera* = Bavaria; pronounced *Beiern* and *weizen*; i.e. as *Biern* and *witzen*, in English.

Earlier still this *y* was a *g*, so that words like *brain*, *rain*, *tail*, *sail*, and their congeners, were dissyllables, i.e. *brægen*, *regen*, *lægel*, *ægel*, &c. This original softening and final elimination of the *g* between two vowels, is a very common phenomenon in the languages akin to our own. In the Danish (at least of Copenhagen), though it stands in print, it is almost always elided in speech; and that between any two vowels: so that *ægel* is pronounced *seil*; *duger*, *dner*, &c.

The chief peculiarity, however, of the Anglo-Saxon is that the first sound was represented by an *a*; whereas in the allied languages it was represented by an *e*. Thus, in all probability, was a point of spelling only; the Anglo-Saxons using *a*, where others used *e* with the German, Danish, and French power. And even this was, 'probably, an apparent, rather than a real peculiarity. In the first place, the Anglo-Saxon spelling was generally with *a*, the diphthong rather than the simple vowel: in the second, there were probably two sounds; one corresponding with the open (*ouert*), the other with the close (*fermé*), of the French.

At any rate, it is safe to assume that the combination *ai*, in words straight from the Anglo-Saxon, has grown directly out of the diphthong, and indirectly out of the sound of *a + g* followed by a vowel. Hence the root of words like *brain*, *rain*, &c., is generally dissyllabic, with the first syllable ending in *g*; a *g* which must always be borne in mind when we deal in any question of comparative philology.

This rule applies even to words which came into the Anglo-Saxon from the Latin, e.g. *flail* from *flagellum*, and others; the same being the case in Danish; where *speegel*, from *speculum*, is pronounced *spvil*.

In some of the Continental reprints of Anglo-Saxon works, this *a* is written *i*, when the sound is believed to be open, i.e. the French *e ouert*; though without sufficient warrant from MSS.]

Great mass of nervous matter forming the central organ of sense and motion.

If I be served such another trick, I'll have my *brains* twen out, and buttered, and give them to a dog for a new year's gift.—Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 5.

That man proportionably hath the largest *brain*, I did, I confess, somewhat doubt, and conceived it might have failed in birds, especially such as having little bodies, have yet large crania, and seem to contain much *brain*, as snipes and woodcocks; but, upon trial, I find it very true.—Bacon, Vulgar Errors.

Part in which the understanding is placed; therefore used for the understanding, intellect, power of conception, comprehension, mental capacity, notion, &c.

Ladies that call themselves collegiates, an order between courtiers and country-madams, that live from their husbands; and give entertainment to all the wits, and braveries of the time, as they call 'em; cry down, or up, what they like or dislike in a *brain* or fashion, with most masculine or rather hermaphroditical authority.—H. Jonson, Epicure.

God will be worshipped and served according to his precept word, and not according to the *brain* of man.—Archbishop Sankey, Sermons, fol. 123 b.

My son Edgar; had he a hand to write this, a heart and brain to breed it in?—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 2.

The force they are under is a real force, and that of their fate but an imaginary conceived one; the one but in their brains, the other on their shoulders.—*Hammond, On Pundamentalis*.

A man is first a geometer in his brain, before he be such in his hand.—*Sir Matthew Hale, Origin of Mankind*.

The ablest man, being most feared by his opponents, were almost invariably struck off—a process familiarly known as 'knocking the brains out of the Committee.'—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, vol. I. ch. vi.

Brain. v. a. Dash out the brains; kill by beating out the brains.

Why, as I told thee, 'tis a custom with him I' th' afternoon to sleep; there thou may'st brain him.—*Shakespeare, Tempest*, iii. 2.

They invent a slander—that the Jews were naturally to their wives the cruellest men in the world; would poison, brain, and do I know not what if they would not divorce.—*Milton, Tetrachordon*.

Nor let grey hairs have protection given To age, just crawling on the verge of life; Snatch from its leaning hands the weak support, And with it knock 't into the grave with sport; Brain the poor cripple with his crutch, then cry, You've kindly rid him of his misery.

Oldham, Satire on the Jesuits, l. Next seiz'd two wretches more, and heading east, Brain'd on the rock, his second dire repeat.

Pope, Homer's Odyssey.

Brainish. adj. Hoththeaded; furious.

In his lawless fit,

Behind the arras bearing something stir, He whips his rapier out, and cries, a rat! And, in his brainish apprehension, kills The unseen good old man.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iv. 1.

Brainless. adj. Silly; thoughtless; witless. Some brainless men have, by great travel and labour, brought to pass, that the church is now ashamed of nothing more than of saints.—*Hooker*, v. 20.

If the dull brainless Ajax come safe off, We'll dress him up in robes.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3.

The brainless stripling, who, expell'd the town, Dismur'd the stiff college and pedantic gown, Awd by thy name, is dumb.

Pickell.

There, fitly brazen by his famed father's hand, See Gibber's brazen brainless brothers stand.

Pope, Dunciad.

Brainpan. s. Skull containing the brains.

And a certain woman cast a piece of millstone on Alimelch, and all to smite his brainpan.—*Judges*, ix. 53. (*Bible of Henry VIII.*)

With a whim wham Kilt with a trim tram Upon a brayne pan, Like an Egyptian Capped about When she goeth out Herself to show.

Skelton, Tunning of Rhynour Kunning.

You are wise.

Your honourable brain-pan full of eruditions.

Assaunt and Pickers, Gooden, v. 2.

With those huge bellows in his hands, he blows New fire into my head: my brainpan glows.

Dryden.

Brainstick. adj. Diseased in the understanding; addle-headed; crotchety; fantastic; giddy; thoughtless.

Nor once deject the courage of our minds, Because Cassandra's mind; her brainstick raptures Cannot distaste the goodness of a quirel.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

They were brainstick men, who could neither endure the government of their king, nor yet humbly receive the authority of their deliverance.—*Audley, History of the Turks*.

Son and brother to a queer Brainstick brute they call a peer.

Swift.

He swaggered about, brandishing his naked sword, and crying to the crowd of spectators who had assembled to see the army march out of Tainon, 'Look at me! You have heard of me. I am Ferguson, the famous Ferguson, the Ferguson for whose head so many hundred pounds have been offered.' And this man, at once unprincipled and brainstick, had in his keeping the understanding and the conscience of the unhappy Monmouth.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. v.

Brainsickly. ado. In a brainsick manner. Rare.

Why, worthy thane,

You do unbend your noble strength to think So brainsickly of things. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, ii. 2. In the question about *arabes*, M. Parvus, venturing his scrupulous mirth, 'M. Morton hath a shift to deceive his reader.' Bitterly and brainsickly too, for afterwards he was compelled to confess, that the letters set down, for his direction in the margin, were so dim, that he mistook them.—*Bishop Morton, Discharge*, p. 219.

Braise. s. [*Lat. pagrus.*] Fish so called (*Sparus Pagrus*).

There is considerable similarity in outward form between the true pagrus and the chrysophrys; but the colour of the braise and the circumstance of its possessing but two molar teeth are sufficient to distinguish it. In the North of Ireland a fish belonging to the Sparidae is taken and called the brazier, which is said to be the pagrus, but which may prove to be the common sea-bream.—*Tarrell, British Fishes*.

Braise. v. a. In Cookery. Operation so called. See extract.

To braise the inside (or small fillet, as it is called in France) of a sirloin of beef, raise the fillet clear from the joint; and with a sharp knife strip off all the skin, leaving the surface of the meat as smooth as possible. Line the bottom of a stewpan (or braising-pan, with slices of bacon, &c. Common cooks sometimes stew meat in a mixture of butter and water, and call it braizing.—*E. Acton, Modern Cookery*, p. 163.

Braising. verbal abs. (and as either an adjective or the first element in a compound.) Process in cookery, by which anything is braized.

(For example see extract under preceding entry.)

Brake. s. [see last extract.] Thicket of branches or of thorns.

'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake That virtue must go through.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII., i. 2.

In every bush and brake, where hap may find The serpent sleeping. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 100.

Full little thought of him the gentle knight, Who, flying death, had there consoled his flight; In brake and brambles hid, and shunning mortal sight.

Dryden, Fables.

From thy own smile I smothered the snake;

For there it coiled as in a brake.

Byron, Manfred, i. 1.

[The meanings of brake are very numerous, and the derivation is entangled with influences from different sources. A brake is: 1. A bit for horses; a wooden frame in which the feet of vicious horses are confined in shoeing; an old instrument of torture; an inclosure for cattle; a carriage for braking in horses; an instrument for checking the motion of a wheel; a mortar; a baker's kneading trough; an instrument for dressing flax or hemp; a harrow. (Halliwell.) 2. A bushy spot, a bottom overgrown with thick tangled brushwood. 3. The plant fern. The meanings included under the first head are all reducible to the notion of constraining, confining, compressing, subduing. . . . In the foregoing examples brake is used almost exactly in the sense of the Latin *subigere*, expressing any kind of action by which something is subjected to external force, brought under control, reduced to a condition in which it is servicable to our wants, or the instrument by which the action is exerted.

Inclusive brake, subigere, to subdue. In this sense must be explained the expression of breaking in horses, properly braking or subduing them. To the same head must be referred brake, a horse's bit, Italian *bracca*, a horse's twitch. A.S. *bracan*, to pound, to knead or mix up in a mortar, to rub, Latin in mortaria *subigere*. . . . The French *brayer* is also used for the dressing of flax or hemp, passing it through a brake or frame consisting of boards loosely touching in each other, by means of which the fibre is stripped from the stalk or core, and brought into a servicable condition. As there is so much of actual breaking in the operation, it is not surprising that the word has here, as in the case of horse-braking, been confounded with the verb *brak*, to fracture. We have thus Dutch *bracken*, het vlnsch, frangere limum (Bogelton). . . . It is remarkable that the term for braking flax in Lithuanian is *brakkti*, signifying to break, to crush, to strip. The Icelandic *brak* is a frame in which skins are worked backwards and forwards through a small opening, for the purpose of incorporating them with the grease employed as a dressing. . . .

In the case of the English brake, Gaelic *braca*, a harrow, Danish *brage*, to harrow (*Lat. gladius subigere, agulus subigere, aratra*), the notion of breaking down the clods again comes to perplex our derivation.

In other cases the idea of straining or exerting force is more distinctly preserved. Thus the term brake was applied to the handle of a cross-bow, the lever by which the string was drawn up, as in Spanish *bragar* el arco, to bend a bow, French *braquer* un canon, to bend or direct a canon. The same name is given to the handle of a ship's pump, the member by which the force of the machine is exerted.—*Wagwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Brake. s. [see preceding extract.] Sharp bit or snaffle for horses; machine in which horses unwilling to be shod are confined during that operation; restraint.

Who rides his rage with reason's brake.

Turberville.

Brake. s. [*Fr. braquer*, as in *braquer un canon* = level or plant a cannon.] That which moves a military engine to any particular point.

They view the iron rams, the brakes, and alluges.

Richards, Translation of Tasso.

Brake. s. [see first Brake.] Name applied to several implements, for which see extracts; see also Boon (of flux).

Hee vithin, Auglice a brake, under the heading, 'Cyperus cum suis instrumentis,' and then a little lower down the same entry under 'Fistur cum suis instrumentis.' *Pictorial Vocabulary* (15th century); *Vocabularies in Library of National Antiquities*, p. 276, col. 1. (Wright.)

Brake is used of a furrier's instrument otherwise called barnacles. The word also occurs for a baker's treading-trough. Brake in the hempen manufactory denotes a wooden toothed instrument, wherewith to urbane and break the hump of hemp, and separate it from the rind. The brake of a pump is the handle or lever by which it is managed.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia*, in vev.

The brake, krudder, or levelling harrow, is a valuable implement on strong clayey soils.—*London, Encyclopaedia of Agriculture*, p. 415.

Brake. s. Same as Bracken.

Others [leaves] are parted small, like our fern or brake.—*Terry, Voyage*, p. 105.

[The power of the -en in Bracken is uncertain. It has been treated (1) as the sign of the feminine gender, i.e. as the -en in Vixen, or the German -in; (2) as the -en in ozen, i.e. as a sign of the plural number; and (3) as the Keltic sign of the singular number in opposition to the collective form, e.g. Breton, brech = fern in general, brechyn = a single plant. As we say bracks, bracken, and brackens indifferently, it is clear that the termination, at present, has no definite import.]

Braky. adj. After the manner of a brake; thorny; prickly; rough.

Redden arts from their rough and braky seats, where they lay hid and overgrown with thorns, to a pure, open, and flowery light, where they may take the eye, and may be taken by the hand.—*B. Jonson, Discourses*.

If he had us through braky thickets and deep sloughs, know, that I know this the nearer way, though more cumbersome.—*Bishop Hall, Heures upon Earth*.

Brámble. s. [*A.S. bremel, bremel*.—the b is inorganic, i.e. no part of the word, but an insertion, on phonetic principles, between the m and l, which, from the light sound given to the e, are brought into contact; the sound of the word having been *bremel*, rather than *brem-el*, or *bre-mel*.]

1. Plant of the genus *Rubus*; blackberry; raspberry. (Used adjectively in extract.)

Content with food, which nature freely bred, On wildings and old strawberries the fool; Corns and bramble berries gave the rest, And falling acorns furnish'd out a feast.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid.

2. Any rough prickly shrub.

Hea tribulus, Anglice brame.—*English Vocabulary* (16th century); *Vocabularies in Library of National Antiquities*, p. 192, col. 1. (Wright.)

The bush my bed, the bramble was my bower, The woods can witness many a woeful story.

Spenser, Pastoral.

There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses our young plants with carving Rosalind on their bark; hangs odes upon Hawthorn, and elegies on *brambles*; all, forsooth, deifying the name of Rosalind.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, iii. 2.

Used as an adjective, or the first element in a compound.

Thy younglings, Cuddy, are but just awake, No thrushes shrill the bramble bush forsake.

Gay, Pastoral.

Bramble-rose, faint and pale, And long purples of the slake.

Tennyson, A Dirge.

That the word originally had a wider import may be seen from the following extract.

[The word *bramble* itself was applied in a much wider sense than it is at present to any thorny growth, as A.S. *brámbe-appel*, the thorn apple or stramonium, a plant bearing a fruit covered with spiky thorns; and in Chaucer it is used of the rose.

And sweete as is the bramble flower That beareth the red hew. (Sir Topaz.) A.S. *bramas* and *bremelas*, thorns and briars. (*Gen.*

BRAMBLE-FINCH } BRAM

iii. 18.) — *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.

Bramble-finch. *s.* Same as Brambling.

Brambled. *part. adj.* Overgrown with brambles or briars.

Beneath yon tower's unvaulted eave,
Forlorn she sits upon the *brambled* floor.

T. Warton, *Odes*, iii.

Brambling. *s.* Bird so called (*Fringilla Montifringilla*).

The mountain fluch, *brambling*, or *bramble-fluch*, is, in this county, a winter visitor only; but in reference to the time at which it makes its appearance, as well as to the number of the birds that arrive, there is considerable variation in different years, both events probably depending upon the temperature of the country from which they have emigrated. — *Forrest, British Birds*.

Bramin. *s.* Same as Brahmin.

Take, ye man, the reward of all your pray'rs,
Where heroisms and where *bramins* meet with theirs;
Your portion is with them, — may never frown,
But, if you please, some fathoms lower down.

Croquer, *Truth*, 168.

Braminical. *adj.* Same as Brahminical.

The sacred pre-eminence of the *braminical* tribe.
— *Holth, Preface to Code of Gentoo Laws*.

Branch. *s.* [*Fr. bran.*]

1. Outer covering of corn when ground: (as opposed to the *meat*).

Per baderer est *crever*.
La fleur, c'est le fruit (*bran*) demoré.
Walter de Bibbesworth; Vocabularius in
Library of National Antiquities.
From me do back receive the flower of all,
And leave me but the *bran*.

Shakespeare, *Coriolanus*, i. 1.

The citizens were driven to great distress for want of victuals; bread they made of the coarsest *bran*, moulded in *Monks*; for otherwise it would not cleave together. — *Sir J. Heywood*.

2. Used *figuratively*. Quality; kind.

They add more particulars of the same *bran*.
— *Jeremy Taylor, Dissuaves from Hypocrisy*, ch. iii. § 3.

Brand-new. *adj.* Same as Brand-new.

Dillon-upon-Thames has been blessed by the residence of a poet who, for love or money, I do not well know which, has dignified every grave-stone, for the last few years, with *brand-new* verses, all different, and all ingenious, with the author's name at the bottom of each. — *Lamb, Letter to Wordsworth*.

Brancard. *s.* [*N.Fr. brancul* and *brancar*.] Horse-litter; anything that has arms or outthrusting side-beams, and is to be carried by or between two horses. The thing, rather than the word, *obsolete*.

The gentleman proposed, that he would either make use of a boat to New-port or by land, or a *brancard* to St. Omer's; either of which he would cause to be provided against the next morning. — *Lord Clarendon, Life*, iii. 301.

My bed was placed on a *brancard*; my servants followed in chairs, and in this equipage I set out. — *Lady M. W. Montague, Letters*, June 23, 1752.

Branch. *s.* [*Fr. branche*.]

1. Shoot from a main bough.

a. Of a tree.

Why grow the *branches* when the root is gone?
Why wither not the leaves that want their sap?
— *Shakespeare, Richard III.*, ii. 2.

b. Of a plant: (less common).

I found likewise near Huntingdon, a plant which, the last year, I observed not far from St. Neots, requiring to wait on you, which puzzles me more; it is between a grass and a caryophyllus. . . . I have sent you a little *branch* of it for your judgement about it. — *Ray, Correspondence*, p. 4.

c. From a stem or main trunk in general.

And six *branches* shall come out of the sides of it; three *branches* of the candlestick out of the one side, and three *branches* of the candlestick out of the other side. — *Exodus*, xxv. 32.

His blood, which disperseth itself by the *branches* of veins, may be resembled to waters carried by brooks. — *Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

Root and branch. Totally.

He's ruined *root and branch*—ruined in goods and name. — *Sala, The Ship-Chaunter*.

2. Smaller river running into a larger. (In the following extract it seems, at first, as if arms given off from the main river, such as the mouths of the Nile and Danube, were called branches. The river, however, is followed upward; i.e. from the mouth to the head.)

If, from a main river, any *branch* be separated and

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divided, then, where that *branch* doth first bound itself with new banks, there is that part of the river where the *branch* forsaketh the main stream, called the head of the river. — *Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

3. Any part of a family descending in a collateral line.

His father, a younger *branch* of the ancient stock planted in Somersetshire, took to wife the widow. — *Croce, Survey of Cornwall*.

4. Offspring; descendant.

Great Anthony! Spain's well-beseeming pride,
Thou mighty *branch* of emperours and kings!
— *Crashaw*.

5. Antler.

This group, however, is clearly distinguished by the simplicity of their horns; they being destitute of *branches* or processes at every age. — *Hamilton Smith*, iv. 139.

6. Member or part of the whole; distinct article; section or subdivision.

Your oaths are past, and now subscribe your names,
That his own hand may strike his honour down,
That violates the smallest *branch* herein.

Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost*, i. 1.
The belief of this was of special importance, to confirm our hopes of another life, on which so many *branches* of christian piety do immediately depend. — *Hammond, On Pseudepistola*.

In the several *branches* of justice and charity, comprehended in those general rules, of loving our neighbour as ourselves, and of doing to others as we would have them do to us, there is nothing but what is most fit and reasonable. — *Archbishop Tillotson*.

This precept will oblige us to perform our duty, according to the nature of the various *branches* of it. — *Boyle*.

In the United States of America, the places of education are gradually forming a body of scientific professors; the study of jurisprudence and of some *branches* of politics has made great progress; the physical sciences are not neglected, and an active taste for literature pervades the whole country. — *Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. iii.

Branch. *v. n.*

1. Spread or divide.

a. Into *branches*.

They were trained together in their childhoods, and there rooted betwixt them such an affection, which caused choose but *branch* now. — *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, i. 1.

The cause of scattering of the boughs is the hasty breaking forth of the sap; and, therefore, those trees rise not in a body of any height, but *branch* near the ground. The cause of the remains is the keeping in of the sap, long before it *branch*, and the spreading of it when it becometh to *branch*, by equal degrees. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

One sees her thighs transform'd, another views her arms shot out, and *branching* into boughs. — *Addison, Translation from Ovid*.

b. Into separate and distinct parts and subdivisions.

If we would weigh, and keep in our minds, what it is we are considering, that would best instruct us when we should, or should not, *branch* into further distinctions. — *Locke*.

With out: (perhaps the commoner construction).

The Alps at the one end, and the long range of Apennines that passes through the body of it, *branch* out, on all sides, into several different divisions. — *Addison, Travels in Italy*.

2. Speak diffusively, or with distinction of the parts of a discourse: (with out).

I have known a woman *branch* out into a long dissertation upon the edging of a petticoat. — *Spectator*, no. 217.

Branch. *v. a.*

1. Divide us into branches.

The spirits of things animate are all continued within themselves, and are *branched* into canals as blood is; and the spirits have not only *branches*, but certain cells or seats where the principal spirits do reside. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

2. Adorn with needlework in a branching pattern.

In robe of lily white she was array'd,
That from her shoulder to her heel down raught,
The train wherof loose far behind her stray'd,
Branched with gold and pearl most richly wrought.
— *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

May the moths *branch* their velvets.

Beaumont and Fletcher, *Philaster*.

Your *branch'd* cloth of bodkin. — *Ibid.*

Brancher. *s.* [from *branch*.] That which shoots out into branches.

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If their child be not such a speedy spreader and *brancher*, like the vine, yet perchance he may yield, though with a little longer expectation, as useful and more sober fruit than the other. — *Sir H. Wotton*.

Brancher. *s.* [from *Fr. branchier*.] In Falconry. Young hawk.

I enlarge my discourse to the observation of the *brancher*, and the two sorts of leathers. — *I. Walton, Complete Angler*.

Branchio. *s.* [*Lat.*] Apparatus for respiring water; gills.

Their retention in these large American newts, with the superadded persistency of the *branchio* themselves in *Membranichus*, *Siren*, and *Proteus*, are amongst the most significant evidences of the manifestation of generic characters through arrested stages of one general course of transmutational development. — *Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, § 90.

Branchial. *adj.* Appertaining to branchia or gills.

Before the larva [of the frog] quits the egg, a temporary tubercle buds out in front of the *branchial* cleft, and soon shoots into a trifid appendage, each process lengthening and bifurcating after the larva is extricated. These filaments, of cylindrical shape, support each a single capillary loop, washed out from the primitive vascular arch, and are covered by ciliated epithelium, producing the currents indicated. The *branchial* cavity communicates at first, as in *Branchiostoma*, with the abdominal one, as well as with the outer surface by the *branchial* clefts. About the fourth day these simple outer gills begin to shrink; they are absorbed by the seventh day. The cutaneous arches, also beginning to shrink, become more internal by the progressive growth of the head. — *Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

Branchiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Branchy; abundance of branches.

Sometimes the rudeness of the leaves, bark, and grain, may deserve the distinction; to which Aristotle adds *branchiness*. — *Edlyn, Sylva*, p. 500. (Ord 318.)

Branching. *part. adj.* Spreading in, or as, branches.

a. Applied to trees.

Plant it round with shade
Of laurel ever-green, and *branching* palm.
— *Milton, New-born Annotator*, 1754.
Straight as a line in boundless order stood
Of oaks mushroom a venerable wood.
Fresh was the grass beneath, and every tree
At distance planted in a due degree.
Their *branching* arms in air, with equal space,
Stretch'd to their neighbours with a long embrace.

Lady Clara Vere de Vere,
You put strange memories in my head,
Not three your *branching* lines have blown
Since I beheld young Laurence dead.
— *Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere*.

b. Applied to stags with their antlers.

The swift stag from under ground
Bore up his *branching* head.
— *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 4-6.
As day awakes
The *branching* stag swept down with all his herd,
To quaff a brook which murmured like a bird.
— *Byron, Don Juan*, xiii. 36.

Branchless. *adj.*

1. Without shoots or boughs.

Quite round the pile, a row of evergreen elms,
Cheval near with that, all rugged shew,
Long lash'd by the rude winds: some rift half-bow
Their *branchless* trunks. — *Barry, The Grove*.

To be thus
Grey-haired with anguish like these blasted pines,
Wrecks of a single winter, luckless, *branchless*.
— *Byron, Manfred*, i. 1.

2. Without any valuable product; naked.

If I lose mine honour,
I lose myself; better I were not yours,
Than yours so *branchless*.
— *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 4.

Branchy. *adj.* Full of branches; spreading.

Trees on trees o'erthroned,
Fall crackling round him, and the forests groan;
Sudden fall twenty on the plain are strow'd
And lopp'd, and lighten'd of their *branchy* load.
— *Pope*.

What carriage can bear away all the various, rude,
and unwieldy hoppings of a *branchy* tree, at once? — *Watts*.

Thus go they plunging; rustle the owl from his *branchy* nest; clump the sweet-scented forest-hedge, queen-of-the-meadows, spilling her spikenard; and frighten the ear of night. — *Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. ii. h. iv. cii. vii.

The fat earth feed thy *branchy* root,
That under deeply strikes!
The northern morning o'er thee shoot,
High up, in silver spikes!

Tennyson, *The Talking Oak*, lxx.

Brand, v. a.

1. Mark with a hot iron.

a. As a punishment.

I was once taken upon suspicion of burglary, and was whipt through Thetoes, and branded for my pains.—*Dryden, Amphitruon*.

If they refused, we be to them. They became unruly sons of the church, and were bidden to be imprisoned, to be fined, or to be whipped, or to be branded with a hot iron, or to do penance before the whole congregation, humbling themselves, barefooted, and with their hair cut on one side, while the minister, under pretence of rebuking them, enjoyed his triumph.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. iv.

b. As a trademark.

Every cooper, &c., shall brand every cask or vessel [for the packing of butter] with his surname and christian name at length.—*Act of Parliament*, 56 Geo. 3. c. 94.

2. Stigmatize: (in general, as a note of infamy).

Have I liv'd thus long a wife, a true one,
Never yet branded with suspicion?

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iii. 1.

The king was after branded, by Perkin's proclamation, for an execrable breaker of the rights of holy church.—*Bacon*.

Brand not their notions with so foul a name;
Pity, at least, what we are forced to blame.

Dryden.

Ha! dare not for thy life, I charge thee, dare not
To brand the spotless virtue of my prince.

Rosier.

Our Punick faith
Is infamous and branded to a proverb.

Addison, Cato.

The spreader of the parolous answered him an easier way, by branding him with heresy.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

All who failed to appear were branded as nidding or craven, and disarmed for life.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxv.

Brand, s. [A.S. brand, from brennan—burn.]

1. Piece of wood lighted, or fit to be lighted, in the fire.

Take it, she said, and when your needs require,
This little brand will serve to light your fire.

Dryden, Fables.

If, with double diligence, they labour to retrieve the hours they have lost, they shall be saved; though this is a service of great difficulty, and like a brand plucked out of the fire.—*Rogers*.

I told her of the knight that wore
Upon his shield a burning brand;
And that for ten long years he wooed
The Lady of the Land.

Coleridge, Love.

2. Mark made by burning a criminal with a hot iron, to note him as infamous; stigma.

Clerks convicted should be burned in the hand, both because they might bestir of some corporal punishment, and that they might carry a brand of infamy.

Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.
The robes of good and evil are inverted, and a brand of infamy passes for a badge of honour.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

3. Any note of infamy.

Where did his wit on learning fix a brand,
And rail at arts he did not understand.

Dryden, Mac Flecknoe.

Tories and Whigs had conspired, or had affected to conspire, in paying honour to Walker and in putting a brand on Ludlow.—*Maccarty, History of England*, ch. xiv.

4. Trademark.

The system of forcing names and brands is not so frequent in France as in Germany, the punishment in the former country being very severe.—*Shaw, Wine, the Vine, and the Cellar*, p. 240.

5. Thunderbolt.

Have I caught thee?
He that parts us shall bring a brand from heaven
And fire us hence.
The sire omnipotent prepares the brand,
By Vulcan wrought, and arms his potent hand.

Grassville.

6. Sword. [perhaps from Brandon.]

They looking back, all the eastern side beheld
Of paradise, no late their happy seat!
Way'd over by that flaming brand; the gates
With dreadful faces throng'd, and fiery arms.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 641.

I am so deeply smitten through the helm
That without help I cannot last till morn.
Thou therefore take my brand Esculapian,
Which was my pride.

Templeton, Morte d'Arthur.

Brand-new, adj. Quite new: (as if fresh from being branded with a trademark).

Two pair of brand-new plumpers.—*Tutler*, no. 245. (Ord. M.S.)

Brand, in all its uses, whether firebrand or brand of infamy (i.e. stigma, itself a participle of *crēdo*), or brand-new (i.e. newly burned), is merely the past participle of the verb to *brenn*; which we now write

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to burn.—*Horne Tooke, Dissertations of Parley*, pt. II. ch. iii.**Brandenburg, s.**

1. Frog, or tassel, such as was worn on Prussian coats.

He wore a coat, the cloth of which had once been scarlet, trimmed with *brandenburgs*, now totally deprived of their tinsel; and he had holster-caps, and housings of the same stuff and same antiquity.
Smollett, Expedition of Humphry Clinker.

2. Title of an illegitimate son of Frederic III. of Prussia.

But Pa says, on deeply considering the thing,
'I am just as well pleased it should not be the king:
As I think for my Biddy, so gentle and jolly,
Whose charms may their price in an honest way
fetch,
That a *Brandenburg* (what is a *Brandenburg*,
Dolly?)
Would be, after all, no such very great catch.'

Moor, Fudge Family in Paris, let. 10.
Oh! Pa all along knew the secret, 'tis clear;
'Twas a shopman he meant by a *Brandenburg*,
dear.

Ibid. let. 12.

Brandgoose, s. See Brent-goose.**Branding, part. adj.** Stamping as with a brand.

Inswathed sometimes in wandering mist, and twice
Black'd with thy branding thumb.

Travayson, St. Simon's Splinter.

Brandish, v. a. [N. Fr. brandir, part. brandissant.] Wave, shake, or flourish: (as a weapon).

I will make many people amazed at thee, and their
kings shall be horribly afraid for thee, when I shal
brandish my sword before thee.—*Ezekiel*, xxxii. 10.
He said, and brandishing at once his blade,
With eager pace pursued the flaming shade.

Dryden.

Let me march their leader, not their prince;
And at the head of your renown'd Cydonians,
Brandish this sword.

Smith, Phadras and Hippolytus.

Has death greiv'd
A true, and hang his sated lance on high?
'Tis brandish'd still; nor shall the present year
Be more tenacious of her human life.

Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

Having so said, both he and Adams brandish'd
their wooden weapons, and put themselves into such
a posture, that the squire and his company thought
proper to premeditate before they offered to re-
venge the cause of their four-footed allies.—*Pieling, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.

The thousands who were disappointed of their re-
venge pursued the coach, with howls of rage, to the
gate of the Tower, brandishing cudgels, and huddling
upholders full in the prisoner's view. The wretched
man [Jeffrey's] meantime was in convulsions
of terror.—*Marsland, History of England*, ch. x.

Brandish, s. Flourish. Rare.

I am wound with a brandish, and never draw bow
for the matter.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*.
[She] accompanied her discourse with motions of
the body, tosses of the head, and brandishes of the
fan.—*Tutler*, no. 157.

Brandishing, verbal abs. Act of one who brandishes: (applied to immaterial objects).

He who shall employ all the force of his reason
only in brandishing of syllogisms will discover very
little.—*Locke*.

Brandle, c. n. [Fr. brandiller.] Shake; wag; totter. **Obsolete.**

Princes cannot be too suspicious when their lives
are sought; and subjects cannot be too cautious when
the state *brandles*.—*Lord Northampton, Proceedings against Gurney*, sig. G. b.

If he knew the princely plant which first sprang
out of him, did but brandle or beside in his re-
ligion, he would have his breast ripped up.—*Howell, Earl of Forrester*, 65. (Ord. M.S.)

Brandling, s. [?]

1. Red worm used by anglers, and chiefly obtained from tanpits.

The dew-worm, which some call also the lo-
worm, and the *brandling* are the chief.—*J. Walton, Complete Angler*.

2. Fish so called. See extract.

I think the jar, canal, or *brandling*, common to
most of our rivers which communicate with the sea,
has a claim to be considered as a distinct species, and
I have seen this fish in the rivers of Wales and
Herefordshire, and have heard it asserted on what
appeared to me good authority that it was a mul-
let, the offspring of a trout and a salmon.—*Sir H. Dary, Salmonist*.

Brandon, s. [Italian, brandone.] Sword. **Obsolete.**

Her right hand swings a *brandon* in the air,
Which flame and terror hurleth everywhere.

Flowers of Shin, no. 35. (Ord. M.S.)

Brändreth, s. [that this is the true form is

O O

an inference from the last of the following
extracts.] Trivet to set a pot upon: (the
original meaning was probably an iron
support for the burning of wood in a fire-
place). **Obsolete.**

Green, ureclous, cuculus, tripes [*brandy*], lebes,
olla. *Metrical Vocabulary* (14th century).
*Vocabularies in Library of National Anti-
quities*, (15th cent.).

His tripes, a *brandy*.—*Pictorial Vocabulary*
(15th century); *Ibid.* p. 254, col. 2.

His tripes, Anglice *brandy*.—*English Voca-
bularies* (15th century); *Ibid.*

Brandy, s. [German, *branntwein* = burnt wine; Dutch, *brandewijn*.] Strong and ardent spirituous liquor distilled from wine and the husks of grapes.

If your master loatheth it thus, every dram of
brandy extraordinary that you drink, maketh his
character. *Swift, Instructions to Servants, The Foot-
man*.

Used adjectively, or as the first element in a compound.

That man's work is done, and his name lies
groveling upon the ground in all the taverns, brandy-
shops, and coffee-houses about the town.—*South,
Sermons*, vi. 109.

Take, betake oneself, or have recourse, to the brandy-bottle. Take to drinking.

My uncle sat reeling in himself, without speak-
ing my name, Arley had recourse to a brandy-bottle,
with which he made so free, that I imagined he had
sworn to die of drinking any three rather than
water.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphry Clinker*.

Brandy-wine and Brandywine, s. Brandy. **Obsolete.**

Buy any brand wine, buy my brand wine.—*Brant-
wood and Fletcher, De Witt's Bush*.

It has been a common saying, A hair of the same
dog, and thought that brandy-wine is a common
relief to such.—*Wiseman, Surgery*.

Brangle, s. [see second extract.] Squabble; wrangle; litigious contest. **Rare**, except colloquially.

The payment of tythes is subject to many frauds,
brangles, and other difficulties. *See* 7.

[This word has two senses, apparently very distinct
from each other, though it is not always easy to draw
an undoubted line between them. 1st, to scold, to
quarrel, to bicker; and 2nd, as French *brandiller*,
to handle or brandish. The latter *brandillare* is
explained by Florio, to brangle, to shake, to shag, to
totter.

'The tre *brangilla*, boasting to the fall,
With top tripping, and trumous shakend all.'
(G. Douglas, *Vireil*, in Jamieson.)

In this application the word seems direct from the
French *brangler*, the spelling with *ng* (instead of the
nd in *brandille*) being an attempt to represent the
usual sound of the French *a*. In the same way the
Fr. *bravale*, a round dance, became *brangle* or
bravel in English; Italian *bravola* a French brawl
or bran le. (Florio.) From the sense of shaking
probably arose that of throwing into disorder, putting
to confusion.

'Thus was this usurper's faction *brangled*, then
bound up again, and afterward divided again by
want of worth in Ballo's head.' (Hume in
Jamieson.)

To *embraugle*, to confuse, perplex, confound.—
Webster, Dictionary of English Etymology.]

Brangling, part. adj. Wrangling; squabbling. **Rare or colloquial.**

This is 'durus sermo,' says some *brangling* pa-
rliamentary that fetches up his poor minister every
term for trilles.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 81.

When polite conversing shall be improved, com-
pany will be no longer pestered with dull story-
tellers, nor *brangling* disputers.—*Swift*.

Brangling, verbal abs. Quarrelling. **Rare or colloquial.**

She hath not set business back by unequal
branglings and find-faulting quarrels.—*Whitlock,
Memoirs of the English*, p. 347.

Brank, s. [Lat. *branca*, a Gallic term for a sort of breadcorn.—Out of an identical combination of sounds, though from a different word, with the addition of the Latin *ursinus*, Brankursine has been developed as a synonym for Bensbreech. See Buckwheat.] Buckwheat (*Polygonum Fagopyrum*).

Brank is of an intoxicating quality, as I have seen
guinea-fowls perfectly stupetified after feeding in a
field of it in wet weather, when the grain has be-
come a little fermented. It is however given freely
to pheasants.—*Miss Gurney, Glossary of Norfolk
Provincialisms*.

Brangle, v. a. Shake; confuse. *Obsolete.*
This new question becometh to *brangle* the words of type and antitype, and the manner of speaking becometh to be chancous. — *Jeremy Taylor, Real Presence*, lect. 12, § 23. (Orel MS.)

Bránlin, s. Same as Brandling the fish.
I have included a draught of our *bránlin* (the young of *Selino Sider*), which I took from the fish, &c. — *Rog. Correspondence, Letter of Dr. Johnson*, p. 183.

Brány, adj.

1. Having the appearance of bran.

It became serpiginous, and was, when I saw it, covered with white *brány* scales. — *Wissmann, Surgery*.

2. Consisting largely of bran.

Bread used to be eaten with oysters, as commonly bread which is *brány* or coarse. — *Hollet, in v. Brant*.

Bránle, s. [see Brangle.] Same as Brawl = dance; song for dance music. *Obsolete.*
Now making boys of love and lovers' pains,
Bránle ballads, virelays, and verses vain.
— *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, iii, 10, 8.

Bráser, s. Older and more correct form of Bracer from Fr. *bras* = arm.

How defensorium, hoc *bráser* lectum, Anglice a *bracer*. — *Pictorial Vocabulary* (15th century); *Vocabularius in Library of National Antiquities*, p. 2, s. vol. 2. (Wright.)

Bráser (better spelt *Braizer*, as it should be pronounced; though often sounded *bráser*, after the false analogy of *glazier*). *s.* [Fr. *brasse* = embers.] Pan for holding burning coals.

It is thought they had no chimneys, but were warmed with coals or *bráser*. — *Archeologus, Tabula of ancient China, Wealth, and Manners*.

The crash was utter, universal, overwhelming; and under ordinary circumstances a French boat and a *bráser* of charcoal about remained for Villibecque, who was equal to the occasion. — *Disraeli (the manager, Coningsby*, b. iv, ch. vii.

Brasil, s. [how little the name is taken from *Brasil* in America may be seen in the extract.] Pigment so called

To temper *brázele* good to new with; schave thy *brázele* small into a cleane vessel, and da glyce thereto, and so let it stepe lone time together, and when het is stept y-no e, boyle therewith. . . . To make *brázele* to *brázele* letters or to reule with a knyfe, and put thereto a lytle powder of alom glas-e, and let it stand so alle a day, and thame styrene the juce thereto then y-a lympne clothe, and rule booke therewith. — *Receipes in the Crafte of Lymninge of Bookes, from the Parkynp MS; Early English Miscellanea*, pp. 70, 77. (Halliwell.)

Brasil-wood (? *Brásilwood*). *s.* Wood of the *Casalpinia Brasilletto*, used in cabinet-making, but chiefly as a red dye.

It is commonly supposed that the wood yielding the red dye, *Casalpinia Brasilletto*, derived its common name of *Brasil-wood* from its being principally imported from, and produced in, Brazil. This, however, is not the fact. It has been shown that woods yielding a red dye were called *Brasil-woods* long previously to the discovery of America; and that the early voyagers gave the name of Brazil to the part of that continent to which it is still applied, from their having ascertained that it abounded in such woods. — *Bancroft, Philosophy of Colours*, quoted in *McClure's Geographical Dictionary*.

Brass, s. [A.S. *bras*.] Alloy of copper and zinc; metal in general; coin.

Brass is made of copper and calumnia. — *Bacon*.
Men's evil manners live in *brass*, their virtues
We write in water. — *Shakespeare, Henry VIII*, iv, 2.
A kind whose stones are iron, and out of whose
hills thouapest the *brass*. — *De Astronomy*, vii, 9.
Provide with gold, nor silver, nor *brass* in your
purses. — *Matthew*, x, 9.

Let others mold the running mass
Of metals, and inform the breathing *brass*. — *Dryden*.

Used adjectivally, or as the first element in a compound.

There were just four thousand *brass* half-pence. — *Dryden, Amphitryon*.

Brásey, adj. Of the nature of brass generally; hard as brass.

Enough to press a royal merchant down,
And black counterbaitment of his state
From *brásey* bosoms and rough hearts of flint.
— *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, iv, 1.
The part in which they lie, is near black, with
some sparks of a *brásey* yre in it. — *Woodward*.

Brast, part. Burst; broken. *Obsolete.*

Ther creature never past,
That back returned without heavenly grace,
But dreadful furies which their chains have *brast*,
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And damned sprights sent forth to make ill men
agast. — *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

Brat, s. [according to Mr. Wedgwood, the original meaning of this word was *rag*, bundle of rags; the A.S. *brat*, and Welsh and Gaelic, *brat*, having that meaning. On the other hand, it may be connected with *breed*.]

1. Child; (at present, in contempt).

A bearing wife with *brats* will clog live sore,
A greater carke than children's care is none;
A barren beast will grieve thee ten times more,
No joy remains when hope of fruit is gone.
— *Turberville*.

This *brat* is none of mine;
Hence with it, and, together with the dam,
Commit them to the fire.
— *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, ii, 3.

I shall live to see the invisible lady, to whom I was
oblived, and whom I never beheld, since she was a
brat in lunatic-sees. — *Shelf*.
Since you, Mr. H. — I, will marry black Kats,
Accept of good wishes for that blessed state;
May you fight all the day like a dog and a cat,
And yet every year produce a new *brat*.
— *Lady M. W. Montague*.

Mankind just now seem wrapt in meditation
On constitutions and steam-lofts of vapour;
While sages write against all procreation,
Unless a man can calculate his means
Of feeding *brats* the moment his wife wanes.
— *Byron, Don Juan*, xii, 21.

2. Progeny; offspring. *Obsolete.*
O Israel, O household of the Lord,
O Abraham's *brats*, O brood of blessed seed,
O chosen sheep, that loved the Lord indeed.
— *Gawcigne, De Profundis*, (French.)

The two late conspiracies were the *brats* and off-
spring of two contrary notions. — *South*.

Brátice, s. See Bretage.

Brátting, [?] verbal abs. Quarrel; noise; tumult; uproar.

The trampling of porters, the creaking and crash-
ing of trunks, the snarling of curs, the scolding of
women, the squeaking and squalling of babies and
hantboys out of time, the booming of the Irish har-
mon overboard, and the hursting, belching, and *brat-
ting* of the French-horns in the passage, not to
mention the immonitions peal that still thunders
from the abbey steeple, succeeding one another with-
out intermission. — *Smollett, Expedition of Hun-
phry Clinker*.

Her voice that clove through all the din,
As a lute's pierce through the cymbal's crash,
Jarr'd, but not drown'd, by the loud *brátting*.
— *Byron, Sardanapalus*, iii, 1.

Bravádo, s. [Span. *bravada*.] Boast; brag.
Let me advise our men to avoid needless *bravados*,
and not content them (inhabitants) for their in-
defensible meekness. — *Mir T. Herbert, Relation of
some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great
Asia*, p. 19.

In a *bravado* to encounter death, and for a small
flash of honour to cast away himself. — *Barton, Ac-
tuary of Melancholy, To the Reader*.
No, goodman glory, 'tis not your *bravados*,
Your punctual honour.

Baumann and Fletcher, Love's Pilgrimage.
But now it seems that these were all empty *bravados*. — *Turkish Spy*, pt. iii, b. iii, lett. 5.

In the following extract the construction
is that of either an adjective, or the first
element in a compound.

It is a day of larking without an object, and im-
mature without an appetite; of hopes and fears;
confidence and dejection; *bravado* bets and secret
hedging; and, about midnight, of furious suppers of
grilled bones, brandy-and-water, and recklessness.
— *Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. v, ch. v.

Brave, adj.

1. Courageous; daring; bold; generous;
highspirited.

An Egyptian soothsayer made Antonius believe,
that his genius, which otherways was *brave* and
confident, was, in the presence of Octavius Caesar,
poor and cowardly. — *Bacon*.
From armed foes to bring a royal prize,
Shows your *brave* heart victorious as your eyes.
— *Waller*.

2. Gallant; having a noble mien; lofty;
graceful.
I'll prove the prettier fellow of the two,
And wear my dagger with the *braver* grace.
— *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, iii, 4.

3. Magnificent; grand.
Rings put upon his fingers,
And *brave* attendants near him when he wakes,
Would not the beggar then forget himself?
— *Shakespeare, Twelfth of the *Three*, Induction 1*.
But whome'er it was, nature design'd
First a *brave* place, and then as *brave* a mind.
— *Sir J. Denham*.

4. Excellent; noble; (an indeterminate word,
used to express the abundance of any valu-
able quality in men or things).

Let not old age disgrace my high desire,
O heavenly soul in human shape contain'd;
Oh wood inflam'd doth yield the *bravest* fire,
When younger doth in smoke his virtue spend.
— *Sir P. Sidney*.

If there be iron ore, and mills, iron is a *brave*
commodity where wood aboundeth. — *Bacon*.
If a statesman has not this science, he must be
subject to a *braver* man than himself; whose pro-
vince it is to direct all his actions to this end.
— *Sir K. Digh, Operations and Nature of Man's
Soul*, meditation.

5. Fine; showy. See Bravery, 2.
With blossoms *brave* bedecked daintily.
— *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, l, 7, 2.

6. Well in health. *Colloquial, provincial.*

Brave, s. [Fr. *brave*.] *Obsolete.*

1. Bravo.

Happy times! when *braves* and backsters, (the
only contented members of his government, were
thought the fittest and the faithfullest to defend his
person. — *Milton, Eikonoclastes*, ch. iii.
Had *braves*, like thee, may fight, but know not well
To manage this, the last great stake. — *Dryden*.
Mort's too insolent, too much a *brave*,
His courage to his envy is a slave. — *Id.*

2. Boast; challenge; defiance.
There end thy *brave*, and turn thy face in peace;
We grant thou canst outscold us.
— *Shakespeare, King John*, v, 2.
He sent me a challenge (mixed with some few
braves) which I restored, and in fine we met. — *2.
Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour*.

Brave, v. a.
1. Defy; challenge; set at defiance.
He upbraids thee, that he made him
Brave me upon the watch. — *Shakespeare, Othello*, v, 2.

The ill of love, not those of fate, I fear;
These I can *brave*, but these I cannot bear. — *Dryden*.
Like a rock unmov'd, a rock that *braves*
The raging trumpet and the rising waves. — *Id.*

Ye warriors of England,
Who guard our native seas,
Whose flag has *braved* a thousand years
The battle and the breeze.
— *Campbell*.
He had repeatedly *braved* them, and might *brave*
them still. — *Mansel, History of England*, ch. viii.
He considered himself as one who, in evil times,
had *braved* uncertainty for his political principles,
and demanded when the Whig party was triumphant,
a large compensation for what he had suf-
fered when it was militant. — *Id., Essays, Life and
Writings of Johnson*.

2. Carry a boasting appearance of.
Both particular persons and notions are apt
enough to flatter themselves, or, at least, to *brave*
that which they believe not. — *Bacon, Essays*.

3. Make one or splendid. *Obsolete.*
He (the sun) shineth to shine; for, by the book,
He should have *brav'd* the east an hour ago;
A black day will it be to sorrowful.
— *Shakespeare, Richard III*, v, 3.

Bravely, adv.

1. In a brave manner; courageously; gal-
lantly.

Martin Swart, with his Germans, performed
bravely. — *Bacon*.
No fire, nor foe, nor fate, nor night,
The Trojan hero did affright,
Who *bravely* twice renew'd the fight.
— *Sir J. Denham*.

Your valour *bravely* did the assault sustain,
And did the moles and ditches with the slain.
— *Dryden*.

Plato corrupted and spoilt the best philosophy in
the world, by selling identity to that worship, which
he had wisely and *bravely* before proved to be due
to the Creator of all things. — *Clarke, Evidences of
Natural and Revealed Religion*.

Mr. Adams was not greatly subject to fear; he
told him intrepidly, that he very much approved his
virtue, but disliked his swearing, and begged him
not to addit himself to so bad a custom, without
which, he said, he might fight as *bravely* as Achilles
did. — *Fieldding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.

2. Finely; splendidly.
She decked herself *bravely*, to allure the eyes of
all men that should see her. — *André, l, 2*.

Bravery, s.

1. Courage; magnanimity; generosity; gal-
lantry.

It denotes no *great* *bravery* of mind to do that
out of a desire of fame, which we could not be
prompted to do by a generous passion for the glory
of him that made us. — *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, no. 233.
Juba, to all the *bravery* of a hero,
Adds softest love, and more than female sweetness.
— *Addison, Cato*.

2. Splendour: magnificence; finery.

Where all the *bravery* that eye may see,
And all the happiness that heart desire,
Is to be found. — *Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tittle*.
In that day the Lord will take away the *bravery*
of their tinkling ornaments. — *Isaiah, lii. 15*.
Like a stately ship . . .
With all her *bravery* on, and tackle trim,
Sails bill'd, and streamers waving.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, v. 717.

3. Show; ostentation.

Let princes choose ministers more sensible of duty
than of rising, and such as love business rather upon
conscience than upon *bravery*. — *Bacon, Essays*.

4. Bravado; boast.

Never could man, with more unmanlike *bravery*,
use his tongue to his disgrace, which lately had sung
sonnets of her perfections. — *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*.
For a *bravery* upon this occasion of power, they
crowded their new king in the cathedral church of
Dublin. — *Bacon*.

There are those that make it a point of *bravery*,
to bid defiance to the oracles of divine revelation. —
Sir R. L. Estlin.

Braving, verbal abs. Bravado.

She [Penelope] told his foe
It was not fair nor equal 't overerrow
The poorest guest her seat pleas'd to entertaine
In his free turn; with so proud a strain
Of threats and *bravados*.

Chapman, Odyssey, xvi. (Mich.)

Bravily, adv. In a defying or insulting manner.

Bravily, in your epistle to Sir Edward Hobbs,
you end thus: — *Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, p. 4*.

Bravissimo! interj. [Italian.] Superlative of Bravo!

(For example see extract under Bravo.)

Bravo! interj. [Italian.]

1. Well done!

That's right. — I'm steel. — *Bravo!* — Adamant. —
Bravissimo! — Just what you'll have me. — *Culman*
the Elder, The Jealous Wife, i. 1.

2. Used as a substantive.

Of which public entry the day-historians, diar-
ists, or journalists as they call themselves, have
preserved record enough. How Saint-Antoine, male
and female, and Paris generally, gave brotherly wel-
come, with *bravo* and hand-clapping, in crowded
streets; and all passed in the peaceable manner. —
Carlyle, French Revolution, pt. ii. b. vi. ch. v.

Bravo. s. [Italian.] Man who murders for hire.

For boldness, like the *kenos* and banditti, is seldom
employed, but upon desperate services. — *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.
No *bravos* here profess the bloody trade,
Nor is the church the murderer's refuge made.

Gay, Trivia.

Their society was like that of a den of outlaws
upon a doubtful frontier; at a low tavern for the
revellers and denizens of banditti, assassins, *bravos*,
sanguinary, and their more desperate paramours. —
Barker, Thoughts on a Republic Power, let. 1.

Bravura. s. [Italian.] Term applied to such songs as require great vocal ability in the singer.

In Italy but *bravuras* — as the home
Heart-bulldogs of green Erin or gray Highlands,
That bring Lockhart back to eyes that roam
O'er far Atlantic continents or islands.

Byron, Don Juan, xvi. 46.

Brawl, v. n. [Fr. brouiller.]

1. Quarrel noisily and discreditably.

How now, Sir John! what are you *brawling* here?
Does this become your place, your time, your busi-
ness? — *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. ii. 1*.

2. In Law. Quarrel or create a disturbance in a church or churchyard.

It was enacted by 5 & 6 Edw. 6, c. 4, that if any
person shall, by words only, quarrel, chide, or *brawl*
in a church or churchyard, the ordinary shall
suspend him, if a layman, from the entrance of the
church; and, if a clerk, in orders, from the minis-
tration of his office during pleasure. — *Wharton, Law*
Lexicon, in voce.

3. Speak loudly and noisily.

His divisions, as the times do *brawl*,
Are in three heads, one power against the French,
And one against the Lowlander.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. i. 3.

4. Murmur; gurgle.

As he lay along
Under an oak, whose antique root peeps out
Upon the brook that *brawls* along this wood.

Shakespeare, As you like it, ii. 1.

Cease to wail and *brawl*!
Why inch by inch to darkness crawl?
There is one remedy for all.

Tennyson, The Two Voices.

The south-western part of Kerry is now well

known as the most beautiful tract in the British
isles. The mountains, the glens, the capes stretch-
ing far into the Atlantic, the crags on which the
eagles build, the rivulets *brawling* down rocky
passes, &c. — *Macaulay, History of England, ch. xii*.

Brawl, v. a. Drive away, or beat down, by noise.

Your deep wit . . .
Reason'd not *brawl'd* her [Truth] thence, and woud
her hither. — *Sir K. Digby, Operulous and*
Nature of Man's Soul, pref. verses.

By east and west let France and England mount
Their battering cannon, charged to the mouths;
Till their soul-bearing clamours have *brawl'd* down
The flinty ribs of this contemptuous city.

Shakespeare, King John, ii. 2.

Brawl, s. Quarrel; noise; tumult; row.

He findeth, that controversies thereby are made
but *bravels*; and therefore wisely, that, in some
lawful assembly of churches, all these strifes may be
decided. — *Hunter, Ecclesiastical Policy, Preface*.

Never since that middle summer's spring
Met we on hill, in dale, forest, or mead,
But with thy *bravels* thou hadst distract'd our sport.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

That homin is an animal,
Made good with stout polemic *brawl*.

Baker, Hudibras.

What is the stillness of the desert, compared with
this place? what the uncommunicating muteness of
fishes? — Here the soulless regions and revels. — *Bores*,
and *Cosmas*, and *Ayestas* and *Id*, do not with their in-
terfering and more argument the *bravels* of
nor the waves of the down Baltic with their childlike
sounds — but their opposite (Silence her sacred self)
is multiplied and rendered more intense by numbers,
and by sympathy. — *Lamb, Essays of Elia, A Quaker's*
Meeting.

Even patriots were willing to excuse a headstrong
boy for visiting with immoderate vengeance an insult
offered to his father. And soon the stain left by
those amours and midnight *bravels* was effaced by
honourable exploits. — *Macaulay, History of Eng-*
land, ch. ii.

Brawl, s. [from Bransle.] Kind of dance; time for dancing to.

Thence did Venus learn to lead
The Italian *bravels*, and so to tread
As if the wind, not she, did walk.

J. Johnson, Masques.

His usual songs are certain catches and round-
dances (the nightingale) bath, much after the
manner of the French *bravels*; you would take him
verily to be a musician of Paris straight, if you
heard him his preludes; for then indeed is he set
on a merry pin. — *Partholow, Sirey, p. 139; 1638*.

My grave lord-keeper led the *bravels*:
The soul and naives danc'd before him.

Gray, Long Story, ii.

Brawler, s. One who brawls; wrangler; quarrelsome noisy fellow.

a. In Law.

An advocate may incur the censure of the court,
for being a *brawler* in court, on purpose to lengthen
out the cause. — *Ayliffe, Paterfamilias Juris canonici*.

b. In general.

We will not hold him answerable for the un-
necessary expressions of the loose *brawlers* who
composed his train. — *Macaulay, Essays, Hallam's*
Constitutional History.

But when the great statesman degenerated into
an angry *brawler*; when, irritated by disease, he
made it the sole aim of his declining years to kindle
a deadly war between the two first countries of
Europe, and declared that to this barbarous object
he would sacrifice all other questions of policy, how-
ever important they might be; — then it was that a
perception of his vast abilities began to dawn upon
the mind of the king. — *Buckle, History of Civiliza-*
tion in England, vol. i. ch. xii.

Brawling, part. adj. Noisy; riotous.

Here comes a man of comfort, whose advice
Hath often still'd my *brawling* discontent.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iv. 1.

In council she gives licence to her tongue,
Loquacious, *brawling*, ever in the wrong.

Dryden, Fables.

Leave all noisy contests, all immodest clamours,
brawling language, and especially all personal scin-
dals and warrants, to the meanest part of the vulgar
world. — *Watts*.

Up among the loose disjointed cliffs,
And fractur'd mountains wild, the *brawling* brook
And cave, presag'd, send a hollow moan.

Thomson, Seasons, Winter, 63.

Whither in after life retired
From *brawling* storms,
From weary wars,
With youthful fancy reinspired,
We may hold converse with all forms
Of the many-sided mind.

Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

Brawling, verbal abs. Act of one who brawls, either by making a noise, or creating a disturbance.

Concerning prayer, who is more agernt it than

o o 2

you, which have clearly changed the right use of it
into a *brawling* in the temple and a *brawling* in the
streets, in a form species, and in the sight of men?
— *Bile, Let a Course of the Kingdom, fol. 43*.
She troubled was, thus, that it might be!
With tedious *brawlings* of her parents dear.

Sir P. Sidney.

But falling into evil ways, and having always had
a pernicious leaning towards *brawling*, *brawling*,
drinking of strong waters, and other iniquities, he
degraded into a mere ye man-of-war, horse-captain,
and, indeed, it was whisper'd, common chest and
cousen. — *Salt, The Ship-Captain*.

Brawn, s. [The following extracts show that the exact anatomical position of the muscle which was more especially named brawn was uncertain.]

En la jouberte es sure *brawen*,
Et tant en brawn est assure.
Walter de Bolehampton: *Leobard's* in *Li-*
brary of National Antiquary, (Wright)
Here muscles, Anterior *brawen*, Here *sura*,
idem est. Here *polpa*, idem est. — *English Vo-*
cabulary (3rd ed. 1790); *ibid.* p. 18, col. 1.
Here *polpa*, *Anterior brawen* of a horse. —
Pictorial Vocabulary (15th century); *ibid.* p.
267, col. 2.

It probably meant the tissues of the fasci-
ae and ligaments, rather than that of
the true fleshy part of the muscles.]

1. Fleishy, or muscular, part of the body.

The *brawn* of the arm must appear full, shadowed
on one side, then show the wrist-bone thereof. —
Pachon, Compendium Anatomie.

The *brawn* of the thigh shall appear, by drawing
small hair strokes from the hip to the knee, shadowed
again overhead. — *Ibid.*

I'll hide my silver beard in a gold *brawn*,
And in my vantage put this wither'd *brawn*.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, i. 3.

But must their backs on the black monarch bend,
His rising muscles and his *brawn* e' unmet;
His shingle buting ax, and many spear,
Each asking a gigantic force to rear.

Dryden, Pseudo-Man and Arrite.

In the mean time, his *brawn* *brawn* is scratched
by one of his grons. — *Saunders, Expedition of*
Hamphrey Cocker.

2. Bulk; muscular strength.

The brawniest hands are men of use, when I,
With this directing head, those hands apply;
Brawn without brain is blame. — *Dryden, Fables*.

3. Flesh of a boar, prepared in a particular manner.

The best age for the boar is from two to five years,
at which time it is best to kill him, or sell him for
brawn. — *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Intending, as soon as it can be ready, to entertain
you with a strong collar of *brawn*. — *Sir H. Wotton*,
Reliquie Wottonianae, p. 77.

The pig growing well again, and being fattened for
brawn, it was at length killed for that purpose. —
Proceedings of Royal Society, April 5, 1667. (Ord
MS)

A hundred knights and squires left their halbs hung
with mistletoe and holly, and their boards graving
with *brawn* and pium porridge, and rode up post to
town, cursing the short days, the cold weather, the
mire roads, and the villainous Wings. — *Macaulay*,
History of England, ch. xv.

But Christmas pudding, *brawn*, and abundance of
spirituous liquors, are great preservatives against a
dangerous spontaneity of waking thought. — *Sidney*
Marcus, ch. xv.

Brawn, v. a. Render callous.

Custom and long continuance in slavery have so
hardened and *brawn'd* their shoulders, that the
yoke doth not wring them so much. — *Feller, History*
of the Holy War, p. 174.

Brawn'd, part. adj. Strong; brawny.

His rawbone arms, whose *brawn'd* *brawn'd* bows
Were wont to rise steel plates, and helms he w,
Were close consum'd.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 8, 41.

Brawner, s. Boar killed for the table.

At Christmas time be careful of your fauce,
So the old tenant's table be the same;
Then if you would send up the *brawner* head,
Sweet rosemary and bays around it spread. — *King*

Brawniness, s. Attribute suggested by Brawn; strength; hardness.

Stall'd up and fed to such a *brawniness*, that
neither the understanding nor the affection were
capable of any impression. — *Hammond, Sermons, p.*
68.

This *brawniness* and insensibility of mind is the
best armour against the common evils and accidents
of life. — *Locke*.

Brawny, adj.

1. Muscular; fleshy; bulky.

The *brawny* fool, who did his vigour boast,
In that presuming confidence was lost.

Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

Nowhere have we a race represented to us monumentally of a stronger or more muscular type than the ancient Assyrians. The great *brassy* limbs are too large for beauty; but they indicate a physical power which we may well believe to have belonged to this nation—the Romans of Asia—the resolute and sturdy people which succeeded in imposing its yoke upon all its neighbours.—*G. Rasthous, Five ancient Monarchies.*

2. Hard; tough; unfeeling. *Obsolete.*

Those who have a hard and a *brassy* conscience, which hath no feeling in it.—*Melville, Spectator of the latter Times.*

Bray, *v. a.* [*N. Fr. braire.*] Pound, or work into powder: (generally in a mortar).

I'll burst him; I will *bray*
His bones as in a mortar.

Except you would *bray* Christendom in a mortar, and mould it into a new paste, there is no possibility of a holy war.—*Bacon.*

Bray, *v. n.* [*Lat. barrio.*]

d. Make a noise as an ass.

Lauch, and they
Return it louder than an ass can *bray*.

Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

2. Make an offensive, harsh, or disagreeable noise; proclaim noisily.

Heard ye the din of battle *bray*?

Gray, The Bard.

It has ceased or is ceasing to be dumb; it speaks through pamphlets, or at least *brays* and growls behind them, in unison,—increasing wonderfully their volume of sound.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i, b. iv, ch. i.

With out.

Not speaking, but, as a wild bull, roaring and *braying* out words despitful and venomous.—*Sir T. R. Elford, The Gloucester*, fol. 160.

The kettle-drum and trumpet thus *bray* out
The triumph of his plode.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 4.

Bray, *s.* Voice of an ass; any similar harsh sound.

Boisterous untim'd drums,
And harsh resounding trumpets' dreadful *bray*,
Shakespeare, Richard III. 3.

Bray, *s.* [?] Ground raised as a fortification; bank of earth; steep slope of a hill (Scottish, Northern English, and rhetorically, *bray*).

Order was given that bulwarks, *brays*, and walls, should be raised in his castles and strongholds on the sea-side.—*Lord Herbert of Cherbury, History of Henry VIII.* p. 28.

On that steep *bray* lord Guelpho would not then
Hazard his folk.

Fairfax, Translation of Tasso, ix. 96.

And when we came to Clovenford,
Then said my wilsome marrow,
'Whate'er betide, we'll turn aside,
And see the *Brace* of Yarrow.'

Wordsworth, Yarrow revisited.

Brayer, *s.* One who brays like an ass.

Hold! cry'd the queen; a cat-call each shall win;
Equal your worth, equal is your din!
But that this well-disputed game may end,
Sound forth my *brayers*! and the welkin rend.

Pope.

Pope has done him (Sir R. Blackmore) no more than justice in assigning him the first place among the contending *brayers* at the immortal games instituted by the goddess of the Dial.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, ii. 253.

Braygirdle, *s.* [The second and third extracts favour the notion of the first element in this word being some form of *breach*.]
Obsolete.

lustris, cuculibus, perynomasque [*braygirdle*],
collibusque. *Metrical Vocabulary* (14th century); *Vocabularies in Library of National Antiquities* (Wright).

How *brave*, And *braygirdle*.—*English Vocabulary* (15th century); *ibid.* p. 97, col. 1.

How *brave*, And *braygirdle*.—*Pictorial Vocabulary* (15th century); *ibid.* p. 259, col. 2.

Braying, *part. adj.* Making the noise of that which brays.

What! shall our feast be kept with slaughter'd men?

Still *braying* trumpets, and loud churchly drums,
Clamour of hell, be mine access to my pomp?

Shakespeare, King John, iii. 1.

Like scolding smoke her *braying* throbbed outfly:
As dew do mourn when arrow hath them galled,
So was this hind with heart-sick pains enthrall'd.
A Maiden's Dream.

Braying, *verbal abn.* Clamour; harsh noise.
In a foughten field, where trumpets blow, the

clarions sound, the guns thunder, the noise of the strokes, the clashing of armour, the clattering of harness, the *braying* of the horses, the groaning of men dying, and the gasping of the dead reacheth almost to heaven.—*Sir T. Smith, Appendix to his Life*, p. 33.

A cry, that none are frighted at their noises and loud *braying* under their noses' skins.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

'And if he should hear the lion roar, he'd cudgel him into an ass, and to his primitive *braying*.—*Con- gree, Old Bachelor.*

His few National Grenadiers shuffle back with him, into the embrasure of a window: there he stands with unimpeachable passivity, amid the shouldering and the *braying*; a spectacle to men.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. ii, b. v, ch. ii.

Braze, *v. a.*

1. Solder with brass.

If the nut be not to be cast in brass, but only hath a worm *brazed* into it, this niceness is not so absolutely necessary, because that worm is first turned up, and bowed into the grooves of the spindle, and you may try that before it is *brazed* in the nut.—*Mozon.*

2. Harden to impudence. See *Braze*, *s.*

I have so often blushed to acknowledge him, that now I am *braz'd* to do it.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 1.

Peace! sit you down,
And let me write your heart: for so I shall,
If it be made of pebble-stuff;
If damned custom hath not *braz'd* it so,
That it is proof and bulwark against sense.

Id., Hamlet, iii. 4.

Braze, *s.* [probably, in its origin, rhetorical; being borrowed from the passage of Horace, i. 3.

'Ill robur et æs triplex
Circæ pectus erat, qui fragilen trudi
Commisit pulvis ratem
Primum,'

or some similar lines; or, at any rate, suggested by them.] Impudence. *Rare.*

History informs us of several successful impostors, who set out in all the *braze* of fanaticism, and ended their course in all the depth and stillness of politics.—*Bishop Warburton, Sermons*, i. 290. (Ord MS.)

Brazen, *adj.*

1. Made of brass; proceeding from brass.

Trumpeters,
With *brazen* din blast you the city's ear,
Make minge with our rattling tabourines.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 8.

Get also a small pair of *brazen* compasses, and a fine ruler, for taking the distance.—*Peucham, Con- sideration.*

A tough his *brazen* helmet did sustain;
His heavier arms lay scatter'd on the plain.

Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

2. Impudent.

Talbot continued to frequent the court, appeared daily with *brazen* count before the princess whose ruin he had plotted, and was installed into the lucrative post of chief pandar to her husband.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. vi.

Brazen, *v. a.* Meet with a bold and impudent face; confront with insolence: (generally with out).

I'm resolved to *brazen* the business out.—*Sir J. Vanbrugh, The Relapse*, iv. 4.

Here the construction is undoubtedly that of an active or transitive verb; *business* being the word governed. The *it*, however, of the following extracts (and this construction is very common) is probably used as in 'he goes it,' where the verb is scarcely active. See *Boom*, *v. n.*

When I reprehended him for his tricks, he would talk saucily, lye, and *brazen* it out, as if he had done nothing amiss.—*Arundel, History of John Bull.*

Dawson always, turned pale, and avoided the subject; Thornton, on the contrary, *brazed* it out with his usual impudence.—*Sir E. L. Baker, Pel- ham*, ch. lxxviii.

Brazenbrowed, *adj.* Shameless; impudent.

Noon-day vices, and *brazen-browed* iniquities.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, i. 33.

Brazenface, *s.* Impudent person; boldface.

You do, if you suspect me in any dishonesty.—*Well said, brazenface*; hold it out.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

Brazenfaced, *adj.* Impudent; shameless.

What a *brazen-faced* varlet art thou, to deny thou knowest me! Is it two days ago since I tript up thy heels, and beat thee before the king?—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, ii. 2.

Quick-witted, *brazen-faced*, with fluent tongues,
Patient of labour, and dissembling wrongs.

Dryden.

Brazier, *s.* One who works in brass.

There is a fellow somewhat near the door; he should be a *brazier* by his face.—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII.* v. 3.

The halfpence and farthings in England, if you should melt them to the *brazier*, you would not lose above a penny in a shilling.—*Swift, Drapier's Letters.*

Spelt with an *s.*

Braziers that turn andirons, pots, kettles, &c., have their lathe made different from the common turner's lathe. *Mozon.*

[As far as the sound goes, that of *z* is the right one; it being a rule that the sound of *s* in certain substantives becomes that of *z* when they are used as verbs: as, *use*, *use* (*use*); *grease*, *grease* (*grease*); and, *mutatis mutandis*, *cloth*, *clothe* (*cloathe*). Whether the spelling coincides with the pronunciation depends on the practice in the individual case. It does so in some cases; for instance, in *glazier*, as related to *glass*.]

Breach, *s.*

1. Act of breaking anything; state of being broken; opening in general.

A general prophecy,—that this tempest
Dashing the pavement of this peace, should
The sudden *breach* on it.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. i. 1.

O, you and I, and he, and she, and all
Cure this great *breach* in his abused nature!

Id., King Lear, iv. 7.

But him, unhappy! whom he seizes,—him
He lays with recitation flub by limb;
Probes to the quick where'er he makes his *breach*,
And gorges like a lawyer or a leech.

Byron,Hints from Horace.

2. Gap made in a fortification by the guns of the enemy, or by springing a mine.

The wall was blown up in two places, by which *breach* the Turks seeking to have entered, made bloody fight.—*Kendall, History of the Turks.*

'Till mud with rage upon the *breach* he flung,
Slew friends and foes, and in the smoke retired.

Dryden.

'You served at Widin?'—'Yes.'—'You led the attack?'

'I did.'—'What next?'—'I really hardly know.'

'You were the first in the *breach*?'—'I was not slack at least to follow those who might be so.'

Byron, Don Juan, vii. 61.

3. Opening in a coast.

The utmost sandy *breach* they shortly fetch,
While the dread danger does behind remain.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

4. Infraction; injury.

This *breach* upon kingly power was without precedent.—*Lord Clarendon.*

5. Violation of a law, contract, or promise.

That oath would sure contain them greatly, or the *breach* of it bring them to shorter vengeance.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

What are those *breaches* of the law of nature and nations, which do forfeit all right in a nation to govern?—*Bacon.*

Breach of duty towards our neighbours still involves in it a *breach* of duty towards God.—*South.*

The laws of the gospel are the only standing rules of morality; and the penalties affixed by God to the *breach* of those laws, the only guards that can effectually restrain men within the true bounds of decency and virtue.—*Rogers.*

I then answered boldly if he thought I had given my promise, he affronted me, in proposing any *breach* of it.—*Melting, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

The publication of debates was still asserted to be a *breach* of privilege; but the offence was committed with impunity.—*T. Braksay May, Constitutional History of England*, i. 427.

6. Difference; quarrel.

It would have been long before the jealousies and *breaches* between the armies, would have been composed.—*Lord Clarendon.*

Such were some of the events which, at the end of the seventeenth century, widened the *breach* that had long existed between the interests of the nation and the interests of the clergy.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i, ch. vii.

7. Mass or action of breakers.

I cast my eyes to the stranded vessel,—when the *breach* and froth of the sea was no big I could hardly see it, it lay so far off.—*De Poe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

Breach, *v. a.* Make a breach.

Just the first bombardment had in no place succeeded in *breaching* the walls; and the principal result of the attack that had been made had been to show that the reduction of the place would require

more time than had originally been anticipated.—*Young, Naval History of Great Britain.*

breaching, *part. adj.* Fit, made, or used, for making breaches.

Mines were laboriously pushed forward, and breaching cannon were now for the first time employed by the Ottomans, but with little success.—*Sir R. S. Creasy, History of the Ottoman Turks*, l. 98.

Bread, *s.* [A.S. *bræd*.]

1. Food made of ground corn.

Mankind have found the means to make grain into bread, the lightest and properest aliment for human bodies.—*Arbuthnot*.

Bread, that dowsing man with strength supplies, And gen'rous wine, which thoughtful sorrow fills.

Pope.

2. Food or sustenance in general.

In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread.—*Genesis*, iii. 19.

If preachers were not supported by the simplicity of the liquidative fools, the trade would not find them bread.—*Sir E. E. R. L'Etang*.

This dowsing on whom my tale I found, A simple sober life in patience led, And had but just enough to pay her bread.

Dryden.

When I submit to such indignities, Make me a citizen, a senator of Rome; To sell my country, with my voice, for bread.

A. Phillips.

But sometimes virtue starves, while vice is fed; What then? Is the reward of virtue bread? *Pope.*

I neither have been bred a scholar, a soldier, nor to any kind of business; this creates uneasiness in my mind, fearing I shall in time want bread.—*Spectator*, no. 283.

Bread and butter. Means of living.

Your quarrelling with each other upon the subject of bread and butter, is the most usual thing in the world; parliaments, courts, cities, and kingdoms, quarrel for no other cause. From hence arise all the quarrels between Whigs and Tories, between all pretenders to employment in the church, the law, and the army; even the common proverb teaches you this, when we say, 'It is none of my bread and butter.'

meaning, it is no business of mine.—*Sir J. To the Duchess of Queensberry*, Aug. 12, 1732. (Ord MS.)

Eat of anyone's bread. Receive hospitality, patronage, or maintenance.

God is pleased to try our patience by the ingratitude of those who, having eaten of our bread, have left up themselves against us.—*Leon Basilike*.

Breadbag, *s.* Bag for holding bread.

Canvas bread-bags were made in case it should be necessary suddenly to desert the vessels.—*Sandley, Life of Nelson*.

Breadchipper, *s.* Disparaging term for one employed in the breadroom.

No plume, Hal, on my honour; no plume.—Not to displease me, and call me painter, and bread-chipper, and I know not what?—*Shakespeare, Henry IV.* Part II. ii. 4.

Breadcorn, *s.* Corn of which bread is made.

There was not one drop of beer in the town; the bread, and bread-corn, suffered not for six days.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

When it is ripe, they gather it, and bruising it among bread-corn, they put it up into a vessel, and keep it as food for their slaves. *Broome, Notes on the Odyssey*.

Breaden, *adj.* Made of bread. *Obsolete*.

Antichristians, and priests of the *breaden* god.—*T. Rogers, The English Creed*, preface: 1585.

He consulted with the oracle of his *breaden* god, which, because it answered not, he cast into the fire.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, iii. 8.

The idolatry of the mass, and adoration of the *breaden* god.—*Mede, Apology of the latter Times*, l.

Breadfruit, *s.* Fruit of trees of the genus *Artocarpus*, with the taste of bread.

The king of Otaheite, though a despot, was a reformer. He discovered that the eating of *breadfruit* was a barbarous custom, which would infallibly prevent his people from having a great nation.—*Dr. H. the younger, The young Duke*, b. l. ch. ii.

Breadless, *adj.* Wanting bread.

When they have flesh, yet they must stay in time ere they can have a full meal; unless they would eat their meat *breadless*, and their bread dry.—*Bishop Hall, Controversial Treatises*, v. 2. (Ord MS.)

Breadth, *s.* Abstraction suggested by *Broad*: (contrasting with *height*, *length*, and *depth*, rather than with *narrowness*, the opposite of which is *broadness*; for we can talk of the *breadth* of a narrow channel).

There is in Ticinum, a church that hath windows only from above; it is in length an hundred feet, in *breadth* twenty, and in height near fifty; having a door in the midst.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The river Ganges, according unto later relations, if not in length, yet in *breadth* and depth may excel it.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Then all approach the slain with vast surprise, Admire on what a *breadth* of earth he lies. *Dryden*. In our Gothic cathedral, the narrowness of the arch makes it rise in height; the lowness opens it in *breadth*.—*Addison*.

Breadthless, *adj.* Without breadth.

The term of latitude is *breadthless* line. *Jr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, ii. 2, 2.

Break, *v. a.* [Notwithstanding the spelling, more probably connected with *Brake* than with the next entry.] Tame; train to obedience; inure to docility.

What boots it to *break* a colt, and to let him straight run loose at random?—*Spencer, Fowls of the State of Ireland*.

No sports but what belong to war they know, To *break* the stubborn colt, to bend the bow.

Dryden.

Make human nature shine, reform the soul, And *break* our fierce barbarians into men.

Addison, Cato.

Behold young Juba, the Numidian prince, With how much care he forms himself to glory, And *breaks* the fierceness of his native temper. *ibid*.

Break, *v. a.* *preterite*, *brake* the older, *broke* the newer, form; for the participle see *BROKEN*. [A.S. *breccan*.]

1. Forcibly interrupt the continuity of anything (physically or figuratively); interrupt.

When I *brake* the five leaves among five thousand, how many baskets of fragments took you up?—*Mark*, viii. 19.

Let us *break* their bands asunder, and cast away their cords from us.—*Psalm*, ii. 3.

A bruised reed shall he not *break*.—*Isaiah*, xlii. 3. *Break* their talk, mistress Quickly; my kinsman shall speak for himself.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 4.

As one condemn'd to leap a precipice, Who sees before his eyes the depth below, Stops short, and looks about for some kind shrub, To *break* his dreadful fall.

Dryden.

She held my hand, the destin'd blow to *break*, Then from her rose lips began to speak.

Id.

By a dim twinkling lamp, which feebly *broke* The gloomy vapour, he lay stretch'd along.

Id.

The poor slave shivering stands, and must not *break*

His painful silence, till the mortal speak. *Tickell*.

These are some of the capital fallacies of the author. To *break* the thread of my discourse as little as possible, I have thrown into the margin many instances, though God knows far from the whole of his inaccuracies, inconsistencies, and want of common sense.—*Burke, Observations on a late Publication intitled The present State of the Nation*, ii. 87.

For he [Windham] was too often the dupe of his own ingenuity, which made him doubt and balance, and gave an oscillatory fatal to vigour in council, as well as most prejudicial to the effects of eloquence, by *breaking* the force of his blows as they fell.—*Lord Brougham, Statesmen of the Time of George III*, Mr. Windham.

2. Crush, sink, or destroy, in respect to bodily or mental strength.

The breaking of that parliament *Broke* him, as that dishonoured victory At (Thebes, fatal to liberty, Kill'd with report that old man eloquent.

Milton, Sonnet.

3. Make bankrupt.

With art like these, rich Matho, when he speaks, Attracts all fees, and little lawyers *breaks*. *Dryden*. A command or call to be liberal, all of a sudden impoverishes the rich, *breaks* the merchant, and shuts up every private man's exchequer.—*South*.

4. Crack or open the integuments of some part of the body, so as to fetch blood.

She could have run and waddled all about, even the day before she *broke* her brow; and then my husband took up the child.—*Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet*, l. 3.

Weak soul! and blindly to destruction led; She *break* her heart! she'll sooner *break* your head.

Dryden.

5. Violate a contract, promise, or law.

Go, *break* thy league with Bascha, king of Irael. —*1 Chronicles*, xvi. 3.

Lovers *break* not hours, Unless it be to come before their time.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 1. Pardon this fault, and, by my soul I swear, I never more will *break* an oath with thee.

Id. *Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

Did not our worthless of the house, Before they *broke* the peace, *break* vows?

Butler, Hudibras.

Unhappy man! to *break* the pious laws Of nature, pleading in his children's cause. *Dryden*.

In such a sentence as the following, *break off* is the ordinary construction.

His correspondents, seeing they had made him leave the place, thought it would be no hard matter to *break* the match; and from that time to the beginning of January, which was almost four months, my lord had a letter every day, some of whole sheets of paper, filled with lies about me.—*Diary of Lady Cowper*.

6. Open something new; propound something by an overture.

When any new thing shall be propounded, no counsellor should suddenly deliver any positive opinion, but only hear it, and at the most, but to *break* it, at first, that it may be the better understood at the next meeting.—*Bacon*.

Break the back. Strain or dislocate the dorsal vertebrae with too heavy burdens; ruin.

I'd rather crack my sinews, *break* my back, Than you should such dishonour undergo, While I sit lazy by. *Shakespeare, Tempest*, iii. 1.

O' Flaherty.

Have *break* their backs with lying manners on 'em, For this great journey. *Id*, *Henry VIII*, i. 1.

Break a bank. Exhaust the resources of a bank: (generally those of a gaming-table).

Your grace has lost, and you do not seem particularly dull. You will have your revenge. Those who lose at first are always the children of fortune. I always dread a man who loses at first. All I beg is, that you will not *break* my bank. *Disraeli the younger, The young Duke*.

Break brains. Puzzle the understanding.

If any dabbler in poetry dares venture upon the experiment, he will only *break* his brains. *Pellon, Dissertation on reading the Classics*.

Break company. Part; separate.

Did not Paul and Barnabas dispute with that vehemence, that they were forced to *break* company?—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Break down. Cause to fail; crush.

This is the fabric, which, when *that* *breaketh* down, none can build up again.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

Break fast. Eat for the first time in the day.

I remember to have read that St. Benedict was invited to *break* his fast in a vineyard. *Jermyn Taylor, Doctor Dubitantium*, l. 461. (Ord MS.)

Break ground, or land. Open trenches; plough.

When the price of corn fell, men generally give over surplus tillage, and *break* no more ground than will serve to supply their own turn.—*Cuvier, Survey of Cornwall*.

The husbandman must first *break* the land, before it be made capable of good seed.—*Sir J. Davies, Dissertation on the State of Ireland*.

Break health. Impair the bodily constitution.

Have not some of his vices weakened his body, and *broke* his health? have not others dissipated his estate, and reduced him to want?—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Break the heart. Destroy with grief.

Good my lord, enter here.—*Will't break* my heart!—*I'd rather break mine own*.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 4. The defeat of that day was much greater than it then appeared to be; and it even *broke* the heart of his army.—*Lord Clarendon*.

Should not all relations bear a part?

It were enough to *break* a single heart. *Dryden*.

Break a hold. Loosen the grasp, tenure, or influence of anything on anything.

Into my hand he forc'd the tempting gold, While I with modest struggling *broke* his hold. *Gay*.

Break into. Force a way.

The mob took his part, and being riotous, were dispersed in the streets by the military. For three days he defended himself in his house, while the authorities were consulting as to the legality of *breaking* into it by force.—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, l. 448.

Break a jest. Utter a jest unexpectedly.

This is the only modern way of running at tilt, with which great persons are so delighted to see men encounter one another, and *break* jests, as they did *lances* heretofore.—*Butler, Modern Politician*.

[He] *breaks* villainous jests.

At thy undoing. *Ungay, Venice preserved*. He [Lord Oxford] now and then *breaks* a jest, which moved of the Inns of Court.—*Lord Bolingbroke, Letter to W. Windham*.

'Tis pitiful To court a grin, when you should woo a soul; To *break* a jest, when pity would inspire Pathetic exhortation; and to address The skittish fancy with fictitious tales. When sent with God's commission to the heart! *Cowper The Time-piece*.

Break a lance. Enter the lists with a rival
(For examples see extracts under *Break a jest* and
Break Priscian's head.)

Break one's mind. Disclose one's thoughts.
I, who much desir'd to know
Of whence she was, yet fearful how to break
My mind, adventur'd humbly thus to speak.

Break (money). Reduce in amount by taking
away a portion.

But I am uneasy about these same four guineas: I
think you should give them back again to your
master; and yet I have broken them. I have only
three left.—*Richardson, Pamela*, let. 17.

Break the neck. Dislocate the joints of the
neck.

I had as lief thou didst break his neck, as his
finger.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, i. 1.

Send Belshazzar to the curate, and tell him to work
it as long as he lives; and if you've a tumble-down
tail, send him to the vicar, to give him a chance of
breaking his neck.—*Colman the younger, The Two
Gentlemen*, iii. 1.

Break off. Put a sudden stop; preclude by
some obstacle suddenly interposed; dis-
solve; tear asunder.

She ended here, or vehement despair
Broke off the rest.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 1008.
Let us break off, say they, by strength of hand,
Their bonds; and cast from us, no more to wear,
Their twisted cords.—*Id., Adam*, ii. 6.

To check the starts and sallies of the soul,
And break off all its commerce with the tongue.

It is great folly, as well as injustice, to break off so
sudden a relation.—*Collier, Of Friendship*.

Break off (anything). Reform.

The French were not quite broken off it, until some
time after they became christians.—*Grew, Cosmo-
logia Sacra*.

Break open. Unclose by violence; force
open.

They're breaking open the door. Give me the key,
I command you. Mrs. Inebell, Wives as they
were and Maids as they are, iv. 3.

Break Priscian's head. Err in grammar.

Fair cousin, for thy plumes,
Instead of breaking Priscian's head
I had been breaking lances.

Priscianus was a native of Caesarea, and went to
Constantinople, where he taught with great success
about the year 525. His grammatical fame may be
justly inferred from the proverbial phrase of *break-
ing Priscian's head*, applied to a violation of gram-
mar. *Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Break no squares. Create no trouble.

Give yourself ten thousand airs,
That with me shall break no squares.—*Swift*.
This, he said one day, should break no squares;
adding, 'God forbid that I should be the means of
hindering you from acting the part of an honest
man and a dutiful brother.' By virtue of this reser-
vation, they returned peaceably together.—*Smollett,
Expédition of Humphrey Clinker*.

Break up. Dissolve; put a sudden end to;
open; lay open; separate or disband; force
open.

Who cannot rest till he good fellows find;
He breaks up house, turns out of doors his mind.

After taking the strong city of Belgrade, Solymani,
returning to Constantinople, broke up his army, and
there lay still the whole year following.—*Kudsen*.

The justy Kentshmen, logging on more friendly,
broke up the gates of the King's Bench and Mar-
shalsea.—*Hall, Chronicle*, Henry VI. fol. 78, b.

He would have wateled, and would not have
suffered his house to be broken up.—*Matthews*, xxiv.
43.

Shells being lodged amongst mineral matter, when
this comes to be broken up, it exhibits impressions of
the shells.—*Woodward*.

He threatened that the tradesmen would beat out
his teeth, if he did not retire, and break up the
meeting.—*Arncliffe, History of John Bull*.

Break way. Force a passage.

Or could we break our way
By force, and at our heels all Hell should rise.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 134.

Break upon the wheel. Punish by stretching
a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking
his bones.

Let Sporus tremble.—'What? that thing of silk,
Sporus, that mere white curd of asses' milk?
Nætare or sense, alas! can Sporus feel?
Who breaks a butterfly upon a wheel?'—*Pope*.

Break. v. n.

1. Part in two; burst.

(Give sorrow words, the grief that does not speak
Whispers the o'erfraught heart, and bids it break.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.

2. Separate or spread as waves (i.e. break-
ers), or as water generally; dash, as waves
against rocks in a storm.

At last a falling billow stops his wrath,
Breaks o'er his head, and welchus him.—*Dryden*.
The clouds are still above; and, while I speak,
A second deluge o'er our heads may break.—*Id.*

He could compare the confusion of a multitude to
that tumult in the tearful sea, dashing and breaking
among its crowd of islands.—*Pope, Essay on Homer*.
All the horrors of war were ready to break on the
devoted city, which had endured a siege of fifty-five
days.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iv.
ch. xi.

Break, break, break.
On thy cold gray stones, O Sea!
And I would that my tongue could utter
The thoughts that arise in me.—*Tennyson*.

3. Issue out with vehemence; force a way.
Whose wounds, yet fresh, with bloody hands he
strook.

While from his breast the dreadful accents broke.
Pope.

We lay beneath a spreading oak,
Beside a mossy seat:
And from the turf a fountain broke,
And crinkled at our feet.—*Wordsworth*.

Used figuratively. Burst forth (as the
morning or day breaks).

The day breaks not: it is my heart,
Because that I and you must part.—*Donne*.

When a man thinks of anything in the darkness
of the night, whatever deep impressions it may
make in his mind, they are apt to vanish as the day
breaks about him.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 403.

I sleep so sound all night, mother, that I shall
never wake.
If you do not call me loud when the day begins to
break.—*Tennyson, The May Queen*.

4. Break (as a swelling); open, and discharge
matter.

Some hidden abscess in the mesentery, breaking
some few days after, was discovered to be an apo-
stome.—*Harey*.

5. Become bankrupt.

I did mean, indeed, to pay you with this; which,
if, like an ill venture, it came unluckily home, I
break, and you, my gentle creditors, lose.—*Shake-
spear, Henry IV. Part II*, epilogue.

He that puts all upon adventures, doth oftentimes
break, and come to poverty.—*Bacon, Essays*.

Enter saw tenants break, and houses fall,
For very want he could not build a wall.—*Pope*.

6. Decline in health and strength.

Yet thus, methinks, I hear them speak;
See how the dean begins to break:
Poor gentleman! he drumps away.—*Swift*.

7. Fall out as with a friend.

To break upon the score of danger or expence, is
to be mean and narrow-spirited.—*Collier, On Friend-
ship*.

Sighing, he says, we must certainly break,
And my cruel unkindness compels him to speak.—*Prior*.

With with.

There is a slave whom we have put in prison,
Reports, the Volscs, with two several powers,
Are entered in the Roman territories.—
Go see this runaway whipt. It cannot be,
The Volscs dare break with us.

Be not afraid to break
With murderers and traitors, for the saving
A life so near and necessary to you.—*B. Jonson, Catiline*.

Can there be anything of friendship in snarls,
hooks, and trepan? Whosoever breaks with his
friend upon such terms, has enough to warrant him
in so doing, both before God and man.—*South*.

Invent some apt pretence,
To break with Bertran.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*.

Break down. Fail; go to ruin.

His (gardener's) remaining strength broke down
immediately after, and he died at Whitehall Palace
on the 16th of November.—*Froide, History of Eng-
land*, ch. xxxiii.

Break forth. Burst out; exclaim.

Or who shut up the sea within doors, when it
broke forth, as if it had issued out of the womb?
Job, xxxviii. 8.

The heart of Adam, erst so sad,
Greatly rejoic'd; and thus his joy broke forth.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xl. 869.

With into.

Break forth into joy; sing together, ye waste
places of Jerusalem.—*Isaiah*, lii. 9.

Break from. Go away with some vehemence.

How didst thou scorn life's meagre charms,
Thou who could'st break from Laura's arms?
Lord Roscommon.

Thus radiant from the circling crowd he broke;
And thus with manly modesty he spoke.—*Dryden*.

This custom makes bigots and scepticks; and
those that break from it are in danger of heresy.—
Locke.

Break in. Enter unexpectedly, without pro-
per preparation.

Calamities may be nearest at hand, and readiest to
break in suddenly upon us, which we, in regard of
times or circumstances, may imagine to be farthest
off.—*Hosker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, v. § 41.

This, this is he; softly awhile,
Let us not break in upon him.

The doctor is a pedant, that, with a deep voice,
and a magisterial air, breaks in upon conversation,
and drives down all before him.—*Addison, Travels
in Italy*.

At length I have acted my severest part;
I feel the woman breaking in upon me,
And melt about my heart, my tears will flow.—*Id., Cato*.

And yet, methinks, a beam of light breaks in
On my departing soul.—*Id.*

Break into.

a. Burst into; exclaim.

After the hideous storm that follow'd, was
A thing inspir'd; and, not consulting, broke
Into a general prophecy.—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII*, i. 1.

b. Enter by force.

They came up into Judah, and brake into it.—*2
Chronicles*, xxi. 17.

Almighty power, by whose most wise command,
Helpless, forlorn, uncertain here I stand;
Take this faint glimmering of thyself away,
Or break into my soul with perfect day!

Arbutnot.

Break loose. Escape into freedom; shake
off restraint.

Who would not, finding way, break loose from
hell,
And boldly venture to whatever place,
Farthest from pain? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 880.

If we deal falsely in covenant with God, and break
those from all our engagements to him, we release
God from all the promises he has made to us.—
Archbishop Tillotson.

Break off. Desist suddenly.

Do not perpetually break off, in any business, in
a fit of anger; but howsoever you show intemperance,
do not act anything that is not revocable.—*Bacon*.

Pius Quintus, at the very time when that memor-
able victory was won by the Christians at Lepanto,
being then hearing of causes in consistory, broke off
suddenly, and said to those about him, it is now
more time we should give thanks to God.—*Id.*

When you begin to consider whether you may
safely take one draught more, let that be accounted
a sign late enough to break off.—*Jeremy Taylor,
Rule and Exercise of Holy Living*.

With from.

I must from this enchanting queen break off.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 2.

Break out.

a. Discover itself in sudden effects.
Let not one spark of filthy lustful fire
Break out, that may her sacred peace molest.—*Spenser*.

Their smother and keep down the flame of the
mischiefs, so as it may not break out in their time of
government; what comes afterwards, they care not.
—*Id., View of the State of Ireland*.

As fire breaks out of thin by persuasion, so wisdom
and truth issue out by the agitation of argument.
—*Harell*.

Like a ball of fire, the further thrown,
Still with a greater blaze she shone;
And her bright soul broke out on every side.—*Dryden*.

There can be no greater labour, than to be always
dissembling; there being so many ways by which
a smothered truth is apt to blaze and break out.—
South.

A violent fever broke out in the place, which swept
away great multitudes.—*Addison, Spectator*.

How does the lustre of our father's actions,
Through the dark clouds of ills that cover him,
Break out, and burn with more triumphant blaze!

Id., Cato.

b. Have eruptions from the body (as pus-
tules or sores).

After the sores seemed to be in a fair way of heal-
ing, and my legs in a good measure cleared of
the scabs and scurf that covered them, I knew not upon
what occasion, they broke out again with more and
larger ulcers than before.—*Ray, Correspondence*, p.
445.

c. Become dissolute.

He broke not out into his great excesses, while he
was restrained by the counsels and authority of
Bonica.—*Dryden*.

Break over. Overflow.

When the channel of a river is overcharged with
water more than it can deliver, it necessarily breaks

over the banks, to make itself room.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Break through Force a passage.

The three mighty men *break through* the host of the Philistines. — *2 Samuel*, xiii. 16.

He resolved that Balfour should use his utmost endeavour to *break through* with his whole body of horse.—*Lord Clarendon.*

Sometimes he *breaks through* all disguises, And spurs not good nor men. — *Sir J. Denham.*
Till *through* those clouds the sun of knowledge *breaks*.

And Europe from her lethargy did wake. — *Id.*
There are some who, struck with the usefulness of these charities, *break through* all the difficulties and obstructions that now lie in the way towards advancing them.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

I must pay her the last duty of friendship, where-ever she is, though I *break through* the whole plan of life which I have formed in my mind.—*Swift, Letters.*

Break up. Cease; intermit; dissolve itself; begin holidays; be dismissed from business.

It is credibly affirmed, that, upon that very day, when the river first rose, great dangers in Cairo were suddenly to *break up*. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

These, and the like conceits, when men have cleared their understanding by the light of experience, will scatter and *break up*, like mist.—*Id.*

The speedy depredation of air upon water's moisture, and version of the same into air, appeareth in nothing more visible than the sudden discharge or vanishing of a little cloud of breath, or vapour, from glass of any polished body; for the mistiness scatters, and *breaks up* suddenly.—*Id.*

But ere he came near it, the pillar and cross of light *breaks up* and cast itself abroad, as it were, into a firmament of many stars. — *Id., New Atlantis.*

What we obtain by conversation is oftentimes lost again, as soon as the company *breaks up*, or, at least, when the day vanishes. — *Watts.*

Break upon. Discover itself suddenly.

See heav'n in its sparkling portals wide display, And *break upon* thee in a flood of day! — *Pope, Messiah.*

Break with. Come to an explanation.

But perceiving this great alteration in his friend, he thought fit to *break with* him thereof. — *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, l.

Stay with me a while; I am to *break with* thee of some affairs. — *Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 1.

Break with them, gentle boy, About the drawing as many of their husbands Into the plot, as rain. — *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

Break. s.

1. State of being broken; opening.

They must be drawn from far, and without *breaks*, to avoid the multiplicity of lines. — *Dryden.*
The sight of it would be quite lost, did it not sometimes discover itself through the *breaks* and openings of the woods that grow about it. — *Addison.*

2. Pause; interruption.

The period is indeed very noble, but extended to an unusual length, and full of transpositions and *breaks*. — *Blackwall, Sacred Classics defended and illustrated*, ii. 80.

3. In Printing. Hiatus, noting that the sense is suspended.

All modern trash is set forth with numerous *breaks* and dashes. — *Swift.*

Break of day. Dawn; light which precedes the appearance of the sun above the horizon.

From the *break of day* until noon, the roaring of the cannon never ceased. — *Knollys, History of the Turks.*

For now, and since first *break of day*, the fiend, Mere serpent in appearance, forth was come. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 412.

Break-down. s. (Frequently pronounced break-down, i.e. as a compound rather than as two words. Break-up, however, is perhaps, as generally sounded as two words; i.e. as *break up*, or *break-up*. This is not what we expect, if we merely look to the difference of meaning between *up* and *down*; wherein there is a contrast which, at the first view, leads us to expect that the accent would be on each of these two syllables respectively, rather than on the syllable which precedes them? a *break up* being one thing, a *break down* another. Such, however, is not the case; inasmuch as in the compound the contrast disappears, and *break-up* and *break-down* mean nearly the same. The former seems to be a metaphor from something that gives way

under pressure; the latter, probably, conveys the notion of softening, like ice or snow during a thaw.) Failure; dissolution; collapse.

'Well,' said I, 'here is another *break-down*.' — *Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. i. ch. i.

Break-up. s. See Break-down.

The *break-up* of the cold weather soon followed, and the harbours became free.—*Laing, Travels in Norway.*

That a *break-up* of the constitution should follow was only what was to be expected from such excesses. — *Mrs. Marsh, Emilia Windham.*

Breakage. s.

1. Act of breaking; accident by which anything is broken; loss by breaking.

Stoppages occur, and *breakages* to be repaired at Etoges. — *Curlye, French Revolution*, pt. i. li. iv. ch. v.

2. Charge for damage done by breaking anything intrusted for carriage.

And mind and be careful; for you will have to pay the *breakage* if you let it fall. — *Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Breaker. s.

1. One who breaks anything; one who infringes a law.

The *breaker* is come up before them; they have broken up, and have passed through the gate. — *Alcibiades*, ii. 13.

If the churches were not employed to be places to hear God's law, there would be need of them to be prisons for the *breakers* of the laws of men. — *South.*

2. Wave which breaks itself on rocks or sandbanks.

A bold Dutch seaman ventured to spring out, and, with great dexterity, swam and scrambled through *breakers*, ice, and mud, to firm ground. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvii.

No level of this; not here the stoptest boat Can through such *breakers* or such billows float. — *Cythere, The Borough.*

Breakfast. s. n. Take breakfast.

As soon as Phocas's eyes inspect us, First, sir, I read, and then I *breakfast*. — *Prior.*
He repairs to Pausanias's lodgings; but Pausanias was not at home; he was sitting at the Blue Posts, a tavern much frequented by Jacobites, the very tavern, indeed, at which Chatterbox and his gang had *breakfasted* on the day fixed for the murderous ambush of Turpin Green. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

Breakfast. s.

1. First meal in the day; thing taken as the first meal.

The duke was at *breakfast*, the last of his repasts in this world. — *Sir H. Wotton.*
Hope is a good *breakfast*, but it is a bad supper. — *Bacon.*

A good piece of bread would be often the best *breakfast* for my young master. — *Locke.*

2. First meal after a long fast.

That I have seized by a hungry lion, I would have been a *breakfast* to the beast. — *Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, v. 4.

I lay me down to grip my latest breath; The wolves will get a *breakfast* by my death, Yet scarce enough their hunger to supply. — *Dryden.*

Breakfasting. verbal abs. Breakfast party; act of taking breakfast.

No *breakfastings* with them, which consume a great deal of time. — *Lord Chesterfield.*

Breaking. verbal abs.

1. Shattering.

He shall break it as the *breaking* of the potter's vessel, that is broken in pieces; he shall not spare. — *Isaiah*, xxi. 14.

2. Solution; explanation.

Gideon heard the telling of the dream, and the interpretation [in the margin, *breaking*] thereof. — *Judges*, vii. 15.

3. Forcing of a passage: (with forth).

God hath broken in upon mine enemies by mine hand, like the *breaking forth* of waters. — *1 Chronicles*, xiv. 11.

With in.

They came upon me as a wide *breaking in* of waters. — *Job*, xxi. 14.

Obstructing the avenues against all future *breakings in* of the great polluters. — *Hammond, Sermons*, p. 508.

Separation: (with off).

Breaking off with her whom I was engaged to marry, rejected by the object of my affection, and embroiled with this turbulent woman who governs the whole family. — *Colman and Garrick, The Constantine Marriage*, iii. 2.

With up.

I was the happiest of beings in my *breakings up* from school. — *Memoirs of Richard Cambland*, i. 53.

But it left Germany prostrate and ruined, not less by the loss of its material prosperity, than by the total *breaking up* of all those social and political relations which had hitherto held the great but heterogeneous body together. — *Academy, State Papers, &c., Historical Introduction*, p. xiii.

The *breaking up* of his constitution was a natural consequence of the suffering he had lately gone through. — *Crack, History of English Literature*, i.

5. Bankruptcy.

Thou art a merchant—what tellst thou me—of falsehood in trades, *breaking* of customers. — *Bishop Hall, Scannall's Sermon*, p. 30.

Breakneck. s. Fall in which the neck is broken; steep place endangering the neck; (figuratively) destruction.

Forsake the court; to do 't or no, is certain To me a *breakneck*. — *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

Breakneck. adj. Precipitous; likely to cause a broken neck.

This way the chamois leapt; her nimble feet Have laddered me. My gains to-day will scarce repay my *break-neck* travail. — *Byron, Manfred*, i. 2.

But above all, from the Church of St. Louis to the Church of Notre-Dame; one vast suspended bellow of life—with spray scattered even to the chimney-tops! For on chimney-tops too, as over the roofs, and up thitherwards on every lamp-iron, signpost, *breakneck* eugen of vintage, sits patriotic Courage; and every window bursts with patriotic Beauty; for the deputies are gathering at St. Louis Church; to march in procession to Notre-Dame, and hear sermon. — *Curlye, French Revolution*, pt. i. b. iv. ch. iii.

Breakpromise. s. One who has a halbit, or makes a practice, of breaking his promise.

I will think you the most pathetic *breakpromise*, as the most hollow lover. — *Shakespeare, As you like it*, iv. 1.

Breakvow. s. One who has a halbit, or makes a practice, of breaking his vows.

That daily *breakvow*, he that was of all, Of kings, of beggars, old men, young men, maids. — *Shakespeare, King John*, ii. 2.

Breakwater. s. Mole, or other device for breaking the force of the waves.

From the extremity of this headland, on which's a strong fork, the long arm of the western pier, a *breakwater* takes its origin. The distance of this point from the opposite head of the bay is about 1,500 yards, this being therefore the effective width of the natural bay. The curve is nearly semicircular, but the bottom is rocky, and at present shallow. — *Costed, The Channel Islands*, pt. i. ch. i.

Breakwind. s. Imperfect or one-sided tent which gipsies and certain savages raise on the windward side of their fires or sleeping-places.

The women, on these occasions, carry the few sticks and skins with which they frame their miserable *breakwinds*. — *Tasmanian Journal, On the Manners and Customs of the Aborigines*.

Bream. s. [L. lat. brama.] Abramis Brama, a fish of the Carp family.

A broad *bream*, to please some curious taste, While get alive in boiling water cast. — *Waller.*
The liver is generally of large proportional size; . . . in the carp, the *bream*, and the stickleback, the right lobe is longest. . . . The *bream* is the only fish in which I have found the cystic duct terminating directly in the stomach. — *Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

Breast. s. [A.S. *bræst*.]

1. Middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly.

No, traitress, angry Love replies, She's hid somewhere about thy *breast*, A place nor God nor man deities, For Venus' dove the proper nest. — *Prior.*
My Eustace might have sat for Hercules; So muscular he spread, so broad of *breast*. — *Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.*

2. Organ in women which secretes the milk.

They pluck the fatherless from the *breast*. — *Job*, xxiv. 9.

3. Power of singing; voice. Obsolete.

Thence for my voice, I must, no choice, Away of force, like posting horse; For sundrie men had placarded thee Such child to take. The better breast, the lesser rest, To serve the queer, now there's now here, For time so spent, I may repent, And sorrow make. — *Tasso, The Author's Life*.

Truly two degrees of men, which have the highest offices under the king in all this realm, shall greatly lacke the use of singings, preachers and lawyers, be cause they shall not withoute this, be able to rule their *breates* for every purpose.—*Aecham, Turophilus*.

An excellent song, and a sweet songster; a fine *breast* of his own.—*B. Junon*.

4. Disposition implied by the word as the name for the seat of courage, conscience, or passion.

I not by wants, or fears, or age oppress,
Stem the wild torrent with a dauntless *breast*.
Dryden.

Needless was written law, where none oppress,
The law of man was written in his *breast*.
Id., Translation from Ovid.

Margarita first possess'd,
If I remember well, my *breast*.
Cowley, The Chronicle.

Each in his *breast* the secret sorrow kept,
And thought it safe to laugh, though *Cæsar* wept.
Rome.

- Breast. v. a.** Meet or oppose in front boldly or openly

The thraden sails
Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea,
Breasting the lofty surge.
Shakespeare, Henry V. III. chorus.

Cheerful at morn, he wakes from short repose,
Breasts the keen air, and carols as he goes.
Goldsmith, Traveller.

- Breast-deep. adj.** [two words rather than a compound.] Up to the breast.

Set him *breast-deep* in earth, and banish him;
There let him stand, and rave, and cry for food.
Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, v. 3.

- Breast-high. adj.** [two words rather than a compound.] Up to the breast.

The river itself came way into her, so that she was
straight *breast-high*.—*Sir P. Sidney*.
Lay madam Partlet basking in the sun,
Breast-high in sand. *Dryden, Fables*.

- Breast-plough. s.** Plough held at the level of the breast, and used for paring turf.

The *Breast-plough* which a man shoves before him.
Mortimer.

- Breastbone. s.** Bone to which the front ends of the ribs are attached; sternum.

The belly shall be eminent by shadowing the flank,
and under the *breastbone*.—*Peuckam, Compleat Gentleman*.

It is probable that such respiratory actions could not be performed by the animal when swimming and diving; and it is certain that such actions of the limb-muscles could not effect any motion of the *breast-bone* in the great proportion of the Cælonian order, in which the pectorin is fixed.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

- Breastclout. s.** Bib for children. *Obsolete*.

Festes l'enfant une bavere [*breastclout*].
Walter de Bibbesworth; Vocabularies in Library of National Antiquities. (Wright.)
Cele luy fist une bavere [*breast-clut*]. *Id., ibid.*

- Breasted. adj.** Having a singing voice. See *Breast. Obsolete*.

Singing men well *breasted*.—*Fiddes, Life of Cardinal Wolsey*, app. p. 128.

- Breastfast. s.** See extract.

Breastfast [is] a sort of hawser . . . employed to confine a ship sideways to a wharf or key, or to some other ship.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

- Breasthook. s.** See extract.

Breasthooks in shipbuilding are thick pieces of timber incruited into the form of knees, and used to strengthen the forepart of the ship.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

- Breastknot. s.** Knot or bunch of ribands worn by women on the breast.

Our bodies have still faces, and our men hearts.
Why may we not love for the same achievements
from the influence of this *breastknot*?—*Addison, Frecholder*.

- Breastpain. s.** See extract.

Breastpain is a distemper in horses . . . the signs of which are stiff, staggerin', and weak-going with the forelegs, besides that he can hardly, if at all, bow his head to the ground.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

- Breastpin. s.** Pin to fasten the ends of a neckcloth, kerchief, tucker, or any similar covering over the breast.

I suppose that you think 'cause my trowsers are tarry,
And because that I ties my long hair in a tail,
While ladiesmen are flaged out as fine as Lord Harry,
With *breast-pins* and cravats as white as old silk.
Murray, Skarleygon, vol. I. ch. xx.

- Breastplate. s.** Plate forming an armour for the breast.

What stronger *breastplate* than a heart untainted?
Thrice is he arm'd that hath his quærel just.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. III. 2.

'Gainst shield, helm, *breastplate*, and, instead of those,
Five sharp smooth stones from the next brook he chose.
Chaucer.

This venerable champion will come into the field,
arm'd only with a pocket-pistol, before his old rusty *breastplate* could be secured, and his cracked head-pieces mended.—*Swift*.

Many an inlaid *breastplate*, many a Mameluke scimitar and Damascus blade, many a gemmed pistol and pearl-embroidered saddle, might there be seen, though viewed in a subdual and quiet light.—*Disraeli the younger, The young Duke*.

- Breastwork. s.**

1. In Fortification. Works thrown up as high as the breast of the defenders; parapet.

Sir John Ashby cast up *breastworks*, and made a redoubt for the defence of his men.—*Lord Clarendon*.

2. In Navigation. See extract.

Breastwork, a sea term, [is] a set of framing composed of stunnions and rails, with moulding and sometimes sculpture. It terminates the quarter-deck and poop at the foremost end and after end of the fore-castle.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

He had volunteered to take the command of a floating battery; which was a raft, consisting merely of a number of beams nailed together, with a floor-lug to support the guns; it was square, with a *breastwork* full of port-holes, and without masts, carrying twenty-four guns, one hundred and twenty men.—*Southey, Life of Nelson*.

- Breath. s.** (the *th* is here sounded as the *th* in *thin*, and is not followed by *e* in spelling.) [A.S. *bræð*.]

1. Air drawn into, and ejected out of, the body by living animals; breath of life; life itself.

Whither are they vanish'd?
Into the air; and what seem'd corporeal
Melted, as *breath* into the wind.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 3.

No man has more contempt than I of *breath*;
But whence hast thou the pow'r to give me death?
Dryden.

2. State or power of breathing freely: (opposed to the condition in which a man is *breathless* and spent).

At other times, he casts to see the chace
Of swift wild beasts, or run on foot a race,
To enlarge his *breath*, large *breath* in arms most needful,
Or else, by wrestling, to wax strong and heedful.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

With in.

What is your difference? speak.—I am scarce in *breath*, my lord.—*Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 2*.

- Out of breath. Breathless.**

Our swords so wildly did the fates employ,
That they, at length, grew weary to destroy;
Behind the work we brought, not, out of *breath*,
Made sorrow and despair attend for death.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

- In the following extract the word means *life* as well as simple *breath*; a pun or conceit being intended.

Rest, that gives all men life, gave him his death,
And too much breathing put him out of *breath*.
Milton, Epitaph on the University Carrier.

3. Breathingtime; respite; pause; relaxation.

Give me some *breath*, some little pause, dear lord,
Before I positively speak.
Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 2.

- Take breath.** Take rest for the purpose of restoring the power of respiration impaired by previous exertion.

Spaniard, take *breath*; some respite I'll afford;
My cause is more advantage than your sword.
Dryden.

4. Breeze; moving air.

Vent all thy passion, and I'll stand its shock,
Calin and unscathed as summer sea,
When not a *breath* of wind flies o'er its surface.
Addison, Cato.

5. Exhalation; fragrance.

And because the *breath* of flowers is far sweeter in the air, where it comes and goes like the warbling of music, than in the hand; therefore nothing is more fit for that delicate than to know what be the flowers and plants that do best perfume the air.—*Becon, Excerpt*, no. 48. (Ord MS.)

6. Time of drawing a single breath; single act; instant: (often with *the same*).

You menace me and court me in a *breath*.
Your Cupid looks as dreadfully as death.
Dryden.
He answer'd her almost in the *same breath*, that she was never to be separated from them, and that she was to have any establishment in any country she liked.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, h. v. ch. vi.

- Breath. v. n.** (the *th* is here sounded as the *th* in *thin*, and is followed by *e* in spelling. With *breathe* and *breath* compare *clothe* and *cloth*. See also *Brazier*.)

1. Draw in and throw out the air to and from the lungs; inspire and expire.

It shall be said so again, while *Stephano breathes* at nostrils.—*Shakespeare, Tempest, ii. 2*.

2. Draw the breath of life: live.

Let him *breathe* between the heavens and earth,
A private man in Athens.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, III. 10.

3. Take *breath*: rest.

He presently follow'd the victory so hot upon the Scots, that he suffered them not to *breathe*, or rather themselves together again.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Three times they *breath'd*, and three times did they drink,
Upon agreement, of swift Severn's flood.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. i. 2.

When France had *breath'd*, after intestine broils,
And peace and conquest crown'd her foreign toils,
Lord Rouscommon.

4. Pass, or find a way, as air.

Shall I not then be stifled in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air *breathes* in,
And there be strangled ere my *Romeo* comes?
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 3.

- Breath. v. a.** (see preceding entry.)

1. Inspire, or inhale, into one's own body, and eject, or expire, out of it.

They wish to live,
Their pains and poverty desire to bear,
To view the light of heav'n, and *breathe* the vital air.
Dryden.

They here began to *breathe* a most delicious kind of air, and saw all the fields about them covered with a kind of purple light. *Tatler*, no. 81.

2. Inject by breathing: (with *into*).

He *breathed into* us the breath of life, a vital active spirit; whose motions, he expects, should own the dignity of its original.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety*.

3. Expire; eject by breathing; exhale; send out as breath.

His nitar *breathes*
Ambrosial odours, and ambrosial flowers.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 214.

- With out.**

She is called, by ancient authors, the tenth muse; and, by Plutarch, is compared to Cælia, the son of Vulcan, who *breathed out* nothing but flame.—*Spectator*, no. 223.

4. Move or actuate by breath.

The artful youth proceed to form the quire;
They *breathe* the flute, or strike the vocal wire.
Prior.

5. Utter privately; give air or vent to.

I have toward heaven *breath'd* a secret vow,
To live in prayer and contemplation.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, III. 4.
Oh! *breathe* not his name, let it rest in the shade,
Where cold and unwhom'd his relics are laid.
Moor, Irish Melodies.

- Breathe a vein.** [the import of the word *breathe*, in this expression, is, apparently, explained by that of the words *vent* and *spiracle*; each of which is similarly connected with some word with a meaning akin to that of *breath* (*vent* with *ventus* = wind, and *spiracle* with *spiro* = breathe), and each of which conveys the notion of relief being given by making an opening.] Let blood.

The ready cure to cool the raging pain,
Is underneath the foot to *breathe* a vein.
Dryden, Virgil's Georgics.

- Breathe one's last (i.e. breath).** Expire.

He, safe return'd, the race of glory past,
Now to his friends' embrace, had *breath'd* his last.
Pope.

- Breathed. part. adj.** (pronounced *breath'd*, not *bréth'd*; i.e. as from the verb rather than from the substantive.) Exercised; kept in breath.

My greyhounds are as swift as *breath'd* steam.
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, II. Induct.

Brother. s.**1. Applied to persons.****a. One who breathes the breath of life; liver.**

She shows a body rather than a life,

A statue than a brother.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 3.
I will chide no brother in the world but myself.—
Id., As you like it, iii. 2.

b. One who whispers anything as a secret.

My authority bears a credent bulk,

That no particular scandal once can touch,

But it confounds the brother.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iv. 4.

c. Inspirer; one who animates.

The brother of all life does now expire:

His milder Father summons him away. *Norris.*

2. Applied to things. Walk, exercise, or anything that stimulates the lungs, or organs by which we breathe. Colloquial.

So here we are at last—that hill 's a brother.—

Colman the younger, The Poor Gentleman, iv. 11.

breathful. adj. Full of breath in the ordinary sense; full of breath as an exhalation. **Rare.**

And eke the breathful bellows blew amaine,

Like to the northern winds, that none could heare.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 38.

Fresh costmarie, and breathful canouille.

Id., Mutipolmus, v. 195.

breathing. verbal abs. [from breathe.]**1. Aspiration; secret prayer; utterance.**

His meals are hunger; his breathings, sighs; his

linen, hair-cloth.—*Bishop Hall, Works, ii. 329.*

While to high heaven his pious breathings turn'd,

Weeping he hop'd, and secretivly murmur'd. *Prior.*

But where is he, the Pilgrim of my song?

The being who upheld it through the past?

Metaphs he cometh late and tardies long.

He is no more—these breathings are his last.

Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 164.

2. Breathingplace; vent; spiracle.

The warmth distends the clinks, and makes

New breathings, whence new nourishment she takes.

Dryden.

3. Effluvium.

One cordial honest laugh of a Tom Jones absolutely

clears the atmosphere that was reeking with the

black putrefying breathings of a hypoerite Bliff.

Lamb, Essays of Elia, On the Genius and Character

of Hogarth.

4. Exercise of the lungs.

I'll be there in my waistcoat and pumps and take

a morning's breathing with you.—*Colman the elder,*

The Jealous Wife, iv. 1.

5. In Grammar. See extract.

The sound of the letter *h* is that of a simple

breathing; and as such it is treated when by that

word we translate the Latin *ternus spiritus* and *aspi-*

ratio; though, at the same time, we may call of *low*

breathing, or one which is contrasted with the *aspi-*

rate. Thus the complications thus engendered would

be avoided by recognizing the distinction between the

aspiration as the name of the simple *breathing* and

the aspiration, the translation of the Greek *doxa*,

has been suggested by Key, and that rightly. We

should gain much by adopting the distinction.—*Dr.*

E. G. Latham, Elements of Comparative Philology.

breathing. part. adj. Endowed with breath; living; vital.

Yet tears they shed; they had their part

Of sorrow; for when time was ripe,

The still affection of the heart

Became an outward breathing type.

Tennyson, The Miller's Daughter.

breathingplace. s. In *Metre* or *Prosody*. **Pause.**

That caesura, or *breathing-place*, in the midst of the

verse, neither Italian nor Spanish have, the French

and we almost never fail of.—*Sir P. Sidney, Defence*

of Poets.

And this new diameter is but the half of this verse

divided into two; and no other than the caesura, or

breathing-place, in the midst thereof.—*Daniel, De-*

fence of Rhyme.

breathingtime. s. Pause; relaxation; time for breathing; rest.

Neither doth it a little conduce to our safety, that

since marriage, once passed, is irreversible, we may

have some *breathing-time* betwixt our promise and

accomplishment.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

He does not allow the poor devoted peer a

moment's *breathing-time*.—*Dr. Warton, Essay on*

Pope, ii. 323.

breathless. adj. Without breath.**a. As one simply out of breath. Spent with labour.**

Well knew

The prince, with patience and sufferance ay,

Vol. I.

So hasty heat soon cooled to subdue;

Tho' when he *breathless* was, that battle 'gan renew.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

I remember, when the fight was done,

When I was dry with rage and extreme toil,

Breathless and faint, leaning upon my sword,

Came there a certain lord.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

Breathless and tir'd, is all my fury spent?

Or does my glutted spleen at length relent?

Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

b. As one dead.

Many so strained themselves in their race, that

they fell down *breathless* and dead.—*Sir J. Hay-*

wood.

Kneeling before this ruin of sweet life,

And breathing to his *breathless* excellence

The incense of a vow. *Shakespeare, King John, iv. 3.*

Yielding to the sentence, *breathless* thou

And pale shalt lie, as what thou buried now. *Prior.*

Till he on Hoker's corpse shall smile

Breathless on the funeral pile.

Gray, The Descent of Odin.

breathlessness. s. Attribute suggested by**Breathless; state of being out of breath.**

Thinks I hear the soldiers and busie officers

when they were rolling that other weighty stone,

(for such we probably conceive) to the mouth of the

vault with much toil and sweat, and *breathlessness*,

how they brang'd of the succours of the place.—

Bishop Hall, Works, ii. 276.

breathy. adj. Sending out as breath. **Rare.**

It (the freed whirlwind or prester) differeth from

lightning: lightning is less dany and less *breathy*;

the one having more windy spirits in it than the

other. *Swan, Speculum Mundi, p. 180: 1635.*

brede. s. See **Braid. Obsolete.**

In a curious *brede* of needlework, one colour falls

away by such just degrees, and another rises so in-

sensibly, that we see the variety without being able

to distinguish the total vanishing of the one from

the first appearance of the other.—*Dryden.*

Breech. s. [? probably from Breech =**the covering of the part in question.]****1. Lower part of the body; back part; hinder****part of anything in general.**

The storks devour snakes and other serpents;

which when they begin to creep out at their *breeches*

they will presently clap them close to a wall, to keep

them in. *Greer, Maxims.*

When the king's pardon was offered by a herald,

a lewd boy turned towards him his naked *breech*, and

used words suitable to that gesture.—*Sir J. Hay-*

wood.

2. Hinder part of a piece of ordnance.

No cannons, when they mount vast pitches,

Are tumbled back upon their *breeches*. *Anonymous.*

Breech. s. [A.S. *broc*, plural *brēc*; from Lat.**bracca: a word which, like Bard, Druid,****Basket, and a few others, is of Celtic origin;****and one which has come into the English****directly from the Latin, remotely from the****Gallie of ancient Gaul, or (changing the ex-****pression) has come from the Celtic through****the Latin.] Garment worn (generally by****men) over the lower part of the body. In****the plural, common; in the singular, ob-****solete.**

In all Holy Scripture it is not expressed by bidding

that a lay man not press *schulde* wero a *breech*, or

that he *schulde* were a cloke.—*Bishop Pecocke, Re-*

pressor, pt. i. ch. xx.

Then the eyes of them both were opened, and they

knew that they were naked, and they sewed fig-

tree leaves together, and made themselves *breeches*.

Genesis, iii. 7: old version.

There mette them a company of xxx women, beinge

at the kynges wywes and concubines; they were all

naked, sayinge that they pryve partes were covered

with *breeches* of ginspunge cotton.—*Elden, Martyr,*

Decades, leaf 23: 1555. (16th MS.)

Ah! that that father had been so resolute!

That that night still have worn the petticoat,

And ne'er had stol'n the *breech* from Laurester.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. v. 5.

Petruchio is coming in a new hat and an old

jerkin, and a pair of old *breeches*, thrice turned.

—*Id., Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.*

Adam had soon put on all his clothes but his

breeches, which in the hurry he forgot; however,

they were pretty well supplied by the length of his

other garments.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph*

Andrews.

A wife is said to *wear the breeches*, when

she is master of the husband.

Children rule, old men go to school, women *wear*

the breeches.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy, To*

the Reader.

The wife of Xanthus was domineering, as if her

fortune and her extraction had outlived her to the

breeches.—*Sir E. L'Estrange.*

P P

Breech. v. a. [from the preceding.]**1. Put into breeches.**

His (Wharton's) opponents were confounded by

the strength of his memory and the affability of his

deportment, and owned that it was impossible to con-

tend against a great man who called the shoemaker by

his Christian name, who was sure that the but-

cher's daughter must be growing a fine girl, and who

was anxious to know whether the blacksmith's

youngest boy was *breeched*.—*Macculay, History of*

England, ch. xx.

2. ? Sheathe.

There, the murderers,

Sleep'd in the colours of their trade, their daggers

Unnaturally *breech'd* with gore.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 3.

Breech. v. a. [see extract.] Flog.

Cry like a *breech'd* boy, not eat a bit.—*Beaumont*

and Fletcher, Hamorans Lieutenant.

[To breech, in the sense of flogging, is not originally**from striking on the breech. Provincial German****(Westwald) has *pritschen, britschen*, to lay one on a****bench and strike him with a flat board.—*Dutch******briden, de bride geven, wet de bride slaan, xylig-******en castieren.* (Hogdolan.) Platt Deutsch *britz*, an****instrument of laths for smacking on the breech: *cinco******de bride geven*, to strike one on the breech so that it****smacks (klatschet). From an imitation of the****sound. Swiss *bratschen*, to smack, to give a sharp****sound like a blow with the flat hand; *bratsch*, such****a sound, or the blow by which it is produced;*****bratscher*, an instrument for smacking, a fly-flap,****&c.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymo-******logy.*****Breechband. s.****1. Belt by which, before the use of braces, the****breeches were kept up: (the older form was,****perhaps, *breech-belt*).**

Here lumbar, a *breech belt*.—*Nominal* (15th cen-

tury): *Vocabularies in Library of National Anti-*

quities, p. 234, col. 1. (Wright.)

2. Part of harness which passes round the**hinder part of a horse, above the hocks.**

The horses here are driven without either breast

reins or *breechbands*.—*Sir F. Head, Bubbles from*

the Brunnen of Nassau.

Breeches. s. pl. See **Breech = garment.****Breeches-pocket. s.** [two words rather**than a compound.] Pocket of breeches.**

Fifteen scynals, waiting to be discharged of their

carpoes, had been obliged to retreat from the fury

of the flames, the pldymantic skippers looking on

with their pipes in their mouths, and their hands

in their wide *breeches-pockets*. *Murray, Sharley-*

gave, vol. iii. ch. cxvii.

Specially considered as the keeping-place

for the purse; thence, the purse itself.

years, were brought up together in the same university.—*Hooker*.

Who'er thou art, whose forward cars are bent
On state affairs to guide the government;
Hear first what Scythians of old has said,
To the lov'd youth, whom he at Athens bred.

Dryden.

And left their pillars to rapine bred,
Without controul, to strip and spoil the dead. *Id.*
Ah! wretched me! by fate avers decreed
To bring thee forth with pain, with care to breed.

And I'll be sworn you never saw her out of
Shropshire. Her father kept her locked up with his
caterpillars and snails; and loved her beyond any-
thing but a blue butterfly and a petrified frog.
Hail! he! 'twas a very cheap way of breeding her.
You know he was very poor though a lord; and
very high-spirited, though a virtuous.—*Mrs. Cowley*,
The Belle's Stratagem, ii. 1

For his sake I breed

His daughter Dora: take her for your wife;
For I have wiled this marriage, night and day,
For many years. *Tenneyson, Dora*.

With up.

To breed up the son to common sense,
Is evermore the parent's least expense.

Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

Bred up in grief, can pleasure be our theme?
Our endless anguish does not nature claim?
Reason and sorrow are to us the same. *Prior*.

His farm might not remove his children too far from
him, or the trade he breeds them up in.—*Locke*.

Breed. v. n.

1. Bring forth young; propagate a kind;
have birth; be pregnant; renew itself.

Where they most breed and haunt, I have observ'd,
The air is delicate. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, i. 4.

But could youth last, and love still breed,
Had joys no date, and age no need;

Then these delights my mind might move
To live with thee, and be thy love. *Sir W. Raleigh*.

There is a worm that breedeth in old snow, and
dieh soon after it cometh out of the snow.—*Bacon*,
Natural and Experimental History.

It hath been the general tradition and belief, that
mice eat and flies breed in putrefied carcases.—
Bentley.

Lucina, it seems, was breeding, as she did nothing
but entertain the company with a discourse upon the
dificulty of reckoning to a day.—*Spectator*, no. 431.

2. Raise a breed.

In the choice of swine choose to breed of as
are of long large bodies. *Mortimer*.

(See also extract from Carpenter under next entry).

Breed. s.

1. Cast; kind; pedigree; family; race; off-
spring.

I bring you witnesses,

'Twice fifteen thousand hearts of England's breed.
Shakespeare, King John, ii. 1.

The horses were young and handsome, and of the
best breed in the north.—*Id., Henry VIII.* ii. 2, letter.

Walled towns, stored arsenals, and ordinance;
all this is but a sheep in a lion's skin, except the
breed and disposition of the people be stout and
warlike. *Bacon, Essays*.

Infections streams of prowling sins began,
And through the spurious breed and guilty nation
ran. *Lord Roscommon*.

Rode fair Ascanius on a fiery steed,
Queen Dido's gift, and of the Tyrian breed.

Dryden, Virgil's Eclog.

Since the adventure of Salt Hill, Mrs. Tabby seems
to be entirely changed. She has left off scolding the
servants, an exercise which was grown habitual, and
even seemed necessary to her constitution; and is
become so indifferent to Chowder, as to part with
him in a present to Lady Criskin, who proposes to
bring the breed of him into fashion.—*Smollett*, *Ex-
position of Humphry Clinker*.

His short upper lip indicat'd a good breed; and
his chestnut curls clustered over his open brow,
while his shirt-collar thrown over his shoulders was
unrestrained by handkerchief or ribbon. *Disraeli*
the younger, Coningsby, b. i. ch. i.

Amongst animals, the various breeds of domestic
cattle, of the horse, dog, &c., afford abundant evi-
dence of the modifying influence of external condi-
tions; since there is little doubt that they have re-
spectively originated from single stocks, and that
their peculiarities have been engrafted, as it were,
upon their specific characters. . . . That these do-
mesticated races, however different their external
characters, have a common origin, is indicated by
the perfect freedom with which they breed together;
and by the fact that, whenever they return to a state
of nature, the differences of breed disappear. . . .
Wright determined on breeding from this ram, and
the first year obtained only two with the same pecu-
liarities.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Compara-
tive Physiology*, § 619.

In contempt.

A cousin of his last wife's was proposed; but John
would have no more of the breed.—*Arbuthnot, Li-
ttery of John Bull*.

2. Number produced at once; hatch.

She lays them in the sand, where they lie till they

are hatched; sometimes above an hundred at a
breed.—*Gray*.

Breedable. s. One who breeds quinnrels.

An honest, willing, kind fellow, as ever servant
shall come in house withal; and, I warrant you, no
tell tale, nor no breedable.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives*
of Windsor, i. 4.

Breeder. s.

1. One who, or that which, produces any-
thing; one who brings up another.

Time is the nurse and breeder of all good.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

Time was when Italy and Rome have been the best
breeders and bringers up of the worstest men.—
Archais, Schoolmaster.

2. Female who is prolific.

Get thee to a nursery; why would'st thou be a
breeder of sinners?—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 1.

Here is the babe, as lonthome as a toad,

Amongst the fairest breeders of our time.

Id., Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

Let there be an hundred persons in London, as
many in the country, we say, that if there be sixty
of them breeders in London, there are more than
sixty in the country. *Grandin*.

Yet if a friend a night or two should need her,

He'd recommend her as a special breeder. *Pope*.

3. One who takes care to raise a breed.

The breeders of English cattle turned much to
dairy, or else kept their cattle to six or seven years
old.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Breeding. verbal abs.

1. Nurture; care to bring up from the in-
fant state; education; instruction; quali-
fications.

She had her breeding at my father's charge,
A poor physician's daughter.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, ii. 3.

I hope to see it a piece of none of the manner'd
breeding, to be acquainted with the laws of nature.

—*Glenville, Scipias Scientificæ*, preface.

Why was my breeding order'd and prescrib'd,

As of a person separate to God,

Design'd for great exploits?

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 30.

In our municipality, the public for the public is
now admitted too, may behold an ever-ready baiton;
further an epigrammatic slow-sure Manual; a resolu-
tion nureplant. Billaud-Varennes, of Jesuit breed-
ing; Talien able-editor; and nothing but Patriots,
beter or worse.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. ii.
h. v. ch. vii.

2. Manners; knowledge of ceremony.

As men of breeding, sometimes men of wit,

'Tis avoid great errors, must the less commit. *Pope*.

The graces from the court did next provide

Breeding, and wit, and air, and decent pride. *Swift*.

Blindness, the most cruel misfortune that can

befall the lonely student, made his books useless to

him (Congreve). He was thrown on society for all

his amusement; and in society his good breeding

and vivacity made him always welcome.—*Macaulay*,

Kennys, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.

A-breeding. [on breeding.] State of preg-

nancy.

She had three poor small children, who were not
capable to get their own living; and if her husband
was sent to goal, they must all come to the parish;
for she was a poor weak woman, continually a breed-
ing, and had no time to work for them.—*Fielding*,
Adventures of Joseph Andrews.

Breeding. s. See extract.

Their road lay through a vast and desolate fen,

In that dreary region, covered by vast flights of wild

fowl, a half-savage population, known by the name

of Breedlings, then led an amphibious life.—*Mac-*

aulay, History of England, ch. xi.

Breeze (also Brize, Bresse, and Breeszy).

s. [A.S. *briosa*; German, *bremse*.—Though
not a common word in the literary English
of the present time, it is freely used in
speech. Whether it may not be provincial,
rather than generally used throughout the
country, is uncertain. It is current over
a large part of England; and I am unable
to say where it is not found. The pronun-
ciation is chiefly, if not universally, *breeze*,
though *brize* is the commoner form in the
older extracts. The example from Hudib-
ras, the only one which gives it as a rhyme,
favours the sound with *ee*.] Stinging-fly;
gadfly.

A brize, a scorn'd little creature,

Through his hairs hide his angry sting did threaten.

Spenser, Visions of the World's Vanity.

The brize upon her, like a cow in June,

Hoists sail, and flies. *Cleopatra*, iii. 8.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 8.

I can hold no longer;
This brize has prick'd my patience.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

The learned write, the insect breeze

Is but the mongrel prince of bees.

Butler, Hudibras.

A fierce loud buzzing breeze, their stings draw

blood.

And drive the cattle gadding through the wood.

Dryden.

Breeze. s. [Fr. *débris*.] See extract.

[The ashes and chinders sold by the London dustmen for
brickmaking are known by the name of breeze. In
other parts of England the term *briosa* or *brist* is in
use for dust, rubbish. *Briosa* and *bristosa*, sheep's
droppings; *brusa*, the dry refuse of furze broken off
(Devonshire Glossary). Piedmontese, *bressa*, or the
offal of hay and straw in feeding cattle; Spanish,
briosa, remains of leaves, bark of trees and other
rubbish; French, *briosa*, debris, rubbish; *briosa* de char-
bon, coal-dust; *bressilles*, *bressilles*, little bits of wood
(Berri); *briosa*, to break, burst, crush, brise; Bre-
ton, *brusa*, a crum, morsel; German, *brosama*, a
crum; Dutch, *briosa*, *brijelen*, to bray, to crush;
Gaelic, *briosa*, *briosa*, to break; Danish, *briosa*, to
burst, break, fail.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of Eng-
lish Etymology*.]

Breeze. s. [Fr. *brise* = term in Provence
for a fresh wind which blows upon that coast
from nine in the morning till the evening.]

1. Gentle gale; soft wind.

We find that these hottest regions of the world,
seated under the equinoctial line, or near it, are so
refreshed with a daily gale of easterly wind, which
the Spaniards call breeze, that doth over more blow
stronger in the heat of the day.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

From land a gentle breeze arose by night,
Scarcely shone the stars, the moon was bright,
And the sea trembled with her silver light.

Dryden.

Gradual sinks the breeze
Into a perfect calm; that not a breath
Is heard to quiver through the closing wood.

Thomson.

2. Chiding; wrangle.

The marine went forward and gave the order; and
Jenny, who expected a breeze, told his wife to le-
nace herself quietly. His advice did not, however,
appear to be listened to, as will be shown in the
sequel. 'How came you on board, woman?' cried
Vanslyperken. 'How did I come on board? why in
a boat to be sure,' replied Muggo, determined to
have a breeze. *Marryat, Sturges*, vol. i. ch. xv.

Breezeless. adj. Without a breeze.

Yet here no fiery ray inflames

The breezeless sky. *W. Richardson, Poem*.

A stagnate breezeless air becomes my soul.

Shenstone, Poem.

Breezy. adj. Fanned with gales; full of

gales; fresh.

The seer, while zephyrs curl the swelling deep,

Basks on the breezy shore, in grateful sleep,

His oozy limbs. *Pope, Homer's Odyssey*.

The breezy call of incense-breathing morn,

Gray, Elegy

But, Allee, what an hour was that,

When after roving in the woods

('Twas April then), I came and sat

Below the chestnuts, when their buds

Were glistening to the breeze blue

Temple, The Miller's Daughter.

What a master of composition Fielding was! Upon
my word, I think the Odipus Tragedy, the Al-
chemist, and Tom Jones the three most perfect
plots ever planned. And how charming, how whole-
some, Fielding always is! To take him up after
Richardson, is like emerging from a sick-room
heated by stoves, into an open lawn, on a breezy
day in May.—*Coleridge, Table Talk*.

Brehon. s. (used also adjectively, as 'brehon
law.') [Irish.] Judge among the ancient
Irish.

In the case of murder, the brehon, that is, their
judge, will compound between the murderer and
friends of the party murdered, which prosecute the
action, that the malefactor shall give unto them, or
to the child or wife of him that is slain, a recom-
pence, which they call an eric.—*Spenser, View of*
the State of Ireland.

Breme. adj. [A.S. *bremman* = be in excess.]
Excessive; sharp; severe. *Obsolete*.

Thistles thicke,

And brems brimme for to prick.

Chaucer, Remount of the Rose.

And when the shining sun laugheth once,

You deuchen the spring come at once:

Hut eat, when you count you freed from fear,

Comes the breme winter, with chamfred brows,

Full of wrinkles, and frosty furrows.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Breme. v. n. Teem; bring forth: (chiefly
applied to swine). *Rare*.

Why do tame sows farrow often, some at one time

and others at another, and the wild but once a year

and all of them about the same time? Is it because

through plentiful feeding tame sows *breme* oftener?
—*Translation of Plutarch's Morals*, vol. iii. p. 469.

Bren. v. a. [A.S. *brennan*.] Burn. *Obsolete*.
Closely the wicked flame his bowels *brent*.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, iii. 7, 16.
What flames, quoth he, when I thee present see
In danger rather to be *brent* than drest? *Id.*

Brening. part. adj. Burning. *Obsolete*.

Her sweet reports so my heart set on fire
With *brening* love most hot and fervent,
That her to so I had great desire.
Hawes, Pastime of Pleasure, ch. ii.
ed. 1555. (Percy Soc.)

Brent. adj. [?] Steep; high. *Obsolete*.

The grapes grow on the *brent* rocks so wonderfully,
that you will marvel how men dare to climb up
to them.—*Ascham, Letter to Rases*

Brent-geese. s. [Ger. *halber ente* = half duck.
Two words rather than a compound.—The
extract from Wedgwood under Auburn is
the complement to the remarks forth-
coming. Drake and Skeldrake also
bear upon it.

The excuse for the length of the present
notice is twofold. It partly lies in the fact
of the derivation being, to some extent,
hypothetical; and partly in the fact of its
being, if true, one of what may be called
the curiosities of etymology.

For the illustrative extracts, those parts
have been selected from the account of
Yarrell which more especially bear upon
the proposed etymology.

As applied to the Brent-geese, the ex-
planation of the term goes upon the doctrine
that it is as much a duck as a goose; still
that it is a *goose* which partakes of the
nature of a duck, rather than a *duck* which
partakes of the nature of a goose. The
Brent is certainly treated by zoologists, by
poulterers, and by ornithologists, as a *goose*.

By many of such naturalists as classify by
type rather than definition, the type of the
duck kind (the word *kind* being used in the
technical sense suggested by Mr. Mill and
allowed by Dr. Whewell), the standard or
typical duck, is not the domestic bird so
called, but the shoveller. Again, the genus
Anas—duck is a wide one. Wider still the
family Anatidæ. This comprises (1) the
geese, (2) the swans, (3) the true ducks, and
(4) the mergansers or snews. All, except
the last, have been by the earliest ornitho-
logists treated as Anates: the grey-legged
or gray-lag goose, the probable original of
the domestic fowl, being the preeminent
goose, the Anas Anser. This gives us a
type in the opposite direction to that sup-
plied by the shoveller.

The bird in question is named by Pen-
nant, Montague, and Bewick, Anas Berni-
cla (which it is not) or Brent-geese; by
Fleming, Selby, and Gould (previously to
the publication of Yarrell's work), Anas
torquatus. Temminck makes it both the
Anas Bernicla and the Anser Bernicla. So
much for the zoological view of its affinities
as determined by the nomenclature.

The Skeldrake (also called sheldrake
and shieldrake), in like manner, being a
bird in a similar osculating relation with
the true ducks (though in another direc-
tion), is popularly called in some districts
the burrowing *duck*, in others the burrow-
ing *gander*. It makes its nest in rabbit-
holes; in the capacity of *duck* or *goose*, as
the case may be.

I now give the extracts which bear upon
the same view; i.e. that of the Brent's in-
termediate anatine and anserine character.

'Of the various species of geese which visit the
British islands this [the *brent* goose] is the smallest
... It is a regular winter visitor to the shores of

most of our maritime counties, and remains with
us through all the cold months of the year. It is
seldom seen on fresh water, unless wounded, but is
a truly marine species... The *brent* goose is found
during summer at the Faroe Islands, and at Jew-
land... Captain Scoresby, in his account of the
Arctic regions, reports that the *brent* goose occurs
in considerable numbers near the coast of Green-
land; but is not seen in any quantity at Spitzber-
gen.' (Yarrell, British Birds.)

Among the web-footed birds which pass the
season here (in Nova Zembla), the bean geese are
no common, at least in the southern island, that
the collecting their fallen wing-feathers is an object
of profit; according to the assertions of the walrus-
catchers, only one species of goose comes to Nova
Zembla, and we in fact got sight of no other than
the bean geese and the *brent* goose, which latter
however, does not pass for a goose among the Rus-
sians.' (Annals of Natural History, vol. iv.)

In another passage Selby tells us that
in Northumberland the bird is called the
Ware-bird; from the circumstance of
its stomach being generally found full of
ware, or sea-weed. This is noted, because
it is the nearest approach to a true Eng-
lish name; a fact necessary to confirm the
notion that *brent* is German.

The bird is, as may have been seen, a
bird of passage; and with birds of passage,
especially when they belong to a class
containing others like them, the probability
of the name being foreign is far greater
than it is with birds which pass the whole
year with us.

The chief localities for the *brent*-goose
are Danish rather than German; the Feroe
Isles, and the Danish Isles of the Baltic.
Hence, the form ought to be *hal-* rather
than *halb-*. Still, as the German and Dan-
ish languages meet in the Peninsula of
Jutland, this is by no means a serious ob-
jection.

The mixed character of the duck, snew,
and goose is shown in other words; prob-
ably in Gousander *gös ente*, and cer-
tainly in Merganser, from *mergus* = snew,
and *anser*.

The word Drake is another similar curi-
osity of etymology. The *d* represents the
t in *ant-is*, the root of *anus*, while the *rk*
is the representative of the form *-rik*, as
in *günserich* = gander: the full form being
enterich = male duck. See Drake.

I conclude with the remark that once,
and only once, I have heard a Teal called a
half bird, i.e. a term which was ex-
plained as meaning half a duck in size.
But it was used by one who was no natu-
ralist; though by one who, living where
teal were simply called *teal*, was in the
habit of occasionally visiting a famous lo-
cality (now so no longer) of the skeldrake.
If the word in this sense be commoner than
I imagine it is, it shows that the teal is, in
one sense, a *brent* bird. If not, it is in
favour of the skeldrake being one. At
any rate, it is a word which may apply
to any bird which, without being a true
duck, has duck characters.]

Migratory aquatic bird so called, much
smaller than the common wildgoose, but
with longer wings.

(For examples see extracts given above.)

Bret. s. [?] See extract.

I thank you for the account you sent me of the
bret and turbot [sic]. By what you write of the *bret*,
I perceive that what they call the *bret* in Lincol-
shire and Yorkshire, and, I believe, also in all the
east part of England, is the turbot of the west
country, where the name *bret* is not known; and I
believe the habitat of the west is the northern and
eastern part. *Ray, Correspondence*.

Brétage, or Brättice. s. See extracts.

Hoc signumale, a *brétys*.—*Nominate* (15th cen-
tury); *Vocabularius in Library of National An-
tiquities*, p. 236, col. 2. (Wright.)

Hoc propinacium (propugnaculum), Anglice a
brétage.—*Pictorial Vocabulary* (15th century);

Vocabularius in Library of National Antiquities,
p. 264, col. 1.

[A *brattice* is a fence of boards in a mine or round
dangerous machinery... A *bratie* or *bratage* is
then a parapet, in the first instance of boards, and in
a finished shape it is applied to any boarded struc-
ture of defence, a wooden tower, a parapet, a testudo
or temporary roof to cover an attack, &c... 'Duo
testudines quas Gallicè *bratiches* appellant.' (Math.
Paris, A.D. 1224.) 'Circumit civitatem castella et
turbis hienit et hertewichia.' (Hist. Pisana in Mur.
A.D. 1150.)—Wedgwood, *Dictionary of English Ety-
mology*.]

Brétful. adj. [?] Brimful. *Obsolete*.

A fere on a bench...

With a face so fat, as a full bledder

Blown *brétful* of breath. *Langland,*

Piers Plowman's Crede, sign. B. l. b.

His wallet lay before him in his lappe.

Brétful of pardons come from Rome all hote.

Chaucer, Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.

Bréthren. s. [see Brother.] Collective

form of Brother.

All these sects are *brethren* to each other in fan-
tasy, ignorance, iniquity, perverseness, pride.—*Swift*.
So far from looking on each other as *brethren* in
the Christian language, they seem scarce to regard
each other as of the same species. *Fiddling, Adven-
tures of Joseph Andrews*.

Against this confederacy Nistorius could array
only the precarious favour of the emperor, the sup-
port of some of his Syrian *brethren*, his archi-
episcopal authority, and the allegiance of some of
his clergy.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*,
b. iii. ch. iii.

Meanwhile the potentates who returned the mem-
bers to Parliament instead of contending among
themselves like their *brethren* in England, and join-
ing opposite parties—were generally disposed to
make terms with the ministers. *T. Rykine May, Con-
stitutional History of England*, vol. i. ch. vi.

Brevación. s. [? *prefation* = preface; ? con-
nected with *brief* = abridgement.] Exposi-
tion of details, as in a brief. *Obsolete*.

This Godfrey Goblewe went lightly
Unto dame Sapience, the secretary,
That did him make this supplication,
To the Goddesse Venus with *brevacion*.

Hawes, Pastime of Pleasure, ch. xlix.:
ed. 1555. (Percy Soc.)

Breve. s. In Music. Note equivalent in
duration to four minims.

With respect to the first forms of modern nota-
tion, which succeeded points, it is not difficult to
deduce them wholly from the black square note,
called a *breve*, the first and almost only note used in
canto fermo; which, with a foot or half to it, is a
long, and, if dimpled in breadth, a large.—*Rees, Cy-
clopedia*, voc. *Notes*.

Breve. s. [Lat. *breve* = short.] Official writ-
ing, letter of state; writ or brief in com-
mon law; short note or minute in civil law.
The *breve* rather than the bull should have larger
dispensation. *Lord Herbert of Cherbury, History
of Henry VIII.* p. 227.

Neither the popes themselves, nor those of the
court, the secretaries and dataries, which pen their
bulls and *breves*, have any use or exercise in Holy
Scripture.—*Bishop Hall, Letters*, p. 336.

Brévet. s. [L. Lat. *breveum*, from *brevis*,
nenter *breve* = short.] Military commission
conferring rank above that for which pay
is received.

Military officers were still exposed to the marks of
the king's displeasure. In 1773, Lieutenant-Colonel
Barre, and Sir Hugh Williams, both refractory
members of Parliament, were passed over in a *breve*
or promotion; and Colonel Barre, in order to mark
his sense of the injustice of this act of power, re-
signed his commission in the army.—*T. Rykine May, Con-
stitutional History of England*, l. 40.

In general the construction is that of
either an adjective or the first element in a
compound.

Brevet rank does not exist in the royal navy, and
in the army it neither descends lower than that of
captain, nor ascends above that of lieutenant-
colonel.—*Wharton, Law Lexicon*.

What is called *brevet* rank is given to officers of
all branches of the army as a reward for brilliant
and lustrous service; and when such nominal
rank has been held for a certain number of years
it is usually converted into substantial rank.—*A.
Fonblaque, Jus*, *How we are governed*, let. 11.

Breviary. s. [Fr. *bréviaire*; Lat. *brevarium*.]

1. Abridgement; epitome; compendium. *Ob-
solete*.

Some few naked *breviaries* of their wars and
leagues.—*Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Socie-
ty*, p. 48.

Peter Comestor's *Historia Scholastica*, a sort of
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brevari of the Old and New Testament. — *T. Watson, History of English Poetry*, ii. 108.

2. Book containing the daily service of the church of Rome: (as contradistinguished from the *missal*).

The sermon of the martyrs, which is found among the homilies of St. Augustine and Leo, and in the Roman *brevari*, is appointed to be read at the common festival days of many martyrs. — *Archbishop Usher, Answer to the Jesuit Malone*, p. 333.

If you say they were not saved, then your Roman martyrology, all your missals and *brevaries*, are manifestly false. — *Bishop Barlowe, Remains*, p. 400.

Her prayers and thanksgivings [the Church of England's], derived from the ancient *brevaries*, are very generally such that Cardinal Fisher or Cardinal Pole might have heartily joined in them. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i.

Breviate. s. [L. Lat. *brevisum*, neuter of *brevisus* = anything shortened.] *Rare*.

1. Short compendium. *Obsolete*.

He shall less need the help of *breviates*, or historical rhaphsodes. — *Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance*.

It is obvious to the shallowest discerner, that the whole counsel of God, as far as it is incumbent for man to know, is comprised in one *breve* of evangelical truth. — *Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

2. Lawyer's brief: (apparently in the following extract sounded *brevet*). *Rare*.

First he that led the cavalero
Wore a sow-gelder's flagellate,
On which he blew as strong a levot,
As well-fed lawyer on his *breve*ate.

Butler, Hudibras, ii. 2.

Breviate. v. a. Abbreviate. *Obsolete*.

Though they *breviate* the text, it is he that comments upon it. — *Henry, Funeral Sermon*, p. 12: 1658.

Brevity. s. [Fr. *brève*; Lat. *brevisitas*, -*atis* = shortness, from *brevis* - short.] Conciseness; shortness; contraction into few words.

Virgil, studying *brevity*, and having the command of his own language, could bring those words into a narrow compass, which a translator cannot render without circumlocutions. — *Dryden*.

We generally omit, for the sake of *brevity*, the intermediate step, and pass at once, in the expression of the argument, from the known, to the unknown individual. — *Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. i. ch. ii. § 7.

I omit some further provisions to the same effect for 'the sake of *brevity*.' — *Maitland, Constitutional History of England*, ch. iii.

Brew. v. a. [Ger. *bräuen*; Dutch, *brouwen*.]

1. Make liquors by fermentation; mix.

We have drinks also *brewed* with several herbs, and roots, and spices. — *Bacon*.

Take away these chollies; go, brew me a pottle of sack finely. — *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

Used metaphorically.

Or brew fierce tempers on the watery main,
Or o'er the globe distill the kindly rain.
Pope, Rape of the Lock.

2. Controve; plot.

I found it to be the most malicious and frantick surmise, and the most contrary to his nature, that I think, had ever been *brewed* from the beginning of the world, howsoever countenanced by a libellous pamphlet of a fugitive physician, even in print. — *Sir H. Wotton*.

Brew. v. n.

1. Perform the office of a brewer.

I keep his house, and wash, wring, brew, bake, scour, dress meat, and make the beds, and do all myself. — *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 4.

2. Be in preparation; threaten: (the metaphor being probably taken from the fermentation of the liquor, rather than from the mere process of the brewer, so that, to the full import, the notion of a sudden burst preceded by a quiet and gradual preparation is necessary).

Here's neither hush nor shrub to bear off any weather at all, and another storm *brewing*. — *Shakespeare, Tempest*, ii. 2.

The shower would quickly fall, that then was *brewing*. — *Dryden, Noah's Flood*. (Ord MS.)
I take it for granted, this whole affair will end in smoke; though there seems to be a storm *brewing* in the quarter of Mrs. Tabby. — *Smollett, Expedition of Humphry Clinker*.

Brew. s.

1. Manner of brewing; thing brewed.

Trial would be made of the like *brew* with potatoe roots, or burr roots, or the pith of artichokes, which are nourishing meats. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

2. Preparation; ? place of preparation.

Above the northern nests of feather'd snaws,
The *brew* of thunders, and the flaming forge
That forms the crooked lightning.

Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

Browage. s. Mixed drink.

Go, brew me a pottle of sack finely. With eggs, sir? — Simple of itself: I'll no pullet-spern in my *brewage*. — *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

After the malnsie, or some well-speed *brewage*. — *Milton, Areopagitica*.

He that hath a sleekly stomach admires at his happiness, that can feast with cheese and garlic-mustions, *brewage*, and the low-tasted spinage. — *Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, 284. (Ord MS.)

The repast was dressed in the furnace, and was accompanied by a rich *brewage* [alluded to *beverage* in the later editions] made of the best Spanish wine, and celebrated all over the kingdom as Bristol milk. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ii.

Brewer. s. One who brews.

When priests are more in word than matter;
When brewers near their malt with water.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 2.

Men every day eat and drink, though I think no man can demonstrate out of Euclid or Apollonius, that his baker, or brewer, or cook, has not conveyed poison into his meat or drink. — *Archbishop Tillotson*.

And all that from the town would stroll,
Till that wild wind made work
In which the gloomy brewer's soul
Went by me, like a stork. — *Temnyon, Talking Oak*.

Brewery. s.

1. Place for brewing.

Over the bridge is a great porter-brewery. — *Pennant*.

I could not but be somewhat diverted by hearing Johnson talk in a pompous manner of his new office, and particularly of the concerns of the *brewery*, which it was at last resolved should be sold. — *Boswell, Life of Johnson*.

2. Collective body of brewers; beer trade.

They were not severe in exacting arrears, for fear that if they should bring any distress and trouble upon the London *brewery*, it would occasion the making ill drink, and drive the people to brew themselves, which would destroy the duty. — *Bauman, Essays on Trade*, l. 79. (Ord MS.)

Brewhouse. s. House appropriated to brewing.

In our *brewhouses*, bakehouses, and kitchens, are made divers drinks, breads, and meats. — *Bacon, New Atlantis*.

Brewing. verbal abs. Quantity of liquor brewed at once.

A brewing of new beer, not by old beer, maketh it work again. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Brewis. s. [A.S. *briv*, pl. *brivas* = sops, or slices of something eatable.] Piece of bread soaked in the liquor of boiling, or the fat of roasting meat; sop in the pan. *Obsolete*.

His garrus, Angliæ *breuett*. — *English Vocabulary* (15th century); *Vocabularies in Library of National Antiquities*, p. 200, col. 1. (Wright.)

Hoc pulmentum, *brewy*. — *Nominales* (15th century); *Vocabularies in Library of National Antiquities*, p. 241, col. 1. (Wright.)

Hoc adophilum, Angliæ a *brues*. — *Pictorial Vocabulary* (15th century); *Vocabularies in Library of National Antiquities*, p. 241, col. 1. (Wright.)

Clerks of the kitchen, yeomen of the horse, to have a soupe [sup] at their master's broth and *brewes*. — *Harwar, Translation of Beza's Sermons*, p. 334.

He, going to their stately place,
Did find in every dish
Fat beef and *brewis*, and great store
Of dainty fowl and fish.

Warner, Albion's England.

Ye eating meals,
Whose gods are beef and *brewis*.

Baumont and Fletcher, Bonduca.

In the following extract it means broth, i.e. the liquid rather than the solid.

What an ocean of *brewis* shall I swim in!

Baumont and Fletcher, Dioclesian.

Brewster. s. Strictly, female (less correctly, male) who brews.

His pandoxator, Angliæ *brewster*. [This under the heading Nomina Artificum (cap. vi.). Then a few columns later, under the heading Nomina Artificum Mulierum,] see pandoxatrix, a *brewster*. — *Nominales* (15th century); *Vocabularies in Library of National Antiquities*, p. 214, col. 1, p. 216, col. 1. (Wright.)

Brier. s. See Brier.

Bribeable. adj. Capable of being bribed.

Can any one imagine a more dangerous and more

bribeable class of electors than must have been formed by a mass of hereditary nobles, living no property but the same carried at their side! — *S. Edwards, The Polish Captivity*, ch. ix.

Bribe. s. [N. Fr. *bribe* (*de pain*) = piece (of bread), hence sop to stop the mouth.] Reward given to pervert the judgement or corrupt the conduct.

You have condemn'd and noted Lucius Pella,
For taking *bribes* here of the Sardians.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iv. 3.

Nor less may Jupiter to gold ascribe,
When he had turn'd himself into a *bribe*. — *Waller*.

If a man be covetous, profits or *bribes* may put him to the test. — *Sir E. D. Rieu*.

There's joy when to wild will you laws prescribe;
When you bid fortune carry luck her *bribe*. — *Dryden*.

Bribe. v. a. Gain by bribes; give bribes, rewards, or hire, for bad purposes.

How pow'rful are clandestine vows! the wind and tide
You *brib'd* to combat on the English side. — *Dryden*.

The great, 'tis true, can still th' electing tribe,
The bard may suppliance, but cannot *bribe*.

Prologue to Goldsmith's Good-natured Man.

Perhaps there might be an escape from this dilemma. Perhaps the college might still be terrified, censored, or *bribed* into submission. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. viii.

Bribeless. adj. Not to be bribed.

Conscience is a most *bribeless* worker, it never knows how to make a false report of any of our ways. — *Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, p. 331. (Ord MS.)

From thence to heaven's *bribeless* hall,
Where no corrupted voices brawl.

Raleigh's Remains, The Pilgrimage. (Ord MS.)

Briber. s. One who pays for corrupt practices.

He was an unconscionable *briber* and abettor of unjust causes. — *Bishop Hall, Works*, ii. 327.

Affection is still a *briber* of the judgement; and it is hard for a man to admit a reason against the thing he loves, or to confess the force of an argument against an interest. — *South*.

Bribery. s. Taking or giving of rewards for bad practices.

There was a law made by the Romans, against the *bribery* and extortion of the governors of provinces: before, says Cicero, the governors did bribe and extort as much as was sufficient for themselves; but now they bribe and extort as much as may be enough not only for themselves, but for judges, jurors, and magistrates. — *Bacon*.

No *bribery* of courts, or calms of factious, or advantages of fortune, can remove him from the solid foundations of honour and fidelity. — *Dryden, Aurengzebe*, prologue.

Brick. s. [Fr. *brigue*.] Mass of clay squared

and dried for the use of builders.

For whatsoever doth soil a body, as it returns not again to that it was, may be called alteration; as coals made of wood, or *bricks* of earth.

Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.

They generally gain enough by the rubbish and *bricks*, which the present architects value much beyond those of a modern make, to defray the charges of their search. — *Addison*.

Just spread, my sons, your glory thin or thick.
On passive paper, or on solid *brick*. — *Young, Ruin*.

The streets have been almost entirely rebuilt. Slates have succeeded to thatch, and *brick* to timber.

Macaulay, History of England, ch. vi.

In the following extract the word is used either as an adjective or as the first element in a compound; and means made of the same material as a brick, i.e. of clay, as opposed to stone or slate. In general, however, *bricks* and *tiles* are contrasted, rather than compared.

The siege had scarcely been carried on a week when Sir A. Aston, being in a sort of guard-post, and the enemies' approaches, was unfortunately wounded in the head by the shivers of a *brick* tile, broken by a cannon ball, which, taking away his senses, rendered him incapable of giving directions for the places of defence. — *Carter, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

Brick. v. a. Lay, or build, with brick; place as a brick.

If I do not beat thee presently
Into a sound belief, as sense can give thee,
Brick me into that wall there for a chimney-piece.

Baumont and Fletcher, Rule a Wife.

The artificial foundations of the metropolis are, in like manner, fast vanishing. Most of them are dried up or *bricked* over. — *Laing, Essays of Elia, The Old Teachers of the Inner Temple*.

In one of the garrets were found, carefully *bricked* up, thirty saddles for troopers, as many breastplates, and sixty cavalry swords. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

BRIC

Brick-clay. *s.* Clay used in making bricks.
I observed it in pits wrought for tile and brick-clay.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Brick-earth. *s.* Earth used in making bricks.
They grow very well both on the hazelly brick-earth, and on gravel.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Brickbat. *s.* Piece of brick.
Earthen bottles, filled with hot water, do provoke in bed a sweat more daintily than brickbats hot.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

This like a parcel went you by the stages,
Some handsome present, as your hopes presage:
'Tis heavy, bulky, and bids fair to prove
An absent friend's fidelity and love,
But when unpacked your disappointment groans
To find it stuffed with brickbats, earth, and stones.
Cowper, Conversation, 310.

I got upon Kennington Common, the last review day;
but the boys threw brickbats at me, and pined crackers to my tail;
and I've been afraid to mount, your ladyship, ever since.—Do you hear the doctor?
'Threw brickbats at him and pin crackers to his plums tail!
Can these things be stood by?' *Bickerstaff, The Hypocrite, ii. 1.*

Brickbuilt. *adj.* Built with bricks.
Yet, enter'd in the brick-built town, he try'd
The tomb, and found the strait dimensions wide.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires, x.

Brickdust. *s.* Dust made by pounding bricks.
This ingenious author, being thus sharp set, got together a convenient quantity of brickdust, and disposed of it into several papers.—*Spectator, no. 283.*

Brickkiln. *s.* Kiln for the burning of bricks.
Like the Israelites in the brick-kiln, they multiplied the more for their oppression.—*Dr. H. More, Legacy of Christian Piety.*

Bricklayer. *s.* Man whose trade it is to build with bricks; brick-mason.

The elder of them, being put to nurse,
And ignorant of his birth and parentage,
Became a bricklayer when he came to age.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 2.
If you had liv'd, sir,
Time enough to have been interpreter
To Habel's bricklayers, sure the tow'r had stood.
Donne.

Ben Jonson was a bricklayer, and then a soldier,
but the said Ben neither built houses nor reaped harvests.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney, vol. i. ch. i.*

Brickie. *adj.* (older form of Brittle.) [from break.] Apt to break. *Obsolete.*
The altar, on the which this image stand,
Was, O great pity! built of brickie clay.
Spenser, Ruins of Time.

The brickie and variable doctrine of John Calvin in his institutions.—*Stepleton, Fortresse of the Faith, fol. 24. b. 1665.*
This man . . . of earthly matter maketh brickie vessels and graven images.—*Wisdom, ix. 13.*

Brickmaker. *s.* One whose trade it is to make bricks.

They are common in clays; but the brick-makers pick them out of the clay.—*Woodward.*
Brickmaking. *verbal abs.* Business, labour, art, or craft of one who makes bricks.

There they lay; there your appointed tale of brick-making was set before you, which you must finish, with or without straw, as it happened. The craving Dragon, the Public, like him in Bel's temple, must be fed, it expected its daily rations; and Daniel, and ourselves, to do us justice, did the best we could on this side hursting him.—*Lamb, Last Essays of Elia, Newspapers Thirty-five Years ago.*

Bricky. *adj.* Abounding in broken bricks.
Garden rue joysth in sunnie and open places, it prospereth in rough and brickie ground; and among ashes, it can in wise away with dung.—*Gervase, Herball, p. 1072: ed. 1633. (Ord MS.)*

Bridal. *s.* Nuptial festival.
The bride was tulld with men sittynge at the mete.—*Wycliffe, St. Matthew, xxii.*
I saw nuns and saints dance at a bridal.—*Ascham, Letter to Kæcen.*
Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,
The bridal of the earth and sky,
The dew shall weep thy fall to-night;
For thou must die.
G. Herbert.
In death's dark bow'rs our brides will we keep,
And his cold hand
Shall draw the curtain when we go to sleep.
Dryden.

In the following extract a play on the words *bride ale*, ale drunk at a wedding, seems intended.

A man that's bid to *bride-ale*, if he ha'e cake
And drink enough, he need not fear his stake.
H. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.

BRID

Bridal. *adj.* Belonging to a wedding; nuptial; connubial.

Our wedding cheer to a sad funeral feast,
Our solemn hymns to sullen dirges change,
Our bridal flowers serve for a buried corse.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 5.

Your ill-mem'ring politician lords,
Under pretence of *bridal* friends and guests,
Appointed to await me thirty wiles.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1185.

When to my arms thou brought'st thy virgin love,
Fair angels around our *bridal* him above.
Dryden.

Ah, well—but sing the foolish song
I gave you, Alice, on the day
When, arm in arm, we went along,
A pensive pair, and you were gay
With *bridal* flowers—that I may seem,
As in the nights of old, to lie
Beside the mill-wheel in the stream.
While those full cheeks still whisper by.
Tennyson, The Miller's Daughter.

Bridality. *s.* Celebration of the nuptial feast. *Obsolete.*

At quintin he,
In honour of this *bridalter*,
Hath challeng'd either wide counter.
H. Jonson, Underwoods.

Bride. *s.* [A.S. *bryd.*] Woman newly married.
Help me mine own love's praises to resound,
Ne let the same of any be envied;
So Orpheus did for his own bride.
Spenser, Epithalamium.

The day approach'd, when fortune should decide
Th' important enterprise, and give the *bride*.
Dryden, Fables.

These are tributes due from pious brides,
From a chaste matron, and a virtuous wife.
Smith, Phædra and Hippolitus.

The sabbaths of Eternity,
One sabbath deep and wide—
A light upon the shining sea—
The Bridgroom with his bride!
Tennyson, St. Agnes.

Bride. *v. a.* Make a bride of; marry. *Rare.*
I knew a man
Of eighty winters, this I told them, who
A lass of fourteen bridled.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.

Bridebed. *s.* [A.S. *bryd-bed.*] Marriage bed.
Now until the break of day,
Through this house each fairy stray;
To the best *bridled* will we go,
Which by us shall be bless'd.
Shakespeare, A Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 2.

Would David's son, religious, just, and brave,
To the first *bridebed* of the world receive
A foreigner, a heathen, and a slave?
Prior.

Bridecake. *s.* Cake distributed to the guests at a wedding.

With the phantom'sies of hys-troll,
Troll about the bridal bowl,
And divide the broad *bride-cake*
Round about the *bride's* stake.
H. Jonson, Underwoods.

The writer, resolved to try his fortune, fasted all day, and, that he might be sure of dreaming upon something at night, procured a handsome slice of *bride-cake*, which he placed very conveniently under his pillow. *Spectator, no. 597.*

Bridechamber. *s.* Nuptial chamber.

Can the children of the *bride-chamber* mourn as long as this bridegroom is with them?—*Matthew, ix. 15.*

Bridegroom. *s.* [A.S. *bridguma*; the latter element one wherein there is no sound of *r*, and which is simply *man*.] New-married man.

As are those dulcet sounds in break of day,
That creep into the dreaming *bridegroom's* ear,
And summon him to marriage.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

Why, happy *bridegroom*?
Why dost thou staid so soon away to bed?
Dryden.

Bridemaid, or Bridesmaid. *s.* She who attends upon the bride.

In came the *bridesmaids* with a posset.
Nir John Neckling, Song on a Wedding.

The bride [among the Anglo-Saxons] was led by a matron, who was called the *bride's* woman, followed by a company of young maidens, who were called the *bride's* maids.—*Strutt, Manners and Customs of the English, i. 74.*

Nothing could be more delicious or graceful than the dress of the *bride-maid*—the three charming Miss Foresters—on this morning.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, The Wedding.*

Brideman. *s.* One who attends the bride and bridegroom at the nuptial ceremony: (formerly called a *bride-knight* and a *bride-squire*.)

My virtuous maid, this day I'll be your *bride-man*.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Wife for a Month.*

BRID {BRICK-CLAY BRIDLE

The friends [of persons to be married] may be understood such as the ancients called paranymphe, or *bridenmen*.—*Wheatley, Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer.*

Bridestake. *s.* Post like a maypole, set in the ground for dancing round.
(For example see extract under *Bridecake*.)

Bridewell. *s.* House of correction in London, near *St. Bride's well*; hence, any house of correction not under the sheriff's charge.

He would contribute more to reformation than all the workhouses and *bridewells* in Europe.—*Spectator, no. 157.*

Bridge. *s.* [A.S. *brycg.*]

1. Viaduct raised over water, or thrown across a chasm, for the convenience of passage.

What need the *bridge* much broader than the flood?
Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, i. 1.
And proud Araxes, whom no *bridge* could bind.
Dryden.

2. Anything resembling a bridge in form or use; (as the upper part of the nose, bridge of a fiddle, &c.)

The raising gently the *bridge* of the nose, doth prevent the deformity of a saddle nose.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Bridge. *v. a.* Erect a bridge over; join, or overarch, as by a bridge.

Xerxes, the liberty of Greece to yoke,
From Susa, his Memnonium palace high,
Came to the sea; and over Hellespont,
Bridging his way, Europe with Asia join'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 310.

Every man's work, pursued steadily, tends in this way to become an end in itself, and so to bridge over the useless chasm of life.—*Stuart Warner, ch. ii.*

Their symmetry is perfect; but the courses of rough stones which compose the most ancient have evidently owed little to the mason: their very form is probably due to the want of cranes, by which heavy weights must be raised, and skill to bridge a space.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England, ch. xxx.*

Bride. *s.* [A.S. *bride.*]

1. Headstall and reins by which a horse is restrained and governed.

They seiz'd at last
His courser's *bridle*, and his feet enbr'd.
Dryden, Fables.

The people of Gloucester rose and delivered Lovelace from confinement. An irregular army soon gathered round him. Some of his horsemen had only halbers for *bridles*. Many of his infantry had only clubs for weapons.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. ix.*

2. Restraint; curb; check.

The king resolved to put that place, which some men fancied to be a *bride* upon the rity, into the hands of such a man as he might rely upon.—*Lord Clarendon.*

A bright genius often betrays itself into many errors, without a continual *bride* on the tongue.—*Watts.*

Bride. *v. a.*

1. Put a *bride* on anything; restrain or guide by a *bride*.

I *bride* in my struggling muse with pain,
That longs to launch into a bolder strain. *Addison.*

2. In general. Restrain; govern; check.

The disposition of things is committed to them, whom law may at all times *bride*, and superior power controul.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

With a strong, and yet a gentle hand,
You *bride* faction, and our hearts command. *Waller.*

Great numbers of gentlemen and yeomen quitted the open country, and retired to those towns which had been founded and incorporated for the purpose of *bridling* the native population, and which, though recently placed under the government of Roman Catholic magistrates, were still inhabited chiefly by Protestants.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xii.*

No one now dares to talk of *bridling* the people or of resisting their united wishes.—*Huckle, History of Civilization in England, vol. i. ch. vii.*

Bride. *v. n.* Hold the head affectedly. See *Caracul*.

I staid full in her face and burst out a-laughing; at which she turn'd upon her heel, and gave a crack with her fan like a coach-whip, and *bride'd* it out of the room with the air and complexion of an incens'd turkey-cock.—*Cibber, Careless Husband, ii. 2.*
Dick heard, and twiddling, ogling, *bridling*,
Turning short round, strutting, and sideling,
Attended glad his approbation
Of an immediate conjugation.
Cowper, Pairing Time anticipat'd.

Bridle-hand, s. Hand which holds the bridle in riding.

In the turning, one might perceive the *bridle-hand* something gently stir; but, indeed, no gently, as it did rather dild virtue than use violence.—*Sir P. Sidney, ii.*

The heat of summer put his blood into a ferment, which affected his *bridle-hand* with great pain.—*Wise man, Surgery.*

Bridle-road, s. Road adapted for travelling on horseback.

Education at our public schools and universities is travelling in a wagon for expedition, when there is a *bridle-road* will take you by a short cut to Parnassus, and the Polisher has got the key of it.—*Chamberland, Observer, no. 28. (Ord 318.)*

Bridled, part. adj. Held as by a bridle.

The queen of beauty stopp'd her *bridled* doves; Approv'd the little labour of the Loves.—*Prior.*

Bridler, s. One who directs or restrains as by a bridle.

The pretenses boast themselves the only *bridlers* of schism. *Milton, Reason of Church Government, i. l. ch. vii.*

Brief, adj. [N.Fr. *brief*; Lat. *brevia*, neut. *brevē* = short.]

1. Short; concise: (chiefly applied to speech).

A play *brief* is, my lord, some ten words long, Which is as *brief* as I have known a play; But by ten words, my lord, it is too long, Which makes it tedious.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 1.
I will be mild and gentle in my words.—
And *brief*, good mother, for I am in haste.

The *brief* stile is that which expresseth much in little. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

If I had quoted more words, I had quoted more profaneness; and therefore Mr. Congreve has reason to thank me for being *brief*.—*Collier, Short View of the Immorality and Profaneness of the English Stage.*

Applied to time.

They nothing doubt prevailing, and to make it *brief* wars.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 3.*

When twenty years old he was for a *brief* space treated with some kindness by Peter III.—*Darwin, Translation of Schlosser's History of the Eighteenth Century, p. 371.*

2. Contracted; narrow.

Hearing us praise our loves of Italy For beauty that made barren the swill'd boast Of him that best could speak: for feature leaning The shrine of Venus, or straight piety Minerva, Postures beyond *brief* nature: for condition, A shop of all the qualities that man Loves woman for. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 5.*

Brief, s.

1. Short statement, extract, or epitome.

I doubt not but I shall make it plain, as far as a *sum* or *brief*, can make a cause plain.—*Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War.*

The *brief* of this transaction is, these springs that *aspire* here are impregnated with vitriol.—*Woodward, On Russia.*

With in.

But how you must begin this enterprize, I will your highness thus in *brief* advice.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

2. Writing given to the pleaders, containing the case; written statement.

The *brief* with weighty crimes was charg'd, On which the pleader much enlarg'd. *Swift.*
The young fellow had a very good air, and seemed to hold his *brief* in his hand rather to help his action, than that he wanted notes for his further information.—*Tatler, no. 140.*

3. Short written statement of any kind.

There is a *brief*, how many sports are ripe: Make choice of which your highness will see first.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 1.
The apostolical letters are of a twofold kind and difference, viz. some are called *briefs*, because they are comprised in a short and compendious way of writing. *Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Briety, adv.

1. Concisely; in few words.

I will speak in that manner which the subject requires; that is, probably, and moderately, and *briefly*.—*Bacon.*

The modest even a while, with downcast eyes, Ponder'd the speech; then *briefly* thus replied. *Dryden.*

2. In a short time; quickly.

Go, put on thy defenses.—*Brieffly, sir.*
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 4.

Briefness, s. Attribute suggested by Brief; conciseness; shortness.

They excel in grandly and gravity, in smoothness and propriety, in quickness and *briefness*.—*Comden.*

As Quintilian saith, there is a *briefness* of the parts sometimes that makes the whole long.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

My lord, long wish'd yet for welcome 'Tis a sweet *briefness*; yet in that short word All obscurer, which I may call mine, begin: And may they long increase, before they find A second period!

Beaumont and Fletcher, Martial Maid.
Brier, s. [A.S. *brær*.] Bushes or shrubs of the genus *Rubus*.

What subtle hole is this, Whose mouth is cover'd with rude-growing *briers*? *Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, ii. 4.*
Then three under a *briery* tree creep, Which at both ends was rooted deep, And over it three times doth leap: Her magic much availing. *Dryden, Nymphidia.*

Brig, s. [? abbreviation of Brigantine.] Square-rigged vessel with two masts.

At least he feels it, and some say he sees, Because he runs before it like a pig; Or, if that simple sentence should dispense, Say, that he scuds before it like a *brig*.

Byron, Don Juan, vii. 85.
The Spaniards had one four-decker of 130 guns, six three-deckers of 112, two eighty-fours, eighteen seventy-fours, in all twenty-seven ships of the line, with ten frigates and a *brig*.—*Southey, Life of Nelson, ii. 170.*

Brigade, s. (now always sounded Brigâde; originally, in poetry at least, often or always Brigade.) [Fr. *brigade*; Italian, *brigata* = company.] Division of forces; body of men, consisting of several squadrons of horse or battalions of foot.

Can Lesley's regiment thus wheel about The *brigade* of our clergy, put to rout Our bishops, deans, and doctors?

Bone for Canterbury, p. 7: 1641.
Thither, wing'd with speed, A numerous *brigad* hasten'd.

With rapid wheels, or fronted *brigades* form'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 674.*

Here the Bavarian duke his *brigades* leads. Gallant in arms, and gaudy to behold. *J. Phillips.*

A *Brigade*, properly disciplined and accounted, would not, I am persuaded, be afraid to charge a numerous body of the enemy, over whom they would have a manifest advantage. — *Goldsmith, Essays, ii.*

The animosity to the Dutch mingled itself both with the animosity to standing armies and with the animosity to crown grants. For a *brigade* of Dutch troops was part of the military establishment which was still kept up; and it was to Dutch favourites that William had been most liberal of the royal domains. — *Macaulay, History of England, ch. xxiv.*

Brigade-major, s. Officer whose duty it is to assist the brigadier in the management of his brigade.

When a detachment is to be made, the major-general of the day regulates with the *brigade-major* how many men and officers each brigade shall furnish. — *Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Brigadier, s. Officer who commands a brigade of horse or foot in an army, next in rank above a colonel.

The Austrians have no *brigadiers*, and the French have no major-generals. — *Lord Chesterfield.*
Then there were foreigners of much renown, Of various nations, and all volunteers; Not fighting for their country or its crown, But wishing to be one day *brigadiers*.

Byron, Don Juan, vii. 18.
The chief command was held by a veteran warrior, the Count of Rosen. Under him were Maumont, who held the rank of lieutenant-general, and a *brigadier* named Pousignan.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xii.*

Brigadier-general, s. Same as Brigadier. Richard had subsequently returned to his native country, had been appointed *brigadier-general* in the Irish army, and had been sworn of the Irish Privy Council. — *Macaulay, History of England, ch. xii.*

Brigand, s. [Fr.]

1. Originally, light cavalry soldier so named from the character of his armour. See Brigandine, 2.

In the time of the battle the *brigantes* of the French side took the kynix rarrage, and led it away, in which they fonde the kynix crown.—*Copgrave, Chronicle, A.D. 1415.*

2. Robber; one who belongs to a band of robbers.

There might be a rout of such barbarous thievish *brigands* in some rocks: but it was a degeneration from the nature of man, a political creature.—*Archbishop Bramhall, against Hobbes.*
Whole districts were suddenly deserted, and down

to the present day have never been repopled. These solitudes gave refuge to smugglers and *brigands*, who succeeded the industrious inhabitants formerly occupying them.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England, ii. 45.*

Used also adjectively.

These are the three-headed brigands: an actual existing quality of persons: who, long reflected and overboarded through so many millions of heads, as in concave multiplying mirrors, become a whole *brigand* world; and, like a kind of supernatural machinery, wondrously move the epos of the revolution. The brigands are here; the brigands are there; the brigands are coming! Not otherwise sounded the clang of Phœbus Apollo's silver bow, scattering pestilence and pale terror.—*Carlyle, French Revolution, pt. 1. bk. iv. ch. ii.*

Brigandage, s. [Fr.] Theft and plunder, after the fashion of brigands.

It was not at all for the public good, to suffer peasants and mechanics to run up and down the woods and forests, armed; which not only brings them to neglect their proper trades and employments to the damage of the publick and their families, but in time inevitably draws them on to robbery and *brigandage*. *Bishop Warburton, Alliance of Church and State, p. 129.*

Many of the peasants in their districts had taken to poaching or *brigandage* in the forests.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England, ch. xxvi.*

Brigantine, s. (older form of Brigantine.) [Spanish, *bergantin*.]

1. Light vessel formerly used by corsairs or pirates.

Like us a warlike *brigantine*, apply'd To fight, lays forth her threatful jaws afore The engines, which in them sad death do hide.

Spenser.

2. Coat of mail.

Furbish the spurs, and put on the *brigandines*.—*Jeremiah, xlii. 4.*

Then put on all thy gorgeous arms, thy helmet And *brigantine* of brass, thy broad habergeon, Vambrace, and greaves.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1119.

Brigantine, s. (present form of Brigandine.) Brig without her square mainsail.

The consul oblig'd him to deliver up his fleet, and restore the ships, reserving only to himself two *brigantines*.—*Arbuthnot.*

The villain carried off my ship, a *brigantine* of 160 tons; and put me, a man, and a boy into a little pink, in which, with much ado, we at last made Plymouth. — *Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

The plan of the allies was that seventy ships of the line and about thirty frigates and *brigantines* should assemble in the channel under the command of Killisnoe and Delaval.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xx.*

The *brigantines* of the rovers were numerous, no doubt; but none of them was large: one man of war, which in the royal navy would hardly rank as a fourth rate, would easily deal with them all in succession. — *Ibid. ch. xxv.*

Bright, adj. [A.S. *beohrt, briht*; originally, like the Latin *clarus* and the English *clear*, applicable, if not properly applied, to sound.

'Heo — song so schill and so *brihte* That four and we me it herie.'

(Owl and Nightingale: 1654.)

'The seolf eoe that we can tichte He not mid me holde mid righte.'

For bothe we habbeð stevene *brihte*. (Ibid.: 1678.)

1. Shining; full of, or as a body reflecting, light.

Then shook the sacred shrine, and sudden light Sprung through the roof, and made the temple *bright*. *Dryden.*

Candles were blazing at all the windows. The public places were as *bright* as at noonday.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. x.*

2. Transparent.

From the *brightest* wines He turn'd abhorrent. *Thomson.*

While the *bright* Seine, 't exalt the soul, With sparkling plenty crowns the bowl. *Penton.*

3. Evident; clear.

He must not proceed too swiftly, that he may with more ease, with *brighter* evidence, and with surer success, draw the learner on.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

4. Resplendent with charms.

Thy beauty appears, In its graces and airs.

All *bright* as an angel new dropp'd from the sky. *Parrell.*

Bright as the sun, and like the morning fair, Shines 'thine in, and common as the air. *Granville.*

To-day black omens threat the *brightest* fair That e'er engaged a watchful spirit's care. *Pope.*

5. Sparkling with wit; brilliant; intellectually quick.

Generous, gay, and gallant nation,
Great in arms, and bright in art. Pope.
If parts allure thee, think how Bacon shin'd,
The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind. Id.

6. Illustrious; glorious.

This is the worst, if not the only stain,
I' the brightest annals of a female reign. Cotton.

Bright. *s.* [Such, at least, is its construction in the following extract, where, however, it may have been intended for the neuter of the adjective used substantively. If a true substantive, it is in one of two predicaments. It is simply the word *bright* used substantively, as *white* is used in such an expression as the 'white of the eye; or it is *bright* + *th* (as in *height*, &c.), the *th* being changed into *t* and fused with the final *t* of the fundamental word, *bright-th*, *bright-t*, *bright*. The form itself is as old as the A.S. stage of our language; in which *beorht* = brightness, as well as *bright*.] Splendour. Rare.

Through a cloud
Drawn round about thee like a radiant shrine,
Dark with excessive bright thy skirts appear.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iii. 378.

Bright-burning. *adj.* Burning brightly or briskly.

What fool hath added water to the sea,
Or brought a faucet to bright-burning Troy?
Shakespeare, *Titus Andronicus*, iii. 1.

Bright-eyed. *adj.* Having bright eyes.

Bright-eyed science watches round.
Gray, *Installation Ode*.

Bright-harnessed. *adj.* Having bright armour. See *Harnessed*.

And all about the courtly stable
Bright-harnessed quivers sit in order serviceable.
Milton, *Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity*, 238.

Bright-shining. *adj.* [two words rather than a compound.] Shining brightly.

The light of your bright-shining stars.
Spenser, *Hymn in Honour of Beauty*.
In the midst of this bright-shining day,
I spy a black, suspicious, threatening cloud.
Shakespeare, *Henry VI. Part III.* v. 3.

Brighten. *v. a.* (often with *up*).

1. Make bright or luminous; shed light on.

The purple morning rises with the year,
Salutes the spring, as her celestial eyes
Adorn the world, and brighten up the skies. Dryden.

2. Make gay, or cheerful.

Hope elevates, and joy
Brightens his crest. Milton, *Paradise Lost*, ix. 633.
This makes Jack brighten up the room wherever he enters, and changes the severity of the company into that gaiety and good humour, into which his conversation generally leads them.—Tutler, no. 200.

3. Make illustrious; ennoble.

The present queen would brighten her character if she would exert her authority to instil virtues into her people. Noft.
Yet time ennobles, or degrades each line;
It brighten'd Craggs's, and may darken thine. Pope.

Brighten. *v. n.* Grow bright; clear up.

But let a lord once own the happy lines;
How the stile brightens, how the sense refines. Pope.

To look upon the soul as going on from strength to strength; to consider that she is to shine for ever in new accessions of glory, and brighten to all eternity; that she will still be adding virtue to virtue, and knowledge to knowledge; carries in it something wonderfully agreeable to that ambition which is natural to the mind of man.—Addison, *Spectator*, no. 111.

No speaking, and by fervent love endowed
With faith, the suppliant heavenward bends her hands.

While, like the sun emerging from a cloud,
Her countenance brightens, and her eye expands. Wordsworth, *Lucania*.

In the middle leaps a fountain
Like sheet lightning.
Ever brightening,
With a low melodious thunder. Tennyson, *The Poet's Mind*.

Bright-haired. *adj.* Having hair of a bright colour.

Then bright-haired Vesta, long of yore,
To solitary Saturn bore. Milton, *J. Parnassus*, 23.
Now, while his bright-haired front he bowed. Wordsworth.

Brightly. *adv.* In a bright manner; splendidly; with lustre.

Safely I slept, till brightly dawning shone
The morn conspicuous on her golden throne. Pope.

Brightness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Bright.

1. Lustre; splendour; glitter.

The blazing brightness of her beauty's beam,
And glorious light of her sun-shining face,
To tell, were as to strive against the stream. Spenser, *Faerie Queen*.

A sword, by long lying still, will contract a rust
Which shall deface its brightness. South.
The moon put on her veil of light,
Mysterious veil of brightness made,
That's both her lustre and her shade. Butler, *Hudibras*.

Ver'd with the present moment's heavy gloom,
Why seek we brightness from the years to come? Prior.

2. Acuteness.

The brightness of his parts, the solidity of his judgement, and the candour and generosity of his temper, distinguished him in an age of great politeness.—Prior.

Brigade. *adj.* Quarrelsome; contentious. Obsolete.

Which two words, as conscious that they were very brigade and severe, (if too generally taken, therefore,) he softens them in the next immediate words by an apology.—Parker, *Moderation of the Church of England*, p. 324.

Brigue. *s.* [Fr. *brigue*; L.Lat. *briga*.] Strife; quarrel. Obsolete.

Ye knowen well that mine adversaries han begonne this debat and brige by their outrage.—Tide of *Melbourne*.

The rise and decay of the papal power, the politics of the court, the brigues of the cardinals, the tricks of the conclave.—Lord Chesterfield.

Brigue. *v. a.* [Fr. *briguer*.] Canvass; solicit. Obsolete.

Though I think too justly of myself to believe I am qualified to enter into the former of these lists; you may conclude, if you please, that I am too proud to brigue for an admission into the latter.—Bishop Hurd.

Brill. *s.* [?] Fish of the order Pleuronectidae so called, a near congener of the turbot.

The turbot, *brill*, and some allied species, are incredibly abundant at certain seasons, but the banks to which these fish resort have been less productive during the past two seasons.—Ansted, *The Channel Islands*, p. 212.

Brilliant. *s.* Lustre; splendour.

By the Tories he [Montague] had long been hated as a Whig; and the rapidity of his rise, the brilliancy of his fame, and the unvarying good luck which seemed to attend him, had made many Whigs his enemies.—Macaulay, *History of England*, ch. xxiv.

Brilliant. *adj.* [Fr. *brillant*, from *briller* = glitter; sparkle.] Shining; sparkling; splendid; full of lustre.

So have I seen in darker dark
Of void a lucid loim.
Replete with many a brilliant spark.
As wise philosophers remark.
At once both stink and shine. Lord Dorset.

The English soldiers were in a temper which required the most delicate management. They were conscious that, in the late campaign, their part had not been brilliant. Captains and privates were alike impatient to prove that they had not given way before an inferior force from want of courage.—Macaulay, *History of England*, ch. x.

An intermediate case is that of a name used analogically or metaphorically; that is, a name which is predicated of two things, not univocally, or exactly in the same signification, but in significations somewhat similar, and which being derived one from the other, one of them may be considered the primary, and the other a secondary signification. As when we speak of a brilliant light, and a brilliant achievement.—Mill, *System of Logic*, i. 38.

Brilliant. *s.* Diamond of the finest cut, formed into angles, so as to refract the light, and shine more.

In deference to his virtues I forbear
To shew you what the rest in orders were;
This brilliant is no spotless and so bright,
He needs not foil, but shines by his own proper light. Dryden.

Brilliantly. *adv.* Splendidly.

One of these [banners] is most brilliantly displayed.—T. Warton, *History of English Poetry*, ii. 68.
It was in that age believed by all but a very few speculative men that the sound commercial policy was to keep out of the country the delicate and brilliantly tinted textures of southern looms, and

to keep in the country the raw material on which most of our own looms were employed.—Macaulay, *History of England*, ch. xxiii.

Brim. *s.* [A.S. *brymme*.]

1. Edge of anything; brink.

As the bright sunne, what time his fiery tempe
Towards the western brim begins to draw,
Gins to abate the brightness of his beame. Spenser, *Faerie Queen*, v. 9. 35.

His hat being in the form of a turban, daintily made, the locks of his hair came down about the brims of it.—Bacon.

This cited place lies upon the very brim of another corruption.—Milton, *Of Prelatical Episcopacy*.

2. Upper edge of any vessel.

How my head in outment swims!
How my cup o'erlooks her brims? Crashaw.
So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries,
The bubbling waters from the bottom rise,
Above the brims they force their fiery way. Dryden, *Virgil's Aeneid*.

Thus in a basin drop a shilling,
Then fill the vessel to the brim,
You shall observe, as you are filling,
The pondrous metal seems to swim. Swift.

3. Top of any liquor.

The feet of the priests, that bare the ark, were dipped in the brim of the water.—Joshua, iii. 15.

4. Bank of a fountain or river, or of the sea; shore.

It [the fountain] told me it was Cynthia's own,
'Tis then whose cheerful brims
That curious nymph had oft been known
To bathe her snowy limbs. Dryden, *Quest of Cynthia*.

Brim. *adj.* Public; well-known. Obsolete.

[The common meaning of the A.S. adjective *brim*, *brym*, was 'renowned, famous, celebrated'; *brymas*, *abrymas*, and *gybrmas* being verbs meaning 'celebrate,' or 'solemnize'—*þæt þu þat halga gylpe brymas mages*—that they may celebrate for solemnize the holy mystery (i.e. Sacrament).—Bosworth, in voce.] If this meaning is to be connected with that of *brim*—edge, it must be through the following sequence: edge, hem in ornament, show, exhibition, celebration. In German, *hem* or *ringe*, rather than *edge*, is the ordinary meaning. Hence we have *bryme*, *brimbrie*, and *brims*, *brimbrie* ornate.—Grimm, *Deutsches Wörterbuch*, in voce.]

Baleful shrieks of ghosts are heard most brims.
Sackville, *Induction to Mirrour for Magistrates*.

That thou
Dost hold me in disdain,
Is brim abridal, and made a gibe
To all that keep this plain. Warner, *Albion's England*.

Brim. *v. a.* Fill to the top.

This said, a double wreath Evander twind;
And poplars black and white his temples bind;
Then brims his ample bowl. Dryden.
I drink the cup of a costly death,
Brim'd with delicious draughts of 'varment life. Tennyson, *Eleonore*.

Brimful, or **Brim-full**. *adj.* (examples of each of these forms are to be found in the following extracts.) Full to the top; overcharged.

Measure my case, how by thy beauty's filling,
With seed of woes my heart brim-full is charged. Sir P. Sidney.

We have try'd the utmost of our friends;
Our legions are brim-full, our cause is ripe. Shakespeare, *Julius Caesar*, iv. 3.

Her brimful eyes, that really stood,
And only wanted will to weep a flood,
Released it their watery store. Dryden, *Fables*.
The good old king at parting wrung my hand,
His eyes brim-full of tears, then sighing cry'd,
Farethee, be careful of my son. Addison, *Cato*.

Brimless. *adj.* Without an edge or brim.

They [the Jews] wear little black brimless caps, as the Moors red.—J. Addison, *State of the Jews*, p. 10.

Brimmed. *part. adj.* Filled to the brim; level with the brim.

May thy brimmed waves, for this,
Their full tribute never miss,
From a thousand petty rills. Milton, *Comus*, 921.

Brimmer. *s.* Bowl full to the top.

Dear brimmer! well, in token of our openness
and plain-dealing, let us throw our masks over our heads.—So, 'twill come to the glasses anon.—Lovely brimmer! let me enjoy him first.—No, I never part with a gallant, 'till I've try'd him.—Dear brimmer! that makes our husbands short sighted.—Wycheley, *The Country Wife*, v. 1.

When healths go round, and kindly brimmers flow. Dryden, *Translation from Lucretius*.

Brimming. *part. adj.* Full to the brim.

And twice besides her bestings never fall,
To store the dairy with a brimming pail. Dryden.
Now horrid trays
Commence, the brimming glasses now are hurl'd
With dire intent. J. Phillips

I loved the *brimming* wave that swam
Through quiet meadows round the mill,
The sleepy pool above the dam,
The pool beneath it never still.

Tranquon, The Miller's Daughter.

Brimness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Brim;
excess; display of energy. *Rare.*

For quietness is of more authority than hasty
brimness.—*Hynde, Translation of L. Vives, sign. X.*
fol. 1.

Brinstone. *s.* [A.S. *brēn* = burn, and *stone*.
In A.S. *sweft* = sulphur seems to have been
the commoner term. The meaning of the
same combination, *bernstein*, in the Low
German of the Baltic coast, is *amber*. That
the word was used with some latitude may
be seen from the second extract.] Sulphur
in the solid or melted state: (as opposed
to *flowers of sulphur*, or sulphur in
the state of a sublimate).

Hoc sulfur, Anglice *brinstone*.—*Pictorial Vocabulary*
(1744 century): *Vocabulary in Library of*
National Antiquities, p. 209, col. 2. (Wright).
Hoc fulgur, Anglice *brinstone*. *Nominate* (15th
century): *ibid.* p. 211, col. 1.

Used adjectively or as the *first element* in a
compound.

From his infernal furnace, forth he threw
Huge flames that dimmed all the heavens' light,
Enroll'd in dusky smoke and *brinstone* blue.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The vapour of the Grotto del Cane is generally
supposed to be sulphureous, though I can see no
reason for such a supposition. I put a whole bundle
of lighted *brinstone* matches to the smoke, they all
went out in an instant.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Brinstony. *adj.* Containing brinstone; sulphureous.

The Innalite

King of Thogama, and his habergions
Brinstony, blue, and fiery. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

Brinded. *adj.* Of a grey colour varied with
black and brown.

She tam'd the *brinded* lioness,
And spotted mountain pard. *Milton, Comus*, 448.
My *brinded* huffer to the stake I lay,
Two thriving calves she suckles twice a day. *Dryden.*

Brindle. *s.* [?] Colour, or mixture of colours,
of which grey is the base, with darker grey
and black bands.

A natural *brindle*.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Brindled. *adj.* Having brindle as a colour.

The boar, my sisters! aim the fatal dart,
And strike the *brindled* monster to the heart.

Addison, Translation from Ovid.

And what do you intend doing with the *brindled*
cat? Put 'em up in the saddle-bags!—*Sir E. L.*
Bulwer, Eugene Aram, b. i. ch. xi.

Brine. *s.* [A.S. *byrne* = salt liquor.] Water
impregnated with salt.

a. In general.

The encraving of the weight of water will in-
crease its power of bearing; as we see *brine*, when
it is salt enough, will bear an egg.—*Bacon, Natural*
and Experimental History.

Dissolve sheep's dung in water, and add to it as
much salt as will make a strong *brine*, in this liquor
steep your corn. —*Mortimer.*

b. Sea.

All, but mariners,
Plung'd in the foaming *brine*, did quit the vessel.
Then all afire with ire. *Shakespeare, Tempest*, i. 2.
The air was calm, and, on the level *brine*,
Sleek *Porpoise*, with all her sisters, play'd.

Milton, Lycidas, 98.

c. Tears.

Jean Maria! What a deal of *brine*
Hath wash'd thy white yellow cheeks for Rosaline!
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.

Brinepit. *s.* Pit of brine.

Then I lov'd thee,
And shew'd thee all the qualities o' th' isle,
The fresh springs, *brinepits*, barren place, and for-
tile. *Shakespeare, Tempest*, i. 2.

In the following extract it is treated as
two words.

The salt, which was obtained by a rude process
from *brine pits*, was held in no high estimation.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

Bring. *v.* *a.* preterite and participle, brought,
[A.S. *bringan*.]

1. Fetch, or convey, from another place (dis-
tinguished from carry, or convey, to another
place); procure; induce.

Thou shalt go unto my country, and to my kin-

dred, and take a wife unto my son Isaac. And the
servant said unto him, Peradventure the woman
will not be willing to follow me unto this land;
must I needs *bring* thy son again unto the land
from whence thou camest?—*Genesis*, xxiv. 4, 5.

And as she was going to fetch it, he called to her
and said, *Bring* me, I pray thee, a morsel of bread
in thy hand.—*1 Kings*, xvii. 11.

A variety of lands may furnish easy securities of
money, that shall be brought over by strangers.—*Sir*
W. Temple.

'Must I needs *bring* thy son again, &c.' His
doubt was, whether, if a woman would not come
with him into Canaan, he should be bound to go
again a second time, and carry Isaac to her.—*Bishop*
Patrick, Paraphrases and Commentaries on the Old
Testament, Genesis.

And if my wish'd alliance please your king,
Tell him he should not send the peace, but *bring*.

Dryden.

The nature of the things, contained in those
words, would not suffer him to think otherwise,
how, or whensoever, he is brought to reflect upon
them.—*Locke.*

Bring about. Bring to pass; effect.

This he conceives not hard to *bring about*,
If all of you would join to help him out.

Dryden, Indian Emperor.

This turn of mind threw off the oppositions of
envy and competition; it enabled him to gain the
most vain and impracticable into his designs, and to
bring about several great events, for the advantage
of the publick.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Bring back. Recall; recover from fainting
or confusion.

Bring back gently their wandering minds, by
going before them in the train they should pursue,
without any rebuke.—*Locke.*

Bring down. Humiliate; depress.

I was the chief that rais'd him to the crown
And I'll be chief to *bring him down* again.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III., iii. 3.

Bring forth. Give birth to; produce.

The good queen,

For she is good, hath brought you forth a daughter.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

More wonderful

Than that which, by creation, first brought forth
Light out of darkness!

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 472.

Bellona leads thee to thy lover's hand,
Another queen *brings forth* another brand,
To burn with foreign fires her native land!

Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Idleness and luxury *bring forth* poverty and want;
and this tempts men to injustice; and that causeth
enmity and animosity.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
The value of land is raised, when it is fitted to
bring forth a greater quantity of any valuable pro-
duct.—*Locke.*

Bring in.

a. Place in any condition.

He protests he loves you
And needs no other suitor, but his likeness.
To *bring you in* again. *Shakespeare, Othello*, iii. 1.

b. Recover; reduce.

Send over into that realm such a strong power of
men, as should perforce *bring in* all that rebellious
rust and loose people.—*Spenser, View of the State*
of Ireland.

c. Supply.

The sole measure of all his courtships is, what
return they will make him, and what revenue they
will *bring him in*.—*South.*
Trade brought us in plenty and riches.—*Locke.*

d. Introduce.

Entertain no long discourse with any; but, if you
can, *bring in* something to season it with religion.—
Jeremy Taylor.

There is but one God, who made heaven and
earth, and sea and winds; but the folly and num-
bers of mankind brought in the images of gods.—
Bishop Stillingfleet.

The fruitfulness of Italy, and the like, are not
brought in by force, but naturally rise out of the ar-
gument.—*Addison.*

Since he could not have a seat among them him-
self, he would *bring in* one who had more merit.—
Tatler.

Quotations are best brought in, to confirm some
opinion controverted.—*Swift.*

e. Especially applied to bills before Parlia-
ment.

The house of commons displayed their attachment
to the puritan maxima, or their dislike of the pre-
latical clergy, by *bringing in* bills to enforce a greater
strictness in this respect.—*Hallam, Constitutional*
History of England, ch. vii.

In 1770, Sir Philip Jennings Clerke obtained leave
to *bring in* a bill to disqualify contractors from sit-
ting in Parliament, except where they obtained con-
tracts at public bidding; but, on the 11th of March,
the commitment of the bill was negatived.—*T. Er-
skine May, Constitutional History of England*, vol.
i. ch. vi.

Bring to light. Make clear; discover; un-
cover.

Historical knowledge continually extends, in part
from the advance of critical science, which touches
us little by little the true value of ancient authors,
but also, and more especially, from the new dis-
coveries which the enterprise of travellers and the
patient toil of students are continually *bringing to*
light, whereby the stock of our information as to the
condition of the ancient world receives constant
augmentation.—*G. Rosalison, Five Great Monar-
chies.*

Bring to mind. Recall to memory; produce
as instance.

But those, and more than I to mind can *bring*,
Mankind has not yet forgot to sing. *Dryden.*

Bring off. Clear; procure to be acquitted;
cause to escape.

I trusted to my head that has betrayed me; and I
found fault with my legs that would otherwise have
brought me off. *Sir E. L. Estlin.*

Set a kite upon the branch, and it is forty to one
he'll *bring off* a crow at the bar. *Id.*

The best way to avoid this imputation, and to
bring off the credit of our understanding, is to be
truly religious.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Bring on.

a. Introduce.

If there be any that would reign and take up all
the time, let him find means to take them off and
bring others on.—*Bacon.*

b. Produce as an occasional cause.

Soon as midnight brought on the dusky hour
Friendless to sleep and silence.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 607.

The fountains of the great deep being broken
open, so as a general destruction and devastation
was brought upon the earth, and all things in it.—*T.*
Burnet, The Theory of the Earth.

The great question, which, in all ages, has disturbed
mankind, and brought on them those mischief.—
Locke.

Bring out. Develop; evolve; exhibit; show.

If I make not this cheat *bring out* another, and
the sheeners prove sheep, let me be unrolled.—*Shake-
spere, Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

These shake his soul, and, as they boldly press,
Bring out his crimes.

Another way and use of, to find the weight of
the denarii, was by the weight of Greek coins; but
those experiments *bring out* the denarii heavier.—
Archibald, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and
Measures.

Bring over. Convert; draw to a new party;
carry along with anyone or anything.

This liberty should be made use of on few
occasions, of small importance, and only with a
view of *bringing over* his own side, another time,
to something of greater and more publick moment.
—*Swift, Sentiments of a Church of England Man with*
respect to Religion and Government.

The protestant clergy will find it, perhaps, no diffi-
cult matter to *bring great numbers over* to the
church.—*Id.*

In distillation, the water ascends differently, and
brings over with it some part of the oil of vitriol.—
Sir I. Newton, Opticks.

Bring to pass. Effect.

The thing is established by deed, and God will
bring it to pass.—*Genesis*, xii. 32.

[Shu] in time's long and dark prospective glass,
Foresew what future days should *bring to pass*.

Milton, Vacation Exercise, v. 72.

Bring to. Check the course of a ship by ar-
ranging the sails in such a manner, as that
they shall counteract each other; hence,
stop.

The ship was brought to, the boats landed out, and
a great quantity of good fire taken on board.—*For-
ester, Voyage round the World*, i. 331. (Ord. MS.)

On these signals, they very kindly brought to, and
lay by for me; and in about three hours' time I came
up with them. *De Poe, Life and Adventures of*
Robinson Crusoe, p. 34.

With a play upon the word; *bring to*
= being treated as equivalent to *bring about*
= recover.

And as they fetched a walk one day,

They met a jess-jaw crew;
And Sally she did hint away.

Hood.

Bring under. Subdue; subjugate; repress.

To say that the more capable, or the better do-
mover, hath such right to govern, as he may com-
pulsorily *bring under* the less worthy, is idle.—
Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War.

Bring up.

a. Educate; instruct; form.

He that takes upon him the charge of *bringing up*
young men, especially young gentlemen, should
have something more in him than Latin.—*Locke.*

They frequently conversed with this lovely virgin, who had been brought up by her father in knowledge.—*Addison, Guardian*.

b. Bring buck (as intelligence); introduce (as a practice).

And the men which Moses sent to search the land, who returned, and made all the congregation to murmur against him, by *bringing up* a slander upon the land; even these men that did *bring up* the evil report upon the land, died by the plague before the Lord.—*Numb.* xiv. 36, 37.

Several obliging differences, concessions, and submissions, with many outward forms and ceremonies, were first of all *brought up* among the politer part of mankind, who lived in courts and cities.—*Spectator*, no. 119.

2. Attend; accompany.

Yet, give leave, my lord,
That we may bring you something on the way.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, i. 1.

Honey-sweet husband, let me bring thee to Staines.—*Id.*, *Henry V.* ii. 3.

Bringer. s. One who brings.

Yet the first *bringer* of unwelcome news
Hath but a losing office; and his tongue
Sounds ever after as a sullen bell,
Remember'd tolling a dead friend.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.

Best you see safe the *bringer*
Out of the host; I must attend mine office.
Id., *Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 6.

The good king adores the books: fests the *bringers*, who after fall to the business, and translated it out of the Hebrew into the Greek.—*Dan.*, *History of the Septuagint, Epistle to the Reader*.

Life piled on life
Were all too little, and of one to me
Little remains; but every hour is saved
From that eternal silence, something more,
A *bringer* of new things.
Tennyson, Ulysses.

With all this nothing accomplished, but, perhaps, the absurdest book written in our century by a thinking man. A shameful abortion; which, however, need not now be mangled and smothered, for it is already dead; only, in our love and reverence for . . . the heroic seeker of light, though not the *bringer* thereof, let it be buried and forgotten.—*Cutler, Essays, Characteristics*.

Bringer (in). s. One who introduces anything.

Lucifer is a *bringer* in of light; and therefore the harbinger of the day.—*G. Sauls, Christ's Passion*, notes, p. 78.

Bringer (up). s. Instructor; educator.

Italy and Rome have been breeders and *bringers up* of the worthiest men.—*Ascham, Schoolmasters*.
The elders also, and the *bringers up* of the children, sent to John.—*1 Kings*, x. 5.

Bringing (forth). verbal abs. Production.

Let him be but testimonied in his own *bringings forth*, and he shall appear to the curious a scholar, a statesman, and a soldier.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

Bringing (under). verbal abs. Reduction; subjugation.

That slavery course which you have set down, for the *bringing under* of those rebels of Ulster, and preparing a way for their perpetual reformation.—*Spencer, View of the State of Ireland*.

Bringing (up). verbal abs. Education.

The well *bringing up* of the people serves as a most sure bond to hold them.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Brinsh. adj. Briny. *Obsolete*.

Nero would be tainted with remorse
To hear and see her plaints, her *brinsh* tears.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 1.
For now I stand, as one upon a rock,
Environ'd with a wilderness of sea,
Who marks the waxing tide grow wave by wave;
Expecting ever when some envious surge
Will, in his *brinsh* bowels, swallow him.
Id., *Titus Andronicus*, iii. 1.

Which maltress, [of the sea,] Aristotle says is caused by the sun's exhaling the thinner and fresher parts thereof, leaving behind what is thick and *brinsh*.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Tour Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 188.

Next day the music of honour came,
As I heard people tell;
They waded the wound with *brinsh* tears,
And yet it is not well.
Lady M. W. Montague.

Brink. s. [P] Edge of any place: (as of a precipice or a river).

Th' amazed flames stand *rather* in a heap,
And from the precipice's *brink* retire,
Afraid to venture on so large a leap.
Dryden.

We stand therefore on the *brinks* and confines of those states at the day of doom.—*Bishop Atterbury*.
No hoard was seen, from Severn's *brink*,
A flock of geese jump down together;
Swim where the bird of Jove would sink,
And, swimming, never wet a feather.
Swift.

For the love
Of Him that made you, stand not on that *brink*.
Dryden, Manfred, i. 1.

The large with ear and sail
Moved from the *brink*, like some full-breasted swan
That, fluting a wild carol ere her death,
Ruffles her pure cold plume, and takes the flood
With swarthy webs.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

The word is generally used of a precipice approached from the level or higher side. In the following it means *border* simply:

And when he was shipped, the schipmen supposed verily he was emperour. . . . This unlistable he, and seide unto him that in the idle of Seville he had grete treasure hid; . . . and when the cue to the *brink*, he sey a licheon of his knowled, and with his help thus he escapd.—*Copgrave, Chronicle*, A.D. 973.

Briny. adj. Having brine; salt.

He, who first the passage try'd,
In harden'd oak his heart did hide;
Or his, at least, in hollow wood,
Who tempted first the *briny* flood.
Dryden.

Then, *briny* seas, and tasteful springs, forewell,
Where fountain nymphs, confus'd with Nereids,
Dwell.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

A nutrient or *briny* taste seems to be produced by a mixture of an acid and alkaline salt; for spirit of salt and salt of tartar, mixed, produce a salt like sea salt.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Fall! no, by Tellus and her *briny* robes!
Over the fiery frontier of my realm
I will advance a terrible right arm.
Keats, Hyperion, i. 246.

Briony. s. See Bryony.

Yet second the pressure thrice as sweet
As woodbine's fragile fold,
Or when I feel about my feet
The berried *briny* fold.
Tennyson.

Brisk. adj. [Fr. *brusque*.]

1. Lively; vivacious; gay; sprightly.

a. Applied to men.

Prythee, die, and set me free,
Or else be
Kind and *brisk*, and gay like me.
Sir J. Denham.
A creeping young fellow, that had committed matrimony with a *brisk* gaudy dame, was so altered in a few days, that he was like a skeleton than a living man.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

b. Applied to things.

It must needs be some exterior cause, and the *brisk* acting of some objects without me, whose efficacy I cannot resist.
Locke.
Why should all honour then be taken
From lower parts, to head the brain;
When other limbs we plainly see,
Each in his way, as *brisk* as he?
Prior.

2. Vivid; bright. *Obsolete*.

Objects appeared much darker, because my instrument was overcharged; had it magnified thirty or twenty-two times, it had made the object appear more *brisk* and pleasant.—*Sir I. Newton*.

3. Effervescent.

Under ground, the rude Ephyra race
Mimick *brisk* cyder, with the brake's product wild,
Sloes pounded, hys, and serves' hardest juice.
J. Phillips.

Brisk. v. a. Make brisk; refresh. *Rare*.

Such a vast difference there is in the arteries newly *brisk* in the fountain, and that in the veins lowered and impoverished with its journey.
Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 108.

Brisket. s. [One of the derivations of this word is from *brist-stek* breast-stenck, involving a transposition of the sounds of *t* and *k*; another may be seen in the last extract.] Breast of an animal; that part of the breast where the ribs (costæ) join the breastbone (sternum).

a. In Veterinary surgery.

Brisket in the manner is that part of a horse extending from the two shoulders to the bottom of the chest.
Roxb. Cyclopaedia.

b. In Cookery.

The *brisk* or gristles of this joint must be cutly separated from the rib-bones.—*Mina Acton, Modern Cookery*, xli.

c. Used adjectively.

See that none of the wool be wanting, that their gums be red, teeth white and even, and the *brisk* skin red.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

Brisket, French *brichet*, the breast of an animal, a very gristly piece of meat. Perhaps from Icelandic *brisk*, Swedish *brask*, crystals. On the other hand the Breton *brichet*, the chest, breast, craw of a bird, tends to connect the word with Slavonian forms, Russian *brishko*, Bohemian *brich*, *bricho*, the form, Russian *brishko*, Bohemian *brishko*, little belly.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.

Brisking (up). verbal abs. Enlivening; stimulating.

I will suppose that these things are lawful, and sometimes useful and necessary for the relief of our nature; for the *brisking up* our spirits; and endeavouring us more fit for conversation and business.—*Killingbeck, Sermons*, p. 223.

Briskly. adv. In a brisk manner; actively; vigorously.

It was a common saying among them that, if a gallows were set up every quarter of a mile along the coast, the trade would still go on *briskly*.—*Morley, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

Briskness. s. Attribute suggested by Brisk; liveliness; vigour; quickness; gaiety.

Some remains of corruption, though they do not conquer and extinguish, yet will shakeen and alloy the vigour and *briskness* of the renewed principle.—*South*.

But the most distinguishing part of his character seems to me to be his *briskness*, his jollity, and his good humour.—*Dryden*.

Bristle. s. [A.S. *bristil*.] Stiff hair of swine; rigid hair; spine.

I will not open my lips so wide as a *bristle* may enter.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, i. 5.

He is covered with hair, and not as the bear, with *bristles*, which, in other creatures, makes the horns; for *bristles* seem to be nothing else but a horn split into a multitude of little ones.
Grew.

Two bears whose love to bathed waves,
With rising *bristles*, and with frothy jaws,
Their adverse breasts with tusks oblique they wound.
Dryden.

The cat's-heads are of the same substance with those stones that resemble the *bristles* of some American reed.—*Ray, Ciceriaphantæ, Letter of Mr. L'herap*, p. 224.

Bristle. v. a. Erect like bristles; cover as with bristles.

Now for the bare-pick'd bone of amperity
Joth dugged war *bristled* his merry crest.
Shakespeare, King John, iv. 3.

He found Morad's headsh *bristled* with arrows, and himself wounded in several places.
Elphinstone, History of India.

With *up*
Which makes him plume himself, and *bristle up*
The crest of youth against your dignity.
Shakespeare, Hamlet IV. Part I. i. 1.

Bristle. v. n. Stand erect as bristles.

Thy hair's *bristled* with manly fears,
As fields of corn that rise in beards and ears.
Dryden, Satire of Persius.

The aspect of Holland, the rich cultivation, the ports *bristling* with thousands of masts, the large and stately mansions, the trim villas, the richly furnished apartments, the picture galleries, the summer houses, the hippodromes, produced on English travellers in that land an effect similar to the effect which the first sight of England now produces on a Novosibirsk or a Canadian.
Morley, History of England, ch. ii.

Bristled, part. adj. Rough and sharp like bristles.

Be it ounce, or cat, or bear,
Pard, or leop with *bristled* hair,
In thy eye that shall appear,
When thou wak'st, it is thy dear.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 3.
With *bristled* hair and visage blighted,
Wall-eyed, bare-browed, and second-sighted.
Tickell.

Bristling, part. adj. Showing like bristles.

Stood Theodore surpris'd in deadly fright,
With chattering teeth, and *bristling* hair upright;
Yet arm'd with inborn worth.
Dryden, Fables.

Bristlike. adj. Like a bristle.

His crooked shoulder, *bristlike* set up.
Micrographia Magistralis, p. 127.

Bristlestone. s. Fossil echinurs.

How your lustings of St. Paul differ from our *bristle-stones* you will best judge from some I shall send you.—*Ray, Correspondence*, p. 224.

Bristly. adj. Set with, or like, bristles.

The leaves of the black mulberry are somewhat *bristly*, which may help to preserve the dew.—*Barnum, Natural and Experimental History*.
If the eye were so acute as to rival the finest microscope, the sight of our own selves would affright us: the smoothest skin would be beset with rugged scales and *bristly* hairs.—*Bentley*.

This mostful beeh the *bristly* bloody bears,
And the wild ash is white with bloody pears.
Dryden, Virgil's Georgics.

The careful master of the swine,
Forth hasted he to tend his bristly pen.
Pope, Homer's Odysseus.

Bristol-stone. s. [Two words rather than a compound.] Quartz crystal of great purity, found near Bristol.

Of this kind of crystal are the better and larger sort of *Bristol-stones*, and the Karry-stones of Ireland.—*Woodward*.

Brit. s. Same as Brit.

The pichilords were wont to pursue the *brit*, upon which they feed, into the havens.—*Cox's Survey of Cornwall*.

Britannia-(metal). [?] See Extract.

Britannia metal, is a compound of tin, the regular of antimony, copper, and brass, extensively employed in Sheffield and Birmingham, especially the former, in the manufacture of teapots, spoons, and a variety of other articles. All wares that were formerly made of pewter, and most of those now made of silver, or which are plated, are initiated in Britannia metal.—*Waterson, Cyclopædia of Commerce*.

Briska. [Russian.] Charringe so called.

In the morning, while ladies are luncheon on chicken-pie, or courting in whirling *briskas*, forming all the singular ceremonies of a London morning in the heart of the season; making visits where nobody is seen, and making purchases which are not wanted; the world is in agitation and uproar.—*Thackeray the younger, Contingency*, b. i. ch. iv.

Brittle. adj. [see Brickle.] Frangible; apt to break; not tough.

The wood of *vines* is very durable; though no tree hath the *twigs*, while they are green, so *brittle*, yet the wood dried is extremely tough.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

From earth all came, to earth must all return, frail as the reed, and *brittle* as the urn. *Prior*.

Of airy youth, and fleeting joys, What does the hazy world conclude at best, But *brittle* goods, that break like glass? *Granville*.

If the stone is *brittle*, it will often crumble, and pass in the form of gravel.—*Arbuthnot*.

All the wisdom of threeer, written on rolls of *brittle* papyrus or tough parchment, was raised in boxes in its shelves.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xiii.

Brittle. s. Attribute suggested by Brittle; aptness to break; fragility.

A wit quick without brightness, sharp without *brittle*ness. *Arbuthnot, Schoolmaster*.

Artillery in the temperance of steel, by holding it but a minute or two longer or lesser in the flame, give it very different tempers, as to *brittle*ness or toughness. *Boyle*.

All the cavity and the cells are lined by a delicate membrane, less vascular than the external peritoneum, which secretes and immediately contains the narrow; thus the only fluid diminishes the *brittle*ness of the lungs.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. ii.

Brize. s. Same as Breeze the insect.

A *brize*, a scoured little creature, Through his fair hide his merry sting did threaten. *Spenser, Visions of the World's Vanitie*.

Branch. s. [Fr. *branche*.]—That *branch* ornament is, word for word, *branch* spit is not only a fact, but an admitted one; the part of the ornament which gives it name being the pin by which it is fastened. The ordinary spelling of the ornament, however, is *brooch*: the difference being artificial and intentional. As many persons not only spell the name with two os, but pronounce it accordingly, the word supplies an instance of a change of orthography having effected a partial change in speaking.]

1. Spit. *Obsolete*.

Morlarium, pila, craticula, veruque (*branch*), pignora. *Matrival Vocabulary* (15th century); *Vocabularius in Library of National Antiquities*, p. 213, col. 1. (Wright.)

He was taken into service to a base office in his kitchen; so that he turned a *branch* that had . . . a crown.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry III.*

Whose offered entrails shall his crime reproach, And drip their fatness from the hazel *branch*. *Dryden, Virgil*.

2. Ornament. See Brooch.

Hecatonile, Andree *broche*. *English Vocabulary* (15th century); *Vocabularius in Library of National Antiquities*, p. 190, col. 1. (Wright.)

In the xviii. year of his reign he wedded Emma, eldest *branch* of Normandy, the daughter of Richard I., the second duke of that name.—*Capgrave, Chronicle*, v. 1002.

Branch. v. a. [Fr. *brancher*.] spit.]1. Spit; pierce as with a spit. *Obsolete*.

We're now the general of our gracious congress, As in good time he may, from Ireland coming, Bringing rebellion *branch*ed on his sword. *Shakespeare, Henry V.* v. 1. clorus.

He filled men as one would mow hay, and sometimes *branch*ed a great number of them upon his pike, as one would carry little birds spitted upon a stick. —*Hakewill, A pology*.

2. Make an opening for the issue of anything.

a. In a vessel, in order to draw the liquor. Tap.

Through the flowery lands Of fair Euphrat, honey-sweeting fountains With manna, milk, and balm, new *broach* the mountains. *Crisham, Poema*, p. 38.

When his rod [the rod of Moses] had ceased to *broach* the rocks, and divide the seas. —*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. i.

I'll show you such ale. Here, tapster, *broach* number 1766, as the saying is. Sir, you shall taste my Anno Domini.—*Farquhar, The Beaux Stratagem*, i. 1.

b. In general. Open any store; let out anything.

I will notably provide, that you shall want neither weapons, victuals, nor aid; I will open the old armories, I will *broach* my store, and bring forth my stores.—*Kaulla*.

And now the field of death, the lists, Were enter'd by antagonists, And Isdod was ready to be *broach'd*, When Hudoburn in haste approach'd. *Butler, Hudibras*.

3. Give out, or utter, anything.

This error, that . . . aus Ganges, was first *broach*ed by Josephus.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Those who were the chief instruments of raising the noise, made use of those very opinions themselves had *broach*ed, for arguments to prove that the change of ministers was dangerous.—*Swift, Examiner*.

Broacher. s.1. Spit. *Obsolete*.

The youth approach'd the fire, and, as it burn'd, On five sharp *broachers* rank'd, the roast they turn'd, these weapons stay'd their stomachs. *Dryden*.

2. Opener or author of any; author.

Numerous parties denigrate themselves, not from the grand Author and Finisher of our Faith, but from the first *broacher* of their idolised opinions.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

There is much pride and vanity in the assertion of being the first *broacher* of an heretical opinion.—*Sir R. E. Estlin*.

This opinion is commonly, but falsely, ascribed to Aristotle, not as its first *broacher*, but as its ablest patron. *Champer*.

Broachmaker. s. Maker of broaches.

The formulators, a *broach-maker*. *Nominate* (15th century); *Vocabularius in Library of National Antiquities*, p. 213, col. 1. (Wright.)

Broad. adj. [A.S. *brād*.]

1. Wide; extended in breadth; not narrow: (contrasted with long).

The top may be justly said to grow *broader*, as the bottom narrower.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Broad as long. Equal; indifferent; much the same.

The mobile are still for levelling; that is to say, for advancing themselves; for it is as *broad as long*, whether they rise to others, or bring others down to them.—*Sir R. E. Estlin*.

2. Large; ample.

To keep him at a distance from falsehood and cunning, which has always a *broad* mixture of falsehood; this is the fittest preparation of a child for wisdom.—*Locke*.

In mean time he, with cunning to conceal All thought of this from others, himself bore In *broad* house, with the woovers as before. *Chapman, Homer's Odyssey*.

3. Unconfined; free.

Widely, with the concurrence of some other parties, in order to withstand its progress, published what were called the Lambeth articles, containing the *broader* and most repulsive declaration of all the Calvinistic tenets. But, Lord Burleigh having shown some disapprobation, these articles never obtained any legal sanction.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, ch. vii.

In *broad* and general principles, the disciples of this school of politicians have always possessed a manifest superiority over the Whigs; they were confined within no limits, and were not afraid to push their principles lest they should lead them to some too violent or disagreeable conclusion.—*W. Cook, History of Party*, vol. iii. ch. viii.

This, then, is the *broad* view which the educated heathen took of Christianity; and, if it had been very unlike those rites and curious arts in external appearance, they would not have confused it with them. *Newman, Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. iv. § 1.

4. Clear; open; not sheltered; not affording concealment.

It no longer seeks the shelter of night and darkness, but appears in the *broader* light.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

If children were left alone in the dark, they would be no more afraid than in *broad* sunshine.—*Locke*.

Northumberland strictly obeyed the injunction

which had been laid on him, and did not open the door of the royal apartment till it was *broad* day.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. x.

5. Gross; coarse.

If open view be what you drive at, A name so *broad* we'll ne'er censure at. *Dryden*, *Love made him doubt his broad barbarian sound; By love, his want of words and wit he found. Id. Room for my lord! three jockeys in his train; Six lads in with a shout jerebel his chair; He grins, and looks broad nonsense with a stare. Pope*.

The *broader* mirth unfeeling folly wears, Less densing far than virtue's very tears. *Id.* And very entertaining he was, though his sentiments seemed to me *broader* than ever.—*Sir E. L. Butler, Engage Drama*, b. i. ch. vii.

6. Obscene; tending to obscenity.

As chaste and modest as he is reformed, it cannot be denied but in some places he is *broad* and obscene.—*Dryden, Juvenal's Satires*, dedication.

Though now ungrain'd, he read with some delight; Because he seems to chew the cud again, When his *broad* comment makes the text too plain. *Id.*

7. Bold; not delicate; not reserved.

From *broad* words, and 'cause he fail'd His presence at the tyrant's feast, I hear, Macduff lives in disgrace. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, ii

Construction *adverbial*.

Who can speak *broader* than he that has no house to put his head in? Such may still maintain great buildings. *Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 4.

Of all your knowledge this you trust you have, To walk with eyes *broad* open to your ear. *Dryden*.

So softly was the pilot, a Dartmouth bow, With ycleur drawn, must send the shaft below. The lotion was full twenty fathoms *broad*. *Id.*

He launched the ferry boat from pole to pole, *Broad* burst the nightingales, deep teal-thinkers roil. *Pope*.

Broad. s. [*brōad*, as here given, is in the same predicament with *white* in the phrase 'white of the eye,' where it means *white part*, just as in 'broad of an ear,' 'broad of the back,' it means the *broad part* of these objects. Hence the word under notice, though agreeing with *bright* in being adjectival in form and substantival in meaning, differs from it in import. Though *bright* has been used for *brightness*, I have not met with *broad* for *breadth* or *broadness*. See *Bright, s.*]

1. Broad part of anything.

Her palmula, the *brōde* of the hore. *Pictorial Vocabulary* (15th century); *Vocabularius in Library of National Antiquities*, p. 213, col. 1. (Wright.)

2. See Broad-piece.

Broad-blown. adj. Full blown.

With all his crimes *broad-blown*, as fresh as May. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, i.

Broad-breasted. adj. With a broad breast; expanded.

And all looking out upon the last fading view of Skydawn and his *broad-breasted* brethren: what a night! —*Lamb, Letter to Murray*.

Broad-fronted. adj. Having a broad front.

A helms most select, That never yet was tam'd with yoke, *broad-fronted*. *Chapman, Homer's Iliad*.

Broad-fronted Caesar. *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 5.

Broad-piece. s. Denomination of one of our obsolete gold coins.

When the twenty shilling pieces, commonly called guineas, were coined in the reign of Charles I., then the mules of the Commonwealth, Charles I., and James I., received the name of *broads* or *broad-pieces*.—*Saunders, View of the Gold Coin*, p. 28.

Broad-seal. s. [two words rather than a compound.] Great or broad seal of England.

Is not this to deny the king's *broad-seal*?—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antiquity*, p. 61.

Under whose [the chancellor's] hands pass all charters, commissions, and grants of the king, corroborated or strengthened with the *broad-seal*; without which seal all such instruments, by law, are of no force. *Jus Signif.*, p. 3.

Broad-seal. v. a. Stamp or sanction (as it were) with the broad-seal).

This presence *broad-seal* our delights for pure: What's done in Cynthia's sight is done secure. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*.

Broad-shouldered. adj. Having a large space between the shoulders.

Big-bon'd and large of limbs, with sinews strong,
Broad-mantled, and his arms were round and long. *Dryden*.

I am a tall, *broadshoulder'd*, impudent, black fellow; and, as I thought, every way qualified for a rich widow. *Spectator*.

The people laughed and shouted about, to see the ineffable efforts of the *broad-shoulder'd* gladiator, to overtake the flying giant. — *Sir E. L. Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii*, b. v, ch. ii.

Broad-spreading. *part. pref.* Spreading widely.

The weeds that his *broad-spreading* leaves did shelter,
Are pluck'd up root and all.

Shakespeare, Richard II. iii. 4.

Broadax. *s.* Ax used as a military weapon.

How doth man, Angles a *broad ax*. *Pictorial Vocabulary* (18th century); *Vocabularius in Litterarum Nationali Antiquaria* p. 275, vol. 2. (Wright.)

He, the Gallias, or Irish foot-soldier, being so armed in a long shirt of iron to the cuffs of his legs with a long *broad-axe* in his hand. *Spencer, Poet of the State of Ireland*.

Broadbrim. *s.* Hat with a broad brim, worn by Quakers.

Has not Marquis Valadi hastily quitted his Quaker *broadbrim*? — *Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. b. iv, ch. iv.

Broadbrimmed. *adj.* Having a broad border, brim, or edge.

What enemies were some ministers to perjuries,
To high-crowned or *broad-headed* hats? *Jersey Taylor, The Olden Headwaters*, p. 119.

A *broad-brimmed* hat, the silver plate for snare with Rheinish wine. — *Field*, p. 43.

I'll marry her — take her down to Bullin-stee Hall, or whatever the name of her place may be — twaddle about with her for a month, in a *broad-brimmed* straw hat, with a spud in my hand — do the domestic for the first four weeks. Then let her out to grass at one of her own farms. — *Thackeray, The Virginians*, vol. i, ch. vi.

Broadcast. *adv.* Method of cultivating corn, turnips, pulse, clover, &c., by sowing them with the hand at large; (called the *old husbandry*, to distinguish it from the drill, horse-hoeing, or *new husbandry*).

The operation of sowing *broadcast* is generally performed by the hand, the operator carrying the seeds in a line of sowing shovels, or in a basket. There are also machines for sowing *at large*, but they are not much in use. In general, all corns and grasses are sown *broadcast*; while pulse, and broad-leaved plants grown for their roots or leaves, are sown in drills or rows. The term is sometimes applied to planting, but it is more generally restricted to sowing. *Broads*, *Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Broadcloth. *s.* Fine kind of woollen cloth.

His short stout person he is wont to brace
In good brown *broad-cloth*, edged with two-inch fringe. *Croft, The Borough*.

Satisfied with about half a yard of *broadcloth* as a trophy, the dog returned to his former situation, and remained with the tail of the coat and the tail of the ear before him. — *Morgan, Scotchmen*, vol. iii, ch. iii.

Whether Whigs or Tories, Protestants or Jesuits were uppermost, the . . . grocer weighed out his currants; the draper measured out his *broadcloth*; the hatter of layers and sellers was as busy as ever in the towns; the lawyer's house was reckoned as busily as ever the lawyers; . . . and the barrows I rolled fast along the timber railways of the Tyne. — *Morgan, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Construction adjectival.

Thus, a wise tailor is not pinching;
But turns at every seam an inch in;
Or else, be sure, your *broad-cloth* breeches
Will never be smooth, nor hold their stitches. *Swift*.

Broaden. *v. n.* Grow broad.

Low walks the sun, and *broadens* by degrees,
Just over the verge of day. *Thompson, Seasons, Summer*.

A land of settled government,
A land of just and old renown,
Where freedom *broadens* slowly down
From precedent to precedent. *Tennyson*.

Broadeyed. *adj.* Having a wide survey.

In despite of *broad-eyed* watchful day,
I would into thy bosom pour my thoughts;
But, ah! I will not. *Shakespeare, King John*, iii. 3.

Broadish. *adj.* Somewhat broad.

The under part of the tail is singularly variegated white and black, the black in long *broadish* streaks. — *Russell, Account of Indian Serpents*, p. 27.

Broad-leaved. *adj.* Having broad leaves.

The *broad-leaved* acanemores, destroy'd with frost.
G. *Saunders, Poem* 78.
Narrow and *broad-leaved* cyprus-grass. — *Woodward, On Fossils*.

Broadly. *adv.* In a broad manner.

Little was it then imagined, that the time should

come when the world, awakened by the cries of a friar, should look so *broadly* about, and search so narrowly all the sleights and hid corners of its papacy. — *Sir E. Saunders, State of Religion*.

Broadness. *s.*

1. Breadth; extent from side to side.

London cannot be discerned by the fairness of the ways, though a little perhaps by the *broadness* of them, from a village. — *Bacon, Charge at the Sessions of the Verge*.

The jollity of the company made him overlook the *broadness* and danger of the way. — *South, Sermons*, viii, 171.

2. Conspicuousness; fulsome-ness.

I have used the cleanest metaphor I could find, to palliate the *broadness* of the meaning. — *Bysshe*.

Warner's is only, at the most, a capital practical business style. Its positive offences, however, in the way of *broadness* and inconceivably of misision, are also very considerable. — *Craik, History of English Literature*, i, 524.

Broadside. *s.*

1. Side of a ship, distinct from the head or stern.

From vaster hopes than this he seem'd to fill,
That durst attempt the British admiral;
From her *broadside* a ruler flame is thrown
Than from the dory chariot of the sun. *Waller*.

'Omnia de lite,' opposing wit to wit, wealth to wealth, strength to strength, fortunes to fortunes, friends to friends, as at a sea-battle we turn our *broadside*, or [as] two mill-stones with continual attrition, we the ourselves, or break another's backs, and both are ruined and consumed in the end. *Beaumont, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 85.

Each ship, as she arrived nearly opposite to her appointed station, let her anchor go by the stern, and presented her *broadside* to the Du. — *Southey, Life of Nelson*.

Construction adverbial. Driving helplessly.

He used in his prayers to send the king, the ministers of state, the officers of the army, with all the soldiers and the episcopal clergy, all *broadside* to hell, but particularly the general himself. *Swift, Memoirs of Captain Crispin*.

Take on the broadside. Treat freely and unceremoniously.

Here clearly is a youth of spirit, determined to take the world on the *broadside*, and eat thereof and be filled. — *Carlyle, Essays, Diabolical*.

2. Loose sheet in which songs, advertisements, and similar short notices are printed.

Van Otters gives the best account of the trial. 1. have seen a *broadside* which contains his narrative. *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. vi, note.

3. Volley of shot fired at once from the side of a ship.

She has given you a *broadside*, captain. — *Southey, Crispin*.
He jangled, and so will I; as doth a crew
Before they give their *broadside*. *Rymer, Don Juan*, x, 84.

Broadspeaking. *part. pref.* Using plain, or rather coarse, language; calling vulgar things by vulgar names.

The reeve and the miller are distinguished from each other, as much as the lady proboscis and the *broad-speaking* gap-toothed wife of Bath. — *Dryden, Fables*, p. 166.

Broadsword. *s.* Cutting sword with a broad blade.

He, in fighting a duel, was run through the thigh with a *broadsword*. *Winwood, Surgery*.

Leave the deer, leave the steer,
Leave not and lances;
Come with your fighting-men,
Broadswords and lances. *Scott, Pibroch of Donuil Dhu*.

Used adjectivally.

Cornet Olapad, at the gift Galen's head, known to all the military round, slung shot in a cage, slung about the *broad-ear* exercise. Choose a broadsword, wing a woodcock, or hither a horse with my clasp in the country. — *Sir E. L. Bulwer, The Poor Gentleman*, iv, 1.

Or taking his tea with gossip this or master that, or teaching some cautious orphans the *broadsword* exercise, or snoring treat in the streams, or, in short, otherwise engaged. — *Sir E. L. Bulwer, Eugenio Aram*, b. i, ch. i.

Broadtailed. *adj.* Having a broad tail.

Seven thousand *broad-tail'd* sheep graz'd on his downs. *G. Sandys, Job*, p. 1.

Broadwheel. *adj.* (or an element in a triple compound). With broad wheels; broad-wheeled.

There was only one more fence; and that the foot people had made a breach in by the side of a gatepost, and wide enough, as was said, for a *broad-wheel* wagon to travel by. — *Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. iv, ch. xiv.

Broadwise. *adv.* According to the direction of the breadth.

If one should, with his hand, thrust a piece of iron *broadwise* against the flat ceiling of his chamber, the iron would not fall as long as the force of the hand perseveres to press against it. *Boyle*.

Brobdingnagian. *s.* Gigantic person, like an inhabitant of Swift's fabulous region of Brobdingnag in Gulliver's Travels.

I then had an opportunity of surveying the chamber-brother himself. Mind! thought I. Gogol! . . . 'Sally!' screamed the *Brobdingnagian*, 'what business is discerned? a gentleman wants a bed.' A few not less ugly than that of the questioner presented itself over the lambs, resembling nothing I had ever seen except a tall man in a fog. — *Theodore Hook, Gleanings of Europe*, vol. ii, ch. v.

Brocado. *s.* [Spanish, *brurado*.] Cloth of gold or silver; silken stuff variegated with raised flowers or foliage, whether in gold, silver, or silk.

I have the convenience of buying and importing rich *brocades*. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, ii, 2, 8.

Or stain her honour, or her nose *brocade*,
Forget her gay's, or miss a masquerade. *Pope*.
Yet on *brocade* I can suppose
The potent might whose presence goes
At least a yard before his nose. *Lord M. W. Montague*.

The dress is of rich *brocade*, with very full lace ruffles, and the graceful cape, called in modern vocabulary of costume a *toeche*, falls over the bodice, which is finished round the bosom and at the waist with a purple band. *Agnes Steelhead, Lies of the Queen of England, Horatio Maria*.

Used figuratively. Elaborate ornament.

Still, whatever objections may be made for the artificial and unnatural character and over-elaboration of their style, the gorgeous *brocade* does not hide the true fire and fancy beneath, or even the real elegance of taste that has arrayed itself so ambitiously. *Craik, History of English Literature*, ii, 267.

Broceage. Brokerage. *Obsolete*.

1. Trans-action of business for other men.

Scarcely as the quantity of money is lessened, so much must the share of every one that has a right to it — money be the less, whether he be landholder, for his goods, or labourer, for his hire, or merchant, for his *broceage*. *Locke*.

2. Trade of dealing in old things; trade of a broker.

For post me, that would be thought our chief,
Whose works are even the frippery of wit,
From *broceage* is to come so bold a thief,
As we, the robbers, leave rage, and ply it. *B. Jonson*.

Unless we do so, our clarity is mercenary, and our friendships are direct merchandise, and our gifts are *broceage*. — *Jersey Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Holy Living*, v, 8.

3. Hire given for any unlawful office.

And verily if this order be kept, the king shall not be grieved by importunity of suitors, nor they shall by importunity or *broceage* obtain any unreasonable desires. — *Sir J. Eyles, The Difference between an absolute and a limited Monarchy*, ch. xiv, p. 106; ed. 1713.

As for the peddler and whoresome laws, they were interpreted to be but *broceage* of an usurer, thereby to win and win the hearts of the people. — *Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII*.

Many in this city grow exceeding wealthy by unlawful means; usury, *broceage*, bribery. — *Dr. J. White, Sermons*, p. 50; 1615.

When 'tis said that merchandize is the Jews' general profession in Barbary, it is not to exclude their darling *broceage* and usury, in which they are very serviceable both to Christians and Moors. — *L. Addison, Account of the present State of the Jews*, p. 10.

4. Gain gotten by promoting base bargains.

Yet sure his honesty
Got him small gains, but shameless flattery,
And filthy *broceage*, and unseemly shifts,
And borrow-lace, and some good ladies' gifts. *Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale*.

It served well Pander's purpose for the bolstering of his lawless *broceage*. — *Epistle, prefixed to Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar*.

Broccoli. *s.* [Italian plural of *broccolo*.] Kind of cabbage of the cauliflower variety (*Brassica oleracea*).

Content with little, I can piddle here,
On *broccoli* and button round the year;
But ancient friends, though poor or out of play,
That touch my bell, I cannot turn away. *Pope*.

The spring *broccoli* of last year's sowing and planting is now in great perfection for general use in the production of large heads in the manner of cauliflowers. Mark out and leave for seed some best old *broccoli* plants now in full heads. — *Abraham, Gardener's Calendar*, March.

Spelt less correctly with a single c.

The mutton was, as it had been pronounced, ill-done, and found as leather—some high-smelling brocoli, and a few black-dotted potatoes were the vegetables—the macaroni was the climax.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii. ch. iii.

Broche. v. a. Same as Brouch. *Obsolete*.
So Geoffrey of Bouillonne, at one draught of his bow, shooting against Iphide's tower in Jerusalem, broched three festless birds. *Conden, Remains*.

Brook. s. [A.S. *broc*.] Badger.
Jo vey ex un toisoun (a broc).
Walter de Bibbesworth; Vocabularies in Library of National Antiquities. (Wright.)
His castor, hec melota, hic taxus (a broc).—*Pictorial Vocabulary* (c. 13th century); *Vocabularies in Library of National Antiquities*, p. 231, col. 2. (Wright.)
That a brook or badger hath the legs on one side shorter than of the other, though an opinion perhaps not very ancient, is yet very general.—*Sir F. Brown, Vulgar Errors*.
Or, with pretence of chasing thence the brook, send in a cur to worry the whole flock.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.

Brócket. s. [Fr. *brocart*, from *broche*—snag of antler.]

1. Hart two years old; snag indicating this.
What with us is termed a *brócket*, or a pricket, the whole space of the second year of his age.—*Sir N. Knefelhill, Annotations upon some difficult Texts in all the Books of the New Testament*, p. 16, 1683.

2. Proposed sub-family in Zoology.
The rockweeds belong exclusively to the Old World; they are represented in the New by the succeeding division, and by the *brockets* of South America... The *brockets* of the New World constitute the sub-family group of Major Smith.—*Swainson, Natural History, &c., of Quadrupeds*, §§ 300, 301.
We have adopted the term *subulo* or *brócket*, to distinguish this group from the others; the word itself designating, in the technical phraseology of the chase, the stag, with its first or simple horns.—*Hamilton Smith*, iv. 130.

Bródekín. s. [Fr. *brodequin*.] Half-boot worn in the seventeenth century. *Obsolete*.
It [K. Charles the Second's] apparel was strait Spanish breeches; instead of a doublet, a long vest down to the middle; and above that a loose coat, after the Muscovite or Polish way; the sword girt over the vest; and, instead of shoes and stockings, a pair of buskins or *brodekíns*.—*Eckart, History of England*, ii. 330.

Brógar. s. Same as Broker. *Obsolete*.
And this hath caused many men to be such *brógars* and scoundrels to the king, for have his officers in their countreys to themselves, and to their men, that almost no man in some countreys durst take an office of the king, but he first had the good will of those *brógars* and increase of offices. *Sir J. Fortescue, The Difference between an absolute and a limited Monarchy*, ch. xvii. p. 135.

Brogue. [?] Cant word for a corrupt dialect or manner of pronunciation.
His *brogue* will detect mine. *Farquhar*.
What we call the Irish *brogue*, is no sooner discovered, than it makes the deliverer, in the last degree, ridiculous and despised; and from such a mouth, an Englishman expects nothing but bulls, hindlers, and follies! *Swift, On barbarous Nominations in Ireland*.
But what vexed me most was that d—d Scottish *brogue*.

With his long-winded speeches, his smiles, and his *brogue*. *Goldsmith, Retaliation*.
I produced the following travestie of 'Venice Preserved,' which was to receive additional point and piquancy by being sung with an Irish *brogue*.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. i. ch. i.
The Irish *brogue*, then the most hateful of all sounds to English ears, was heard everywhere in the courts and galleries.—*Maccubbin, History of England*, ch. x.

Brogue. s. [Irish. *broag*.] Kind of shoe.
I thought he slept; and put
My clouted *brogues* from off my feet, whose rude-
new
Answer'd my steps too loud.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iv. 2.
Sometimes it is given out, that we must either take these halfpence or eat our *brogues*. *Swift*.
A peasant would kill a cow merely in order to get a pair of *brogues*.—*Maccubbin, History of England*, ch. xi.

Brogemaker. s. Maker of brogues; shoe-maker.
I supposed that the husband made brogues as the wife made an apron, till next day it was told me, that a *brogue-maker* was a trade, and that a pair would cost half a crown. *Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland*.

Broid. v. a. Same as Braid. *Obsolete*.
Her yellow hair was broided in a tress.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale.

Broided. part. adj. Braided. *Obsolete*.
Likewise also the women, that they array themselves in comely apparel, with shamefacedness and modesty, not with braided hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly apparel.—1 *Timothy*, ii. 9: 1578.

Broider. v. a. [Fr. *bruder*.] Adorn with figures of needlework.
Come here disguised foolcs, receive your foolcs hood,
And ye that in sundry colours are arayed;
Ye carded gauds wasting thus your good,
Come here with your shirts *broidered* and displayed,
In founne of surplices. *Harlequin, Ship of Fools*, 9.
Infant Albion lay
In mantles *broider'd* o'er with gorgeous pride.
Tickell.

Broidered. part. adj. Embroidered. *Obsolete*.
An ephod, and a robe, and a *broidered* coat, a mitre, and a girdle.—*Ezekiel*, xxviii. 4.
Inventress of the wool, fair Lina flings
The flying shuttle through the dancing strings;
Inlays the *broidered* web with flowery dyes;
Quick beat the rods, the pedals fall and rise.
Darwin, Botanic Garden.

Broidery. s. Embroidery; flowerwork; additional ornaments wrought upon cloth.
The golden *broidery* tender Mlikah wove,
The bravest to Kenia sacred, and to love,
Lie rent and mangled. *Tickell*.

Broil. s. [Fr. *brouille*.] Tumult; quarrel.
Say to the king the knowledge of the *broil*,
As thou dost leave it. *Shakespeare, Much Ado*, i. 2.
He has sent the sword both of civil *broils*, and public war, among us.—*Archbishop Wake*.
Broils were their revels, and obscure their joys,
The broils of drunkards, and the lust of boys.
Granville.

Thou art all anarchy; a mob of joys;
Wage war, and perish in intestine *broils*.
Not the least promise of internal peace!
No bosom comfort, or unbrother'd bliss!
Young, Night Thoughts, viii.
The City-watch cannot dissipate them; *broils* arise and bellowsings: Réveillon, at his wife's end, entertains the populace, entertains the authorities.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. h. iv. ch. iii.

Broil. v. n. Be in the heat.
Where have you been *broiling*?—
Among the crowd if I'll abate, where a finger
Could not be wedged in more.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII, iv. 1.
Long ere now all the planets and comets had been *broiling* in the sun, had the world lasted from all eternity. *Cheque*.

Broil. v. a. [Fr. *brüler*.] Dress or cook by laying on the coals, or before the fire.
Some strip the skin, some portion out the spoil,
Some on the fire the reeking entrails *broil*. *Dryden*.

Broiled. part. adj. Cooked by broiling.
They gave him a piece of a *broiled* fish.—*Luke*, xiv. 42.
We had anchovy toasts and *broiled* bones, and all the incentives to dissipation, in which we speedily engaged.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii. ch. viii.

Broiler. s. One who would excite a broil, or quarrel.
What doth he but turn *broiler* and bontefou, make new libels against the church, &c.—*Hammond, Sermons*, p. 544.

Broiling. part. adj. Torrid; violently hot (as from fire).
The Turks, about the noone time of the day, issuing out of the castle, assailed the uttermost trenches, hoping in that *broiling* heat to find the Christians in their stations negligent and unprepared.—*Knolls*, 639 E. (Ord MS.)

Broiling. verbal abs. Process by which anything is broiled.

The manuscript goes on to say, that the art of roasting, or rather *broiling* (which I take to be the elder brother), was accidentally discovered in the manner following.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, A Dissertation upon Roast Pig*.

Broke. v. n. Transact business for others, or by others. *Obsolete*.

He does, indeed;
And *brokes* with all that can, in such a suit,
Corrupt the tender honour of a maid.
Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, iii. 5.
The gains of bargains are of a more doubtful nature, when men should wait upon others' necessity: *broke* by servants and instruments to draw them on.—*Bacon*.
Mr. Egerton and he [Dr. Field] being acquainted, and Mr. Egerton's mind being troubled with the ill success of this business, ventured to this divine, who, contrary to his profession, took upon him to *broke* for him in such a manner, as was never preceded by any. He made Egerton to acknowledge

a recognizance of 1,000*l*. with a deforcance, &c.—*Proceedings in the House of Commons against Lord Bacon*.

Broke. part. See Broken.

Broke-winded. adj. Same as Broken-winded. See concluding remarks under Broken.

And in the harrid cove were heard at once,
Broke-winded murmurs, howlings, and sad groans.
May, Translation of Lucan's Pharsalia, v.

Broken. part. of Brenk. (this is the true participle, of which Broke is an objectionable form: for the use of the latter in poetry the metre supplies a reason; in prose, however, the omission of the final syllable is common in both good and old authors.)

a. Used in the full form.
An old man, *broken* with the storms of fate,
Is come to lay his wearied bones among ye.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII, iv. 2.
If so, this new-created income of two millions will probably furnish 665,000*l*. (I avoid *broken* numbers) towards the payment of its own interest, or to the sinking of its own capital.—*Burke, Letters on a Regicide Peace*, let. iii. vol. viii. p. 365: 1803.

b. Used in the shortened form.
Some solitary cloister will I choose,
Consume my active, and short shall be my sleep,
Broke by the melancholy midnight bell. *Dryden*.
The father was so moved that he could only exclaim his voice, *broke* with sighs and sobbings, so far as to bid her proceed. *Addison, Spectator*, no. 104.
Have not some of his ricks weaken'd his body, and *broke* his health? have not others dissipated his estate, and reduced him to want?—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

In the next extract we have not only *broke* for *broken*, but *saute* for *smitten*.
And the widows of Asher are loud in their wail,
And the idols are *broke* in the temple of Baal,
And the might of the Gentile, *smote* by the sword,
Hath melted like snow in the glance of the Lord.
Byron, Hebrew Melody.

The following, however, to which others could be added, shows that the bad grammar was resorted to for the sake of the metre.

The flying Mistle, his shaftless *broken* bow;
The fiery Greek, his red pursuing spear;
Mountains above, Earth's, Ocean's plain below;
Death in the front, Destruction in the rear!
Byron, Child Harold, ii. 20.

In the long list of compounds of which this participle is the first element, the use of the fuller form (the form in n, or the genuine participial form) is almost universal. In *Broke-winded*, however, there is an instance to the contrary, which, like the majority of the objectionable forms of the simple word, occurs in poetry.

Broken-backed. adj. With the back, either in its anatomical or in any of its figurative senses, broken, strained, or cracked.
Yellow, thumbed, devastated by fire and time,
stained with spots of oil and varnish, *broken-backed*, dock-carr'd—a sorry lacer-house copy, which no bookshop-keeper would look at, and at which the moment of buttermilk could turn up his nose—I have a book that I love.—*Sabb, Dutch Pictures, The Shadow of a young Painter*.

Broken-bellied. adj. Having a ruptured belly; broken down; degenerate.
Such is our *broken-bellied* age, that (this satire is turned into verbiage; and we term those most astute which are most versatile.—*Sir E. Stanley, Essays*, p. 168).

Broken-hearted. adj. Having the spirits crushed by grief or fear.
He hath sent me to bind up the *broken-hearted*.—*Isaiah*, li. 1.

Villereque, who was absent at the moment, arrived in time; and everybody became orderly and *broken-hearted*.—*Dierckx the younger, Coningsby*, h. ix. ch. ii.
Many exiles, who had come full of gratitude and hope to apply for aid, heard their sentence, and went *broken-hearted* away.—*Maccubbin, History of England*, ch. vi.

Broken-meat. s. Fragments; meat which has been cut.
Get three or four chair-women to attend you constantly in the kitchen, whom you pay at small

enrages: only with the *broken meat*, a few coals, and all the children. *Swift*.

Broken-winded. *adj.* See *extract*.

The disease of *broken-winded* horses is pulmonary emphysema; and Sir J. Floyer in his *Treatise of the Asthma*, published in 1688—after speaking of 'the *broken wind*, from the rupture or dilatation of the bladder of the lungs; now on to say that horses may strain the bladder and their muscular fibres, and thereby produce the same rupture and dilatation or hernia as happens in the *broken-winded*.'—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. iv.

Brokenly. *adv.* Without any regular series. Sir Richard Hopkins hath done somewhat of this kind, but *brokenly* and glancingly; intending chiefly a discourse of his own voyages.—*Mackwell*. The mind of a man directed amongst many things must needs entertain them *brokenly* and imperfectly.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 219.

Brokenness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Broken*; state of being broken; unevenness.

These infirmities that are incident to them [the youth], whether looseness, hollowness, rattiness, *brokenness*.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 85.

It is the *brokenness*, the ungrammatical position, the total subversion of the period that charms me.—*Grop, Letter to Mason*.

None saw him trickling tears—perchance, if seen, That useless flood of grief had never been; Nor long they flow'd—he dried them to depart, In helpless—hopeless—*brokenness* of heart.

Byron, The Corsair, iii. 22.

Nor was this submission the effect of content, but of more stupefaction and *brokenness* of heart. The iron had entered into the soul. The memory of past defeats, the habit of daily enduring insult and oppression, had roused the spirit of the unhappy nation.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvii.

Broker. *s.* [Connected by Wedgwood with the root *br-k*, or *rr-ak*, itself connected with the meanings 'reject, refuse, criticize, select': meanings which he illustrates by references to the Lithuanian *brokoti* = blame; the Russian *brakovat* = select, sort; the Danish *crag* = exception, doubt, blame; the Dutch *brack quod* = goods damaged by sea-water; and other analogies. If hence, the original import of the word in question was 'rejecter, faultfinder, critic,' as in Langlande:

'Amiee burgeses have I he

Dwelling at Lambur

And part (mael) backbiting he a *brocours*

To blame men's ware.'

Hence, also, the German *makler*, connected with *makel* = blemish, and the French *courtier* from *correcteur*. This view connects the word with *brack*, in *brackish* and its congeners, which, by an extension of the principles here indicated, are very numerous, *break*, &c.

Nevertheless, I prefer to connect it with *Brook* from *brucan*.

That it is immediately connected with *Broke v. n.* is beyond doubt. Against connecting this with *brook* the chief fact is the difference of the vowel sounds in the two words, viz. the sound of the long *o* in *broke* and *broker*, and the sound of the *oo* in *brook*. This, however, is neither more nor less than the difference between *Broach* and *Brooch*; words which are etymologically the same, but words wherein a modification of the import is connected with a modification of the sound and spelling.

If this affinity be real, the sequence of ideas is, 'use, be familiar with, do business with, act as a go-between, earn a commission for so acting'; this last meaning being closely connected with *use* as a term connected with the profits on lending money. How naturally the two words go together may be seen in the last three extracts under the third sense of *brocage*. That the office of a *broker* = blamer and a *corrector* are closely allied is true; and it is true that in the correction of anything we seek for

blemishes. Still, the office of the *corrector* is that of *inspector* rather than *broker*.

At the same time the fact of the words allied with *brak* and *break* on the one side, and with *brook* and *brucan* on the other, being words of a similar form, is worth noting; since what we see in our own language in the case of roots beginning with *br* and ending with *k*, is also to be seen in Latin. The Latin equivalent to an initial *br* is *fr*; so that, while word for word *brook* = *frur* (the *k* being given in the derived form *fructus*), the Latin for *break* is *frango*, a word which, while it contains in the present tense, and certain other forms, an *n*, gives in the preterite tense and the participle the simpler and more radical forms *frēg-i*, and *frac-tus*.

The extract from Langlande would be more important than it is if it were not in a line, where the metre requires that three words should begin with *b*.]

1. One who brokes; factor.

a. In legitimate commerce.

Brokers, who, having no stock of their own, set up and trade with that of other men; laying here, and selling there, and commonly aiming both sides, to make out a little pautry gain. *Sir W. Temple*.

Some South-Sea *broker* from the city Will purchase me, the more's the pity: Lay all my time plantations waste, To fit them to his valuer's taste.

Justice, on the contrary, is a mere mechanic virtue, fit only for tradesmen, and what is practised by every *broker* in Change Alley. *Goldsmith, Miscellaneous Pieces, Justice and Generosity*.

On legal questions he will consult a lawyer; on medical questions, a physician; on pecuniary questions, a banker, a *broker*, or a land-agent. *Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. v.

b. In discreditable transactions; as a go-between, pimp, or matchmaker.

A goodly *broker*!

Dare you presume to harbour wanton lines; To whisper and whisper against my youth? *Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 2.

In choosing for yourself, you shew'd your judgement;

Which being shallow, you shall give me leave To play the *broker* in mine own behalf.

Id., Henry VI. Part III., iv. 1.

At St. Matthew's, in Friday Street, a wretch named Timothy Hall, who had discerned his gown by acting as *broker* for the Duchess of Portsmouth in the sale of pardons, and who now had hopes of obtaining the vacant bishopric of Oxford, was in like manner left alone in his church.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. viii.

Since his services were not likely to be bought by William, they must be offered to James. A *broker* was easily found.—*Ibid.*, ch. xvi.

2. Dealer in second-hand furniture or apparel.

What if poverty should rush upon me as an armed man, stealing me of all my little that I had, and send me for my bread to another's employ'd?—for my clothes to the *broker's* shop or my friend's wardrobe?—*Bishop Hall, Heaven upon Earth*, § ii. (Ord MS.)

Brokerage. *s.* Commission on work performed by a broker.

Perhaps the match-maker is to have a valuable consideration in the way of *brokerage*, which she will most certainly deserve, if she can find any man in his senses who will yoke with Mrs. Bramble from motives of affection or interest.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphry Clinker*.

Used adjectively.

There being no tax on advertisements, the most trifling matter is announced, and a publisher appears to have a kind of *brokerage* trade at his counting-house, and to be empowered to sell or buy for parties; or, at least, to bring buyers and sellers together.—*S. Laing, Residence in Norway*, ch. iii.

Brokerly. *adj.* Partaking of the character of a broker; mean; servile.

We had determin'd that thou shouldst ha' come, In a Spanish suit, and ha' carried him so; and he, A *brokerly* slave, goes, puts it on himself.

H. Jonson, Alchemist.

Brokery. *s.* Business of a broker.

Then after that was I an uarrier, And with extorting, cozening, forfithing, And tricks belonging unto *brokery*, I fill'd the jails with bankrupts in a year.

Marlowe, Jew of Malta.

Let them that mean by bookish business To earn their bread, or hope to profess

Their hard-got skill, let them alone, for me, Busie their brains with deeper *brokery*.

Bishop Hall, Satires, ii. 2.

More knavery and envy, And foolery and *brokery*, than Dog's-ditch, Beaumont and Fletcher, *Tamer tamed*.

Broking. *part. adj.* Practised by brokers.

Redden from *broking* pawn the bluish'd crown, Wipe off the dust that hidest our sceptre's gilt.

Shakespeare, Richard II., ii. 1.

Brome. *s.* See *Bromine*.

We see this parallelism in the properties of the different metals; in those of sulphur, phosphorus, and carbon; of chlorine, iodine, and *bromine*; in the natural order of plants and animals, &c.—*Mill, System of Logic*, iii. 22, § 9.

Brome(-grass). *s.* [Lat. *brunus*.] Indigenous grasses of the genus *Bromus*.

Notwithstanding the almost universal dislike which agriculturists now have to the presence of either of these *brome* grasses (*Bromus arvensis* and *Bromus mollis*) in their hay-fields, and the care with which they examine samples of ryegrass seed with the view of preventing their introduction; yet there is a strong presumptive proof that in many parts of Britain one, if not both, of these species formed the subject of field culture even prior to the general cultivation of ryegrass.—*Morton, Cyclopaedia of Agriculture*, in voce.

Bromine. *s.* [Gr. *brōmion* = frigid.—Of the two forms *Bromē* and *Bromine*, the latter is the commoner; indeed, at present, it is the generally recognized scientific form. This is because its place in the same class with chlorine, iodine, and fluorine is acknowledged; of which class the termination *-ine* is, in chemical language, the sign.] In *Chemistry*. Elementary substance so called. See *extract*.

Bromine was discovered in 1826 by M. Balard, of Montpellier. It was originally obtained from the uncrystallizable residue of sea-water, usually called *bittern*. . . . At common temperatures and pressures *bromine* is a deep reddish-brown liquid, of a strong disagreeable odour, whence its name. It emits a brownish-red vapour at common temperatures, &c.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry*.

Bronchi. See *Bronchus*.

Bronchial. *adj.* [Fr. *bronchial*; from Gr.

βρόγχος = throat.] Belonging to the throat.

Inflammation of the lungs may happen either in the *bronchial* or pulmonary vessels, and may soon be communicated from one to the other, when the inflammation affects both the tubes. *Arbuthnot*.

The sounds produced by the meeting and mingling of air with fluid in the *bronchial* tubes during the act of respiration I have called *crepitations*; and of crepitations I have made but one distinction only, large and small; large crepitation, arises from a *x* mucus and undulating with fluid in the larger bronchi; small crepitation from the same conditions in the smaller bronchi and the vesicles of the lungs.

Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine, lect. ix.

Bronchitic. *adj.* Connected with, arising from, suffering from, or consisting in, bronchitis; as in such medical terms as 'bronchitic affections, symptoms, patient,' &c.: (the more general term *Bronchial* is, perhaps, the commoner). See *Bronchitis*.

'Thunder and turf!' roared the Sultan, 'son of a dog! Nephew of a tadpole! Deceased wife's brother of a *bronchitic* pie! Do you laugh at my beard?'—*Sala, Secret of Muley Mogrebien Bey*, p. 189.

Bronchitis. *s.* [Like the *-itis* in *Bromine*, the *-itis* in this word, and a long list of others, has a definite pathological import, signifying an inflammation of the particular tissue or organ of which the name is conveyed in the initial part of the word; e.g. *pericarditis* is inflammation of the pericardium, *nephritis* of the kidneys, &c. Most of these terms are less naturalized than the present.] Inflammation of the bronchi.

There is a form of chronic *bronchitis* in which all the conceivable forms of phthisis are present except the auscultatory; emaciation, hectic fever, cough, and a copious thick, yellow, glandular expectoration. Yet the chest sounds well everywhere upon percussion, and the auscultatory sounds are purely bronchial and nothing more, and proceeding from the bronchi in their first division, and not beyond them.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. ix.

I have described acute *bronchitis* as it appears

when it terminates favourably. . . . But acute bronchitis may terminate unfavourably.—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, ii. 32.

Bronchocele. *s.* Swelling of the thyroid gland.

The simple *bronchocele* is a mere enlargement of the thyroid gland. —*Camp, Surgical Dictionary*.

Bronchophony. *s.* [Fr. *bruyage* and *phoné* = voice.] In *Medicine*. See extracts.

Of the other sounds some still respect the respiration, some the voice, and some the act of coughing. They are what are called the bronchial respiration and the bronchial voice, or *brucrophony*. When there is bronchial respiration you hear the breathing, and when there is *brucrophony* you hear the voice, as you never hear them when all is healthy. . . . bronchial respiration or *brucrophony* arises when the lungs have undergone such changes as are calculated to render them better conductors of sound than they are in their natural and healthy state. —*Dr. F. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. x.

A less degree of this sound like that of a person talking in a tube, and whose words, for that reason, are muffled and indistinct, is called bronchial voice, or *brucrophony*. —*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, ii. 17.

Bronchotomy. *s.* [Fr. *bronchotomie*; from *Gr. βρογχή* and *τομή* = act of cutting.] Operation which opens the windpipe by incision, to prevent suffocation.

The operation of *brucrophony* is an incision into the *arteria*, to make way for the air into the lungs, when respiration is obstructed by any tumour compressing the larynx. —*Shurp, Surgery*.

Bronchus. *s. pl. bronchi.* Portion of the trachea, or windpipe, between its bifurcation and its division into the smaller air-tubes, which consists of a primary tube, or bronchus, to each lung, *Anatomical and scarcely naturalized*; yet the root of more than one derivative.

The trunks of the trachea are entire and cartilaginous; in some species the trachea bifurcates half way towards the lungs, the *bronchi* being of great length, and one of them usually describing a large curve. In Testudo even the left bronchus is three fourths longer than the trachea; but in Testudo even the trachea is one fourth longer than the *bronchi*. —*Gray, Lect. on the Fishes*.

In *Uromyces* the trachea of the common trunk of the animal does not bifurcate until it has ascended the neck as far as the origin of the bronchial tubes; and not until after the right aorta has arched over the right *bronchus* does it send off, at an acute angle, the common trunk of the right and left bronchi. —*Ibid.*

In Geckos and Scinks the trachea terminates in the lungs without dividing into *bronchi*. —*Ibid.*

Brood. *s.* Same as Brand-sword. *Obsolete*.

Foolish old man, said then the pagan wroth, That we must words or charms may force withstood; Soon shalt thou see, and then believe for truth, That I can carve with this enchanted brood. —*Spenser*.

Bronze. *s.* [Fr. *bronze*; Italian, *bronzo*.]

1. Mixed metal, consisting of copper with a small proportion of tin, and sometimes of other metals.

Imbrow'd with native bronze, lo! Henley stands, Tuning his voice, and balancing his hands. —*Pope, Dunciad*.

Used in Archeology in an *adjectival* sense, or as part of a *compound*, with *age*, *stage*, *period*, *epoch*, for the time during which bronze instruments were employed, opposed to the earlier stone and the later iron, as suggested by the following extract.

Stone, bronze, iron, and clay,—these four materials form the greatest portion of all our collections, as well as of all remains into antiquarian lore; next to these stand objects of an exclusively ornamental kind, composed of gold, silver, amber, glass, enamel, amongst which *bronze* and iron may also be occasionally reckoned. Horn and bone deserve no less notice, since both were used, not only for ornament, but also in the construction of weapons. —*Kemble, Hove Period*.

2. Relief, or statue, cast in bronze. I view with anger and disdain, How little gives thee joy or pain: A print, a bronze, a flower, a root, A shell, a butterfly can do't. —*Prior*.

3. Brass, in the sense of impudence. All men have their faults; too much modesty is

his, says his Grace.—And yet I dare say you don't want assurance when you come to solicit for your friends.—O there, indeed, I'm in bronze.—*Goldsmith, The Goodnatured Man*, ii. 1.

4. Colour so called; brown with a yellow tinge and a metallic lustre.

Chrysolids [is] the only quadruped which presents us, in its glossy fur, with those beautiful metallic shades so common among birds, insects, and fish; in some lights the fur is green, in others golden orange, and this again changes into bronze. Its size is rather less than a mole. —*Nesbitt, Natural History of Quadrupeds*, p. 135.

Bronze. *r. a.* Endow with the nature of, or make like to, bronze; cover with bronze hue; harden as brass.

Art, cursed art, wipes off the indebted blush From nature's cheek, and bronzes every shame. —*Young, Night Thoughts*, v.

Bronzed. *part. adj.*

1. Covered with, or coloured like, bronze. His palace bright Bristled with pyramids of glowing gold, And touched with shade of bronzed obelisks. —*Keats, Hyperion*, l. 178.

2. See extract.

[The use of the word *bronzed* in the sense of tanned, sunburnt, is probably not originally derived from comparison with the colour of the metal bronze, but from the primary sense of the Italian *bronzo*, embers. *Abbronzare*, *abbronzare*, to roast on the embers, to sear, tan. —*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Brooch. *s.* [see Broach.] Jewel; ornament of jewels.

With gold rings upon their fingers, with *brooches* and sigils of gold upon their caps, which glistered full of pearls and precious stones. —*Robinson, Translation of Sir T. More's Utopia*, ii. 6.

Ay, marry, our chains and our jewels. —*Your brooches*, pearls, and overles. —*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 4.

'If I'm a beggar born,' she said, 'I will speak out, for I dare not lie. Pull off, pull off, the brooch of gold, And ling the diamond necklace by.' —*Tennyson, Lady Clare*.

Brooch. *r. a.* Adorn with jewels. *Rare*.

Not th' imperious show Of the full-featured Cesar, ever shall Be brooch'd with me; if knife, darts, serpents, have Edges, sting, or operation, I will suffer. —*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 13.

Brood. *v. n.* [A.S. *brod*, from *brædan*; Old English, *brād*,—that *brood*, *breed*, and *bird*, along with the German *brut* applied to the fry of fish, may all be connected, seems likely when we consider the near relation between warming, sitting as a hen, hatching, and producing offspring. In the following extract (from Wedgwood) the old High German gives us the word in question simply meaning *warms*: 'also unsh dñi molia *brudet* under under froste skirnet = even as us the wool *broods* (warms) and protects against the frost.' For its use in this sense in English see *Brooding*.]

1. Sit (as on eggs, to hatch them).

Then from the first Wast present, and with mighty wings outspread, Dove-like sat sit *brooding* on the vast abyss, And mad'st it pregnant. —*Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 19.

Here nature spreads her fruitful sweetness round, Breathes on the air, and *broods* upon the ground. —*Dryden*.

Exalted hence, and drunk with secret joy, Their young succession all their cares employ; They breed, they *brood*, instruct, and educate, And make provision for the future state. —*Ibid.*

2. Remain long in anxiety or solicitude; thought, linger over sorrowfully.

Defraud their clients, and, to lure sold, Sit *brooding* on unprofitable gold. —*Dryden*.

As rejoicing misers Brood o'er their precious stores of secret gold. —*South, Phædra and Hippolytus*.

After the fashion of oppressed wretches, they mistake their own vindictive feelings for emotions of piety, encouraged in themselves by reading and meditation: a disposition to *brood* over their wrongs, and, when they had worked themselves up into hating their enemies, imagined that they were only hating the enemies of heaven. —*Maccarty, History of England*, ch. 1.

His memory long will live alone In all our hearts, as mournful light That *broods* above the fallen sun, And dwells in heaven half the night. —*Tennyson, To J. S. 13*.

Brood. *v. a.* Cherish with care.

Mark the boy well; If we could take or kill him. . . . See how he *broods* the boy. —*Beaumont and Fletcher, Bonduca*, iv. 2.

This strange bird, thus hatched by Furell and Virel, was afterwards *brooded* by two more famous successors. —*Bishop Hall, Works*, iii. 120: 1662.

(Of crowds afraid, yet anxious when alone, You'll sit and brood your sorrows. —*Dryden*.

Brood. *s.*

1. Offspring; progeny; (now seldom used of human beings, but in *contempt*).

The heavenly father keep his brood From foul infection of so great a vice. —*Fairfax*, Afflict themselves of storms, and their affliction to ward their brood, whom they instruct to fly. —*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

With terrours and with clamours compass'd round, Of mine own brood, that on my bowels feed. —*Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 862.

2. Thing bred; species generated; sort; kind.

Have you forgotten Laby's burning wastes, Its barren rocks, parch'd earth, and hills of sand, Its tainted air, and all its broods of poison? —*Addison, Cato*.

3. Hatch; number hatched at once.

I was wonderfully pleased to see the different workings of instinct in a hen followed by a brood of ducks. —*Spectator*, no. 121.

Preceded by on. Same as Abrood. (construction *adverbial*.)

Something's in his soul, Over which he melancholy sits on brood; And, I do doubt, the hatch and the disclosure Will be some danger. —*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 1.

Brooded. *part. adj.* Husbanded with care; hounded; nursed.

He hoards his *brooded* stores, Nor on all profusely pours. —*Gray, Triumphs of Owen*.

Brooding. *part. adj.* Sitting as a hen.

a. With reference chiefly to the posture. Where *brooding* darkness spreads his jealous wings, And the night raven sings. —*Milton, L'Allegro*, 5.

b. With reference to the heat. With one black shadow at its feet, The house through all the level shines; Close-littered to the brooding heat, And silent in its dusty vires. —*Maria, in the South*.

c. With reference to the result.

But if the higher Franciscans might thus be disposed to limit the majority of Boniface, which had silted their own, and throughout the order might prevail a *brooding* and unwarmed hostility to the intractable pontiff, it was worse among the lower Franciscans, who had begun to draw off into a separate and inimical community. —*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ii. ch. ix.

Brooding. *verb. abs.* Act or state of one that broods.

It was the opinion of China, as if there were ever amongst nations *brooding* of a war, and that there is no sure league but impudence to do hurt. —*Bacon, War with Spain*.

Broody. *adj.* In a condition for sitting on eggs; inclined to sit. *Rare*.

The common hen, all the while she is *broody*, sits and leads her chickens, and uses a voice which we call *clucking*. —*Ray*.

Brook. *s.* [A.S. *broc*, *broc*.] Small stream; (smaller than a river, and with running rather than stagnant water, as compared with a ditch).

A substitute shines brightly as a king, Until a king be by; and then his state Empires itself, as doth an inland brook Into the main of waters. —*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

Underneath the ground, In a long hollow, the clear spring is bound; Till on yon side, where the moon's sun doth look, The struggling water breaks out in a brook. —*Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess*.

Or many grateful altars I would rear, Of grassy turf; and pile up every stone, Of lustre, from the brook; in memory, Of unnumbered to ages. —*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 323.

And to Cephissus' brook their way pursue: The stream was troubled, but the bird they knew. —*Dryden*.

Spring make little rivulets; these united, make brooks; and those coming together, make rivers which empty themselves into the sea. —*Locke*.

The torrent brooks of hollow'd laral From craggy hollows pouring, late and soon, Sound all night long, in falling thro' the dell, Far-heard beneath the moon. —*Tennyson, A Dream of Fair Women*, 40.

Brook. *v. a.* [A.S. *brucan* = use.]

1. Use; frequent. *Obsolete* (though the old and original sense; still given in the German *brauchen*, and the Danish *bruge*).

But when I called to mind her face,
For whose love I brook this place. *E. Greene, Poem.*

2. Bear; endure; support; put up with.

Not brooking then Apollo's fault

In that he entertained

The remnant of the Titans

That after warren remained.

Warner, Athina's England, ch. iii.
Even they, which brook it worst, that men should
tell them of their duties, when they are told the
same by a law, think very well and reasonably of it.—
Hooker.

A thousand more mischances than this one,
Have learned me to brook this patiently.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 3.

How'n, the seat of bliss,
Brooks not the works of violence, and war.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 273.
Most men can much rather brook their being re-
puted knaves, than for their honesty be accounted
fools. *South.*

Restraint thou wilt not brook; but think it hard,
Your prudence is not trusted as your guard. *Dryden.*
Though Earth received them in her bed,
And o'er the spot the crowd may tread

In carousals or mirth,
There is an eye which would not brook
A moment on that grave to look.

Byron, Occasional Poems.
Shall the vile fox-ward save the race that steeled
the lion's den?

Shall we, who could not brook one lord, crouch to
the wicked Ten?

Marquand, Lays of Ancient Rome.

3. Deserve; earn.

She disliked nothing but her name, and said that
she would christen her new, and that henceforth she
should be called the Dimie, which name she brooked
as well for her proportion and grace, as for the many
happy voyages she made in Her Majesty's service. —
Sir J. Hawkins, Observations in a Voyage to the
South Sea, p. 11.

Brook. *v. n.* Endure; be content; bear.

He, in these wars, had flatly refused his aid; be-
cause he could not brook that the worthy prince
Planus was, by his chosen Tribunes, preferred
before him. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Brooklet. *s.* [There is a difference of opi-
nion concerning the origin of the last syl-
lable in this word.

Concerning its import there is more
unanimity. It is evidently a diminutive
affix.

Being this, however, it is found in none
of the languages from which the English
is likely to have taken it; there being no
such diminutive as *-let* in either the Anglo-
Saxon or the Anglo-Norman, the Latin or
the Greek. Neither is it German or
Danish; indeed, it is wholly wanting
throughout the allied languages.

On the other hand, the French has the
termination *-et*; whilst, in the German
languages in general, the termination *-el* is
by no means rare.

In English it occurs in comparatively
few words; whilst the evidence as to its
nature is often indirect and obscure. Thus,
while *knuck-le* = small bone is common
enough, *knuck* = bone in general is by no
means a familiar word. That it is not to
be found in English at all is, probably, an
unsafe assertion. It is only certain that
the most familiar instance of it is the Ger-
man *knuck*. Most of the other instances,
of which the list is short, are in the same
condition: i.e. they are rarely found in
both forms, the simple and the derivative,
in one and the same stage of the English
language.

This, with many competent authorities,
invalidates the doctrine that the *-el* and *-et*,
in words like the present, are brought from
different languages (the *-el* from the Anglo-
Saxon, and the *-et* from the French); and
one of the hypotheses by which the whole
syllable is deduced from a single language,
and the exceptional phenomenon of a hybrid

formation avoided, connects it with the word
litt-le; so that the analysis of the word
under notice would be *brook + lit* (= little).
In favour of this view are certain Scandi-
navian compounds, in which *litt-le* = little is
affixed to certain proper names; e.g. *Meta*,
which thus becomes *Metulille*, or *Little*
Meta.

That a difficulty is created by the rarity
of English diminutives in *-el* in general,
and by the nonexistence of such particular
words as *brookle*, *streamle*, and the like,
(from which, according to the doctrine that
makes the form a hybrid one, *brooklet* and
streamlet must be derived.) is not denied.
On the other hand, however, this is the
doctrine which requires the fewest as-
sumptions.

It is doubtful, however, whether the form
itself deserves the exhibition of any hypo-
thesis at all for its explanation; the words
in which it is found being, generally, evi-
dent coinages of the author who supplies
the examples of them. The words in *-let*
belonging to the language of common life
are extremely few, *ringlet*, *streamlet*, and
hamlet being the chief of them; for the
detail of which see the several entries.
That nine out of ten of the newer forma-
tion, *kinglet*, *hooklet*, and a long list of
others, are scarcely to be called English
words, will probably be the opinion of every
reader who trusts to his own instinctive
perception of what belongs to his mother-
tongue, and what does not, rather than to
the authority of certain writers; some of
whom are very indifferent ones.

It is in words of a poetical tinge that
these diminutives are the commonest; and
here they ought most especially to be con-
demned as superfluous. Next to poetry
and poetical prose, works on Vegetable and
Animal Physiology supply us with the chief
instances. Here the coinage of such words
as *hooklet*, &c., is more excusable; dimi-
nutives being often wanted from the nature
of the subject. With all this, the termina-
tion is objectionable.]

Small brook.

Thus meditating, he arrived at the banks of the
little *brooklet*, and was awakened from his reverie by
the sound of his own name. — *Sir E. Butler, Eugene*
Arin, b. i. ch. ix.

Brooklime. *s.* [the second element of this
compound, the *lin* in the German *linen-*
kraut, and the *lem* or *lelm* in the Scandi-
navian *lemmike*, *ledmike*, has nothing to do
with the ordinary word *lime*.] Veronica
Beccabunga (a water plant of real or sup-
posed antiseptic qualities).

Since the time of drinking this diet-drink, Sir
Thomas Millington, coming to see me, discovering
my condition, told me that he believed no outward
application would do me any good, and advised me
to use a plain antiseptic diet-drink made of dock
roots, water-cress, *brockshure*, plantain, and elder-
leaves, which I have done now this fortnight, but, as
yet, have received no sensible benefit by it, my sores
smelling as bad, and being as painful as ever. — *Kay,*
Correspondence, p. 397.

Brooky. *adj.* Abounding with brooks or
streamlets. *Rare.*

Leinster's brooky tract.

Dyer.

Broom. *s.* [A.S. *brom*.]

1. *Cytisus scoparius* (a flowering shrub).

Even humble broom, and osiers, have their use,
And slude for sleep, and food for flocks, produce. *Dryden.*

Broom! boys! *Broom*!
It grows on yonder hill.
It bears a little yellow flower
Just like the lemon pill [peel],
Just like the lemon pill, my boys!
As flutters our English bee.
So let us all sing God save the king
Whiles we do drink glee [glare]. *Sweet Song.*

2. Besom: (so called from the shrub of whose
twigs it is sometimes made).

Not a mouse

Shall disturb this hallow'd house;

I am sent with broom before,

To sweep the dust behind the door.

Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 4.

If they came into the best apartment, to set any
thing in order, they were saluted with a broom.—
Arbuthnot.

Broomland. *s.* Land which bears broom.

I have known sheep cured of the rot, when they
have not been far gone with it, by being put into
broomlands. — *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Broomrape. *s.* [the rape here is probably
the rape from *rapus* = turnip and its con-
geners: the Dutch being *bremraap*. The
nearest translation of *ὀμφακίζον* (*vetech-*
strangler) is the German *erbsenwürger*,
literally *etch-worrier*.] Plant of the ge-
nus *Orobancha*.

Ordnance or broomrape bleed and put into oyle
olive, to infuse or macerate in the same (as ye
do roses for oil of roses), searath and putteth away all
spots, bittles, freckles, pimples, wheals, and push-
es, from the face, or any part of the body, being
annointed therewithall. — *Gerarde, Herball*, p. 1312;
ed. 1633.

Broomstaff. *s.* Same as Broomstick.

They fell on; I made good my place; at length
they came to the broomstaff with me; I defied 'em
still. — *Shakespeare, Henry VIII*, v. 3.

From the age,
That children tread this worldly stage,
Broomstaff, or poker, they bestirre,
And round the garden have to rake. *Prior.*
Sir Roger pointed at something behind the door,
which I found to be an old broomstaff. *Spectator*,
no. 117.

Broomstick. *s.* Handle of a besom.

When I beheld this, I shuddered and said within my-
self, 'Surely mortal man is a broomstick.' — *Swift,*
Meditation on a Broomstick.

Suppose a minister should, instead of a great round
sum, treat my Lord — or Sir — or Esq. —
with a good broomstick. *Falting, Adventures* [of
Joseph Andrews].

Amidst a rabble so desperate no power officer's life
was in safety. At the cry of 'rescue,' bullets with
swords and canes, and turbulent faces with spit
and broomsticks, poured forth by hundreds; and
the intruder was fortunate if he escaped from
Whitefriars' back into Fleet Street, hustled, strip-
ped, and pumped upon. — *Macaulay, History of L.*
band, ch. iii.

Broomtree. *s.* Tree or shrub of the genus
Genista.

I saw near Kendal, to my great wonder, a *broom-*
tree (if I may so say) four or five yards high, much
thicker than my leg, spreading large branches every
way, adorned with large fair flowers, and very fair
spectacles. — *Kay, Correspondence*, Mr. Johnson, p. 399.

Broomy. *adj.* Full of broom; consisting of
broom; belonging to a broom.

If land grow mossy or broomy, then break it up
again. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

The youth with *broomy* stumps began to trace
The kernel edge, where wheels had worn the place. *Swift.*

Broth. *s.* [A.S. *broð*.] Liquor in which
flesh has been boiled.

Instead of light herbs and luscious froth,

Our author treats to-night with Spartan broth. *Southey.*

If a nurse, after being sucked dry, eats *broth*, the
infant will suck the *broth* almost unaltered. — *Le-*
bocheol.

Brothel. *v. n.* Haunt brothels. *Obsolete.*

Who, like lust-greedy goats,
Brothel from bed to bed; where syren notes
lurest clande sissims, and like hungry kite
Fly at all game, they lovers are belight.

Sylvestre, Du Barlas, 101. (Ord. M.)

Brothel. *s.* [see *Bordel* and *Bordello*.]
House of lewd entertainment; bawdyhouse.

Perfumes
I saw him enter such a house of sale,
Vulgar and *brothel*. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, i. ii. 1.

Then courts of kings were held in high renown,
Ere made the common *brothels* of the town. *Dryden, Fables.*

The libertine retires to the stews and to the *broth-*
el. *Kayser.*

Brothelhouse. *s.* Brothel. *Rare.*

From its old ruins *brothelhouse* rises,
Scenes of lewd loves and of polluted joys.
Dryden, Mac Fleunce.

Brotheller. *s.* One who frequents brothels.
Rare.

Gamster, jockies, brothellers impure.
Corpus, Task.

Whore-domy. *s.* Whoredom; obscenity. *Rare.*

Ye bastard poets, see your audience
From common trails and lachrymose *brotherly*?
 Bishop Hall, Satires, l. 2.

Shall Furia brook her sister's modesty,
And prostitute her soul to *brotherly*?
 Mardon, Scourge of Villainy, l. 3.

So bold prolepses, so racked metaphors, with *brotherly*,
able to violate the ear of a pagan.—*B. Jonson, Volpone, dedication.*

Brother. *s.* (the plural of *brother* is *brothers*, i.e. the plural in *-s* of an ordinary noun; *brethren* is a collective rather than a plural noun. Another form, and an older, though a rarer one, is *breðre*; in which we have the simple change of vowel, as in *goose, geese, mouse, mice, &c.*; the addition of the *n* being a secondary process.) [A.S. *broðer*.]

1. One born of the same father and mother.

He said, good *brothers*:
Sorrow so royally in you appears,
That I will deeply put the fashion on.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 2.
Whilst kin their kin, *brother* the *brother* folk,
Like ensigns all, against like ensigns bend. *Daniel.*
These two are *brethren*, Adam, and to come
Out of thy loins. *Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 454.*
Comparing two men, in reference to one common
parent, it is very easy to form the idea of *brothers*.
—*Locke.*

2. Anyone closely united as associate or equal; fellow; mate; comrade.

We few, we happy few, we band of *brothers*;
For he, to-day that sheds his blood with me
Shall be my *brother*. *Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. 3.*

Sworn brothers. Persons who, in the days of adventure, swore to share in each other's fortune, and to divide what they gained.

Thou wotest well thou art my *sworn brother*.
 Chancer, Pardoner's Tale.
Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, l. 1.

3. Anyone resembling another in manner, form, or profession.

He also that is slothful in his work, is *brother* to him that is a great waster.—*Proverbs, xvii. 9.*

4. In theological language. Man in general.

I will eat no meat while the world standeth, lest I make my *brother* to offend.—*1 Corinthians, viii. 13.*

Brother-in-law. *s.* Brother of a husband or wife; sister's husband.

The ruling passion of the *brother-in-law* was a stern and acrimonious party spirit.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xiii.*

Brotherhood. *s.*

1. State or quality of being a brother.

This deep disgrace in *brotherhood*
Touches me deeper than you can imagine.
 Shakespeare, Richard III. l. 1.

So it be a right to govern, whether you call it supreme fatherhood, or supreme *brotherhood*, will he all one, provided we know who has it.—*Locke.*

By thy delight in others' pain,
And by thy *brotherhood* of Cain,
I call upon thee, and compel
Thyself to be thy proper hell. *Byron, Manfred, l. 1.*

2. Association of men for any purpose; fraternity; class of men of the same kind.

There was a fraternity of men at arms, called the *brotherhood* of St. George, created by parliament, consisting of thirteen the most noble and worthy persons.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

More *brotherhood* in arms was not knighthood.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England, ch. xxvii.*

He was sometimes so engaged among the wheels, that not above half the poet appeared; at other times he became as conspicuous as any of the *brotherhood*.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Brotherless. *adj.* Without a brother.

The *brotherless* Heliodas
Melt in such amber trees as these. *Andrew Marvel.*

Brotherlike. *adj.* Becoming a brother.

Welcome, good Clarence; this is *brotherlike*.
 Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. v. 1.
Nor can any sever
His love, but *brotherlike* affects them ever.
 W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, li. 2.

Brotherly. *adj.* Natural to, such as becomes or becoms, a brother.

He was a priest, and looked for a priest's reward; which was our *brotherly* love and the good of our souls and bodies.—*Bacon.*

Though more our money than our cause
Their *brotherly* assistance draws. *Sir J. Denham.*

They would not go before the laws, but follow them; obeying their superiors, and embracing one another in *brotherly* piety and concord.—*Addison, Freetholder.*

Brotherly. *adj.* After the manner of a brother; with kindness and affection.

I speak but *brotherly* of him; but should I lament him to thee as he is, I must blush and weep. *Shakespeare, As you like it, l. 1.*

Brothership. *s.* Condition, or relation, of brother.

Look'ee, sergeant, no coming, no whedding, d'ye see. If I've a mind to list, why say; if not, why 'tis not so. Therefore take your cap and your *brothership* back again, for I'm disposed at this present writing no coming, no brothering me, faith. *Parquhar, The Recruiting Officer, l. 1.*

Brougham. *s.* One-horse close carriage, called after the nobleman so named.

In the hearing of 'Cree's servant, Barnes did not order the *brougham* to drive to Queen Street.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes.*

It was late when they quitted Grillon's and Comingsby's *brougham* was detained for a considerable time before its driver could insinuate himself into the line, which indeed he would never have succeeded in doing, had not he fortunately come across the coachman of the Duke of Agincourt.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby, b. viii. ch. i.*

Brow. *s.* [A.S. *browe*.]

1. Arch of hair over the eye.

'Tis now the hour which all to rest allow,
And sleep sits heavy upon every brow.
 Dryden, Indian Emperor.

Why should we toil alone, . . .
Nor ever fold our wings,
And cease from wanderings.

Nor steep our brows in slumber's holy balm?
 Tennyson, The Lotus-eaters, 2.

2. Forehead.

So we some antique hero's strength,
Learn by his lance's weight and length;
As these vast beams express the least,
Whose shady brow alive they dress. *Waller.*

Perhaps the only portrait of Cranwell that presents to us an image of his mind is the miniature by Cooper. The eye is steady, vigilant, resolute, pregnant with observation. The lips are compressed and firm, yet visibly adapted to convey emotion and feeling. The brow is large, and indicative of a capacious spirit.—*W. Gadsden, History of the Commonwealth of England, b. iv. ch. i.*

3. General air of the countenance.

Though all things foul would bear the brows of grace,
Yet grace must look still so. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.*

4. Edge of any high place.

The earl, nothing ill-mannered, came forwards that day into a little village, called Stoke, and there encamped that night, upon the brow or hanging of a hill. *Bacon.*

On the edge of the hill beyond that city, they were somewhat perplexed by enquiring the French ambassador, with the king's coach, and others, attending him. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Brow. *r. a.* Form a raised edge to; bound.

Tending my flocks hard by t' hill's lilly crests,
That brow this bottom glade. *Milton, Comus, 532.*

Browbeat. *r. a.* [This, as far as its form goes, is an exception to the general rule that no transitive verb preceded by a noun forms a compound; notwithstanding the existence of numerous *apparent participles*, such as *leavetaking, hagmaking*, and many others. No such verbs, however, as *leavetake* or *haymake* exist; or, if they do, they exist only as verbs derived from the participial forms; not as verbs from which the participle itself is derived.

The full details of this combination will be found in the Preface, so that here they are but slightly noticed. The principle which forbids such compounds as *leavetake, hagmake, &c.*, rests on the fact of the ordinary construction of a transitive verb with its substantive placing the substantive last. As we say *take leave*, and *make hay*, such compounds as would arise out of the agglutination of the two separate words into a single compound, would take the form of *spitfire, duredevil*, and others, in which the verb precedes.

In *browbeat*, however, though the elements are of the same kind as *hay* and

make in *haymake*, the import of the compound is different. *Browbeat* is not to beat the brow; nor is *brow* an objective case governed by the verb. It is rather a substantive in the instrumental case—a common one in many languages, and one of which we have fragments in our own (see *The as in all the more, and Why*)—with the meaning of *beat* (or intimidate) *with, or by means of, the brow*. Hence its power is, more or less, adverbial.]

Depress with severe brows, and stern or lofty looks.

Young men, prentices, servants, the common sort, are so far from hiding themselves, or rising up, that I have often seen the magistrate fared, and almost *brow-beaten*, as he hath passed by. *Dr. J. White, Sermon, p. 54: 1015.*

It is not for a magistrate to frown upon, and *browbeat* those who are hearty and exact in their duty; and, with a grave nod, to call a resolved zeal, want of prudence.—*South.*

Count Tariff endeavored to *browbeat* the plaintiff, while he was speaking; but though he was not so impudent as the count, he was every whit as sturdy.—*Addison.*

I will not be *browbeaten* by the supercilious looks of my adversaries. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus.*

Your brother Smythe *brow-beats* a jury, and forces them to alter their verdict, by which they had found a Scotch serjeant guilty of murder.—*Jacobs, lit. 83.* Accordingly, while he was in secret drawing up a refutation of the whole romance of the Popish plot, he declared in public that the truth of the story was as plain as the sun in heaven, and was not ashamed to *browbeat*, from the seat of judgment, the unfortunate Roman Catholics who were arraigned before him for their lives. *Macaulay, History of England, ch. ii.*

Hating to hark
The humming of the drowsy pulpit-droze
Half God's good sabbath, while the worn-out clerk
Brow-beats his desk below. *Tennyson.*

Browbeating. *verb. abs.* Act of depressing by stern or lofty looks.

What man will voluntarily expose himself to the imperious *browbeating* and scorns of great men?—*Sir R. L. Edgeworth.*

Generally speaking, I believe that a quiet, gentle, and straightforward, though full and careful, examination, will be the most adapted to elicit truth; and that the manoeuvres, and the *brow-beating*, which are the most adapted to confuse an honest witness, are just what the dishonest one is the best prepared for.—*W. Holtz, Elements of Rhetoric.*

Browbone. *s.* Lower part of the forehead; forehead. *Obsolete.*

How cunning a brow.—How supervilling, a *browbone*. *Nomadic (15th century); Vocabulary in Library of National Antiquities, p. 284, vol. 2. (Wright.)*

Browbound. *adj.* [In the first of the following extracts it is best read as one word, *browbound*; in the second, as two, *brow-bound*.] Crowned; having the head encircled as with a diadem.

In that day's feats,
He prov'd the best man t' the field, and, for his
need,
Was *brow-bound* with the oak.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, li. 2.

I turning saw, throned on a flowery rise,
One sitting on a crinoid scarf-mirrid:
A queen, with sunny cheek and bold black eyes,
Brow-bound with burning gold.

Tennyson, A Dream of Fair Women, 32.

Browless. *adj.* Without shame; frontless.

Rare.
So *browless* was this heretic. [Mahomet,] that he was not ashamed to tell the world, that all he preached was sent him immediately from heaven.—*L. Ashmole, Life of Mahomet, p. 84.*

Brown. *adj.* [A.S. *brun*.] Of a dusky red colour.

I like the new tire within excellently, if the hair were a little *browner*.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 4.*

From whence high Itchen o'erlooks the floods,
Brown with overhanging slides and pendulous woods.
 Pope.

Long untravell'd heaths;
With desolation *brown*, he wanders waste.

Thomson.

Brown-bill. *s.* [this is to be treated as a single compound word rather than as a combination of two separate ones, on the strength of the following extract, where

the metre requires a difference of accent between the first and last syllables.] Bill, or ax, of the old English foot-soldier.

And *brumhilla*, levied in the city,
Made bills to pass the grand committee.

Bottle, Hudibras.

Brown-study. *s.* [N.Fr. *enbruns* - in meditation.] Mental abstraction.

They live retired, and then they dose away their time in drowsiness and *brumstudia*; or, if brisk and active, they lay themselves out wholly in making common places. - *Norris*.

Browning. *verbal abs.* That which is used for giving a brown colour.

When sufficiently heated, sugar becomes brown, evolves a remarkable odour, loses its sweet taste, and acquires bitterness. In this state it is called caramel, or burnt sugar; and is said, when dissolved in water, as a colouring matter, under the name of essential bina or *browning*. It is used to colour soups and sauces. - *Perris, Treatise on Food and Diet*, part i. ch. ii. §. 3.

Brownish. *adj.* Somewhat brown.

A *brunish* grey iron-stone, lying in thin strata, is poor, but runs freely. - *Woodward*.
Under this was a whitish-coloured water, which, upon standing in a phial some days, lets fall a *brunish* sediment, and, by that means, becomes limpidness. - *Ray, Correspondence, Letter of Sir Hans Sloane*, p. 178.

Brownness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Brown; brown colour.

She would confess the contention in her own mind, between that lovely, indeed most lovely, *brunescence* of Musidora's face, and this colour of mine. - *Sir P. Sidney*.

Bruswort. *s.* Indigenous plant so called. (To this plant, the *Scrophularia aquatica*, the term may be conveniently limited; though, as *figwort* is another name for the same object, it is scarcely necessary. Nevertheless, it is the better appellation; inasmuch as the *Scrophularia aquatica* is remarkable for the brown colour of its leaves, especially when young. The German derivations point not only to two plants, but to two different words as their respective origins.)

Water Betonic is called in Latin *Betonica aquatica*; . . . in English, by some *Bruswort*; in Yorkshire, Bishop's-leaves. - *Gerarde, Herbal*, p. 718: ed. 1633.

Bruswort, from German *Brumwort*. In *Brum*, fesculus and all the old herbals *Brumwort*, said to be so called from the brown colour of its stems and flowers, but rather more probably from its growing so abundantly about the brunen or public fountains of German towns and villages; . . . also from being supposed to cure the disease called in German 'die brunne,' a kind of quinsy, the 'brunnella,' or, as it is now spelt, 'prunella.' - *Dr. Priest, Popular Names of British Plants*.

Brúwy. *adj.* Brown. *Rare*.

His *brúwy* locks did hang in crooked curls.
Shakespeare, Love's Complaint.

Browss. *v. a.* [Fr. *brousser*.] Nibble, or feed on, the tops of herbs, branches, or shrubs.

And being down, is trod in the dirt
Of cattle, and *browssed*, and worry hurt.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, February.
Thy palate then did do
The roughest berry on the rudest hedge;
Yea, like the stag, when snow the pasture sheets,
The larks of trees than *browssed*.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 4.
The low shrubs, beasts will *browss* them, and
trample upon them. - *Mede, Works*, p. 129: 1677.

Browss. *v. n.* Feed on tender shoots.

The broad interminable glades, the vast avenues, the quantity of dove *browssing* or bounding in all directions, the thickets of yellow *rose* and green fern, and the breeze that even in the stillness of summer was ever playing over this table land, all produced an animated and renovating scene. - *Diary of the younger, Coningsby*, li. iii. ch. iv.

With *over*.

In the seventeenth century, and at the beginning of the eighteenth, Cheltenham was mentioned by local historians merely as a rural parish lying under the Cotswold Hills, and affording good ground, both for tillage and pasture. Corn grew and cattle *browssed* over the space now covered by that long succession of streets and villas. - *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

With *on* or *upon*.

They have scared away two of my best sheep; if any where I have them, 'tis by the sea-side, *browssing* on ivy. - *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, iii. 8.

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A goat, hard pressed, took sanctuary in a vineyard; so soon as he thought the danger over, he fell presently a *browsing* upon the leaves. - *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Could eat the tender plant, and by degrees
Brucosa on the shrubs, and crop the budding trees.
Sir R. Blackmore.

The Greeks were the descendants of savages, ignorant of agriculture, and *browsing* on herbage, like cattle. - *Aristotle*.

The huge brutes passed a sort of Arcadian existence, *browsing* on aspidochelons and chewing up dirt-trees. - *E. Forbes, Literary Papers*, p. 178.

The lad might dash his canvass, christen a child a year, and be as happy as any young donkey that *browsses* on this common of ours—but he must go and beclaw like a zebra, forsooth! - *Thackeray, The Newcomes*, li. 10.

It is true, that neither ox nor horse can *browse* on it, and yet it supplies provender for ox and horse as truly as if it were a field of clover or oats. - *Anted, The Channel Islands*, p. 406.

Browse. *s.* Tender shoots fit for the food of goats, or other animals. *Rare*.

The greedy lioness the wolf pursues,
The wolf the kid, the wanton kid the *browse*.
Dryden.

On that cloud-piercing hill,
Pindlimmon, from afar the traveller kens,
A *brusht*, how the goats their shrubby *browse*
Gnaw pendant. *A. Phillips*.

Bruswick. *adj.* Sick of the brow ague, hemierania, or megrims; dejected; hanging the head.

But yet a gracious influence from you
May alter nature in our *bruswick* crew.
Sir J. Suckling.

Browsing. *verbal abs.* Food for animals that is found in young coppices, continually sprouting anew.

The stable butt upon the park, which for a cheerful rising ground, for groves and *brownings* for the deer, for rivulets of water, may compare with any for its richness in the whole land.
Hocell, Letters, i. li. 8.

Brúin. *s.* [German, *bürin* - female bear; or Norse, *biörn* - bear in general.] Bear: (generally applied as a proper, rather than a common, name).

So watchful *Brúin* forms with plastic care
Each growing lump, and brings it to a bear.
Pope, Dunciad, b. i.

Brúise. *v. a.* [A.S. *brysan*.] Crush or mangle with the heavy blow of something not edged or pointed.

It shall *brúise* thy head, and thou shalt *brúise* his head. - *Genesis*, iii. 15.

Follows in arms, and my most loving friends,
Brúise underneath the yoke of tyranny. *Shakespeare, Richard III.*, v. 2.

And fix far deeper in his hand their stings,
Than temporal death shall *brúise* the victor's heel,
Or theirs whom he redeems. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 2.

As in old chace hew'n with earth confus'd,
And stars with rocks together crush'd and *brúise'd*.
Waller.

They beat their breasts with many a *brúising* blow.

Till they turn livid, and corrupt the snow. *Dryden*.

Brúise. *s.* Hurt from something blunt and heavy.

There is no healing of thy *brúise*; thy wound is grievous. - *Nahum*, iii. 19.

One arm'd with metal, th' other with wood,
This fit for *brúise*, and that for blood.
Bottle, Hudibras.

I since have labour'd
To bind the *brúise* of a civil war;
And stop the issues of their wasting blood.
Dryden.

Brúiser. *s.* One who bruises; prizefighter. *Colloquial, vulgar*.

Brúisewort. *s.* Indigenous plant so called: (*Saponaria officinalis* L.; and according to Dr. Prior, *Belis perennis*, i.e. the common daisy. The *Saponaria*, however, is the plant to which the name is most conveniently limited; for, not to mention the absence of evidence of its application to the daisy, a plant with the saponaceous quality of making a lather might, like the saponaceous opodeldote, be used for bruises). It is commonly called *Saponaria*, of the great seavering quality that the leaves have: for they yield out of themselves a certain lather when they are bruised, which seavering almost as well as soap; although Ruellius describes a certain other *sapewort*. Of some it is called *Albina* or *Dunsonium*; of

others *Saponaria Gentiana*, whereof doubtless it is a kind; in England it is called *Sopewort*, and of some *Brúisewort*. - *Gerarde, Herbal*, p. 444: ed. 1633.

Brúit. *s.* [Fr. *bruit*.] Rumour; noise; report.

A *brúit* ran from one to the other, that the king was slain. - *Sir P. Sidney*.

Upon some *brúite* he apprehended a fear, which moved him to send to Sir William Herbert to remain his friend. - *Sir J. Heyward*.

I am not
One that rejoices in the common wreck,
As common *brúit* doth put it.

Brúit. *v. a.* Report; noise abroad; rumour.

His death,
Being *brúited* once, took fire and heat away
From the best temper'd courage in his troops.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II., i. 1.

It was *brúited*, that I meant nothing less than to go to Guinea. - *Sir W. Raleigh*.

Conqueror and captive of the earth art thou!
She trembles at thee still, and thy wild name
Was never more *brúited* in men's minds than now
That thou art nothing, save the jest of Fame.
Byron, Child Harold, iii. 37.

Brúmal. *adj.* [Lat. *brumalis*, from *bruma* = winter.] Belonging to the winter. *Rare*.

About the *brumal* solstice, it has been observed, even unto a proverb, that the sea is calm, and the winds do cease, till the young ones are excluded, and forsake their nests. - *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*.

The *brumal* quarter, they fast from food. - *Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 344.

Brúmmagem. [see Birmingham.] Used as either an adjective or the first element in a compound, to denote anything sham or fictitious. *Colloquial* for Birmingham, meaning bad money made at that town.

Brúmmish. *adj.* Somewhat Brummagem. *Colloquial*.

'Complish! no, I think not, indeed!—When, besides having a hundred-house over your head, the strange gentleman has left two *quins*, though one seems light and t'other looks a little *brúmmish*, to be hid out for you as I see occasion. - *Colman the younger, John Bull*, iii. 2.

Brúnette. *s.* [Fr.] Female with a brown complexion.

As you are by character a professed well-wisher to speculation, you will excuse a remark which this gentleman's passion for that *brúnette* has suggested to a brother theorist. *Spectator*, no. 394.

Your fair women therefore thought of this fashion, to insult the olives and the *brúnettes*. - *Goardian*.

Catharine of Braganza is there represented as a low glowing *brúnette*, with sparkling dark eyes and a rich profusion of chestnut hair, dressed in a wavy, curling on each side of her face, consisting of parallel lines of crimson curls descending in graduated rows to the waist, in a most extraordinary and unaccountable fashion, as if in imitation of a Lord (Chief Justice's state-wig, but without powder). - *Agnes Strickland, Lives of the Queens of England, Catharine of Braganza*.

Brúnt. *s.* [Brunt, Assault, onset, hunt. Commonly explained from German *brunt*, heat, strong passion. But the meaning is distinctly the front of an assault.

'Tint in all haste he would join battle even with the *brúnt* or breast of the van guard'. (Hall, in Richardson).

'The shot of armbusters—overthrew many a horse and man, and specially the fore ryders that put themselves in prose with their lance and sharpe lances to win the first *brúnt* of the field'. (Faulconer, in Richardson).

The metaphor is really derived from the practice of hanging a bell on the leading head of a herd, which the others then readily follow. Hence the expression of *beating the bell* for being the first in a company. Now the Serbian has *brunza*, a cattle bell, from the material of which it is made, and the thing must once have been known by the same name in the language of the Germans, in which *brunza* now signifies the first of a train of language animals, the bell-man, while the diminutive *brunzina* is applied to a cattle bell, and *porbar la brunzina* is actually used in the sense of being the first in anything. If we read the phrase *porbar la brunza*, it would exactly correspond to our expression of bearing the *brunt*, and the meaning of the word *brunza* being lost in its adoption into English in the form of *brunt*, it would require from the context the sense of onset, shock. - *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.

1. Shock; onslaught; blow; stroke.

God, who raised a fountain, at thy prayer,
From the dry ground to spring, thy thirst 't'ally
After the *brúnt* of battle.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 351.
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• The friendly rug preserv'd the ground,
And headlong knight, from bruise or wound,
Like feathered betwixt a wall
And heavy *brunt* of cannon-ball. *Butler, Hudibras*.
But, alas! the sharp cold *brunt* which happened
in January, gave me such a shock as utterly disabled
me to do anything but sit still and pore upon my
pain.—*Rog. Correspondence*, p. 413.

With *endure, bide, and bear*.

Erna chose rather to *bide* the *brunt* of war, than
venture him. *Sir P. Sidney*.
A wicked ambush, which lay hidden long
In the close covert of her guileful eye,
Thence breaking forth did thick about me throng,
Too feeble I *abide* the *brunt* so strong.

Faithful ministers are to stand and *endure* the
brunt: a common soldier may fly, when it is the
day of him that holds the standard to die upon the
place.—*South*.

The best sustained by our fleet in general, and
especially by the leading ships which had borne the
brunt of the day, alike attested the heroism of both
sides.—*Young, Naval History of Great Britain*,
ch. xxi.

Thus it was, that an institution, which had borne
the *brunt* of more than a thousand years, was shiver-
ed, and fell to pieces. *Buckle, Civilization in*
England, vol. ii. ch. iii.

2. Brief and sudden effort.

A *brunt* of dolour and *away*!—*Bishop Hall*,
Remains, p. 153.

Brush. s. [from Fr. *branches, brousses*];
Lat. *bruscia, brozia* = terra bruscosa, op-
posed to terra arabilis: see Wedgwood, in
vocabulary. Scrubwood; copse; thicket.

All suddenly out of the thickest *brush*,
Upon a milk-white palfrey all alone,
A goodly lady did forth suddenly rush.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, lii. l. 15.

Brush. s. [from Fr. *brosse*.]

1. Implement for cleaning anything, by rub-
bing off the dirt or soil: (generally made
of histles set in wood).

Mr. T. Mason obtained a patent in October, 1830,
for an improvement in the manufacture of this ar-
ticle. It consists in a denser mode of fixing the
knots or small bundles of hair into the stock or the
handle of the *brush*. This is done by forming grooves
in the stocks of the *brushes*, for the purpose of re-
ceiving the ends of the knots of hair, instead of the
holes drilled into the wood, as in *brushes* of the com-
mon construction. These grooves are to be formed
like a dovetail, or wider at the bottom than the top;
and when the ends of the knots of hair have been
dipped into cement, they are placed in the grooves
and compressed into an oval form, by which the
ends of the hair will be pressed outwardly into the
recess or wider part of the dovetailed groove; or
the grooves may be formed with threads or teeth on
the sides, instead of being dovetailed; and the cement
and hairs being pressed into the teeth or
threads will cause them to adhere firmly to the stock
or handle of the *brush*.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts*,
Manufactures, &c., p. 190.

2. Larger and stronger pencil used by paint-
ers.

Whence comes all this rage of wit? this arming
all the pencils and *brushes* of the town against me?
—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

Who would not laugh, if Lawrence, hired to grace
His costly canvases with each flatter'd face,
Abused his art, till Nature, with a blush,
Saw eels grow centaurs underneath his *brush*?

Byron,Hints from Horace.

With a small *brush* you must smear the glue well
upon the joint of each piece.—*Mason*.

3. Used metaphorically. Rude assault; shock;
rough treatment.

Let grow thy sinews till thy knots be strong,
And tempt me not the *brushes* of the war.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, v. 3.

It could not be possible, that upon so little a
brush as Waller had sustained, he could not be able
to follow and disturb the king.—*Lord Clarendon*.

Else when we put it to the push,
They had not giv'n us such a *brush*.

Butler, Hudibras.

4. Is *Hunting*. Tail of fox.

Here is the fox's *brush*, and there the otter's paw,
and there the wild cat's hide, and there antlers with
so many ties, and there a fishing-basket and rols,
&c.—*Emilia Wyndham*, ch. lviii.

Brush. v. a.

1. Sweep, cleanse, or rub with a brush.

If he be not in love with some woman, there is no
believing old signs; he *brushes* his hat o'morning;
what should that bode?—*Shakespeare, Much ado*
about Nothing, li. 2.

A whole row of stiff necks, in cravats of the most
unexceptionable length and breadth, were just before
me. A tall thin young man, with dark wavy hair
brushed on one side, was drawing on a pair of Wood-
stock gloves, and affecting to look round the room

with the supreme indifference of bon ton.—*Sir E. L.*
Butler, Felham, ch. xl.

He was dressed in black cloths imperfectly
brushed, and a white neckcloth clumsily put on.—*Run-
naway, Singleton Fenslop*, b. i. ch. l.

2. Strike with quickness: (as in brushing).

The wrathful fiend about him turned light,
And him so rudely passing by, did *brush*
With his long tail, that horse and man to ground
did rush.

Spenser, Faerie Que.

His son Cupavo *brush'd* the briny flood,
Upon his stern a brassy centaur stood.

Dryden.

High o'er the billows flew the mazy load,
And near the ship came thund'ring on the flood,
It almost *brush'd* the helm.

Pope.

3. Carry away, by an act like that of brush-
ing; sweep: (with off).

And from the boughs *brush'd* off the evil dew,
And heal the harms of thwarting thunder blue.

Milton, Arcades, 50.

The receptacle of waters, into which the mouths
of all rivers must empty themselves, ought to have
so spacious a surface, that as much water may be
continually *brush'd* off by the winds, and exhaled
by the sun, as, besides what falls again, is brought
into it by all the rivers.—*Bentley*.

'For my part,' said Buckhurst, 'whenever a politi-
cal system is breaking up, as in this country at
present, I think the very best thing is to *brush* all
the old *bons* off the stage.'—*Diarract the younger*,
Coningsby, b. v. ch. ii.

4. Move as a brush.

A thousand nights have *brush'd* their balmy
wines
Over these eyes.

Dryden.

5. Furbish; put in form; renovate: (with up).

You have commissioned me to paint your shop,
and I have done my best to *brush* you up like your
neighbour.—*Pope*.

Brush. v. n.

1. Move with haste. *Colloquial*.

The French had gather'd all their force,
And William met them in their way;
Yet off they *brush'd*, both foot and horse.

Prior.

2. Fly over; skim lightly.

Nor love is always of a vicious kind,
But oft to virtuous acts inclines the mind,
Awakes the sleepy vigour of the soul,
And, *brushing* o'er, adds motion to the pool.

Dryden, Fables.

3. Neglect in passing: (with by).

Nor wept his fate, nor cast a pitying eye,
Nor took him down, but *brush'd* regardless by.

Dryden.

Brusher. s. One who brushes.

Sir Henry Wotton used to say, that critics were
like *brushers* of noblemen's cloaths.—*Bacon, Apoph-
thegms*.

Brushwood. s. Rough, low, close, shrubby
thickets; small wood fit for the fire.

It smokes, and then with trembling breath she
blows,
Till in a cliv'ral blaze the flames arose.

With *brushwood*, and with chips, she strengthens
these.

Dryden, Fables.

Brushy. s. Rough or shaggy, like a brush.

I suspected that it might have proceeded from
some small unheeded drop of blood, wiped off by
the *brushy* substance of the nerve, from the knife
wherewith it was cut.—*Dogle*.

Brusk. adj. [Fr. *brusque* = uncivil, harsh.]

Rude, hasty, or abrupt in manner. *Rare*:
the French form, with its foreign pronun-
ciation, being commoner.

We are sorry to hear, that the Scottish gentle-
man, who has been lately sent to that king, found
(as they say) but a *brusk* welcome.—*Sir H. Wotton*,
Reliquie Wottonianae, p. 582.

Brastle. v. n. [A.S. *brastlium*.] Crackle;
make a slight noise. *Obsolete*.

Right as a ship against the straits,
He routh'd with a sleepie noise;
And *brastled* as a monkey froys,
When it is thrown into the paits.

Gower, Confessio Amantis, iv.

With up. ? Bristle.

A lion prick with rage and want of food,
Espies out from afar some well-fed beast,
And *brustles* up preparing for his feast.

Cowley, Davideis, l. (Ord MS.)

Brustle. v. a. Bruise. *Rare*.

Break 'em more, they are but *brustled* yet.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Wife for a Month.

Brutal. adj. With the character, or after
the manner, of brutes; savage; inhuman.

There is no opposing brutal force to the strata-
geny of human reason.—*Sir R. L. Esturgis*.

How widely doth the *brutal* courage of Ajax
differ from the amiable bravery of Diomedes.—
Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.

The *brutal* business of the war

Is manag'd by thy dreadful servant's care. *Dryden*.
Tracts against the government were written in a
style not unbecoming statesmen and gentlemen;
and even the compositions of the lower and fiercer
class of malecontents became somewhat less *brutal*
and less ribald than formerly.—*Macaulay, History*
of England, ch. xxi.

Brutality. s. Savageness; churlishness;
inhumanity; irrationality.

Courage, in an ill-bred man, has the air,
and escapes not the opinion of *brutality*.—*Locke*.

I here take a final leave of all my readers, and
return to enjoy my own speculation in my little gar-
den at Redriff; . . . to lament the *brutality* of Hony-
bahmus in my own country, but always treat their
person with respect for the sake of my noble master.

—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels*, pt. iv. ch. xii. (Ord MS).

Against Bonner, however, the world's voice rose
the loudest. His *brutality* was notorious and un-
questionable, and a published letter was addressed
to him by a lady in which he was called the common
cut-throat and general slaughterer to all the
bishops in England.—*Proude, History of England*,
ch. xxxiii.

Brutalize. v. a. Make brutal or savage.

Upon being carried to the Cape of Good Hope, he
mixed, in a kind of transport, with his countrymen,
brutalized with them in their habit and manners,
and would never again return to his foreign ac-
quaintance.—*Addison, Freetholder*.

Strange! that a creature rational, and cast
in human mould, should *brutalize* by choice
his nature.

Cowper, Sofa, l.

The wise and good in every country will, in all
likelihood, become every day more and more dis-
gusted with the representative form of government,
brutalized as it is, and will be, by the predominance
of democracy.—*Coleridge, Table Talk*.

All history teaches that the probability of a revo-
lution, and also the violence with which it is con-
ducted, depend, chiefly, on the degree in which a
people has been not only emancipated, but also *de-*
graded and *brutalized* by a long course of oppres-
sive misgovernment, and partly on the character of
the people themselves (whether arising from those
or from any other causes) in respect of blind and
prejudicate rashness, gross ignorance, and ferocity
of disposition.—*Whitely, Elements of Rhetoric*.

Men of the highest rank openly rioted in drunken-
ness, gambling, and debauchery: the clergy were
indifferent to religion; the middle classes were
coarse, ignorant, and sensual; and the lower classes
brutalized by neglect, poverty, and evil examples.—
T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England,
vol. i. ch. vi.

Brutally. adv. Churlishly; inhumanly;
cruelly.

Mrs. Bull aimed a knife at John, though John
threw a bottle at her head, very *brutally* indeed.—
Arbuthnot.

A powerful, liberal, and discerning protector of
gents is very likely to be mentioned with honour
long after his death, but is very likely also to be
most *brutally* libelled during his life. *Macaulay*,
History of England, ch. xxiv.

Brute. adj. [Lat. *brutus*.]

1. Senseless; unconscious.

But when at bar beneath we came to plead our
case,

Our wits were in the wane, our pleadings very *brute*.
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 277.

Nor yet are we so low and base as their alienism
would depress us; not walking statues of clay, not
the sons of *brute* earth, whose time inheritance is
death and corruption.—*Bentley*.

2. Savage; irrational; ferine.

Even *brute* animals make use of this artificial way
of making diverse motions, to have several signifi-
cations to call, warn, hide, cherish threaten.—
Hobbes.

In the promulgation of the Mosaic law, if so much
as a *brute* beast touched the mountain, it was to be
struck through with a dart.—*South*.

Then to subdue, and quell, through all the earth,
Brute violence, and proud tyrannical power.

Milton, Paradise Regained, l. 218.

3. Rough; ferocious; uncivilized.

The *brute* philosopher, who ne'er has prov'd
The joy of loving, or of being lov'd.

Pope.

Brute. s. Irrational creature; creature
without reason; savage.

What may this mean? Language of man pro-
nounc'd
By tongue of *brute*, and human sense express'd!

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 555.

To those three present impulses, of sense, me-
mory, and instinct, most, if not all, the sequels of
brutes may be reduced.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination*
of Mankind.

Brutes may be considered as either aerial, terres-
trial, aquatic, or amphibious. I call those aerial
which have wings, wherever they can support
themselves in the air; terrestrial are those whose
only place of rest is upon the earth; aquatic are
those whose constant abode is upon the water.—
Locke.

BRUT

Who ever knew an honest brute
At law his neighbour prosecute?
Wrinkled oyster, grin and thin!
Here is custom, come your way;
Take my brute, and lend him in,
Stuff his ribs with mouldy hay.
Tennyson, The Vision of Sin.

Brutely, adv. In a brutal, rough, uncivilized manner. *Rare.*

The vulgar exponent rushes *brutely* and impudently against all the principles both of nature, piety, and moral goodness; and in the fury of his liberal expounding overturns them all. — *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Bruteness, s. Brutality. *Obsolete.*

Thou shouldst vile
That with thy bruteness dost at thy comely age.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, l. 8, 12.

Brutorer, s. (so spelt.) One who raises bruits, or reports. *Obsolete.*

Brutorer, prophesier or soothsayer. — Tyndall, An Exposition of certain Words. (Rich.)

Brutified, part, adj. Reduced to the condition of brutes.

She [Austria] relies on the incontrovertible arguments of her canons and legations on the active vigilance of her police, and above all on the division and helplessness of the petty states which she holds under her control, on the ignorance and insensibility of *brutified* masses, and on that anxious and jealous love of peace which very justly opposes the propagation of moral opinions, and prevents the powers of Europe from reuniting the cause of the oppressed. — *S. Edwards, The Polish Captivity.*

Brutify, v. a.

1. Make a man a brute.

O thou salacious woman! am I then *brutified*?
Ay, feel it here; I sprout, I bud, I am ripe horn mad.
— *Congreve, Old Bachelor.*

2. Render the mind brutal.

Success in some petty sport and pastime can yield but a very thin and transitory satisfaction to a man not quite *brutified* and void of sense. — *Barrow, Sermons, iii. 50.*

Drunkenness breeds a nation, and *brutifies* even the bravest spirits. — *Fielding, Passions, l. 84.*

Brutish, adj.

1. Bestial; resembling a beast.

Ostris, Isis, Orus, and their train,
With monstrous shapes and sorceries almost
Ennatiek Egypt, and her priests, to seek
Their wandering gods discuss'd in *brutish* forms.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 3, 481.

2. Rough; savage; ferocious.

Brutes, and *brutish* men, are commonly more able to bear pain than others. — *Grete, Cosmologia Sacra.*

3. Gross; carnal.

For thou thyself hast been a libertine,
As sensual as the *brutish* sting itself.
Shakspeare, As you like it, ii. 7.

After he has slept himself into some use of himself by much ado he staggers to his table again, and there eats over the same *brutish* scraps. — *South.*

It is the *brutish* love of the world that is blind; divine love is exceedingly quick-sighted. *Baker, The Saint's Rest, ch. xiv.*

4. Ignorant; untaught; uncivilized.

They were not so *brutish*, that they could be ignorant to call upon the name of God. *Hooke, Ecclesiastical Polity, b. v. § 35.*

5. The translation of the Latin *brutum* as applied to *fulmen*, and meaning either a thunderbolt cast at random or with no special aim, or one launched at an object which it misses; without effect; vague.

Thou great Director of the rolling stars,
Unless thou idly look'st on men's affairs,
And vainly we thy *brutish* thunder fear,
Why should thy hand so dire a monster bear?
G. Stanley, Chetika Passion, p. 29.

The philosophers will have two sorts of lightning; calling the one fatal, that is, pre-appointed and mortal; the other *brutish*, that is, accidental and flying at random. — *Hobbes, notes, p. 100.*

Brutishly, adv. In the manner of a brute; savagely; irrationally; grossly.

I am not so diligent of myself, as *brutishly* to submit to any man's dictates. — *King Charles's.*

For a man to found a confident practice upon a disputable principle, is *brutishly* to outrun his reason. — *South.*

Brutishness, s. Attribute suggested by Brutish; brutality; savageness.

All other courage, besides that, is not true valour, but *brutishness*. — *Bishop Sprat.*

Who would not presently discern the perfect *brutishness* of this kind of reasoning? — *Bishop Hall, Works, li. 1168.*

The message, through the negligence of the person employed, was not delivered till he that sent it was

BUBB

In the last agonies of death: the doctor was very much affected at it, passionately complaining of the *brutishness* of those that had so little sense of a soul in that and state. — *Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond, sect. 2.*

Brutto, v. n. [? A.S. *bryttan* = break up.] Browse: (with upon). *Obsolete.*

What the goats so easily *brutted* upon. — *Evelyn, Acetaria, after sect. 82.*

Brutto, v. a. Eat down or off anything, by browsing on it. *Obsolete.*

The cow *brute* the young wood. — *Grose.*

Brutting, verbal abs. Browsing. *Obsolete.*
Of all the foresters, this [hornbeam] preserves itself best from the *bruttings* of the deer. — *Evelyn, Sylva, l. 6, 2.*

Bryony, s. [Lat. *bryonia*.] Name given to two very different indigenous plants, the white (*Bryonia dioica*) and the black (*Tamus communis*).

The blue hounde doth itself in fold
With honeysuckle, and both these intwine
Themselves with *bryony* and jessamine.
B. Jonson, Masques.

Bub, v. a. Throw out in bubbles. *Obsolete, rare.*

Rude Acheron, a lustsome lake to tell,
That boils and *bub* up swith as black as hell.
Sackville, Induction to Mirour for Magistrates.

Bub, s. [?] Strong malt liquor. *Colloquial, perhaps a slang term.*

Or if it be his fate to meet
With folks who have more wealth than wit,
He loves cheap port and double *bub*,
And settles in the luncheon club.
Prior.

Bub, s. Same as Bubby.

Bubble, s. (construction often *adjectival*, as in 'bubble, — unsubstantial, companies,')

1. Small bladder of water; film of fluid filled with gas.

Bubbles are in the form of a hemisphere; air within, and a little skin of water without; and it seemeth somewhat strange, that the air should rise so swiftly while it is in the water, and when it cometh to the top, should be stayed by so weak a cover as that of the *bubble* is. — *Bacon.*

The colours of *bubbles* with which children play, are various, and change their situation variously, without any respect to colour or shadow. — *Sir I. Newton.*

Lorenzo! since eternal is at hand,
To swallow true's ambitions; as the vast
Leviathan the *bubble's* vain, that ride
High on the foaming billow; what avail
High titles, high descent, attainments high,
If untaught'd our highest?
Young, Night Thoughts, viii.

2. Anything which wants solidity and firmness; anything which is more specious than real; cheat.

The earl of Lincoln was induced to participate, not lightly upon the strength of the proceedings there, which was but a *bubble*, but upon letters from the Lady Margaret. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Then a soldier,
Seeking the *bubble* reputation,
Even in the cannon's mouth.
Shakspeare, As you like it, ii. 7.

War, he saith, is toil and trouble,
Honour but an empty *bubble*,
Fighting still, and still destroying. — *Dryden.*

The nation then too late will find
Directors' promises but wind,
South-sea at best a mighty *bubble*.
Swift.

This may not, at first sight, appear a large sum to those who remember the *bubbles* of 1825 and of 1845, and would assuredly not have sufficed to defray the charge of three months of war with Spain. — *Macaulay, History of England, ch. xiv.*

Person cheated.

Cease, dearest mother, cease to chide;
Garry's a cheat, and I'm a *bubble*;
Yet why this great excess of trouble?
Prior.
He has been my *bubble* these twenty years, and, to my certain knowledge, understands no more of his own affairs than a child in swaddling clothes. — *Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

In these two senses the word was at its maximum of circulation and popularity in the first half of the last century. Vulgar as it is, it appears in almost every chapter of so authoritative a writer as Bolingbroke.

Bubble, v. n. Rise in bubbles; rim with a bubbling noise.

Still *bubble* on, and pour forth blood and tears.
Dryden.

The same spring suffers at some times a very

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manifest remission of its heat: at others, as manifest an increase of it; yea, sometimes to that excess, as to make it boil and *bubble* with extreme heat. — *Woodward, Natural History.*

Bubble, v. a. Dupe; cheat. *Vulgar.*

He tells me, with great passion, that she has *bubbled* him out of his youth; and has drilled him on to live and die. — *Abraham, Spectator, no. 59.*
Harry Pelham is now my support and delight,
Whom we *bubble* all thy, and we joke on all night.
Lady M. W. Montague.

Fiction does best when taught to look like truth,
And fairy fables *bubble* none but youth;
Expect no credit for too wondrous tales,
Since Jove's only springs alive from whales!
Byron, Hints from Horace.

Bubbled, part, adj. Duped; cheated.

How *bubbled* mortals are at first beguiled,
Treasoned, and killed, at last deposed, and killed.
Oldham, Satires upon the Jesuits.

Babbler, s. One who dupes or cheats:

What words can suffice to express, how infinitely
I esteem you, above all the great ones in this part
of the world; above all the Jews, jobbers, and *babblers*!
— *Digby, To Pope.*

Bubbling, part, adj. Throwing up or emitting the sound of bubbles.

Alas! a crimson river of warm blood,
Like to a *bubbling* fountain stir'd with wind,
Doth rise and fall.
Shakspeare, Titus Andronicus, ii. 5.

For these the *bubbling* spouts appear'd to mourn,
And whispering pines made vows for thy return.
Dryden.

Not *bubbling* fountains to the thirsty avain,
Not slow's to larks, or sunning to the bee,
Are half so charming as thy sight to me.
Pope.

Bubbling, verbal abs. Bubble; rising in bubbles; ebullition.

It is *nothing* to contemplate the head of the
Ganges; to trace the first little *bubbling* of a mighty
river. — *Lynd, Last Essays of Elia, Newspapers
Thirty-five Years ago.*

Bubby, adj. Consisting of bubbles or froth.

They would no more live under the yoke of the
sea, or have their heads washed with this *bubby*
spume. — *South, Lenten Staff, p. 2: 1203.*

Bubby, [?] s. Woman's breast.

Fah! say they, to see a handsome, brisk, genteel,
youthful fellow, so much conversed by a quaking old
woman; why don't you go and suck the *bubby*? —
Arncliffe, History of John Bull.

Bubo, s. [Gr. *bubon* = groin.] Swelling of the lymphatic glands, especially those of the groin and armpit.

I supplicated it after the manner of a *bubo*,
opened it, and endeavoured detersion. — *Wæman, Surgery.*

Especially renorcel.

You'll say, perhaps,
That clouds were lined for giving claps;
But who would ever claps claps?
Compare in mischief to renorcel?
Can clouds give *buboes*, ulcers, blotches,
Or from your noses cut out notches?
Swift.

Bubonocoele, s. [Gr. *bubon* = groin, *koelē* = tumour.] Particular kind of rupture, when the intestines break down into the groin.

When the intestine, or omentum, falls through the rings of the abdominal muscles into the groin, it is called Hernia inguinalis, or, if into the scrotum, scrotalis; these two, though the first only is properly so called, are known by the name of *bubonocoele*. — *Sharp, Surgery.*

Bubukie, s. [?] Red pimple. *Rare.*

His face is all *bubukies*, and wheals, and knobs,
1 flames of fire. — *Shakspeare, Henry V. iii. 8.*

Buccal, adj. [Lat. *bucca* = cheek.] Belonging to the cheek.

The only parts which present any colour are the
buccal mass, &c. — *Huxley, Philosophical Transactions, 183, 1.*

Buccaneer, s. (used *adjectively* also.) See extract from Wedgwood.

A set of pirates in the 17th century, who resorted to the islands and uninhabited places in the West Indies, and exercised their cruelties principally on the Spaniards. The name, according to Oliver Oceanus, who wrote a history of adventures in the Indies, is derived from the language of the Caribs. It was the custom of those savages, when they took prisoners, to cook their flesh on a kind of grate, called *buccana* (whence the term *buccaneer*; a blackened hog, a hog dressed whole). The piece of such a fence was called *buccan* (or according to Cotgrave the wooden grilliron itself), and this mode of dressing, in which the flesh was cooked and smoked at the same time, was called in French *boucaner*. Hence those who established themselves in the is-

lands for the purpose of smoking meat were called buccaniers. The term *bucca* is still applied in the West Indies to a place used for the drying of produce. — *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.

Whether gold will not cause either industry or vice to flourish? And whether a country, where it flowed in without labour, must not be wretched and dissolute like an island inhabited by buccaniers? — *Bishop Berkeley, Quæritæ*.

By this time all the Antilles and all the shores of the Gulf of Mexico were in a ferment. The new colony was the object of universal hatred. The Spaniards began to fit out armaments. The chiefs of the French dependencies in the West Indies eagerly offered assistance to the Spaniards. The governors of the English settlements put forth proclamations interdicting all communication with this nest of buccaniers. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

(For an example of adjectival construction see under next entry.)

Buccaneering, verbal abs. Act, practice, or profession of a buccaneer.

The sluggish men of stern aspect, with a formidable talent for fighting, were of the same race that about eight hundred years later, in a rather buccaneer fashion, crossed the German Ocean, invaded and conquered this country, and imposed its institutions and language on the greater number of its inhabitants. We may forgive them their buccaneering, since to them we owe Bacon and Newton, Shakespeare and Milton, the steam-engine, the American republic (now as populous as the parent country), and the conquest of India. Assuredly no other race of men has ever achieved such things. — *Crawford, On the Civilization of Man*.

Bûcha, *s.* [see extract.] Tree so called (*Diosma crenata*).

This plant grows at the Cape of Good Hope, and is called by the natives *Bûchu*. The leaves are diuretic and anodyne, and have been found useful in cases of chronic irritation of the kidney and urinary bladder. . . both water and alcohol extract the medicinal virtues of the *bûchu* leaves, which seem to reside in a volatile oil and extractive matter. — *Hooper, Medical Dictionary*, in voc.

Buck = Beech. See Buckwheat.

Buck, *s.* [A.S. *bucca*.] Male of the fallow deer; male of rabbits and some other animals (in which cases it usually forms the first element of a compound, as *buck-goat*).

Bucks, goats, and the like are said to be tripping or salient, that is, going or leaping. — *Præmarum*. No shepherd ever named after a leaping *buck* venison more than I for a spiritual taste of that 'White Doe' you promise. — *Lamb, Letters to Wordsworth*.

I've got nothing in my bag but an old buck rabbit with a nob tail. — *Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. i. ch. v.

Buck, *s.* [? perhaps no more than a corrupt English pronunciation of *beau*.]

'*Bucks* and belles are beaux and belles.' (Richardson, in voc.)

Bold, ostentatious, or forward person; blood; dandy.

Ay, ay; that's right. Put the saddle on the right horse, my buck. — *Colman the elder, The Jealous Wife*, v. 3.

Lord, sir, you have never allowed him fair play; give him a purse full of gold. Alas! it would make a buck of me. — *Morton, Secrets worth knowing*.

Accordingly I dried my tears, turned marker by night at a gambling-house, and buck by day in Bond Street (for I returned to London). I remember well one morning, that his present Majesty was pleased, en passant, to admire my buckskins — tempora mutantur. — *Sir R. L. Bulwer, Pelham*.

Buck, *s.*

[Formerly, when soap was not so plentiful a commodity, the first operation in washing was to set the linen to soak in a solution of wool ashes. This was called *bucking* the linen, and the ashes used for that purpose were called *buck-ashes*. The word was very generally spread. In German it is *buckeln*, *buckeln*, *beichen*, *buchen*, *bûcken*, *bûken*. Swedish, *bûka*; Danish, *bûge*; French, *bûcher*, *buer*; Italian, *bucare*; Breton, *bûgi*. Spanish, *bugada*, *lye*. The derivation has been much discussed. The more plausible are: Danish, *big-aake*, the ashes of beech-wood, chiefly employed in making potash; but the practice of bucking would have arisen long before people resorted to any particular kind of wood for the supply of ashes. Italian, *bucata*, buck ashes, supposed to be so called from *bucca*, a hole, because the ashes are strained through a pierced dish, in the same way that the term is in Spanish *colada*, *lye*, *buckin*, the linen at buck, from *colare*, to strain, to filter, to buck, *lessivare*, *lairo* la lessive. But the analogy does not hold, because *bucca* does not appear ever to have been used in the sense of straining or filtering. The true derivation is seen in Gaelic *bog*, moist, soft, tender, and as a verb, to steep or soak. Broton

buck, soft, tender, *bunkat*, to soften. The ideas of wet and soft commonly coincide, as German *erweichen*, to soak, from *weich*, soft; Italian *molle*, soft, wet; Latin *mollire*, to soften, and French *mouillir*, to wet. Polish *mokry*, wet; *wiecki*, soft; *miekac*, to soak, to soften; *moceję*, to soak foul linen before washing. Bohemian *mak*, a steep for flax. To *buck* then would originally be to set the linen to soak in lye, and as *a* and *b* so often interchange, the word is doubtless identical with *mek*, the root of the Slavonic words above mentioned, and of the Latin *macere*, to soak. — *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

1. Lye or liquor in which clothes are washed.

Buck! I would I could wash myself of the buck! *Buck*, *buck*, *buck!* Ay, *buck*; I warrant you, *buck*, and of the season too it shall appear. — *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

2. Clothes washed in the liquor.

Of late, not able to travel with her furred park, she washes *bucks* here at home. — *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II.* iv. 2.

Buck, *v. a.* Steep in lye for washing.

If from time to time all the widowers' tears in England had been bottled up, I do not think all would have filled a three-halppenny bottle. Alas! a small number *bucks* a handkerchief. — *Paritan, or Witnes of Walling Street*, l. i. (Ord MS.)

Buckbasket, *s.* Basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.

They conveyed me into a *buckbasket*; rammed me in with foul shirts, foul stockings, and greasy napkins. — *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

Buckbean, *s.* [see Buckwheat.] Menyanthes trifoliatum: (a bitter and astringent indigenous plant, growing in boggy places, with a white flower and leaf slightly resembling that of the bean; akin to the gentians, and used in some countries instead of the hop).

Marsh trefoil is called in High Dutch *Bilberkle*, that is to say *Custoria trifolium*, or *Trifolium flurum*: in Low Dutch, of the likeness that the leaves have with the garden beans, *Beechboonen*, that is to say *Faselia hercynica* or *Boona hercina*: the later herbalists call it *Trifolium paludstris* and *paludum*: of some *Isopyrum*; in English, *Marsh-clover*, *Marsh-trefoil*, and *Bucks-beane*. — *Gerarde, Herball*, p. 1194: ed. 1633.

Buckbean, believed by some botanists to have been originally bog-bean, which, from its French synonym *trèfle des marais*, is very plausible, but that in Dutch also it is called *bucks-boonen* and in German *bucks-bohne*, and is considered a remedy against the scurvy or scurvy, whence it is called *scharkbocks klee*, *Bucks-beane*, and not bog-bean, is the name of it in all the old herbaria, and this must be admitted to be the proper and established one; being no doubt derived from the Dutch word, one which seems to be a corruption of *Latin scorbutus*, the scurvy. — *Dr. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants*.

In the following extract the second element seems to be *bane*.

The bitter nauseous plants, as centaury, *buckbane*, gentian, of which tea may be made, or wines by infusion. — *Sir J. Floyer*.

Bucket, *s.* [Fr. *baquet*.]

1. Vessel in which water is drawn out of a well.

Now is this golden crown like a deep well,
That owns two *buckets*, filling one another;
The emptier ever dancing in the air,
The other down unseen, and full of water.

Shakespeare, Richard II. iv. 1.

In the white convent down the valley there,
For many weeks about my loins I wore
The rope that lured the *buckets* from the well,
Twisted as tight as I could knot the noose.

Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

2. Vessel in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire.

Now streets grow throng'd, and busy as by day,
Some run for *buckets* to the lallow'd quire;
Some cut the pipes and some the engines play;
And some more bold mount ladders to the fire.

Dryden.

The porringers, that in a row
Hung high, and made a glittering show,
To a less noble substance chang'd,
Were now but leathern *buckets* rang'd.

Swift.

Bucketful, *s.* Amount sufficient to fill a bucket.

When there were calves still young enough to want *bucketfuls* of fragrant milk. — *Silas Marner*.

[This, like the other compounds of *full* and a noun denoting a measure of any kind (such as *spoon*, *pocket*, &c., giving *spoonful*, *pocketful*, &c.), has two plurals; one formed by adding the *s* to the former,

the other by adding it to the latter, element: *spoonful* and *spoonfuls*, *pocketful* and *pocketfuls*, *bucketful* and *bucketfuls*, &c.

In either case the word is a compound, the accent being *bucketful*, *bucketful*; *spoonful*, *spoonful*, &c.

Such, at least, is the view, if (as in the present edition) we take the accent as the test of composition. See Preface.

Two *buckets* or two *spoons* *fill* means something different; i. e. the combinations convey a meaning in which we look less at the measure itself than at the necessity of having it complete. In the true compounds, on the other hand, we look at the nature of the measure rather than at the accuracy of the measurement.

In the matter of form, *bucketful* is the truer plural of the compound; *bucketful* being the plural of the first word in a combination which, from its accentuation, assumes the appearance of a compound, though not one in the strictest sense of the term.]

Buckhorn, *s.* See Buckshorn.

Buckhound, *s.*

1. Hound for chasing deer.

The dwell with them as huntmen do their little beagles, which they ply the deer's trail till he be beated and blowed, and then clap they on great *buck-hounds*, that may pull him down, and pluck out his throat. — *Gataker, Christian Constancy*, 325, (Ord MS.)

2. In the plural. Name of an office in the royal household.

'There is a report that Rambrooke is to have the *Buckhounds*; but I cannot trace it to any authority.' — 'Pooh!' said Lord Eskdale, 'I don't see why Rambrooke should have the *Buckhounds* any more than anybody else. What sacrifices has he made?' — *Diarrict the younger, Coningsby*, b. ii. ch. iv.

Bucking, verbal abs. [from *buck* = steep in lye.] Process by which clothes are bucked.

Here is a *buckled*: he may creep in here, and throw foul linen upon me, as if it were going to *buck*. — *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

Bucking, verbal abs. [from *buck* = male animal.] Copulation of bucks and does.

The chief time of setting traps, is in their *bucking* time. — *Mortimer*.

Buckingstool, *s.* Washingblock.

He looked about, and saw under him (though afar off) his lord upon *Rosinante*, no bigger than a stool upon a *bucking-stool*. — *Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, iii. 3.

Buckism, *s.* Affectation of the character, state, or condition of a buck.

I was once a delightful auctioneer — my present trade is *buckism*. Pray, sir, what may your trade be? — *Morton, Secrets worth knowing*, li. 2.

Buckle, *s.* [Fr. *boucle*.] Link of metal, with a tongue or catch, made to fasten one thing to another.

a. For a girdle.

Richesse a gyrdle had, upon
The *buket* of it was a stn no
Of virtue great. — *Chaucer, Roman of the Rose*.

b. For the shoe.

A few minutes afterwards a shot struck the fore brace bits on the quarter-deck, and passed between Nelson and Hardy, a splinter from the bit tearing off Hardy's buckle and bruising his foot. — *Soutley, Life of Nelson*.

He had about him his coronation ring, and some other trinkets of great value; but these escaped the search of the robbers, who indeed were so ignorant of jewellery that they took his diamond buckles for bits of glass. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. 2.

c. For a wig: hence the state of hair elaborately dressed.

The greatest *beau* was dressed in a flaxen periwig: the wearer of it goes in his own hair at home, and lets his wig lie in *buckles* for a whole half year. — *Spectator*, no. 129.

That live-long wig, which Gorgon's self might own,
Eternal *buckle* takes in Parian stone. — *Pope*.

d. For other parts of the dress.

The *chlamys* was a sort of short cloak tied with a *buckle*, commonly to the right shoulder. — *Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*. Three semi-rings; which after, melted down, Form'd a vast *buckle* for his widow's gown. — *Pope*.

Buckle. v. a.

1. Fasten with a buckle.

Like sulphur, pearl, and rich embroidery,
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee,
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.
France, whose armour comeliness buckled on,
Whom zeal and charity brought to the field.

Id., King John, li. 2.
I'll buckle my skale, and I'll leap my skale,
And throw and write my line;
And the woman I worshipped in twenty-eight,
I'll worship in twenty-nine. *Præd.*

Used figuratively.

Buckled round with such bolsters and huge featherbeds of promotion, let him now fall as soft as he can.—*Curlye, French Revolution, pt. 1. b. iii. ch. viii.*

2. Prepare one's self to do anything: (with to).

The Maroon, this hearing, rose again,
And catching up in haste his three square shield,
And shining helmet, won him buckled to the field.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

3. Join in battle: (with with).

The lord Gray, captain of the men at arms, was forbidden to charge, until the foot of the avant-guard were buckled with them in front.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

4. Confine: (with in).

Some, how brief the life of man
Runs his erring pilgrimage!
That the stretching of a span
Buckles in his sum of age.

Shakespeare, As you like it, li. 2.

Buckle. v. n.

1. Bend; bow.

The wretch, whose fever-weak'n'd joints,
Like strengthless hinges, buckle under life,
Impatient of his fit, breaks like a fire
Out of his keeper's arms.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. l. 1.

2. Come in close quarters with; apply to; attend: (with to).

Now a covetous old crafty knave,
At devil of night, shall raise his son, and cry,
Turn out, you rogue; how like a beast you lie;
Go buckle to the law.

This is to be done in children, by trying them, when they are by laziness unlent, or by avocation bent another way, and endeavouring to make them buckle to the thing proposed. *Locke.*

3. Engage; encounter; become connected with, or attached to, anything: (with with).

For single combat, thou shalt buckle with me.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. l. 1. 2.
Yet thou, they say, for marriage dost provide;
Is this an age to buckle with a bride?

Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

Buckler. s. [Fr. bouclier.] Shield; defensive weapon buckled on the arm.

He took my arms, and while I forc'd my way
Through troops of foes, which did our passage stay,
My buckler o'er my aged father cast,
Still fighting, still defending as I past.

Dryden, Aurengzebe.

This medal compliments the emperor as the Roman dictator Fabius, when they called him the buckler of Rome.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

I sung the joyful Persian clear,
And, sitting, burnish'd without fear
The brand, the buckler, and the spear.

Tennyson, The Two Voices.

Give, yield, lay down, as opposed to take up, the bucklers.

A most manly wit, Margaret, it will not hurt a woman; and so, I pray thee, call Beatrice: I give thee the bucklers.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 2.*

The above is a well-known extract from Shakespeare. It is one, however, which, though sufficient to serve as a text for the forthcoming remarks upon the word *buckler* in its present sense, can safely be curtailed of its conclusion; the continuation of the dialogue, though it gives another sense to the term under notice, being, so far as it fails to explain itself, not worth explaining. In stating this, the editor merely repeats Johnson in his character of Shakespearean commentator, rather than in that of lexicographer.

Johnson writes that *give the bucklers* means *yield or give in*; and compares the phrase with the Latin *clypeum abjicere*—throw away the shield. As far as the general sense goes, this interpretation

is sufficiently accurate. It fails, however, to show that, though phrase for phrase to give may mean to yield the bucklers, the word *buckler* is, word for word, *clypeum*; although, looking merely at the rendering of the two words, this is what the English and Latin dictionaries give us.

Steevens supplies instances; and in these lie the main argument against *buckler* *clypeum*. They are all in the plural number.

At this his master laugh'd, and was glad, for further advantage, to yield the bucklers to his primitive.—*Greene, Conquesting, pt. ii.*

Into whose hands she throws the weapon first, let him take up the bucklers.—*Rosley, Woman never ceases.*

Charge one of them to take up the bucklers against that hair-monger Horace.—*Dexter, Satiricist.*
And now I lay the bucklers at your feet.—*Chapman, May-day.*

If you lay down the bucklers you lose the victory.—*Id., Every Woman in her Humour.*

It goeth against his stomach [the cock's] to yield the skuntlet and give the bucklers.—*P. Holland, Translation of Pliny.*

The sense of the second and third of these extracts is only partially contrasted with that of the others. The first, fourth, fifth, and sixth denote the act of a vanquished opponent; yet the second and third do not denote the act of a conqueror. What they denote is the act of a challenger, or champion; of one who defies his opponent, but of one who may or may not beat him. In neither case, however, will the ordinary sense of *buckler* (—shield) give the details of either the challenge or the defeat, since each combatant could wear but one such. In the extract from Holland the original text throws no light; for it contains no such word as *clypeum*, nor any word which sustains his metaphor. It was evidently one which he got from the customs of his own times, rather than from the text of his original. This suggests that the word under notice meant something buckled either on both hands as in case of boxers, or on both feet as in that of fighting cocks.

Buckler. v. a. Support; defend.

Fear not, sweet wench, they shall not touch thee,
Kate,
I'll buckler thee against a million.

Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

Can Oxford, that did ever fence the right,
Now buckler falsehood with a pedigree?

Id., Henry VI. Part III. iii. 3.

Buckling. adj. Wavy (applied, especially by the author quoted, to that variety of human hair which, without exactly curling, has a wavy character); sometimes simply curling. *Rare*

With the European races, the hair of the head is usually soft, silky, and buckling. With the races of the continent of Asia, of America, and generally with the Malayan and Polynesian nations, it is long, lank, and coarse. With the negroes of Africa it is short and woolly, covering the whole scalp. With the Oriental negroes it is also woolly in texture, but it grows in long isolated tufts.—*Crawford, On Classification of the Races of Man.*

Buckmast. s. [for the first element see Buckwheat; for the second, Mast.] Seed of the beech; beech itself.

The beech flourish in April and May, and the fruit is ripe in September, at what time the doves do eat the same very greedily, and greatly delight therein; which has caused foresters and huntsmen to call it *buck-mast*.—*Gerarde, Herball, p. 1443: ed. 1633.*

Buckram. s. [Fr. bougram.] Sort of strong linen cloth, stiffened with gum or glue, used by tailors and staymakers.

Happy indeed would be the state of poetry, would these tickets pass current at the bake-house, the ale-house, and the chandler's shop; but alas! far otherwise; no taylor will take them in payment for buckram.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Used adjectively.

I have pepper'd two of them; two, I am sure,
I have paid two rogues in buckram suits.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. li. 4.

{BUCKLE
BUCKWHEAT**Buckram. adj.** Stiff; precise; formal.

A few buckram bishops of Italy, and some other episcopalian prelates of other countries.—*Fulke, Against Allen, p. 301.*

One that not long since was the buckram scribe,
That would run on men's errands for an asper.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Spanish Curate.

Buckrams. s. [? *buck*, and the first element in *ramsons*, q. v.] Indigenous sort of onion or garlic (*Allium ursinum*).

Ramsons are named of the later practitioners *Allium ursinum*, or *Beetas garlick*; *Allium latifolium* and *Moly Hippocraticum*; in English *Ramsons*, *Ramsons*, and *Buckrams*.—*Gerarde, Herball, p. 180: ed. 1633.*

Buckbean. s. See Buckbean.**Buckshorn, also Buckhorn. s.** Indigenous plants (*Plantago media* and *Coronopus Ruellii*), the leaves of which divide like the horn of a buck.

(Of *buck-horne* plantaines, or hartshorne, *Buckshorne* or *Hartshorne* hath long narrow, hoary leaves, cut on both sides, &c. . . . *Ruellius' Buckshorne*, or *Scirpus-ceres*, hath many small and weak striding branches, trailing here and there. . . . *Buckshorne* is called in Latin *Cornu cervinum*, or *hart's horn*.—*Gerarde, Herball, p. 428: ed. 1633.*

Buckskin. s. (used also adjectively, or as the first element in a compound.) Skin of a buck; hence applied to anything made of it, as leather, and articles made of leather.

Mr. Humphrey Treboley, wearing his own hair, a pair of buckskin breeches, a hunting-whip, with a new pair of spurs. *Tatler, no. 32.*

The bodyguards are already drawn up in front of the palace gates; and look down the Avenue de Versailles; sulky, in wet buckskins.—*Curlye, French Revolution, pt. 1. b. vii. ch. vi.*

Buckthorn. s. [catachrestic translation of Gr. *πυλάκωρα*, from *πύλος* = *burus* = box (tree), *άκρω* = thorn.—see last extract.] Tree of the genus *Rhamnus*: (in England, the *Rhamnus catharticus* and the *Rhamnus minor*).

The later herbalists call it in Latin *Rhamnus solutis*, because it is set with thornes, like as the rose, and beareth purging berries. *Mathiolus* named it *Spina infectoria*, *Valerius Cordus* *Spina cervi*, and divers call it *Burpurgina*. It is termed . . . in English *Lawative Ram*, *Way-thorne*, and *Buckthorne*; in Low Dutch they call the fruit or berries *Rhinj-bewen*; that is as though you should say in Latin *lucce Rhebanne*; in English *Rheinberries*.—*Gerarde, Herball, p. 1338: ed. 1633.*

Vos, physic; buckthorn, wenna, and so forth.—Colman the younger, The Poor Gentleman, li. 2.
Buckthorn, from Middle Latin *spina cervina* . . . of *Valerius Cordus*, who . . . seems to have misunderstood that of box-thorn, German *buxodon*, translation of the *πυλάκωρα* of Dioscorides.—*Dr. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants, in voce.*

Buckwheat. s. [translation of Lat. *Fagopyrum*, from Gr. *φῡγός*, Lat. *fygus* = beech, *πῡμῡ* = wheat. *Brank* is another name for this plant. The words *buck* (better spelt *buch*, so that the connection with the word *beech*, German *buch*, may be exhibited) and *brank* have both had their import unduly extended.

(1.) Word for word, *brank* is the English form of both the Latino-Gallic (see *Brank*) *brance*, and the Low Latin *branca* = paw. Hence *brankursin* is the name of a plant, otherwise called, rarely, though properly, the *beersbrank*, and, commonly, though catachrestically, the *beersbreck*; *beersfoot* being another synonym. This is the *Acanthus mollis*.

(2.) The *Menyanthes trifoliata* is called *Buckbean*.

The comparative frequency of the word *buck* = beech in compounds, and its rarity or non-existence as a modern current name of the *beech*, taken as a simple term, requires notice. Both *buc* and *bēce* occur in Anglo-Saxon, the latter most commonly. Hence, words like *buckmant* and *buckwheat* may be English words derived from the scarcer of the two concurrent

'forms. But they may also be words derived direct from the German, as ready-made compounds, wherein *buche* is the ordinary name for *beech*, wherein *buchmast* and *buchweiz* are the common compounds, and wherein both the *must* and the *wheat* are commoner as food than in modern England. Form for form, *beech* should be compared with *bench*. Each comes from a word in *-ce*, i.e. *bice* and *bence*. Each has a broader concurrent form *bœc* and *banc*; and each changes the *ce* into *ch* (*-tsh*), as is generally the case when *c* precedes a small vowel, and is not simply sounded as *s*.]

Polygonum Fagopyrum: (indigenous or naturalized plant of the order Polygonaceæ, with three-cornered seeds like those of the beech).

Buckwheat is considered a native of Asia, and not of Europe, though sometimes found in a seemingly wild state. . . . In China, and other countries of the East, it is cultivated as a bread-corn. The flour is also used in cookery and bread-making in various parts of Europe, to make cakes and crumpets in England, and as rice or gruel in Germany and Poland. The seed is said to be excellent for horses and poultry.—*London, Encyclopedia of Plants*, p. 327.

Bucolic. *adj.* [Gr. *βοικολικός*—appertaining to a cowherd, *βοικός*.] Pastoral.

The pastoral form is a fault of the poet's times: it contains also some passages, which wander far beyond the bounds of bucolic song.—*T. Warton, Notes on Milton's smaller Poems*.

The author's [Burling's] eclogues, I believe, are the first that appeared in the English language. They are like Petrarch's and the Mantuan's of the moral and satirical kind, and contain but few touches of rural description and bucolic imagery. . . . I shall only add here, that before the close of the fifteenth century, Virgil's *Eclogues* were translated into Italian by Bernardo Pulci, Fossa de Cronoma, Bonaventura, and Florio Buoninsegni.—*Id., History of English Poetry*, § 20.

Bucolic. *s.*

1. Bucolic poem.

I look upon this *bucolic* as an inestimable treasure of the most ancient science.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinian Scriblers*.

The first modern Latin *bucolics* are those of Petrarch, in number twelve.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, i. 255.

Theocritus and Moschus had respectively written a *bucolic* on the deaths of Daphnis and Bion.—*Id., Notes on Milton's smaller Poems*.

2. Writer of bucolics or pastorals.

Spenser is erroneously ranked as our earliest English *bucolic*. *T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 51.

Bucolical. *adj.* Same as Bucolic.

Old Quintilian with his declamatory, Theocritus with his bucolical relations.

Shelton, Poems, p. 19.

Bud. *s.* [Fr. *bouton*; the doubt here indicated is suggested by the first extract.] First shoot of a plant; gem.

[Not immediately from French *bouton*, Dutch *botten*, to push, put forth, bud, as the final *t* is never converted into a *d* in the adoption of a word into English. A nearer connexion is Bohemian *bot*, a prick, Lithuanian *badyti*, to prick, stick, the root of English *bodkin*, an instrument for pricking. The first appearance of the germ is expressed by the notion of pricking, piercing, as in French *perdre du jour*, the peep of day, Bohemian *botka*, a point, *botec*, a thorn, sting, *badok*, a thistle, &c.—Wedgwood, *Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Writers say, as the most forward bud Is eaten by the canker ere it blow, Even so by love the young and tender wit Is turn'd to folly, blushing in the bud, Losing his verdure even in the prime.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 1. When you the flowers for Chlœ twine, Why do you to her garland join The meaneast bud that falls from mine? *Prior*.

Bud. *v. n.*

1. Put forth young shoots or gems.

Bud forth as a rose growing by the brook of the field.—*Becclesianus*, xxxix. 13.

2. Rise as a gem from the stalk.

There the fruit, that was to be gathered from such a conflux, quickly bud'd out.—*Lord Clarendon*. Heaven gave him all at once, then snatched away, For mortal all his beauties could survey; Just like that flower that buds and withers in a day. *Dryden*.

Bud. *v. a.* Inoculate; graft by inserting a bud from one tree into the rind of another.

The great advantage of these stocks to the nurseryman is, that, as they may be budded the very first year of their growth on the spot where they are sown, a grafted tree may be obtained with them at the least possible expense.—*London, Arboreta Britannicum*, p. 678.

Budding. *part. adj.* Like a bud, especially in respect to youth and freshness.

Young budding virgin, fair and fresh and sweet, Whither away, or where is thy abode? *Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 5. Tho' lab'ring yokes on their own necks they fear'd, And felt for budding horns on their smooth foreheads rear'd. *Dryden, Silvius*. 'Tis true, your budding miss is very charming; But shy and awkward at first coming out; So much alarm'd that she is quite alarming; All giggle, blush; half pertness, and half pout. *Byron, Beppo*.

Budding. *verbal ab.*

1. Coming into bud.

These sonnets, like the *Venus* and *Adonis*, and the *Rape of Lucrece*, are characterized by boundless fertility and laboured condensation of thought, with perfection of sweetness in rhythm and metre. These are the essentials in the *budding* of a great poet. Afterwards habit and consciousness of power teach more ease—*precipitandum liberum spiritum*.—*Cole-ridge, Table Talk*.

2. Act of grafting by way of a bud.

Of apricocks, the largest is much improved by budding upon a peach stock.—*Sir W. Temple*. Fruit trees are propagated in three ways: by seed for new varieties, and the continuation of old ones; by grafting or budding, and by slips. *Abercrombie, Gardener's Journal*, p. 242.

Budding-knife. *s.* Knife for budding.

Fix on a smooth part on the side of the stock, rather than from towards the sun, . . . then with the budding-knife make a horizontal cut across the rind, quite through to the firm wood.—*London, Encyclopedia of Gardening*, p. 650.

Buddle. *s.* [?] In *Mineralogy*. Sort of frame so called by the English dressers of the ores of metals, made to receive the ore after its first separation from its grossest foulness.

This usually undergoes another operation, in which, by a rill of water passing over the *buddle* in which it is placed, it is further cleansed.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia*, vol. 21.

Buddle. *v. a.* Work anything in a buddle.

When the lead is taken out of the mine, the greater stones are broken into small, and then carried to the stamping mill, and is stamped with iron stamps in a little vessel of water, which water, running away through an iron plate full of small holes, carries with it both the dross and the tin, which being afterwards received into two or three successive pots, it is then buddled either with men's feet or with a shovel.—*Hert, Royal Society*, i. 429. (Ord MS.)

Budge. *v. n.* [Fr. *bouger*.] Stir; move off the place.

All your prisoners are: In the lime grave, which weather-ferula your cell. They cannot budge till you release.

The mouse ne'er shunn'd the rat, as they did budge From ratsels worse than they. *Id., Coriolanus*, i. 3.

When one is struck down, the residue budge not.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 385.

I thought the halist would not to budge For fear. *Bulwer, Hadrian*.

'Death, brother, don't budge a foot; this is all fractionness and ill-humour.—*Columa the elder, The Judaea Wife*, v. 3.

The stutterm had almost finished his travels through Europe and part of Asia, with ever budging beyond the liberties of the Kings-bench, except in term-time, with a tipstaff for his companion.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphry Clinker*.

Budge. *s.* [Fr. *bouge furre*.] Dressed skin or fur of lambs; and, in some countries, of kids.

He's nought but budge, old guards, brown fox-fur face. *Marsden, Scenery of Vilvoing*, ii. 7.

They are become so liberal as to part freely with their own budge gowns from off their backs, and bestow them on the magistrate.—*Milton, On the Articles of Peace with the Irish*.

Budge. *adj.* Solemn, like a doctor in his fur; stern; severe.

O foolishness of men I that lend their ears To those budge doctors of the Sticks fur.

Milton, Comus, 707. The warden was a budge old man; and I looked somewhat big too.—*Billwood's Life* (written by himself), p. 60.

This was a budge fellow, and talked high.—*Billwood's Life* (written by himself), p. 119.

While the great Macedonian youth in menage grew, Nor yet by charter of his years set free From guardians and their slavish tyranny, No tutor but the budge philosophy he knew.

Oldham, Poems, The Praise of Homer. The solemn sop, significant and budge: A fool with judges, amongst fools a judge.

Cropper, Conversation, 210.

Budgeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Budge = stern; sternness; severity. *Obsolete*.

A Sara for goodness, a great Bollena for budge. *None*. For myldness Anna, for chastity goodly Susanna. *Shakespeare, cited by Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 401.

Budger. *s.* [from *budge* = move.] One who moves or stirs from his place.

Let the first budger die the other's slave, And the gods doom him after. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, i. 8.

Budget. *s.* [Fr. *boquette*.]

1. Bag, such as may be easily carried.

With that out of his *budget* forth he drew Great store of treasure, therewith him to tempt. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, iii. 10, 29.

If tinkers may have leave to live, And bear the sowskin budget; Then my account I well may give, And in the stocks avouch it.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 2, song. His *budget* with corruptions cramm'd, The contributions of the dunn'd. *Swift*.

2. Sture or stock.

It was nature, in fine, that brought off the cat, when the fox's whole budget of inventions failed him. *Sir R. L. Estlin*.

3. Statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons, on a certain day in each session, of the finances of the kingdom, and of the ways and means of raising the revenue wanted for the ensuing year.

Early in the session the Chancellor of the Exchequer lays his *budget* (from the French word *boquette*, a bundle) before Parliament. This contains an estimate of the sum required for service of the state for the army, navy, civil service, &c. &c., and the means proposed for raising it by taxation or otherwise. *A. Boublange, jun., How we are got red*, let. 7.

Budgy. *adj.* [from *budge* = fur.] Consisting of fur. *Obsolete*.

On whose fur'd chin did hang a budgie fleece. *Thurs, or Virtue's History*, by F. R. sign. R. 2. b. 1508.

Budlet. *s.* [see *Brooklet*.] Small, or false, bud.

We have a criterion to distinguish one bud from another, or the parent bud from the numerous budlets which are its offspring. *Darwin*. (Webster.)

Budlike. *adj.* Like a bud.

During its bud-like stage, the rudimentary unit is nothing but a homogeneous mass of simple cells, without any arrangement. By the diverse changes they gradually undergo, these cells are transformed into bones, muscles, blood-vessels, and nerves.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*.

Buff. *s.*

1. Leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo.

A rony chain of rheums, a visage rough, Deform'd, unfavour'd, and a skin of buff. *Dryden, Juvenal's Satires*.

2. Military coat, and other accoutrements, made of thick leather.

A drest, a hairy, pitiless and rough, A wolf, any worse, a fellow all in buff. *Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors*, iv. 2.

3. Colour so called; i.e. yellow with a tinge of red: (used also *adjectivally*).

Whose hue Once was brilliant buff and blue. *Moore, Twopenny Postboy*.

In buff. Naked; i.e. in the colour of the skin. *Colloquial*.

4. In *Medicine*. Sisy coagulated mass which forms on the surface of the blood.

The formation of the buff may be somewhat favoured by the size of the orifice from which the blood has been drawn, the rapidity with which it has flowed, and the form of the vessel in which it has been received; but the buff itself entirely depends on the state of the fibrine, which, in conjunc-

tion with a portion of serum and much albumen, not only chiefly constitutes it, but modifies it according to the state of vital influence and vascular action.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*, i. 182.

5. In the plural. Regiment so named. A defeat would be fatal to the whole undertaking. A bloody victory gained in the heart of the island by the mercenaries of the States General over the Coldstream Guards and the Buffs would be almost as great a calamity as a defeat.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

Buff. s. [O.Fr. *buffe* = blow.] Blow. Nathaniel was sore a *buff* to him it lent, That made him reel and to his breast his beaver lent. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

Stand buff. Confront. Ay, as I keep your ground I fear nothing—up with your noble heart! Good discipline makes good soldiers; stick close to my advice, and you may avoid *buff* to a tigris.—*Colman the elder, The Jealous Wife*, v. 3.

Buff. r. a. Strike. Rare. There was a shock, To have *buff* out the blood From ought but a block. *B. Jonson*.

Buffalo. s. [Italian.] Kind of wild ox. See Bonasus.

Become the unworthy browns Of buffaloes, salt goats, and hungry cows. *Dryden*.

Buffet. s. [Fr. *buffet*.] Kind of cupboard, or set of shelves, where plate is set out to show, in a room of entertainment. The rich *buffet* well coloured serpents erace, And gaping Tritons spew to wash your face. *Pope, Moral Essays*.

[The primary sense of *buffet* seems to have been to take out the vent peg of a cask, and let in the air necessary for drawing out liquor. . . .] *Si vos chartiers a nuement pour la provision de vins maisons certain nombre de tonneaux de vin les avoient buffetés et bous à demi, le reste emplissant d'eau, &c.*—*Rabelais*. *Buffet*, to mar a vessel of wine by often tasting it; *buffet*, d.-advised, as wine that hath taken wind, or hath been mingled with water.—*Calaneo*. . . . *Carpeudier*, who does not understand the phrase, *buffet*, Middle Latin, *buffetarius*, tabernarius, major. *Buffet*, the duty paid for retelling wine in taverns. The verb *buffet* may thus be translated to tap, and *rinde buffet*, wine on tap; *buffetier*, a tapster. Thus *buffet* would signify the tap of a public-house or tavern, the place whence the wine was drawn. From thence it has been transferred in English to the sideboard on which the drinkables are placed at meals, and in French to the office in a department where other kind of business is carried on, while in Spanish it has passed on to signify simply a desk or writing-table. *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Buffet. s. [Fr. *buffet*.] Blow with the fist; box on the ear. They given to him *buffets*.—*Wycliffe, St. John*, xii. 3.

I mean that fortune's *buffets* and rewards Hast ta'en with equal thanks. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

Go, buffed toward, lest I run upon thee, And with one *buffet* lay thy structure low. *Milton, Sonnet on Ananias*, 1238.

Round his hollow temples, and his ears, His buckler beats: the son of Neptune, stunn'd With these repeated *buffets*, quits the ground. *Dryden*.

None knows what it is to be pursued and worried with the restless *buffets* of an impure spirit, but he who has endured the same terrible conflict himself.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 180.

Go to *buffets*—fight. O, I could divide myself, and go to *buffets*, for moving such a dish of skinned milk with so innumerable an action.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I.*, ii. 3.

What a manly body; methinks she looks As though she'd pitch the bar, or go to *buffets*. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Legal Subject*.

Buffet. v. n. Play a boxing-match. If I might *buffet* for my love, I could lay on like a butcher.—*Shakespeare, Henry V.*, v. 2.

Buffet. v. a. 1. Strike with the hand; box; beat. An angel of Sathania is given to me that I *buffet* me.—*Wycliffe, 2 Corinthians*, xii. 7.

Why, woman, your husband is in his old leane again; he so *buffets* himself on the forehead, crying, For out, peer out! that any madman I ever yet beheld, seemed but lunatic.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 1.

Our ears are cudge'll'd; not a word of his But *buffets* better than a flat of France. *Id., King John*, ii. 2.

The torrent roard, and we did *buffet* it With lusty sinews; throwing it aside. *Id., Julius Caesar*, i. 1

St. Paul tells us he was *buffeted*.—*South, Sermons* vi. 203.

Instantly I plung'd into the sea, And, *buffeting* the billows to her rescue, Redem'd her life. *Olney*.

A world, where lust of pleasure, grandeur, gold, Three demons that divide its realm between them, With strokes alternate *buffet* to and fro Man's restless heart, their sport, their flying ball, Till, with the giddy circle sick and tired, It pants for peace, and drops into despair. *Young, Night Thoughts*, vii.

2. Deaden the sound of bells (for a funeral peal).

Buffeting the bells, that is, by tying pieces of leather, old hat, or any other thing that is pretty thick, round the ball of the clapper of each bell, and then ringing them, they make a most doleful and mournful sound. *The Art of Ringing*, p. 200: 1753.

Buffeting. verbal abs. Interchange of strokes. From the head these hysterick *buffetings* descended, and were plentifully bestowed upon the members. *Bishop Warburton, Doctrine of Grace*, i. 122.

Buffheaded. adj. Having, like a buffalo, a large head; dull; stupid; foolish. So fell this *buffheaded* giant by the hand of Don Quixote.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, iii. 3.

Buffing. adj. Blundering. This was the utter ruin of that poor, angry, *buffing*, well-meaning mortal, Pistorides, who was equally under the contempt of both parties. *Swift*.

Buffoon. s. [Fr. *buffon*.] 1. Man whose profession is to make sport, by low jests and antic postures; jacking-pudding. The negligence and extravagance of the court excited the bitter indignation of these loyal veterans. They justly said that one-half of what His Majesty squandered on conceivings and *buffoons* would shaden the hearts of hundreds of old Cavaliers who, after cutting down their onks and melting their plate to help his father, now wandered about in threadbare suits, and did not know where to turn for a meal. *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ii.

With recent on first syllable. And when such *buffoons* bawl [bawl], and cornets sound, (The guests loud-laughing), who can then be heard? *Locke, Witten Pilgrimage*, sign. V. ii.

I'll wholly abandon all public affairs, And pass all my time with *buffoons* and players, And saunter to hell when I should be at prayers. *Marsell*.

2. Man who practises indecent raillery. It is the nature of drolls and *buffoons*, to be insolent to those that will bear it, and slavish to others. *Sir R. L. Estange*.

The bold *buffoon*, wherever they tread the green, Their motion mimicks. *Garth*.

Buffoon. adj. Buffoonly. His quality is at the best unlvely, but neither *buffoon* nor contemptible.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia*, On some of the old Actors.

No quaint conceits, no pedantic quotations from Talmudists and scholastics, no mean images, *buffoon* stories, scurrilous invectives, ever marred the effect of his grave and temperate discourses. *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

Buffoon. r. a. Laugh at; make ridiculous. Oppression and all the deadly sins—whatever is contrary to sound religion and true doctrine—reign, triumph, brave the sun, are fashionable, and almost creditable.—But virtue, sobriety, religion, religion matter of the best, highest, truest, honour, despised, *buffooned*, exposed as ridiculous!—*Glanville, Sermons*, ix. 343.

Buffoonery. s. Practice or art of a buffoon. Courtesy, in an ill-bred man, has the air, and escapes not the opinion of brutality; learning becomes pedantry, and wit *buffoonery*. *Locke, On Education*.

Where publick administrators encourage *buffoonery*, it is no wonder if buffoons set up for publick ministers. *Sir R. L. Estange*.

Next this, succeeded ancient comedy, With good applause, till too much liberty, Usurped by writers, had debauched the stage, And made it grow the grievance of the age; No merit was secure, no person free From its infectious *buffoonery*: Till for redress the magistrats were slain By law those insolencies to restrain. *Oldham, Horace's Art of Poetry*.

Buffooning. part. adj. In the manner of a buffoon. Let not so mean a style your muse debase, But learn from Butler *buffooning* grace. *Dryden, Art of Poetry*.

Buffooning. verbal abs. Buffoonery; low jesting. Leave your *buffooning* and lying: I am not in humour to bear it.—*Jrrey, Amphitryon*.

These whippers, who have neither learning nor good manners, are neither afraid nor ashamed, by their rude drolling and *buffooning*, to expose to contempt all that which the wisest and best men in the world have always had the greatest veneration for. *Hallwell, Dissertations*, p. 56.

Buffoonly. adj. After the manner of a buffoon; scurrilous; ridiculous. Such men become fit only for toys and trifles, for apish tricks and *buffoonly* discourse.—*Goodman, Windsor Feasting Conference*, 1.

Buffy. adj. In Medicine. See extract. The colourless layer occasionally observed upon blood drawn in inflammatory diseases, and termed the *buffy* coat, when washed, digested in ether, and dried, has been considered as nearly pure fibrine, and identical with the part of blood termed coagulable lymph.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry*.

Bug. s. [See Bogy.] 1. Insect of the genus Cimex. Yet let me flap this *bug* with gilded wings, This painted child of dirt, which stinks and stings. *Pope*.

2. Bugbear. Each trembling leaf and whistling wind they 'hour, As plashy *bug*, does greatly them affear: Yet both doth strive their fearfulness to feign. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, ii. 3, 20.

Sir, spare your threats: The *bug* which you would fright me with, I seek. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, iii. 2.

We might guess them weary of the present discipline, as offensive to their state, which is the *bug* we fear. *Milton, Of Reformation in England*, ii.

We have a horror for unworthiness; but, upon experience, all these *bugs* grow familiar and easy to us. *Sir R. L. Estange*.

Bug. s. [?] Bug, of which it is an older form. Indeed! these are *bug* words. Beaumont and Fletcher, *Tamer Tamed*.

Unhappily sport toward, Hazell. Sit, come sit, sit and be quiet: here are kindly *bug* words.—*Ford, Perkin Warbeck*, iii. 2. (Rich.)

And when her circling tower down doth fall, Then 'twill seem she swell, and waven *bug* with horn; But loose her head, parts call with darkness dull she shows to us. *Dr. H. More, Song of the Swail*, ii. iii. 3, 63. (Id.)

Bugaboo. s. Same as Bugbear. Jocky, my love, may don't you cry: Take you abroad, indeed not I. For all the *bugaboo* to fright ye— Beside, the naughty horse will bite ye. *Ward, (Rich.)*

Bugbear. s. [See Bully-rook.] Same as Bug in its second sense; frightful object; walking spectre, imagined to be seen; generally now used for a false terror to frighten babes. Hast not slept to-night? would he not, naughty man, let it sleep? a *bugbear* take him.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth and Cressida*, iv. 2.

To the world, no *bugbear* is so great As want of figure and a small estate. *Pope*.

Invasion was the *bugbear* with which the court tried to frighten the nation. *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

Even justifiers of the peace, it was said, even deputation-holders, had used King James and King Lewis as *bugbears*, for the purpose of stirring up the people against honest and thrifty representatives.—*Had*, ch. xiv.

It is very probable that the Scandinavian kingdoms were never carried away by the popular *bugbear* of Louis's universal monarchy.—*Kemble, State Papers, &c., Historical Introduction*, p. 21.

Used adjectively. Such *bugbear* thoughts, once got into the tender minds of children, sink deep, and are not easily, if ever, to be got out again.—*Locke*.

But say, what is't that binds your hands? does fear From such a glorious action you deter? Or is't religion? but you sure disclaim That frivolous pretence, that empty name—More *bugbear* word, devised by us to scare The senseless rout to slavishness and fear, Ne'er known to awe the brave, and those that dare. *Oldham, Satires upon the Jesuits*.

Bugbear. v. a. Frighten. Rare. There really needs but one thing to quiet the people of Ireland, and it is to convince them that there is no eye to the pretender; great industry has been, and still is, used to *bugbear* them with that fear.—*Archbishop King, Swift*, xv. 189. (Ord MS.)

Buggy. s. [?] Small one-horse chaise so called. Ere your billet could reach me on Sunday, We came in a *buggy* from church; Araminta is now Mrs. Grundy.—*Prior*.

The comedians, indeed, did not care to come, but Villabona prevailed upon Flora to drive with him to the race in a *buggy* he borrowed of the steward.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, c. xiv.

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Bugiard. s. [Italian, *bugiario*.] Lying braggart. *Obsolete*.

Like an egregious *bugiard* he is here quite out of the truth.—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, pt. 1, p. 71. (French.)

Bugle. s. [?] Indigenous plant so called (Ajuga reptans).

Bugle is reckoned among the consouls, or wound herbs, and is called of some *Consolia media*, *Bugula* and *Buglum*; in High Dutch, *Guntzel*, in English, *Brown Bugle*; of some, *Sickwort* and *herbe Carpentier*, but not truly.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 652; ed. 1633.

Bugle. s. [N.Fr. *bugle*; Lat. *buculus*, *bucula*.] Buffalo.

The hart, and the roebucke, and the *bugle*, and the wilde goat.—*Deuteronomy*, xiv. 5, (transl. of 1578).

Bugle. s. [L.Lat. *bugolus*.] Shining bead of black glass.

[An ornament of female dress consisting of fragments of very fine glass tubes sewn on. 'Et dictum domine nunc portant *bugolas* qui sic nominantur, quas cooperiunt capillis capitis earum latis supra dictas *bugolas*. (De moribus civium Placentie, A.D. 1388, Muratori).—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

See here work of silver, there of small pearl, this other of black *bugles*.—*Minsheu, Spanish Dictionary, Dialogue*, p. 13; 1599.

Blacker than jet or *bugle* to sight.—*Ashmole, Theatrum Chemicum*, p. 267.

Used adjectively.

Bugle bracelets, necklace amber,

Perfumed for a lady's chamber.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3, song.

Bugle. s. Hunting-horn.

Then took that squire an horny *bugle* small,

Which hung adown his side in twisted gold,

And tinsels gay. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

I will have a recheat winded in my forehead, or

hanging *bugle* in an invisible baldrick.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, I. 1.

And from his blazyn'd baldricke slung

A mighty silver *bugle* hung,

And as he rode his armour rung,

Beside remote Shalott.

Tennyson, The Lady of Shalott.

Bugle-horn. s. Hunting-horn.

He gave his *buglehorn* a blast,

That through the woodland echo'd. *Tickell*.

The feathered quiverer chauticleer,

Hath wound his *buglehorn*;

And tells the early villager

The coming of the morn. *Chatterton*.

Comrades, leave me here a little, while as yet 'tis

early morn:

Leave me here, and when you want me, sound upon the

buglehorn. *Tennyson, Locksley Hall*.

Bugloss. s. [Gr. *βούλον* = ox, *γλῶσσα* = tongue.]

Name given to more than one indigenous plant of the family Boraginæ; especially to the *Anchusa tinctoria*, the *Lycopsis*, and the *Echium viperinum*, or *Viper's Bugloss*.

Like as there be divers sorts of *Borage*, so are there sundry of the *Buglosses*. . . . That which the apothecaries call *Bugloss* bringeth forth leaves longer than those of the *Borage*, &c. . . . Lang de beefe is a klade hereof, although lesser; but the leaves hereof are rougher, like the rough tongue of an ox or cow, whence its name. . . . There is another wilde *Bugloss*; it hath a small white root, &c. These do grow in gardens everywhere. The *Lang de beefe* grows wild in many places; as between Redcliffe and Buckford, by the waterie ditch side. The little wilde *Bugloss* grows upon the dry ditches about Pickadilla, and almost everywhere.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 199; ed. 1633.

Bul. s. Mixture of inlaid brass and tortoiseshell, named from the inventor.

But the house of Glaucon was at once one of the smallest, and yet one of the most adorned and finished, of all private mansions of Pompeii. It would be a model at this day for the house of a single man in Mayfair; the envy and despair of the ecclesiastical purchasers of *bul* and *marquetry*.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii*, b. i. ch. ii.

Used adjectively.

They assembled a staircase perfumed with flowers, and on each incline-place was a classic tripod or pedestal crowned with a bust. And then they were ushered into a drawing-room of Parisian elegance; *bul* cabinets, mahogany tables, hangings of the choicest damask suspended from burnished cornices of old carving.—*Darvill the younger, Henrietta Temple*, b. vi. ch. xix.

Bulld. v. a. (preterite participle, *bulld*; more properly, *bullded*.) [*Wedgwood* derives this word from the Norse *bol* = farm, *byli* = habitation, *bylja* = raise a habitation. He also gives the following extract from Sir John Mandeville:

'That city took Joure and destroyed it and carried it and alle hem that *bylled* it again.'

Richardson refers us to the A.S. *byldan* = confirm, strengthen; herein adopting *Horne Tooke's* view. He adds that the Dutch *bielden* and German *bilden* are used more widely, and signify to form, fashion, represent, or shape generally. *Grimm*, however, who expressly connects the German word with the Dutch, as expressly states that neither the one nor the other is to be found in *Mæsgothic*, *Anglo-Saxon*, or *Old Norse*; the instances to the contrary being only apparent. This complication, along with the fact of the form suggested by *Wedgwood* failing to explain the presence of the radical and final *d*, makes the origin of the word doubtful, all the more from the spelling being *ui*; a combination of letters which suggests a French, rather than an Anglo-Saxon, origin. The editor, laying less stress on this than many of his predecessors, believes, notwithstanding the high authority of *Grimm*, that, word for word, the English *bulld* and the German *bilden* are the same.] Raise or construct.

a. An edifice.

When usurers tell their gold in field,

And whores and bawds do churches *bulld*.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 2.

Participle, *bullded*.

The high places, which *Solomon*, the king of Israel, had *bullded* for Ashtoreth, the abomination of the Zidonians.—2 *Kings*, xxiii. 13.

Come away: no more of mirth

Is here, or merry-making sung;

The house was *bullded* of the earth,

And shall fall again to ground.

Tennyson, The Deserted House.

b. Used figuratively.

He knew

Himself to sing and *bulld* the lofty rhyme.

Milton, Lycidas, v. 11.

Bulld. v. n.

1. Play the architect.

To *bulld*, to plant, whatever you intend,

To rear the column, or the arch to bend. *Pope*.

2. Depend; rest; calculate; reckon on.

By a man's authority, we here understand the force which his word hath for the assurance of another's mind, that *bulldeth* upon it.—*Hooker*.

Some *bulld* rather upon the abusing of others, and putting tricks upon them, than upon soundness of their own proceedings.—*Bacon, Essays*.

Even those who had not tasted of your favours, yet *bulld* so much on the fame of your benevolence, that they bemused the loss of their expectations.—*Dryden, Fables, dedication*.

This is certainly a much surer way, than to *bulld* on the interpretations of an author, who does not consider how the ancients used to think.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals*.

Bulld. s. Frame; make.

The little sofa was fortunately, like its *bulld*, strong as a col, or it never could have borne the weight of two such lovers as the widow Vanderloosh and the Corporal Van Spitter.—*Marryat, Saarluggone*, vol. ii. ch. xiii.

Bulldier. s. One who builds.

But fore-accounting oft makes *bulldiers* miss;

They found, they felt, they had no lease of bliss.

Sir P. Sidney.

When they, which had seen the beauty of the first temple built by *Solomon*, beheld how far it excelled the second, which had not *bulldiers* of like abilities, the tears of their griev'd eyes the prophets endeavour'd, with comforts, to wipe away.—*Hooker*.

Mark'd out for such an use, as if 'twere meant 'T' invite the *bulldier*, and his choice prevent.

Sir J. Denham.

Her wings with lengthen'd honour let her spread, And, by her greatness, shew her *bulldier's* fame.

Prior.

Building. s. Fabric; edifice.

Thy sumptuous *buildings*, and thy wife's attire,

Have cost a mass of publick treasury.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. i. 1. 3.

View not this spire by measure driv'n

To *buildings* rais'd by common hands:

That fabric rises high as *Levi's*,

Whose basis on devotion stands.

Prior.

Among the great variety of ancient coins which I saw at Rome, I could not but take particular notice of such as relate to any of the *buildings* or statues that are still extant.—*Addison*.

Penn was foolish enough to answer that he really

believed that the Papists would now be content. 'University,' he said, 'is a pleasant college. Christ Church is a noble place. Magdalen is a fine building. The situation is convenient. The walks by the river are delightful. If the Roman Catholics are reasonable, they will be satisfied with these.'—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. viii.

Building. part. adj. Having the habit or art of building.

The *building* rook 'll caw from the windy tall elm-tree,

And the tufted plover pipe along the fallow lea,

And the swallow 'll come back again with summer

o'er the wave,

But I shall lie alone, mother, within the mouldering

grave. *Tennyson, New-Year's Eve*.

Building. verbal abs. Edifice; construction; act of constructing.

Even under Cleopatra Cæsar, who was nearly the worst of the family, the *building* of these great temples did not cease.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. ix.

Built. s. *Obsolete*.

1. Form; structure.

As is the *built*, so different is the flight:

Their mounting shot is on our sails design'd;

Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light,

And through the yielding planks a passage find.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, 60.

The *built* of our ships, and courage of our women, is more proper and able to maintain a close fight, than any other nation of the world.—*Sir W. Temple, Works*, ii. 377.

2. Species of building.

There is hardly any country, which has so little shipping as Ireland: the reason must be, the scarcity of timber proper for this *built*.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Built. part.

Love *built* on beauty, soon as beauty dies;

Choose this face, chang'd by no deformities. *Donne*.

I would endeavour to destroy those curious, but groundless structures, that men have *built* up of opinions alone. *Boyle*.

When the head-dress was *built* up in a couple of cones and spires, which stood so excessively high on the side of the head, that a woman, who was but a pigmy without her head-dress, appeared like a colossus upon jutties it on.—*Spectator*, no. 38.

Bulker. v. n. [?] Contend; struggle. *Rare*.

Those that are safe upon shore, having escaped ship-wracks, may commiserate the distress and danger of those that are still wallowing in the sea amid the waves, and *bulking* with the billows there.—*Gataker, Just Man*, 263. (Ord MS.)

Bulb. s. [Lat. *bulbus*.]

1. In Botany. See extract.

Among the varieties of root is sometimes classed what botanists call a *bulb*: a scaly body formed at or beneath the surface of the ground, emitting roots from its base, and producing a stem from its centre. Linnaeus considered it the least kind of a root. . . . He has been perfectly correct in identifying it with a leaf-bud, from which it differs in nothing more than in being deciduous, and consisting of scales much more fleshy than in ordinary leaf-buds. In some plants, such as the tiger-lily, the leaf-buds in their usual position in the axils of leaves, acquire a fleshy consistence, and are spontaneously cast off by the stem in the state of true *bulbs*.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, b. i. ch. ii. § 2.

2. Of the thermometer. Bulb-shaped portion at the base of the tube containing the column of mercury, or of any other substance.

A simple hygrometer is described by Jones, Forster, and Goldstream, consisting of a delicate thermometer having its *bulb* of black glass partially covered with muslin.—*Thompson, Introduction to Meteorology*, 440.

3. In Anatomy.

a. Of the urethra. Bulblike portion.

The *bulb* is the widest part of the spongy portion. Hence, and most anatomists who have examined the urethra, have come to the conclusion that the bulbous portion presents a decided dilatation.—*J. Adams, in Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*, in voce.

b. Of the eye. Bull.

If we consider the *bulb*, or ball of the eye, the exterior membrane, or coat thereof, is made thick, tough, or strong, that it is a very hard matter to make a rupture in it.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Bulb (out.) v. n. Project; swell out.

Whence *bulbing* out in figure of a sphere, The whole above is finish'd in a small

Pellucid spire, crown'd with a crystal ball.

Cotton, Wonders of the Peaks, p. 11; 1691.

Bulbil. s. Small bulb.

Other plants there are that produce certain small bulb-like called *bulbils*, which separating themselves and falling to the ground, grow into indepen-

dent plants.—*Herbert Spencer, The Inductions of Biology.*

Bulbous. *adj.* Having, or consisting of, bulbs, or knolls like bulbs.

There are of roots, *bulbous* roots, fibrous roots, and hirsute roots. And I take it, in the *bulbous*, the sap hasteneth most to the air and sun.—*Jacobs, Natural and Experimental History.*

Set up your traps for vermin, especially amongst your *bulbous* roots.—*Rodgers, Calceolaria hortensis.* Their leaves, after they are swelled out, like a *bulbous* root, to make the bottle, bend inward, or come again close to the stalk.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

The *bulbous* plants grow in Guernsey admirably. Those which, though tender in England, are hardy in this islands, are chiefly natives of the Cape of Good Hope.—*Antony, The Channel Islands*, p. 408.

Bulge. *v. n.* [This word is connected by Wedgwood with *hidge*, *bulk*, words which convey the notion of something swollen, especially the sides of a ship: whence *hidge* = let in water. *Belly* and *billow*, with their numerous congeners, doubtless belong to the same class; so far as the remote and general origin of the word is concerned.]

1. Take in water; founder.

Three round the ship was lost,
Then *bulged* at once, and in the deep was lost.
—*Dryden.*

2. Jut out.

The side, or part of the side of a wall, or any timber that *bulges* from its bottom or foundation, is said to *latter* or *lunge* over the foundation.—*Morgan, Mechanical Exercises.*

Bulge. *v. a.* Reduce to the condition of a foundering vessel.

To save our shatter'd ships
To weigh them out, that else had *bulged* themselves
in sand. —*Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 133.

Here I found that the ship was *bulged*, and had a great deal of water in her hold. —*De Poe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*, p. 51.

Bulk. *v. a.* Stuff, or swell, out. *Rare.*

Then shall find thyself one of Satlins others that
nest at home so many chosen meats at the full,
bulking out capons, partridges, pheasants, delicate
eates, potdages, sauces, wops, and at last, among
so many of thy poor neighbors that die for hunger.
—*Hyde, Translation of L. Vives' Instruction of a Christian Woman*, b. i. ch. ix.

Bulk. *s.* [see *Bulge*, *v. n.*]

1. Magnitude; size; mass; quantity.

Against these forces there were prepared near one
hundred ships; not so great of *bulk* indeed, but of a
more nimble motion, and more serviceable.—*Bacon, War with Spain.*

The Spaniards and Portuguese have ships of great
bulk, but fitter for the merchant than the use of
war; for burden them for battle. —*Sir H. Raleigh, Emory.*

Though an animal arrives at its full growth at a
certain age, perhaps it never comes to its full *bulk*
till the last period of life.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature
and Choice of Aliments.*

Thinks, or objects, cannot enter into the mind, as
they exist in themselves, and by their own natural
bulk pass into the apprehension; but they are taken
in by their ideas.—*North.*

2. Gross; majority; main mass.

These very points, in which these wise men dis-
agreed from the *bulk* of the people, are points in
which they agreed with the received doctrines of our
nature. —*Addison, Psychol.*

Change in property, through the *bulk* of a nation,
makes slow murders, and its due power always
attends it.—*Swift.*

The *bulk* of the debt must be lessened gradually.
—*Id.*

Meanwhile, it is certain that, though the English
people love liberty, the *bulk* of the English people
desire a king.—*W. Godwin, History of the Common-
wealth of England*, b. iv. ch. ii.

3. Body.

He raised a sigh so piteous and profound,
As it did seem to shatter all his *bulk*,
And end his being. —*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, ii. 1.

May feel her heart (poor citizen) distract,
Wounding itself to death, rise up and fall,
Beating her *bulk*, that his hand slashes withal.
—*Id., Rape of Lucrece.*

My liver loapt within my *bulk*.
—*Turberville, Songs and Sonets*, 1870.

Their *bulks* and souls are bound on fortune's
wheel.
—*B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

4. Ship's entire cargo when stowed; mode of
stowage.

Goods are said to be stowed in *bulk*, when they are
stowed loose instead of being packed in casks, bags,
or the like.—*Young, Nautical Dictionary.*

Break bulk. Begin to unload a vessel; also
applied colloquially to encroaching upon
one's capital, or selling out from the funds.

Having taken a prize and brought the same in-
tra præsidia, the captor must exhibit all the ship
papers and repudiated mariners to be examined in
order to adjudication, till when, *bulk* ought not to
be broken without commission. —*Molloy, De Jure
Mediterranei et Indici*, p. 23: 1676. (Ord MS.)

5. Part of a building jutting out.

Here stand behind this *bulk*. Straight will he
come:
Wear thy good rapier bare, and put it home.
—*Shakespeare, Othello*, v. 1.

He found a country fellow dead-drunk, snoring
on a *bulk*. —*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 57.

The keeper coming up found Jack with no life in
him; he took down the body, and laid it on a *bulk*,
and brought out the rope to the company. —*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

The stalling was declared, that the only secret
which Crispian ever kept, was the place of his hel-
ings; but he believed that, during the heats of
summer, he commonly took his repose upon a *bulk*,
or indulged himself in fresco, with one of the kenne-
ly nymphs, under the portico of St. Martin's church.
—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker.*

Bulkhead. *s.* In Ship-building. Partition;
boarding which separates one part of
a ship from another.

'Mutiny!' cried Vandykerken, catching at his
sword, which hung up at the *bulk-head*. —*Captain
Merrill, Southey's*, vol. i. ch. xiii.

Bulkiness. *s.* Greatness of size.

Wheat, or any other grain, cannot serve instead of
moley, because of its *bulkiness*, and cleanness of its
quantity. —*Locke.*

Bulky. *adj.* Of great mass or size.

Huge Telephus, a formidable page,
Cries vengeance; and Orestes' *bulky* rage,
Unsatisfied with margins closely writ,
Flames o'er the covers. —*Dryden.*

Lairns, the *bulkiest* of the double race,
Whom the spoilt airies of slain Halesians grace. —*Id.*
The number of sea engagements, which was to
bore and sink the enemy's ships with the rostrs,
gave *bulky* and high ships a great advantage. —*Arbuthnot, Tables of Ancient Coins, Weights, and
Measures.*

The oesophagus is remarkably dilatable and thin-
creased in snakes, in which its intrinsic propelling
power is supplemented by the constriction of the
surrounding trunk-muscles during the deglutition
of *bulky* prey.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrals.*

Bull. *s.* [German and Dutch, *bulle*, *bul*.]

1. Male of black cattle.

A gentleman, sir, and a kinswoman of my
master's. Even such kin as the parish bellies are to
the town *bull*. —*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.*
ii. 2.

Bulls are more crisp upon the forehead than cows.
—*Bo.*

2. One of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

At last from Aries rolls the baneful sun,
And the bright *Bull* receives him.
—*Thomson, Seasons, Spring.*

3. Stock-jobber. See Bear.

In the language of the Stock Exchange, the buyer
is called a *Bull*, and the seller a Bear, and the person
who refuses to pay his loss is called a *Lame Duck*;
and the names of these dealers are exhibited in
the Stock Exchange, where they dare not appear
afterwards. —*Hamilton, On the National Debt.*
Lackland, I must not think of this grocer's
daughter—vile city *bulls* and bears. —*O'Keefe, Foun-
tainbleau*, iii. 1.

Bull. *s.* [from Lat. *bulia*, originally a small
round hollow golden ornament suspended
from the neck, worn by Roman boys of
noble birth; thence the seal appended to a
Papal document.—see extract from Ar-
buthnot.] Letter published by popes and
emperors.

A *bull* is letters called apostolick by the canonists,
strengthened with a leaden seal, and containing in
them the decrees and commandments of the pope or
bishop of Rome. —*Ayliffe, Præcipua Juris Canonici.*

There was another sort of ornament worn by
the young nobility, called *bulle*; round, or of the
figure of a heart, hung about their necks like
diamond crosses. These *bulles* came afterwards to
be hung to the diplomas of the emperors and popes,
from whence they had the name of *bulle*. —*Arbuthnot.*

It was not till after a fresh *bull* of Leo's had de-
clared how inflexible the court of Rome was in the
point of abuses. —*Bishop Atterbury.*

Cardinal Camilla, Paul IV., had put out a *bull* re-
asserting the decision of the canons on the sanctity
of the estates of the Church, and threatening lay-
men who presumed to withhold such property from
its lawful owners with anathemas. —*Proude, History
of England*, ch. xxxiii.

Bull. *s.* [?] Blunder; contradiction.

That such a poem should be toothless, I still affirm
it to be a *bull*, taking away the essence of that which
it calls itself. —*Milton, Apology for Smectonius.*
Never did I see such a confused heap of false
grammar, improper English, and downright *bulls*. —*Dequien, Preface to Notes on Emperor of Morocco.*
I confess it is what the English call a *bull*, in the
expression, though the sense be manifest enough. —*Pope, Letters.*

We cannot refrain from referring to what are
called *bulle*, the particular offspring of the fertile
Liberman mind. A *bull* is the exact counterpart of
a witless. Instead of discovering real relations,
which are not apparent, it admits apparent relations
which are not real. 'I will make her,' says Sir Laertes
O'Frigger of his mistress, 'Lady O'Frigger, and a
good husband into the bargain.' . . . It was — who
said, 'Mr. Speaker, I don't see why we should put
ourselves to many pains to benefit posterity. What
has a century ever done for us?' On another occasion
he announced that he was quite ready to give up 'not
a part, but the whole of the constitution, to preserve
the remainder.' . . . The Irish have even invented
the practical *bull*; for, in 1789, the mob, out of en-
mity to a Dublin tender, burnt all the notes of his
which they found in circulation, and made his for-
tune. —*Westminster Review*, October, 1863, p. 463.
Wit and Humour.

Bullace. *s.* [Fr. *bellocier*.] Wild plum,
larger than the sloe, and yellow (*Prunus
insititia*).

Le croquer, que croques (*bulacea*) porte.
—*Walter de Rihbarworth, Topicalities in Li-
berary of National Antiquities.* (Wright.)

In October, and the beginning of November, come
servises, medlars, *bullaces*; roses out or removed,
to come later; holy-oaks, and such like.—*Bacon, Es-
says.*

Bullarian. *s.* Same as Bullary. *Rare.*

Out of these registers there were afterwards
compiled these several *bullarianes*, which also exhibit
to the royal constitution full length. —*Ayliffe, Li-
berary of Juris Canonici*, xxi.

Bullary. *s.* Collection of pupal balls. *Rare.*

The whole *bull* is extant in the *bullary* of Laertes
—*Id., Saturnus*, v. 224.

Bulbaiting. *s.* Sport of baiting bulls with
dogs.

What art thou wiser for knowing that Trajan was
in the fifth year of his tribulation, when he enter-
tained the people with a horse-race or *bulbaiting*?
—*Addison, Catalogue on the Usefulness of such art
Mable.*

For what sound or ratio and view could justify his
hostility to all voluntary defence, his repudiation of
all expression of public gratitude for the services of
our soldiers and sailors, his unqualified defence of
bulbaiting, his resistance of all cheeks upon cruelty
towards the brute creation? —*Brookman, Statesmen
of the Reign of George III.*

Bulbeggan. *s.* [see *Bully-Brong*.] Some-
thing terrible; something to fright children
with.

As children be afraid of bearings and *bulbeggans*.
—*Sir T. Smith, Appendix to his Life*, p. 34.

These fulminations from the Vatican were turned
into ridicule; and, as they were called *bulbeggans*,
they were used as words of scorn and contempt. —*Ayliffe.*

This is the greatest *bulbeggan* they seem to object
against such converts as come from them. —*Sheldon, Monks of Aulicard*, p. 137.

This was certainly an act in a lion's skin; a harm-
less *bulbeggan*, who dares not to frighten innocent
people, and set them an enflaming. —*Talbot*, no. 212.

Bullock. *s.* Male calf: (applied to a *stupid*
fellow).

And, Falstaff, you carried your guts away as nim-
bly, and roared for mercy, and still ran and roared.
I heard a *bullock*. —*Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
Part II. ii. 4.

Tallyho! yes, ha, ha, ha! I shall soon be a happy
bullock. —*O'Keefe, Fountainbleau*, ii. 3.

Bulldog. *s.* Dog formerly used in baiting
the bull.

All the harmless part of him is that of a *bulldog*;
they are tame no longer than they are not offend-
ed. —*Addison, Spectator.*

Cruelty and injustice must, of course, exist; but
why connect them with danger? Why torture a
bulldog when you can set a frog or a rabbit? —*Spencer, Peter Plymley's Letters*, let. 5.

Bullet. *s.* [Fr. *bullet*.] Round ball of metal,
usually shot out of guns.

As when the devilish iron engine wrought
In deepest hell, and fram'd by furies' skill,
With windy nitre and quick sulphur fraught,
And rammed with *bullet* round, ordain'd to kill.
—*Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Glaifer, their leader, desperately fighting amongst
the foremost of the janizaries, was at once shot with
two *bullets*, and slain. —*Arnold.*

• And as the bull, so different is the fleet;
Their mounting shod is on our sails design'd;
Deep in their hulls our densely built is light,
And through the yielding planks a passage find.

Dryden.

As an instance of the arbitrary way in which words acquire their precise meaning, it may be observed that a *bullet* in English is applied to the ball of a gun or musket, while the projectile of a cannon is called a *ball*. In French, on the contrary, it is *bullet* de canon, *ball* de fusil.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Bulletin. *s.* [Fr.] Public announcement, especially of military operations; medical reports as to the health of public men.

I am inclined to prefer the pithy and sententious brevity of these *bulletins* of ancient rebellion, before the loose and confused prolixity of the modern advertisements of constitutional information.—*Burke, Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs*, (Rich.)

He fell immortal in a *bulletin*.
I wonder (although Mars, no doubt, 's a god I
Praise) if a man's name in a *bulletin*
May make up for a bullet in his body.

R. son, Don Juan, vii. 20, 21.

There was a crowd round the doors of the Carlton and the Reform Club, and every now and then an express arrived with the awaiting *bulletin* of a fresh defeat or a new triumph.—*Disraeli the younger, Contagion*, b. i. ch. vi.

Bull-faced. *adj.* Having the face, as it were, of a bull; a large face.

Not *bull-faced* Jones, who could statutes draw
To mean rebellion, and make treason law.

Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel.

Bullfight. *s.* Amphitheatrical combat between a man and a bull; or rather a kind of bullbait still exhibited in Spain, in which the animal is baited by men instead of dogs.

At Memphis Strabo saw the *bull-fights* in the circus, and was allowed to look at the bull Apis through a window of his stable.—*Shoore, History of Egypt*, ch. xi.

Bullfighter. *s.* Human combatant in a bull-fight.

So inveterate was at one time the rage of the people for this amusement, that even boys mimicked its features in their play. In the slaughter-house itself the professional *bull-fighter* gave public lessons; and such was the force of depraved custom, that boys of the highest rank were not ashamed to appear amidst the filth and horror of the stambles.—*Nob on Chubb, Horrid*, l. 78.

Bull-horn. *s.* Native song-hird so called (Latin *Pyrrhula*).

The blackbird whistles from the thorny brake,
The mellow bull-horn answers from the grove.

Thomson, Wholly black.—*White, Natural History of Selkowne*, p. 39.

Bullfrog. *s.* (used adjectively in extract.) Large species of American frog (*Rana pipiens*) whose croak resembles the distant howling of a bull.

He has him, who knows in what collars; perhaps in Legendre's; fed by a stork of Legendre's killing; but, since April, the *bull-frog* voice of him sounds again; hoarsest of earthy voices.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. vi. ch. iv.

Bull-head. *s.*

1. *Callinus Gobioides*. See extracts.

The capito, a *bul head*.—*Nominate* (? 15th century); *Fisheries in Library of National Antiquities*, p. 222, col. 2. (Wright.)

The miller's humb, or *bull-head*, is a fish of no pleasing shape; it has a head big and flat, much greater than suitable to its body; a mouth very wide, and usually gaping; he is without teeth, but his lips are very rough, much like a file; he hath two fins near to his gills, which are brandish or crested; two fins under his belly, two on the back, one below the vent and the fin of his tail is round. Nature has painted the body of this fish with whitish, blackish, brownish spots. They are usually full of spawn all the summer, which swells their vents in the form of a bag. The *bull-head* begins to spawn in April; in winter we know no more what becomes of them of is or swallows.—*L. Walton, Complete Angler*.

The lamprey, I believe, cannot raise itself up in the water, and I doubt whether the *bull-head* does or can.—*Ray, Correspondence*, p. 245.

There are two predominant forms of the stomach in fishes, viz. the splanchnic and the oviducal. In the second form the cardiac division of the stomach terminates in a blind sac, and the short pyloric portion is continued from its right side, as in the perch, the scorpion, the gurnard, the *bull-head*, the smelt, the whiting, the ancker, the pike, the lucio-perca, the sword-fish, the silurus, the herring,

the sprat, the pilchard, the conger, the mumm, and the polypterus.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

2. Tadpole. Local.

Bulling. verbal abs. Act of issuing a papal bull. Rare.

I am told the pope hath sent divers bulls against this sort of *bulling*.—*Hovell, Letters*, § 3, 21. (Ord MS.)

Bullion. *s.* [Fr. *bouillon*—stud.]

[The original meaning of the word *bullion*, *bullion*, *bullion*, was the mint office where the precious metals were reduced to the proper alloy and converted into stamped money, from the Latin *bullia*, a seal, whence Modern Greek *βουλια*, to seal, to stamp; *βουλια*, the matrix or die with which coins were stamped. In this sense the word appears in our early statutes. The stat. 9 E. III. c. 2, § 2, provides that all persons who should save a letter or less exchange on *bullion* or on *mercantile* silver or gold, vessel d'argent or toutz maners d'argent souve faux monnoie et festerling counterfeit, for the purpose of exchange. In the English version these words are erroneously translated 'that all people may safely bring to the exchequer *bullion* or silver in plate, &c.,' which has led to the assertion that 'bullion' in the old statutes is used in the modern application of uncoined gold or silver. The 27 Ed. III. c. 2, § 14, provides, 'que toutz marchantz... puissent sauverment porter... plate d'argent, billetes d'or et tout autre maner d'or et toutz maners d'or et d'argent a nostre *bullion* ou a nos eschauges que nous ferons ordonner a nous dites estables et ailleurs, pourvu il nous money de notre coigne convenablement a la valeur.' Again, 1 Hen. IV. c. 10, 'que la tierce partie de tout le monnoie d'argent que sera porte a la *bullion* sera faite eschauges de feluyages' shall be coined into halfpence and farthings. In these and other statutes all trafficking in coin was forbidden, except at the *bullion* or exchanges of the king; and similar restrictions were enforced in France, where the tampering with the coin was carried to a much greater extent than in England, inasmuch as to earn for Philippe le Bel the title of *le financier monnoyeur*. Hence among the French the carrying to the *bullion* their deeded money became a familiar operation of daily life, and 'porter au *bullion*,' 'mettre au *bullion*,' are metaphorically applied to things that require numbering. The deeded coin brought to be melted up was termed 'monnaie de *bullion*,' and hence *bullion* and the equivalent Spanish *colón* were very early used to signify the base mixture of which such coin was made, or generally a mixture of copper and silver. 'Ne quis aurum, argentum vel *bullionem* extra regnum nostrum deferre presumat.' (Stat. Philip le Bel in Duc. A.N. 1305.) In England the fortunes of the word have been different, and the Mint being regarded chiefly as the authority which determined the standard of the coin, the name of *bullion* has been given to the alloy or composition of the current coin permitted by the *Bullion* or mint. This *bullion* is translated in Torrioni's dictionary (A.N. 1687), 'leu, l'onzio di metallo,' and traces of the same application are preserved in the Spanish reckoning in 'reals viciados,' reals of standard currency. From a kind of standard fineness the significance has naturally passed in modern times to all gold and silver designed for the purpose of coinage. *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Bullion. *s.* [Lat. *bullio*, from *bull-* = boil.] Act or state of boiling.
There is to be observed in these dissolutions, which will not easily incorporate what the effects are, as the *bullition*, the precipitation to the bottom, the elevation towards the top, the suspension in the midst, and the like.—*Bacon, Physiological and Medical Remarks*.

Bullish. *adj.* Partaking of the nature of a bull or blunder.

A toothless satire is as improper as a toothed sleek-stone, and as *bullish*.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance*.

Bullist. *s.* Drawer up of papal bulls. Rare.
As for the ancients and elders, they are become penitentiaries, proctors in the court ecclesiastical, dataries, *bullists*, copyists.—*Harwar, Translations of Beza's Sermons*, p. 134.

Bullition. *s.* [Lat. *bullitio*, from *bull-* = boil.] Act or state of boiling.

There is to be observed in these dissolutions, which will not easily incorporate what the effects are, as the *bullition*, the precipitation to the bottom, the elevation towards the top, the suspension in the midst, and the like.—*Bacon, Physiological and Medical Remarks*.

Bullhook. *s.* [A.S. *bulluca*.] Ox of the age of four years and upwards.

Why, that's spoken like an honest drover; so they sell *bullhooks*.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

Until the transportation of cattle into England was prohibited, the quickest trade of ready money here was driven by the sale of young *bullhooks*.—*St. W. Temple*.

Bullrush. *s.* Large rush-like plant so called (*Scirpus lacustris*).

The *bullrush* is used to bottom chairs; cut at one year old it makes the finest bottoms, at two years a coarser sort; still older, and mixed with the leaves of Iris Pseud-narcissus, it makes the coarsest bottoms. Cottages are sometimes thatched, and rock-sides stuffed with it, and in severe seasons cattle wade in it.—*Lambert, Encyclopaedia of Plants*, p. 32.

When the flowers come again, mother, bear with the waning light
You'll never see me more in the long gray fields at night;

When from the dry dark world the summer airs blow cool
On the oat-grass and the sweet-grass, and the *bullrush* in the pool.

Tennyson, New Year's Eve.

Used adjectively, or as the first element in a compound.

Then quickly rose Sir Bedivere, and ran,
And, leaping down the ridges lightly, plunged
Among the *bullrush*-beds, and clutched the sword.
And strongly wheeled and threw it.

Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

Bullseye. *s.* Sometimes the centre of a mark, in which case it is simply round and small as compared with the remaining parts; sometimes part of an object which is at once both round and thick. In this way it applies to targets; to a policeman's lantern; to the boss in the middle of a sheet of glass, &c. In other cases its meaning is, probably, connected with a threatening or lowering appearance; e.g. when applied to a small cloud portending a gale; thence the gale itself.

The ox-eye or *bullseye* of the Cape of Good Hope is a wind similar to the *boomba*.—*Thomson, J. Geography*, p. 308.

Bullseyed. *adj.* Containing a bullseye.

Behind the ship-chandler was another window with thirty *bullseyed* panes, heavily bolted and barred across, and looking into a narrow yard between high walls.—*Sala, The Ship-Chandler*.

Bulltrout. *s.* Large kind of trout.

There is, in Northumberland, a trout called a *bull-trout*, of a much greater length and bigness than any in these southern parts.—*L. Walton, Complete Angler*.

A sea-trout which I saw in Ireland, called a *bull-trout*, was of the same kind as you see here.—*Sir H. Davy, Salmonia*, fourth day.

Bullvoiced. *adj.* Having a loud voice.

Behold, therefore, on the Fourth of May, in the Palais-Royal, a mixed loud sounding multitude: in the middle of whom, Father Adam, *bull-voiced* Saint-Huruge, in white hat, towers visible and audible.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. iv. ch. ii.

Bullweed. *s.* Plant of the genus Centaurea.
Heart's ease is named in Latin *Viola tricolor*; in English *Knawweed*, *Bullweed*, and *Mattolion*; in French *Pennec*.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 853; ed. 1633.

Bully. *s.* [see *Bully-rook*.] Noisy, blustering, quarrelling fellow; (generally applied to a man with only the appearance of courage).

'Tis no ridiculous, but so true withal,
A *bully* cannot sleep without a brawl.
Dryden, Aeneas's Satires.
A scolding hero 'is, at the worst, a more tolerable

character than a *bully* in petticoats. — *Addison, Freeshooter.*

The *bully* Fear, like a coward, flies before thee, and Joy and Grief hide their heads in thy presence. — *Piedling, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

His republicanism, like the courage of a *bully*, or the love of a friable, was strong and ardent when there was no occasion for it, and subsided when he had an opportunity of bringing it to the proof. — *Macaulay, Essays, Walpole's Letters.*

Bully, v. a. Overbear with noise or measures.

Why, didn't mistress desire me to look for Captain Huff, in order to see if he could *bully* this here Mr. Lackland out of the house. — *O'Keefe, Containebledu, iii. 1.*

You *bullied* him so, that it was just bearing. — *Thackeray, The Newcomes, ii. 152.*

Bully, v. n. Be noisy and overbearing.

So Britain's monarch once *meeced*'d sat, While Bradshaw *bullied* in a broad-brim'd hat. — *Beaumont.*

Bully-rook, s. [The German *bulderen, bulderen, poltern*, signifying 'be noisy, threaten,' separate this word from *bully*; whilst the form *bulter-brook* separates it from *rook*, in the ordinary sense of the term; the meaning in the present compound being uncertain. Of a similar import with *bulterbrook* is the Dutch *bullebaek*; a compound which complicates the etymology of *Bulbeggan*; which is again complicated by the Welsh *barbach* = bulgoblin or bugbear; a word from which there is a long list of derivatives signifying 'terror, fright, scaring,' and the like, e.g. *barbaches* = female goblin; *barbachu* = frighten; *barbachael* = bugbearlike, &c.

At the same time the words *bugbear, beurlug* (as quoted by Todd from Sir Thomas Smith), *bugguboo*, along with the following passage from Chaucer, show that the image of some animal was connected with some of these words, which seem all connected with each other:

'The hamour of mechebilde
Caneth many a man in sleep to cry,
For fear of be, or of bode bode,
Or ellis that bulke bugges will him take.'

See Wedgwood, vv. *Bag, Bulbeggan, and Bully.*

How this root *b-g* is Slavonic, as well as Celtic, may be seen under *Baggy*. *Bully*. Mine look of the garter! What says my *bulle-road*? Speak early and wisely. — *Shaw, p. 40, Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 3.*

Bullying, verbal abs. Act of one who bullies.

It is long that ye have pecked and filipped and affrighted her, there as she sat helpless in her dead enormous of a constitution, you gathering in on her from all hands, with your arguments and plots, your overadvice and fraudulent *bullying*; and to now ye have pecked her to the quick, and she is up, and her blood is up. — *Carleton, French Revolution, pt. iii. ch. i.*

Bulse, s. [Portuguese, *bolsa* = purse.] Term used in India for a bag or purse to carry or measure valuables.

All who could help or hurt at court, ministers, mistresses, priests, were kept in good humour by presents of slaves and silks, birds' nests and stir of roses, *bolses* of diamonds and boxes of guineas. — *Macaulay, History of England, ch. xviii.*

Bulwark, s. [Dutch, *bolwerk*.]

1. Bastion.

But him the squire made quickly to retreat.
Encountering three wit' single sword in hand,
And twist him and his bird did like a *bulwark* stand. — *Spenser, Faerie Queene.*

Their earthen *bulwarks* against the ocean flood,
Fairfairs, Translation of Russa.

2. Fortification.

Taking away needless *bulwarks*, divers were demolished upon the sea coasts. — *Sir J. Hayward.*

3. Security; screen; shelter.

Some making the wars their *bulwark*, that have before gorged the gentle bosom of peace with pillage and robbery. — *Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. 1.*
Our naval strength is a *bulwark* to the nation. — *Addison, Freeshooter.*

It is true that the Venetians still served in some respect as a *bulwark* of Christendom against the infidel, and that the energies of the republic were more than once crowned with honourable and de-

served success. — *Kemble, State Papers, &c., Historical Introduction, pref. xxx.*

Bum, s. [A.S. *botm*; Frisian, *boem* = bottom.] Buttocks; part sat upon.

The wisest man telling the saddest tale,
Something for threefoot stool mistaketh me,
Then slip I from her *bum*, down topples she. — *Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.*

This said, he gently raised the knight,
And set him on his *bum* upright. *Bully, Bulbush.*
From dusty shops necked authors come,
Marbles of pices, and ricks of the *bum*. — *Dryden.*

Bumming, part. adj. [from *boom*.] Making a noise or report; loud-sounding.

Pox-fur'd Mecho
Hath rak'd together some four thousand pound,
To make his sang girl hear a *bumming* sound
In a young merchant's ear. — *Marston, Scourge of Villany, i. 1.*

Bumbailiff, s. [? import of *bum*.] Bailiff employed in arrests.

Go, Sir Andrew, send me for him at the corner of the orchard, like a *bumbailiff*. — *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iii. 4.*

Constables, titling-men, bailiffs, *bumme* or shoulder-marshals, and the like dreadful appearances, which make stop of suspicious persons. — *Gayton, Aids to Don Quixote, ii. 2.*

Confess you're a d—d bad physiognomist, and I'm content; say a man's countenance may a little belie his nature; though, as sheriff of the county, I own I am head of the *bumbailiffs*. — *Adrian the gongor, The Poor Gentleman, v. last scene.*

Bumbard, s. [?] Great gun; black jack; leathern pitcher.

Yond same black chond, yond huge oak looks,
Like a foul *bumbard*, that would shed his liquor. — *Shakespeare, Tempest, ii. 2.*

Bumbast, s. Same as Bombast.

The usual *bumbast* of black bits sewed into crumpe, our English women are made to think very fine. — *Grove.*

Bumble-bee, s. [Lat. *bombus*.] See Humble-bee.

Bumboat, s. [?] Large clumsy boat, used in carrying vegetables and liquors to a ship lying at some distance from the shore.

A *bumboat*, with an awning of canvass, lay alongside, well stored with red-berrings, apples, oranges, little pies, &c. — *Hannay, Singleton Foulness, b. ii. ch. i.*

Bumboatman, s. Master, steerer, or manager of a Bumboat.

'Oh, I don't know — sort of half-bred, long-shore chap — looks something between a bumbailiff and a *bumboatman*.' — *Margate, Shallowguy, vol. i. ch. vi.*

Bump, s. [*boom*.] Lowing noise made by the hither.

The batter with his *bump*.
The crane with his trumpet,
The swan of Meander,
The goose and the rander. — *Stelton, Pocus, p. 227.*

Bump, s. [probably from the sound of the blow: see *Bump, v. n.*] Swelling; protuberance.

It had upon its brow a *bump* as big as a young cock's stone; a peribair knock, and it cried bitterly. — *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, i. 3.*
Not though his teeth are beaten out, his eye hang by a string, in *bumps* his forehead. — *Dryden.*

Were I empowered to regulate the lists,
They should encounter with well-headed lists;
A Trojan bent Euboea black and blue;
Then each might show to his admiring friends
In honourable *lump* his rich armours;
And every, in confusion on his skull,
A satisfactory receipt in full. — *Carpe, Conversations.*

I was hauled, and, after encountering a few of these *lumps* and *bumps* which 'flesh is heir to,' found myself on a high road. — *Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney, vol. i. ch. v.*

Bump, v. a. Knock.

With cutting rights that day upon the pond,
Where, three times slipping from the outer edge,
I *bumped* the ice into three several stars,
Fell in a doze. — *Tynnon, The Epic.*

Bump, v. n. [Dutch, *bummen*; Teutonic, *bumme*; Lat. *bombus*.]

1. Make a loud noise or bomb.

Then to the water's brink she laid her head,
And as a littler *bump* within a reed,
To the noise, O lake, she said. — *Dryden, Fables.*

2. Form bumps.

The flowers of the maple-tree hang by clusters, of a whitish green colour; after their cometh up long fringed fastened together by complex, one right against another, with kernels *bumping* out more

the place in which they are combined. — *Gerville, Herbal, p. 1209*; ed. 1633. (Ord MS.)

3. Knock.

One portion of the wreck too, and the best bower-
anchor, which had got loose, were *bumping* against
the ship's bottom, and threatening to slave it in;
while the furious wind was driving her rapidly to-
wards the now hostile shore of Corsica. — *Tongue, Naval History of Great Britain.*

The clown mariner, leaving Tongue, his negro catan-
laid, in charge of the boy, and hiding himself by
sudden asseveration to skin him alive and then
pickle him, if he did not keep a sharp look-out for
wharries that had broken loose from their moorings,
and that might *bump* against the 'Surprise,' betook
himself . . . to the tavern known as the 'Three
Mugs.' — *Sala, The Shipboarder.*

Bumper, s. Cup filled till the liquor swells over the brim.

Places his delight
All day in playing *bummers*, and at night
Reels to the bawls. — *Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.*
He cherished his friend, and he relished a *bumper*;
Yet one fault he had, and that was a *bumper*. — *Gibbon, Reflection.*

Conscious of age, she recollects her youth,
And tells, not always with an eye to truth,
Who should her woe, and who, where'er he came,
Saw'd upon glass Miss Bridget's lovely name,
Who stole her slippers, fill'd it with toky,
And drank the little *bumper* every day. — *Carpe, Timothee and the Church scaped these pesti-*

lent elves,
These miners who nought could blow up but them-
selves;
Then, Protestant Britons, replenish your *bummers*,
And drink Church and King, and down with the
rumpers. — *Gordon, All the Talents.*

He was found by the messengers of the govern-
ment at a tavern table in Greenchurch Street, swal-
lowing *bummers* to the health of King James, and
rattling about the coming restoration, the French
fleet, and the thousands of honest Englishmen who
were awaiting the signal to rise in arms for their
rightful sovereign. — *Macaulay, History of England, ch. xi.*

Bumper, v. n. [?] Drink a bumper; fill as a bumper.

By the gods of the ancients, Glenriddle replies,
Before I'd surrender such a glorious prize,
I'd call up the ghost of the great Rory More,
And *bumper* his horn with him twenty times over. — *Burns, The B Kist.*

Bumperize, v. n. Same as Bumper.

To-day Sir Thomas came to dinner. The spa
has done him a great deal of good, for he looks
another man. Pleased to see him, we kept *bumper*
very loud after roll-calling. Sir Thomas assuring us
every fresh bottle, how infinitely soder he was grown.
— *Colburn, Memoirs, p. 18.* (Ord MS.)

Bumpkin, s. [Wedgwood connects this word
with Bungle. The commoner derivation,
sanctioned by high authorities, is some
form of the German *baum* = tree = the di-
minutive *-kin*; in which case *bumpkin* =
heavy log of wood, stupid fellow; and the
-p is unnecessary.] Clown; rude country
person.

The poor *bumpkin*, that had never heard of such
delights before, blushed smartly at the change of his
condition. — *Sir R. L. Estlin.*

A heavy *bumpkin*, taught with daily care,
Can never dance three steps with a becoming air. — *Dryden.*

It was a favour to admit them to breeding; they
might be ignorant *bumpkins* and clowns, if they
pleased. — *Lacke.*

And then we cry, to spur the *bumpkins* on,
'Gallants,' by Tuesday next we must be gone. — *Swift.*

Bumpkinly, adj. Having the manners or
appearance of a clown; clownish.

He is a simple, blundering, and yet concerted
fellow, who, amuse at description, and the rustic
wonderful, gives an air of *bumpkinly* romance to all
he tells. — *Richardson, Christiana Harbour.*

Bun, s. [Fr. *bigne*.] Kind of small cake.

A shoemaker's apprentice, making holiday with
his sweetheart, . . . gave her a collation of *buns*,
cheese-cakes, mince of bacon, stuffed beef, and
battledie. — *M. Carey, Preface to the Ballad of Sally*
in our *Ally*.

Thy soups are sweeter to mine ear,
Than to the thirsty cattle rivers clear;
Or winter porridge to the lab'ring youth,
Or *bunns* and sugar to the damsel's tooth. — *Gay, Pastorals.*

Bunch, s. [see *Bunch, v. n.*]

1. Hard lump; knob.

They will carry their treasures upon the *bunches*
of councils to a people that shall not profit there. — *Isaiah, xxx. 8.*

He felt the ground, which he had want to find
even and soft, to be grown hard with little round
balls or *bunches*, like hard boiled eggs. — *Boyle.*

2. Cluster; many of the same kind growing together.

Titian said, that he knew no better rule for the distribution of the lights and shadows, than his observation drawn from a *bunch* of grapes. — *Dryden*.

For these, large *bunches* load the bounding vine,
And the last blessings of the year are thine. *Id.*

3. Number of things tied together.

And on his arms a *bunch* of keys he bore.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.
All? I know not what ye call all; but if I fought
not with fifty of them, I am a *bunch* of radish. —
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 4.

Ancient Janns, with his double face,
And *bunch* of keys, the porter of the place. — *Dryden*.

The author's *bunch* of keys, or any thing that
could hurt themselves with, serves to divert little
children. — *Locke*.

4. Anything bound into a knot (as a riband); tuft.

Upon the top of all his lofty crest,
A *bunch* of hairs discover'd diversly,
With sprinkled pearl and gold full richly drest.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Bunch. *v. n.* [German, *bunzen* — knock.]
Swell out in a *bunch*; grow out in protuberances.

It has the resemblance of a champion before it
is open'd, *bunching* out into a large round knob at
one end. — *Woodward, On Fossils*.

When all or many of the most refined notions,
bunching and clustering together, do hide themselves,
by general compact, to the observation of such
few as they judge to be for the good of them all.
— *Locke, Light of Nature*, p. 40. (Ord MS.)

Bunchbacked. *adj.* Having a *bunch* on the back; crook-backed.

The day shall come, that thou shalt wish for me,
To help thee curse this poisonous *bunchback'd* toad.
Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 4.

Bunchy. *adj.* Growing in bunches; having tufts.

He is more especially distinguished from other
birds, by his *bunchy* tail, and the shortness of his
beak. — *Grev, Muscum*.

Bündel. *s.* [A.S. *byndel*.]

1. Number of things bound together; roll; anything rolled up.

As to the *bundles* of petitions in parliament, they
were, for the most part, petitions of private persons.
Sir T. Hale, History of the Common Law of England.

Try, lady, can you this *bundle* break; ...
Then bids the youngest of the six.

Take up a well-bound lump of sticks. — *Swift*.
Indeed, the fact was, that this poor girl ... abandoned
the cow she was milking, and taking with her
a little *bundle* of clothes under her arm, ... immediately
set forward, in pursuit of one, whom, notwithstanding
her slowness to the person, she loved with
inexpressible violence, though with the purest
and most delicate passion. — *Fabling, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.

The fable of the old man and the *bundle* of sticks,
compared with the fable, may serve to exemplify
what has been said: the moral conveyed by each
being the same, viz. the strength required by union,
and the weakness resulting from division. — *Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. i. ch. ii. § 8.

2. Loose assemblage or collection.

The kingdom was as a large *bundle*, or rather as
a *bundle* of fiefs. — *Hollan, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. ii. pt. ii.

Bündel. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. Tie in a *bundle*; tie together (with *up*).

We ought to put things together, as well as we
can, de-fecting causa; but, after all, several things
will not be *bundled up* together, under our terms
and ways of speaking. — *Locke*.

See how the double nation lies,
Like a rich coat with skirts of fire;
As if a man in making posies,
Should *bundle* thistles up with roses. — *Swift*.

2. Send off abruptly (as if a mere bundle).

They numerously *bundled* me and my gallant
second into our own hackney-coach, which had
been, at their suggestion, brought up the lane. —
Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney, vol. ii. ch. iii.

Bündle. *v. n.* (used also transitively, as
‘*bundle* yourself off,’ ‘he *bundled* them
off or out.’) Go off without ceremony.
Colloquial.

In your ladyship's honour *bundling* off then? —
Colman the younger, The Poor Gentleman, v. 3.

Bung. *s.* [?] Stoppie for a barrel.

The casks or barrels, which are supposed to have
been perfectly well cleaned, are placed on low
stands about a foot high, with their *bungs* having a
little on one side. — *Webster, Encyclopaedia of Domestic Economy*, p. 508.

Bung. *v. a.* Stop; close up (with *up*).

All entries to the soul are so stopped and *bunged*
up. — *Hammond, Works*, iv. 670.

Bung-hole. *s.* Hole at which the barrel is
filled, and which is afterwards stopped up.

Why may not imagination trace the noble dust of
Alexander, till he find it stopping a *bung-hole*? —
Shakespeare, Hamlet, v. 1.

Bungle. *v. n.* [I think the etymon of this
word must be *bung*; to which the addition
of *l* gives a diminutive or disparaging sense;
the word *bung* itself being to some extent,
in the current language at least, of the
same import. If so, to *bungle* means to
stop in a hurried unsteady manner any-
thing running away.] Perform clumsily.

Are you then desists? are you so for naught,
In all the Catholic depths of treason taught,
In orthodox and solid poisoning read?
In such profound art of killing bred?
And can you fail, or *bungle* to your trade?
Shall our poor life your cowardice uphold?

Oldham, Satires upon the Jesuits.
Bungle. *v. a.* Botch; manage clumsily;
conduct awkwardly (with *up*).

Other devils, that suggest by treasons,
Do botch and *bungle up* damnation
With patches, colours, and with forms, being fetcht
From glistering semblances of piety.

Shakespeare, Henry V. ii. 2.
Their interest is not finely drawn, and hid,
But seems are coarsely *bungled up*, and seen.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

Bungle. *s.* Botch; awkwardness; inaccuracy; clumsy performance.

Errors and *bungles* are committed, when the
matter is important or contentious. — *Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Bungler. *s.* Bad workman; clumsy performer; man without skill.

Painters, at the first, were such *bunglers*, and so
rude, that, when they drew a cow or a horse, they were
fain to write over the head what it was; otherwise
the beholder knew not what to make of it. — *Peacock, Complete Grammar*.

What passes for wine among us, is not the juice of
the grape; it is an adulterous mixture, brewed up
of nauseous ingredients, by dunces, who are *bunglers*
in the art of poison-making. — *Sawdell, Expedition of Humphrey Chirk*.

Bungling. *part. adj.* With a tendency to
bungle; with the habit of a bungler; badly
executed; imperfect.

Rather than be this *bungling* wretch, I'd choose
To wear a crooked and unsightly nose,
'Mongst other handsome features of a face,
Which only would set off my inequity.

Oldham, Translation of Horace's Art of Poetry.
Letters to me are not seldom opened, and then
sent in a *bungling* manner before they come to my
hands. — *Swift*.

Bunglingly. *adv.* Clumsily; awkwardly.

To denominate them even monsters, they must
have had some system of parts, compounded of
solids and fluids, that executed, though but *bunglingly*,
their peculiar motions and functions. — *Beattie, Sermons*, p. 182.

Bungstick. *s.* Same as Bung.

After three nights are expired, the next morning
pull out the *bung stick*, or plug. — *Mortimer*.

Bunion. *s.* [Italian, *bugnone* — knob, swelling.]
Inflammation of the bursa mucosa
at the inside of the ball of the great toe.

What if from Van's dear arms I should retire,
And once more warm my business at your fire.

Rose, Imitation of Horace, b. iii. ode 9. (Rich.)
It was characteristic of his mind, that, among a
few valuable lectures on some important subjects
which he collected into a volume, he has given a
place to one on corns and bunions, showing that
in his judgment a small evil which can produce great
annoyance requires as much consideration in its
turn as more serious disorders. — *Obituary Notice of Sir H. Brodie in Transactions of Royal Society*.

Bunny. *s.* [I take Mr. Wedgwood's etymon
here; considering that the word, a popular
but half obsolete name for an indigenous
animal, is just the term to be of Celtic
origin. *A priori*, however, it should be
Welsh or Cornish, i. e. British rather than
Gaelic. However, Mr. Wedgwood's illustrations
are: Munks, *bun* = but-end, thick end;
Gaelic, *bun* = root, stump. Hence, a
bunny = rabbit is the short-tailed animal,
the bobtail.] Rabbit. *Colloquial*.

Bunt. *s.* [see Bunting.]

1. Swelling part; increasing cavity.

The wear is a frith, reaching slopewise through
the cove, from the land to low-water mark, and
having in it a *bunt* or coal, with an eye-hook, where
the fish entering, upon the coming back with the
ebb, are stopped from issuing out again, forsaken by
the water, and left dry on the ocean. — *Cervic*.

2. Middle part of a sail, purposely formed
into a sort of bag, that it may receive the
more wind (also called the *bent*).

The use of the *bent* is, when the sail is furled
across, to hale up its *bunt*. — *Harris*.

Bunter. *s.* [German, *bunt* variegated.] In
Geology. Term applied to party-coloured
sandstone.

The geological term *Trina*, lately introduced to dis-
tinguish the group consisting of the three members
(*Bunter Sandstein*, *Muschelkalk*, and *Kouper*), be-
comes improper if, as some geologists hold, two of
these members cannot be separated. — *Whewell, Novum Organum Geologicum*, app. 10.

Bunter. *s.* [?] Cant word for a woman who
picks up rags about the street; any low
vulgar woman.

Her two marriageable daughters, like *bunters*, or
stuff gowns, are now taking sixpenny worths of it
at the White-conduit House. — *Gothaith, Essays*,
ess. 15.

Bunting. *s.* [connected with the German
bunt — variegated, in which language *bunt-*
specht — magpie, and *buntfrosch* — thrush.]
Bird of the genus *Emberiza*.

The *bunting* (*Emberiza miliaria*) breaks out
into, but shells or hulls them most dexterously,
as I observe, laying one of them by me at this mo-
ment in a cage. — *Ray, Correspondence, Letter of Mr. Lister*.

You may depend on it that the *bunting*, *Emberiza*
miliaria, does not leave this country in the winter.
In January 1707 I saw several dozens of them in the
midst of a severe frost among the bushes on the
downs near Andover. In your woodland enclosed
district it is a rare bird. — *White, Natural History of Shropshire*, let. 12.

Bunting. *s.* [? see last extract.] Thin woollen
cloth of which a ship's colours are made.

One small table, one chair, a mattress in a stand-
ing bed-place, with curtains made of *bunting*, an
open cupboard, containing three plates, one tea-cup
and saucer, two drinking glasses, and two knives.
More was not required, as Mr. Vandykerken never
lived in company. — *Murray, Scotch gipsy*, vol. i.
ch. ii.

Do you see my boat? It has an ensign in it. It
is a piece of vulgar, engaged *bunting* — but all the
world takes it. Such is the force of symbols. —
Hannay, Singleton Poetical, p. li. ch. v.

[Instead of *bunt*, the word *bunt* is used in Somerset-
shire for sifting meal, whence *bunting*, the loose
woollen texture employed in the first in-
stance for that purpose, and then for making the
flags of ships, in which latter sense it is now ge-
nerally used. — *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Buoy. *s.* [Dutch, *boei*; Fr. *bouée*; Spanish,
buoy.] Float used at sea to indicate the
position of sandbanks, anchors, &c.

The fishermen, that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice; and yond tall anchoring bark
Diminish'd to her cock; her cock a *buoy*.
Almost too small for sight.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 6.
Like *buoys* that never sink into the flood,
On learning's surface we but lie and nod.

Chapman, Unbound.

Buoy. *v. a.* Keep afloat; sustain (gene-
rally with *up*).

All art is used to sink episcopacy, and launch
presbytery in England; which was lately buoyed up
in Scotland, by the like artifice of a covenant. —
King Charles.

The water which rises out of the abyss, for the
supply of springs and rivers, would not have stop-
ped at the surface of the earth, but marched directly
up into the atmosphere, wherever there was heat
enough in the air to continue its ascent, and *buoy*
it up. — *Woodward, Natural History*.

Yet the recollection of the applause with which
he had been greeted still buoyed up his spirits. —
Macaulay, History of England, ch. x.

Without *up*.

And o'er them many a flowing range
Of vapour buoy'd the crescent-bank,
And, nupt thro' many a rosy change,
The twilight died into the dark.

Tennyson, The Day-dream.

Buoy. *v. n.* Float; rise by specific lightness (with *up*).

Rising merit will *buoy up* at last.
Pope, Essay on Criticism.

Buooyancy. *s.* Quality of floating.

All the winged tribes owe their flight and buoyancy to it. — *Aerham, Physico-Theology*.
Hence the Spaniards are remarkable for an ingenuity, a want of buoyancy, and an absence of hope, which, in our buoy and enterprising age, isolate them from the rest of the civilized world. — *Buckle, History of English Civilization*, vol. ii, ch. i.

Buoyant. *adj.* Floating; light; incapable of sinking; sustaining flotation.

I swam with the tide, and the water under me was buoyant. — *Dryden*.

His nose no vivid nerves,
So full of buoyant spirit, now no more
Inquire the course. — *Thomson, Autumn*.

A horror at his crimes bleeds with the effect which we feel, but how is it qualified, how is it carried off, by the rich intellect which he displays, his resources, his wit, his buoyant spirit, his vast knowledge and insight into characters, the poetry of his part, not an atom of all which is made perceivable in Mr. U's way of acting it. — *Lamb, On the Tragedies of Shakespeare*.

Buoyantness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Buoyant.

Mr. Hill supposes that, in trials of this kind, the lightness and buoyantness of the rope might at length keep the weight from sinking any further. — *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, iii, 305. (Ord MS.)

Bur. *s.* [Fr. *bourre* = flocks of wool. — see extract from Wedgwood.] Anything forming a fringe; projection; roughness.**1.** Plant of genus *Arcetium*; fruit of the Burdock.

That burr bringeth forth broad leaves; the stalks are divided into very many vines and branches bringing forth great burrs, round like bullets or balls, which are much all over and full of sharp crooking prickles, taking hold of men's garments as they pass by. The great burr is called in Greek *apocro*; in Latin, *Persicaria persicaria*, and *Arcetium*. The lesser burr is called of the Greeks *Enochos*, in Latin *Xanthoxylon*. It seemeth to be called Xanthoxylon of the Greek for the burr or fruit before it be fully withered, being stamped and put into an earthen vessel, and afterwards when need requireth the weight of two ounces thereof and somewhat more being steeped in warm water and rubbed on, maketh the hairs of the head red; yet the head is first to be dressed or rubbed in with niter, as Dioscorides writeth. The great Water-burr differeth not in anything from the first kind in roots or leaves, save that the first hath its leaves rising immediately from the tuft or knoll of the root. — *Gerard, Herball*, p. 40; ed. 1633.

Nothing teems

But hateful docks, rough thistles, kecksies, burrs,
Losing both beauty and utility.

Shakespeare, *Henry V.* v. 2.
Hume off, thou art, thou burr, vile thing, let base;
Or I will smite thee from me, like a serpent.

Id. *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii, 2.
Dependants and suitors are always the burr, and sometimes the briars of favourites. — *Sir H. Wotton*.

Whether betake her
From the chill dew, amongst rude burr and thistles.
Milton, Comus, 371.

And where the vales with violets once were
crown'd,
Now knotty burrs and thorns disgrace the ground.

Dryden.

A fellow stuck like a burr, that there was no shaking him off. — *Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*.
Friends who will hang like burrs upon his coat,
And boundless judge the value of a coat.

Goldsmith, The Beggars.

Some he gave away, the rest he threw away, literally tossing and hurling it violently from him, as bees do burrs, or as if it had been infectious. — *Lamb, Essays of Elia, The two Rovers of Men*.

[Bur has two meanings: 1. an excrescence out of the regular surface or round the edge of a thing, as the bur of a ball, the neck produced by the hole through which the lead has been poured into the mould; the round knob or horn on a deer's head (Bailey); the uneven projection round the edge of a hole punched or bored in a piece of metal, &c. And secondly, the hooked saw-vessel of some kinds of plants. In the former sense the word is derived from the notion of huddling, the excrescence being compared to that made by the lands which form at the root of a branch. In the second sense it is derived from Fr. *bourre*, flocks or locks of wool, hair, &c., meaning tufft saddles, balls, or such like, also the down or hairy coat of sundry herbs, fruits, and flowers; also, less properly, any such trash as chaff, shales, husks, &c. *Bourre de soie*, tow of silk. (Ogier.) It. *borra*, any kind of quilling or stuffing, shearing of cloth, also all such stuff as hay, moss, straw, chits, or anything else that birds make their nests with. (Florio.) A bur then is a seed-vessel which sticks to our clothes like a flock of wool, and is not readily brushed off. The Northumberland bur is a huskiness of pronunciation, as if the speaker had some kind of bur or flocks in his throat impeding his utterance. The primitive meaning of Fr. *bourre* seems to be stuffing, what is put into a thing for the

purpose of puffing or swelling it out, from the Gael. *borr*, to swell; and it might also derive the sense of a knot or flock of wool from the same origin. Or it might with much plausibility be derived from Fin. *purra*, *Kethon purra*, anything comminuted by biting, chewing, or similar action, sawdust; O.H.G. *uzborn*, *arborn*, sawdust. I think, however, that the former is the more probable derivation of the two. — *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

2. Rough edge thrown up in unfinished work by the graver, needle, or other tool.

The burr of varnish occasioned by the cutting of the etching needle, is carefully removed, and when any mistakes are found to have been made, a stoppings mixture, as it is called, is used, generally composed of turpentine, varnish, and lamp black, and is applied with a camel's hair pencil; it speedily dries, and is as firm in its consistency as the rest of the ground. — *Foreign Quarterly Review*.

Burbolt. *s.* Same as Birdbolt.

Some boundless ignorance should on sudden shoot
His gross-knotted burbolt.

Marston, What you will, induction.

Burbot. *s.* [? *birdbolt*, from the largeness of its head.] Gadus Lotus: (a freshwater fish, called also *elpout*).

The portal trunk is single in the ling, the burbot, the pike, the eel, the lamprey, and the Phagostomes; but in the carp, where the lobes of the liver interlie with the convolutions of the intestine, the veins of this canal pass directly into the liver by several small branches, which ramify therein without forming a portal trunk. — *Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

This is prevented by the short and capacious stomach of the burbot, the blenny, and the gymnotus. — *Id.*

Burden. *s.* [from Fr. *bourdon* = drone, or bass consisting of but one note.] Refrain; part of a song repeated at the end of every verse.

In measureless and mowing moods in *burden*,
In descants and in chants I streined many a yell.

At every close she made, the attending throng
Reply'd and bore the burden of the song.
Dryden, Fables.

Burden. *s.* [from Fr. *bourdon* = pilgrim's staff.] Club. *Obsolete*.

The villain
Let slave at him so dreadfully amine,
That for his safety he did him constrain
To give him ground, and shift on every side,
Rather than once his burden to sustain.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, vi, 7, 46.

Burden. *s.* [see Burthen, the more correct form.]**1.** Load; something to be carried.**a.** By beasts, &c.

Cattle have their provender
Only for bearing burdens, and some bows
For sinking under them.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, ii, 1.

b. By vessels, &c.; whence the use of the word as a measure of capacity.

It is of use in lading of ships, and may help to show what burden in the several kinds they will bear. — *Bacon, Physiological and Medical Ruotica*.
Since the Restoration the city had prospered. The Fogle, when the tide was high, brought up ships of large burden to the quay. The fisheries thrived greatly. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xii.

c. Used figuratively, of a thing grievous, wearisome, or oppressive.

Couldst thou support
That burden, heavier than the earth to bear?
Milton, Paradise Lost, x, 534.

None of the things they are to learn should ever be made a burden to them, or imposed on them as a task. *Locke*.

Deaf, giddy, helpless, left alone,
To all my friends a burden grown.

They feel it in the existence of a powerful rival, and an hereditary burden of a hundred millions of national debt. — *Cooke, History of Party*, vol. iii, ch. ix.

2. Act of bearing children. *Obsolete*.

Thou hast a wife once call'd *Enilia*,
That bore thee at a burden two fair sons.
Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, v, 1.

Burden of proof, in Logic, (the English rendering of the technical term *onus probandi*) is the obligation on the part of one of two disputants to give some positive reason in favour of his view, the other side of the question being supposed, from general assent, from established usage, or from some other cause, to have a presumption in its favour.

It is a point of great importance to decide in each case, at the outset, in your own mind, and clearly to point out to the hearer, as occasion may serve, on which side the presumption lies, and to which belongs the (more profound) burden of proof. . . . According to the most correct use of the term, a 'presumption' in favour of any supposition, means, that the burden of proof lies on the side of him who would dispute it. Thus, it is a well-known principle of the law, that every man (including a prisoner brought up for trial) is to be presumed innocent till his guilt is established. This does not, of course, mean that we are to take for granted he is innocent. It evidently means only that the burden of proof lies with the accusers. — *Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. i, ch. iii, § 2.

Burden. *v. a.* Load; encumber.

Burden not thyself above thy power. — *Ecclesiasticus*, xii, 2.

I mean not that other men be eased and you burden'd. — *2 Corinthians*, viii, 13.

With nests and drinks they had sufficed,
Not burden'd, nature.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v, 462.

Burdensome. *adj.* *Obsolete*; superseded by Burdensome.**1.** Grievous; oppressive; wearisome.

Make no jest of that which hath so earnestly pierced me through, nor let that be light to thee, which to me is so burdensome. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

2. Useless; cumbersome.

To what can I be useful, where I serve,
But to sit idle on the household hearth,
A burdensome drone; to visitants a gaze?
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 565.

Burdensome. *adj.* Grievous; troublesome to be borne.

His leisure told him that his time was eane,
And lack of load made his life burdensome.

Milton, Epitaph on the University Currier,
Could I but live till burdensome they prove,
My life would be immortal as my love.

Assistances always attending us, upon the easy condition of our prayers, and by which the most burdensome duty will become light and easy. — *Rogers*.

Burdock. *s.* [bur and dock.] *Arcetium Lappa* (a common wayside plant). See Bur.**Bureau.** *s.* [see last extract; also Borel.]**1.** Desk suited for keeping papers in separate compartments, and for writing at.

For mid the desk with silver nails,
Nor bureau of expense,
Nor staidish well-japan'd, avails
The writing of good sense.

In this particular of spirit, it accidentally occurred to her memory that her master's bed was not made; she therefore went directly to his room, where he lay, and found him at that time to be engaged as his bureau. — *Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.
We're ruffled. My bureau has been broken open, the jewels taken out, and I'm undone. — *Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer*, iii.

The knife had been found in the bureau by the departed deacon's bed-side. — *Niles Register*, ch. i.

2. Official repository; offices connected with it.

Heavy-laden Controller! In the seven towers seems nothing but Inlandness: in Monsieur's bureau, a Loué de de Brieux, Archbishop of Toulouse, with an eye himself to the controllership, stirs up the clergy; there are meetings, underground intrigues. — *Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. ii, li, ch. iii.

[The Italian *bucio*, dark, was formerly pronounced *buro*, as it still is in Modena and Bologna. . . . Bureau antiqui quod omne dicimus rufum. (Festus in *Ver*) Old Fr. *bure*, *burel*, *sp. burel*, Prov. *burel*, red-lead, russet, especially applied to the colour of a brown sheep, then to the coarse woven cloth made of the fleeces of such sheep without dyeing. So in Polish *bure*, dark grey; *bura*, a rain-cloak of felt. Thus as the table in a court of audience was covered with such a cloth, the term *bureau* was applied to the table or the court itself, whence in modern French it is used to signify an office where any business is transacted. In English, from a writing-table the designation has passed to a cabinet containing a writing-table, or used as a receptacle for papers. — *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Bureaucracy. *s.* [a hybrid formed after the analogy of *democracy*, *aristocracy*, &c., and giving origin to derivatives similar to theirs, as *bureaucratic*, *bureaucratical*, *bureaucratically*; and as the sort of government which it denotes is common, the word, though neither old nor frequent in the best writers, is useful, and perhaps necessary.] Government by, or influence of, officials.

Another danger consists in the organization of our present *burgenrecht*. I regard it as a direct instrument of the fall of the Austrian empire, and it must be completely reformed.—*S. Edwards, Polish Captivity*, vol. ii, ch. ii.

(See also extract under next entry.)

Bureaucratic, *adj.* Consisting in, or of the nature of, a bureaucracy.

On the other hand there is a great material prosperity open to Hungary if the people will be content to be quietly governed, and if Austria will be wise enough to relax a little in the *bureaucratic* notions that now influence her. It is unfortunate, but apparently hopeless, weakness of the German to centralize everything, and to govern by a strict *bureaucracy*.—*Austrian Short Trip in Hungary and Transylvania*, ch. xiv, p. 251.

Búrgage, *s.* [Fr. *bourgage*, from L. Lat. *burgum*.] Tenure proper to cities and towns, whereby men in cities or boroughs hold their lands or tenements of the king, or other lord, for a certain yearly rent.

The gross of the borough is surveyed together in the beginning of the county; but there are some other particular *burgages* thereof, mentioned under the titles of particular men's possessions.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of the Manorial*.

Used *adjectively*, or as the first element in a compound.

As long as *burgage*-tenure representatives are only of two descriptions, they who buy their seats, and they who discharge the most sacred of trusts at the pleasure and almost as the servants of another, surely there can be no doubt in which class a man would choose to enroll himself.—*Letter of Sir S. Romilly*, Sept. 1805.

In others [boroughs] none but those holding lands by *burgage*-tenure had the right of voting; in several, none but those enjoyed corporate rights by royal charter.—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, vol. i, ch. vi.

Búrganet, *s.* Same as Burgonet.

Upon his head his glittering *burganet*,
The which was wrought by wondrous device,
And curiously engraven, he did fit.

Spo. scer. Mniopodmon.

I was paged to a footman, carrying after him his pike and *burganet*.—*Halewell, Apology*.

Búrgois, *s.* [Fr.] Citizen; freeman; *burgess*. *Rare*.

It is a republick itself, under the protection of the eight ancient customs. There are in it a hundred *burgois*, and about a thousand souls.—*Adrian, Travels in Italy*.

In his way to the place of his nativity, he learned that his nephew had married the daughter of a *burgois*, who directed a weaving manufactory, and had gone into partnership with his father-in-law.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker*.

Búrgoon, *r. n.* Same as Bourgeon.

At those times do such poor snakes as myself enjoy an immortality. Then we expand and *burgoon*. Then we are no more again, as valiant again, as wise again, and a great deal taller.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, New Year's Eve*.

Búrgess, *s.* [N. Fr. *burgaise*, from Lat. *burgensis*.]

1. Citizen; freeman of a city or corporate town.

But there were few large towns; the population was widely scattered; industry was struggling with unequal success in different places; and oppressed *burgesses*, so far from pressing their fair claims to representation, were reluctant to augment their burdens by raising members to parliament.—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*.

We feel no difficulty in believing that flourishing cities, like Magdeburg or Minden, were laid in ashes, or even that Berlin retained, at the close of the war, only three-fourths of its *burgesses*.—*Kemble, State Papers, &c., Historical Introduction*, p. xiv.

Used *figuratively*, as occupant of, or resident in or on, a place.

Twenty years have I lived
A *burgess* of the sea, and have been present
At many a desperate fight.

Brabant and Flanders, Customs of the Country.

2. Representative of a town corporate.

The whole case was dispersed by the knights of shires, and *burgesses* of towns, through all the veins of the land.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

The majority of the *burgesses* had been returned by constituent bodies remodelled in a manner which was generally regarded as illegal, and which the prince had, in his declaration, condemned.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. x.

Búrgesship, *s.* State or quality of a *burgess*.

One of our *burgess-ships* is vacant by the promotion of Sir Henrice Fitch.—*South, Letter to Bathurst, Warburton's Life of Bathurst*, p. 474.

Búrg, *s.* [A. S. *burg*.] Corporate town or borough.

Many towns in Cornwall, when they were first allowed to send *burgesses* to the parliament, bore another proportion to London than now; for several of these *burgesses* and two *burgesses*, whereas London itself sends but four.—*Grant*.

Among the regulations appertaining to the Anglo-Saxon *burghs*, that of King Edgar is particularly worthy of notice, that in every large *burgh*, thirty-three men should be chosen as witnesses of crimes, in every smaller *burgh* a hundred and twelve.—*Thorpe, Translation of Leodgarius's History of England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings*, pl. v.

With a franchise so limited and partial as this, all the counties and *burgs* without exception had fallen under the influence of political patrons.—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, i, 293.

Used *adjectively*.

Great as were the defects of the representation of England, those of Scotland were greater, and of more general operation. The county franchise consisted in 'superiorities,' which were bought and sold in the market, and were enjoyed independently of property or residence. The *burgh* franchise was vested in self-elected town-councillors.—*Ibid.*, i, 295.

Búrg, *s.* One who has a right to certain privileges in a *burgh*.

It kills me, the poor dappled fool,
Being native *burgher* of this desert city,
Should in their own mouths, with forked heads,
Have their round muzzles &c. . . .

Shakespeare, As you like it, ii. 1.
After the multitude of the common people was dismissed, and the chief of the *burghers* sent for, the imperious letter was read before the better sort of citizens.—*Knutli's, History of the Turks*.

Out upon the wharfs they came,
Knight and *burgher*, lord and dame,
And round the prow they read her name.

The Lady of Shalott.

A rich *burgher*, having been seized upon and forced to show the vaults in which his treasures lay, suddenly slipped from among his spools, closed the door upon them, and set fire to the house.—*G. H. P. Fowler, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxviii.

The city [Berlin] contained only three hundred *burghers*.—*Translation of Runk's History of Prussia*, i, 56.

Búrgership, *s.* State or quality of a *burgher*.

In order to swell their numbers it became the practice to admit all who came to reside within their walls to the rights of *burgership*, even though they were villains as regards to the soil of a master from whom they had escaped.—*Atkins, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. ii, pt. ii.

Búrglar, *s.* [N. Fr. *burglaire*, from L. Lat. *burglatro* = *burg* (dwelling) + *robber*.] One guilty of the crime of housebreaking.

The definition of a *burglar*, as given by Sir Edward Coke is, 'he that by night breaketh or entereth into a mansion-house with intent to commit felony.'—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries*, iv, 24.

Búrglarious, *adj.* Relating to the crime of housebreaking.

Well, but, Mr. Sterling, no danger, I hope?—Have they made a *burglarious* entry? Are you prepared to repulse them?—*Colman and Gerrick, The Chastelaine Marrying*, v, 2.

Búrglary, *s.* Nocturnal house-robbery.

Burglary, in the natural signification, is nothing but the robbing of a house; but as it is a term of art, our common lawyers restrain it to robbing a house by night, or breaking in with an intent to rob, or do some other felony. The like offence committed by day, they call house-robbing, by a peculiar name.—*Cowell, Law Dictionary*.

Compare the villains who cut throats for bread,
Or houses fire, of late a sinful trade;
By which our city was in ashes laid;
Compare the sacrilegious *burglar*,
From which no little loss in sanctuary be, . . .
And yet how little's this of villainy.

To what our judges oft in one day try!—*Oldham, Imitation of the Thirtieth Satire of Juvenal*.

Búrglayer, *s.* Same as Burglar. *Obsolete*.

If in this resistance the thief, or *burglayer*, miscarry, his blood will be upon his own head.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, ii, 1.

Búrglerer, *s.* Same as Burglar. *Obsolete*.
Sir William Brian was sent to the Tower, only for procuring the pope's bull against certain *burglerers* that robbed his own horse.—*Lord Northampton, Proceedings against Garret*, fig. 2.

Búrgmote, *s.* [A. S. *burg* = borough, *mot* = meeting.] Borough court.

The king sent a notification of these proceedings to each *burgmote*, where the people of that court also swore to the observance of them.—*Burke, Abridgement of English History*, ii, 7.

Búrgomaster, *s.* One employed in the government of a city.

They chose their counsels and *burgomasters* out of the *burgois*, as in the other governments of Switzerland.—*Addison*.

The influence of the *stadtholders* was an object of extreme jealousy to the municipal oligarchy. But the army, and that great body of citizens which was excluded from all share in the government, looked on the *burgomasters* and deputies with a dislike recognizing the dislike with which the legions and the common people of Rome regarded the senate, and were as zealous for the house of Orange as the legions and the common people of Rome for the house of Caesar.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ii.

Búrgonet, *s.* [Fr.] See second extract.

This day I'll wear noist my *burgonet*,
Even to affront thee with the view thereof.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. v. 1.

[*Burgonet*, O. Fr. *burguinotte*, Sp. *burgunada*, a sort of helmet, properly a Burgundian helmet. *A la Burgunada*, in Burgundian fashion.—*Hedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Búrgoo, *s.* [?] In Nautical language. Gruel made of oatmeal or groats, seasoned with a little salt, butter, and sugar.

Don't stand staring there like a cabin-boy brought up before the skipper for swallowing the *burgoo* as he mixed it.—*G. A. Sala, The Ship-chandler*.

Búrggrave (better *Búrggrave*), *s.* [*burg* and *grave*, Anglicized form of German, *graf*; Danish, *greer*; L. Lat. *graphia*; A. S. *gerfu*, whence *revere*.] Hereditary governor of a castle, or fortified town.

Four *burgresses*, four *burgesses*, four *burgesses*, four *burgesses*, four *burgesses*, &c.—*Dale, Act of English Jurisdiction*, ii, sign. B, 8, li.

Búrguinet, *s.* Same as Burgonet.

What loads my bright
Strong-steeled target? my *burgen burginet*?
Sylvester, De Burtas, 300-2. (Ond MS.)

Búrgundy, *s.* Wine made in Burgundy.

Vincent panned and quodled; we laughed and applauded; and our *burgundy* went round with as liberality to which every new joke gave an additional impetus.—*Sir E. L. Estlin, Pelham*, ch. xvi.

Búrial, *s.* [A. S. *byrgels*.—the *-al* in this word has no connection with the *-al* in words like *funeral*, &c., an element of Latin origin. On the contrary, it is the representative of a class of derivational endings which are nearly obsolete, i. e. of words in *-else*, commonest in the Norse languages, e. g. *fórlse* = feeling, *infgyltelse* = influence, &c.]

1. Act of burying; sepulture; interment.

Nor would we deign him *burial* of his men.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, i, 2.
See my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,
Vailing her high top lower than her ribs,
To kiss her *burial*.—*Id., Merchant of Venice*, i, 1.
Your body I sought, and had I found
Deser'd I for *burial* in your interred grave.

Dryden, Virg's Æneid.

2. Act of playing anything under earth or water.

We have great lakes, both salt and fresh; we use them for *burials* of some natural bodies; for we find a difference of things buried in earth, and things buried in water.—*Bacon*.

Used *adjectively*.

With *service*.
The office of the church is performed by the parish priest, at the time of interment, if not prohibited unto persons excommunicated, and laying violent hands on themselves, by a rubric of the *burial service*.—*Ayliffe, Parænesis Juris Canonici*.

With *stone*. *Rare*; Gravestone being commoner.

How polliandrum Anglice *byrgel-ston*. *Pictorial Vocabulary* (c. 15th century), *Vocabularium in Library of National Antiquities*, p. 240, col. 2. (Wright.)

Búrialfee, *s.* Fee for burial.
I am also a little doubtful whether the limit, within which the *burial-fee* is made payable, should not be extended to thirty shillings.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, On Burial Societies*.

Búrialmound, *s.* Mound raised over a grave in ancient times; barrow. (The half-naturalized *tumulus*, which has the same meaning in Latin, is commonly used by archeologists instead.)

Hordes of families, or at any rate princes, might have been thus distinguished, and we have special

reasons for considering many of these cromlechs as family burying-places. In England, however, graves have been discovered which differ very little in form from later, common, slightly elevated, *barial-mounds*, but which can yet with certainty be referred to the Stone period.—*Academy, Home Edition.*

Burialplace. s. Place for burial.

These are the souls of wicked, not of virtuous men, which are thus forced to wander amidst *burial-places*, suffering the punishment of an impious life.—*T. Walton, Nudes on Milton's unaltered Poem.*
Philip the Fourth, too, hankered after burials and *burial places*, gratified his curiosity by gazing on the remains of his great grandfather, the emperor, and sometimes stretched himself out at full length like a corpse in the niche which he had selected for himself in the royal cemetery.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xxiv.*

Burier. s. One who buries; one who performs the act of interment.

And the passengers that pass through the land, when any such a man's bone, then shall he set up a sign by it, till the *buriers* have buried it. *Ezekiel, xxxix. 15.*

Let one spirit of the first-born Cain Rejoice in all humans, that each heart being set On bloody courses, the rude scene may end, And darkness be the harrier of the dead. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.*

Burin. s. Graving tool; graver.

Another derivation from Finnish *parra*, to bite, is *parra*, *dens* untranslating *caninus*, the equivalent of the Italian *burino*, *bolino*, a graver's small pointer, a sharp chisel for cutting stone with (Florian); French and English *burin*, an engraver's chisel, the tool with which he *bites* into his copper plate. *H. Cuyod, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

It is like the graver's *burine* upon copper, or the *caricatures* of aquarists, which engrave and indent the characters, that they can never be defaced.—*Dr. H. Moore, four years of the Voyage.*

The ancient goldsmiths probably were early accustomed to the use of the *burin* or kind of chisel, whose extremity is a rectangular steel bar in the shape of a lemniscus. . . . The *burin* being held firmly in the hand, it is cut a small thread-like portion of the metal; it is being engraved and which varies in depth more or less according to the angle of the *burin* and the force applied to the instrument. *Engraving Quarterly Review, Engraving, ancient and modern, vol. i.*

Burinish. s. One who works with the burin.

Many have been astonished at the facility of execution displayed by the early engravers, and the strength and equality which is evinced in their handiwork. But this comes to occupy our attention when we reflect that the skill and practice of the goldsmith (the incipient fine engraver) was constantly displayed in the beauty and decency of his designs upon gold or silver, and that at the very origin of the new art there were very many expert *burinishers* who were at once able to apply their hands to the interesting labour.—*Engraving Quarterly Review, Engraving, ancient and modern, vol. i.*

Burl. v. n. [See Byrler.] Draw liquor.

Some come till they are wete, Some with them out, or where, And draw Elyuor out of the best. *Shakespeare, The Taming of Shrew, Act II. sc. 1.*

Burlier. s. One who burles. See Byrler.

Soon the clothier's sheers, And *burler's* thistle, skin the surface keen. *Dr. E. E. E.*

Burlesque. adj. [Fr. *barlesque*; Italian, *burlesco*, from *burlesca*—jest.] Jocular; tending to raise laughter by unnatural or unsuitable language or images.

Home in his character of Voltaire and Theriot, in his story of Mars and Venus, in his behaviour of love, and in other passages, has been observed to have based into the *burlesque* character, and to have departed from that serious air, essential to the magnificence of an epic poem.—*Albion, Spectator.*

Burlesque. s. Ludicrous language or ideas; ridicule.

Who make but a jest of it at the best: if not a subject of *burlesk* and drollery.—*Wallis, Seneca, p. 3.*

When a man lays out a twelvemonth on the spots in the sun, however noble his speculations may be, they are very apt to fall into *burlesque*. *Albion, Dialogues on the Usefulness of such Art Medicines.*

Burlesque. v. a. Turn to ridicule.

'Tis fash to speak of religion but in millinery; or to mention such a thing as Scripture, except it be to *burlesque* and deride it.—*Glanville, Sermons, iv. 194.*

Would Homer apply the epithet divine to a modern swine-herd? if not, it is an evidence, that Kuneus was a man of consequence, otherwise Homer would *burlesque* his own poetry. *Dr. E. E. E. Notes on the Odyssey.*

Burlesque. v. n. Employ burlesque.

Dr. Patrick joins hands with them in *burlesquing* upon the doctrine.—*De Modis, Advances of the Church of England towards Rome, p. 31.*

Burlesquely. adv. In a burlesque manner.

Krasnus had only his counterpart here in England, which was Sir Thomas More. They both seem to be born under the same jolly influence; and the sympathy of their humour conciliated a correspondence and strengthened friendship between them; indeed they reconciled two things very inconsistent, which were, that one of that stupid climate should be facetious, and a chancellor a droll, who dressed up all things, even death itself, *burlesquely*, and both lived and died in jest. *Preface to Plutarch's Morals.*

Burletta. s. [Italian, from *burlesca*—jest.]

A word of late introduction into our language, meaning generally a musical farce.

The new *burletta*'s now the thing, Pray, did you never hear me sing? *Cambridge Intendant. (Rich.)*

Burlesness. s. Attribute suggested by Burly; bulk combined with rough vigour.

Into a lesser room thy *burlesness* to bring, *Drayton, Polyolion, vii.*

Burly. adj. [? *boorlike*.]

1. Great of stature; great of size; bulky and vigorous.

Away with all your Carthaginian state, Let vanquish'd Hannibal without doors wait, Too *burly* and too big to pass thy narrow gate. *Dryden.*

Her husband being a very *burly* man, she thought it would be less trouble for her to bring away little Cupid. *Adrian, Spectator.*

Contemporary with these, but subordinate, was James Barriett, another oddity: he walked *burly* and square in imitation, I think, of Coventry; he never lost sight of the dignity of his profession. *Leach, Essays of Elia, The Old Benchers of the Inner Temple.*

2. Replete; full; without vacuity.

Twixt their *burly* sacks, and full stuff'd barns, they stand. *Drayton, Polyolion, xiv.*

3. Boisterous; loud.

It was the owner's own *burly* way of nonsense.—*Carling.*
So when a *burly* tempest rolls his pride About the world; though mighty cedars bow, Though seas give way unto his greater tide, Though mountains by their proudest heads fall low Before his feet; yet still he roars again, And rusheth on in blustering disdain. *Beaumont, Psyche, v. 224.*

Burlyhoned. adj. Having large bones.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut out the *burly*-boned clown in chains of beef, ere thou sleep in thy slench, I beseech thee that thou mayest be turned into holocausts.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 10.*

Burn. v. n. [A.S. *bernan*.]

1. Consume with fire.

They *burnt* Jericho with fire. *Joshua, vi. 24.*
The fire *burnt* the wood. *Psalm, lxxxiii. 14.*
A fire of Syrian mode, wherewith to *burn* His soldiers' officers. *Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 474.*
That where she led his unnumbered desires With soft complaints, and felt his hottest fires, There other flames might waste his earthly part, And *burn* his limbs where he had *burnt* his heart. *Dryden.*

2. Cauterize.

A fleshy excrescence, becoming exceeding hard, is supposed to demand cauterization, by *burning* away the induration, or amputation. *Sharp, Surgery.*

3. Exert the qualities of heat (as by drying or scorching); communicate an unappetizing flavour (as by burning wine; see Burnt).

O that I could but weep to vent my passion! But this dry sorrow *burns* up all my tears. *Dryden.*

Burn. v. n. [A.S. *bernan*.]

1. Be on fire; be kindled.

A fire devoured before them, and behind them a flame *burnt*; the land is as the garden of Eden before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness. *Isaiah, i. 3.*

O coward conscience! how dost thou afflict me! The lights *burn* in thee—Is it not dead midnight? Cold fearful drops stand on my troubling flesh. *Shakespeare, Richard III. v. 3.*

2. Shine; sparkle.

The barge she sat in, like a burnish'd throne, *Burnt* on the water. *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.*
Oh! primer, oh! wherefore *burn* your eyes? and why Is your sweet temper turn'd to fury? *Rowe.*

3. Be inflamed with any emotion.

When I *burned* in desire to question them farther, they made themselves air, into which they vanished. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 6. letter.*

In Italian mark their very glory mix'd; Raleigh, the scourge of Spain, whose breast with all The sage, the patriot, and the hero *burn'd*. *Thomson.*

4. Act with destructive violence: (used of the passions).

Still thy wrath *burns* like fire?—*Psalm, lxxxix. 46.*

5. Be in a state of destructive commotion.

The nations *burned* where'er her steps she turns, The crown still deepens and the combat *burns*. *Pope.*

Used particularly of love.

Tranio, I *burn*, I pine; I perish, Tranio, If I achieve not this young modest girl! *Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.*
She *burns*, she raves, she dies, 'tis true, But *burns*, and raves, and dies for you. *Addison.*

Burn. s. Hurt caused by fire.

We see the phlebotomy of vitrid is a very effectual remedy against *burns*.—*Boyle.*

Burner. s. One who burns anything; receptacle in which anything is burnt.

They [penes] were great *burners* and destroyers of Holy Scriptures.—*Brevel, Book and Sonnet of Endor, p. 374.*

The idea was instantly adopted by her ladyship, who, directing me to a beautiful flower box which lay on one of the tables, requested me to put three or four of the pastilles, which it contained, into a *burner* or the chimney-piece.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney, vol. i. ch. vi.*

Burnet. s. [? *burnet*; see extract:]

less the cataplasms be in the Low German form, which, from the reddish *brun* colour of the plant, is not improbable. [Plants of the genus *Sanguisaria*: (the Greater Burnet is the *Sanguisaria officinalis*, the Lesser Burnet the *Poterium Sanguisaria* of Linnaeus.)

Bignonia is likewise a kind of *Burnet* or *Pimpinella*. . . . In High Dutch it is called *Bilmet* in Low Dutch *Baunet*; in English the *eroder* may be called the *Great*, or the other the *Small saxifrage*. . . . Garden *Burnet*, of which we will treat, doth differ from *Pimpinella*, which is also called a *Saxifrage*. One of the *Burnets* is the lesser, for the most part growing in gardens, notwithstanding it grows in barren fields, where it is much smaller.

H. Hall, m. 1041, 1045, 1046: ed. 1683.
The oven used that erst brought sweetly forth, The frocked wash, *burnet*, and green clover. *Shakespeare, Henry V. v. 2.*

Burning. verbal abs.

1. State of being on fire; state of inflammation.

The mind, surely, of itself, can feel none of the *burnings* of a fever.—*South.*
In liquid *burnings*, or on dry to dwell, Is all the sad variety of hell. *Dryden.*

2. Act of burning; injury done by burning; manner of burning.

Hand for hand, foot for foot, *burning* for burning, wound for wound, stripe for stripe.—*Exodus, xxi. 23.*

Thou shalt die in peace; and with the *burnings* of thy fathers, the former kind which were before thee, so shall they burn odours for thee. *Jeremiah, xxix. 5.*

The persecutions in the Thyratirion interval were usually *burnings*, and rackings, and wasting away their lives in miserable imprisonments.—*Dr. H. Hall, Sec. a Church, ch. vi.*

The place selected for the *burning* was outside the north wall of the town, a short stone's throw from the southward corner of Balliol College, and about the same distance from Boar's head prison, from which Crutcher was intended to witness his friend's sufferings.—*Froide, History of England, ch. xxxiii.*

Burning. part. adj. Excessive; powerful.

These things sting him So venomously, that *burning* shame detains him From his Cordelia. *Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 3.*
I had a glimpse of him; but he shot by me Like a young hound upon a *burning* scent. *Dryden.*

Burningglass. s. Glass which collects the rays of the sun into a point, or focus, and so increases their force.

The appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a *burning-glass*.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 3.*

Love is of the nature of a *burning-glass*, which kept still in one place, fresh; changed often, it doth nothing.—*Sir J. Suckling.*

O diadem, thou centre of ambition,
Where all its different lines are reconciled,
As if thou wert the burning-glass of glory!

Dryden.

Burnish. *v. a.* [Fr. *brunir*, part. *brunissant* = polish.] Polish; give a gloss to.

Make a plate of them, and burnish it as they do iron.—*Bacon*.

Burnish. *v. n.* Grow bright or glossy.

I've seen a snake in human form,
All stain'd with infamy and vice,
Leap from the dunce'd in a trice,
Burnish, and make a gawdy show,
Become a general, peer, and bean.

Swift.

Burnish. *v. n.* Show conspicuously. *Rare.*
This they could do, while Saturn fill'd the throne,
Ere Jove burnish'd, or young Jove was grown.

Dryden.

To school, and spread, and burnish into man. *Id.*
Mrs. Primley's great belly she may lace down
before, but it burnishes on her hips.—*Congreve*,
Way of the World.

Burnish. *s.* Gloss.

Bushes that bin
The burnish of no sin,
Nor flames of aught too hot within.

Crashaw, *Poems*, p. 126.

Burnished. *part. adj.* Polished; bright with a glow or gloss.

Mistake me not for my complexion,
The shadow'd liver of the burnish'd sun,
To whom I am a neighbour, and near bed.

Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 1.

The frame of burnish'd steel, that cast a glare
From far, and seem'd to thaw the freezing air.

Dryden.

A huge crag-platform, smooth as burnish'd brass,
I chose. The rained mountains bright
From level meadow-bases of deep grass
Suddenly sealed the light.

Tennyson, *The Palace of Art*.

Burnisher. *s.* Tool, varying in form and material, with which a gloss is given by friction.

This our burnisher (another tool used by chalcographers) and polisher perform. *Kevyn, Sculpture*, b. i. ch. i. (Rich.).

Burnt. *part. adj.* Having an empyreumatic flavour.

1. Applied to wine.

I find it very difficult to know
Who, to refresh th' attendants to a grave,
Burns claret first or Naples luscious wine.

King, *Art of Cookery*.

Burnt wine is a wine boiled up with sugar
sometimes with a little spice.—*Rees*, *Cyclopaedia*, in voce.

2. Applied to spirits.

Chaptal, with great probability, attributes this burnt taste (of the brandy) to the presence of oxalic acid in the wine. Though this flavour is disagreeable to the finest judges of brandies in the wine countries, it has become through the caprice of fashion an excellence in some exported brandies, and must accordingly be given by the manufacturer. —*Rees*, *Cyclopaedia*, voc. *Brandy*.

Burnt-fly. *s.* [?] Estrus bovis: (called also *oxfly*, *galhee*, or *brezee*).

The *wilane*, or *burnt-fly*, is vexatious to horses in summer, not by stinging them, but only by their bomblyons noise, or flicking them in sticking their nits, or eggs, on the hair.—*Derham*, *Physico-Theology*.

Burnidge. *s.* Same as Borage.

Then, said he, why do you call live people toasts? I answered, that was a new name found out by the wits, to make a lady have the same effect as *burridge* in the glass when a man is drinking.—*Tatler*, no. 31. (Oct. 18.)

Barrow. *s.* [A.S. *burg*, *byrg* = city, tower, or castle.—see also *Burgh*.]

1. Same as Borough. *Obsolete*.

Possession of land was the original right of election among the commons; and *barrowes* were entitled to sit as they were possessed of certain tracts. *Sir W. Temple*.

2. Holes made in the ground by conies.

When they shall see his crest up again, and the man in blood, they will out of their *barrowes*, like conies after rain, and revel all with him.—*Shakespeare*, *Coriolanus*, iv. 6.

3. Catachrestic for Barrow = sepulchral mound.

Upon a single view, and outward observation, they [sums, or artificial hills] may be the monuments of any of these three nations, although the greatest number, not improbably, of the Saxons; who fought many battles with the Britains and Danes, and also between their own nations; and left the proper name of *barrowes* for these hills, still retained in

many of them, as the seven *barrowes* upon Salisbury plain, and in many other parts of England.—*Sir T. Browne*, *Tracts*, p. 154.

Barrow. *v. a.*

1. Make holes in the ground for habitations (as rabbits and some other animals).

Amin, with respect to their localities, some animals live in holes, as the lizard and snake; others above ground, as the horse and the dog; some *barrow* holes, others do not; some are nocturnal, as the owl and bat, and others are diurnal in their habits.—*Houghton*, *On Aristotle's History of Animals*, in *Natural History Review*, no. vi.

2. Used figuratively. Bury, hide, or insinuate itself.

Nothing will convince these men that they cannot scatter the French Revolution at the first blast of their war-trumpet; that the French Revolution is other than a blustering effervescence, of brawlers and spouters, which, at the flash of chivalrous broadswords, at the rattle of gallows-ropes, will *barrow* itself, in dens the deeper the welcome.—*Carlyle*, *French Revolution*, pt. ii. l. v. ch. v.

Barrow. *v. n.*

1. Make holes in the ground (as rabbits).

Some strew sand among their corn, which they say, prevents mice and rats *barrowing* in it; because of its falling into their ears.—*Mortimer*.

2. Work a way under anything: (generally applied in *Surgery* to certain abscesses (sinuses) which run tortuously below the integuments).

Little sinuses would form, and *barrow* underneath. *Sharpe*, *Surgery*.

3. Used figuratively. Work under concealment, unnoticed.

On such occasions it will ever be found that the human vermin, which, incited by ministers of state and ministers of religion, *barrow* in the midst of civilisation, heathen in the midst of Christianity, *barrow*, among all physical and all moral pollution, in the cellars and garrets of great cities, will at once rise into a terrible importance. So it was now in London.—*Macaulay*, *History of England*, ch. x.

Barrowing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who burrows.

To Mr. Hancock I am further indebted for several long and interesting letters on the *barrowing* of Cirripedes. —*C. Darwin*, *Monograph of the Cirripedes*, preface.

Bursar. *s.* [Lat. *bursarius*; Fr. *boursier*, from *hourse* = purse.] Treasurer of a college.

Αυσαρής, or γρομαρής, was the *bursar*, who kept the accounts and registered all the receipts and expenses of the ship. —*Potter*, *Antiquities of Greece*, ii. 148.

To offices I'll bid adieu,
Of denn, vice-prest, of *bursar* too.

T. Warton, *Progress of Discontent*.

Bursarship. *s.* Office of bursar.

Not the plotting for an headship, (for that is now become a court-business,) but the contriving of a *bursarship* of twenty nobles a year, is many times done with as great a portion of suing, siding, &c.—*Hulce*, *Golden Remains*, p. 276.

Bursary. *s.* Subsidiary allowance for students.

It has been considered as of so much importance that a proper number of young men should be educated for certain professions, that sometimes the public, and sometimes the piety of private founders, have established many scholarships, exhibitions, *bursaries*, &c., for this purpose.—*Smith*, *Wealth of Nations*, b. i. ch. x.

Burse. *s.* [Fr. *bourse*; Lat. *bursa* = purse.] Exchange where merchants meet, and shops are kept. *Obsolete*.

Fraternities and romances I approve of, such as merchants' *burses*, colleges of druggers, physicians, musicians, &c. *Barton*, *Anatomy of Melancholy*, To the Reader.

Tattelus, the new-come traveller,
With his disguised coat and ringed ear,
Trampling the *bourse's* marble twice a day,
Tells nothing but stark truths I dare well say!

Bishop Hall, *Satires*, vi. 1.

Whether the Britaine *bourse* did fill space,
And likely were to give the Exchange disgrace.

Donne, *Poems*, p. 64.

Burst. *v. n.* [A.S. *berstan*.]

1. Break, or fly open; suffer a violent direct rupture.

So shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall *burst* out with new wine.—*Proverbs*, iii. 10.

It is ready to *burst* like new bottles.—*Job*, xxii. 19.

The egg that soon
Bursting with kindly rupture, forth dislodg'd
The callow young. *Milton*, *Paradise Lost*, vii. 414

2. Fly asunder.

Yet am I thankful; if my heart were great,
'Twould *burst* at this.
Shakespeare, *All's well that ends well*, iv. 3.

3. Break away suddenly; spring.

A resolved villain,
Whose bowels suddenly *burst* out, the king
Yet speaks, and, peradventure, may recover.

Shakespeare, *King John*, v. 6.

Well didst thou, Richard, to suppress thy voice;
For had the passions of thy heart *burst* out,
I fear, we should have seen deeper'd there
More rancorous spite. *Id.*, *Henry VI. Part I*, iv. 1.

Where is the notable passage over the river Euphrates, *bursting* out by the valleys of the mountain Antitaurus; from whence the phials of Mesopotamia, then part of the Persian kingdom, begin to open themselves.—*Kneller*.

[They] *bursting* forth
Afresh, with conscious terrors vex unround.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, ii. 506.

You *burst*, oh cruel! from my arms,
And swiftly shook along the Mall,
Or softly glide by the Canal.

Pope.

In worlds I nee'd should on his senses *burst*,
He would abhorrent turn.

Thomson, *Seasons*, *Summer*.

4. Begin an action violently or suddenly.

Three he essay'd, and thrice, in spite of scorn,
Tears, such as angels weep, *burst* forth.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, i. 630.

She *burst* into tears and wrung her hands.—*Arbutnot*.

Burst. *v. a.* Break suddenly; make a quick and violent disruption.

My breast I'll *burst* with straining of my courage,
And from my shoulders crack my arms asunder,
But I will clasp this high-minded stranger.

Shakespeare, *Henry VI. Part I*, i. 3.

He fasten'd on my neck, and bow'd out,
As he'd *burst* heaven. *Id.*, *King Lear*, v. 2
I will break his yoke from off thy neck, and will
burst thy bonds. *Jocelyn*, xxx. 8.

If the juices of an animal body were, so as by the mixture of the opposites, to cause an emulsion, they would *burst* the vessels. *Arbutnot*.

Burst. *s.* Sudden disruption: sudden and violent action of any kind.

Since I was man,
Such sheets of fire, such *bursts* of horrid thunder,
Such groans of roaring wind and rain, I never
Remember to have heard.

Shakespeare, *King Lear*, iii. 2.

Down they came, and drew
The whole roof after them, with *burst* of thunder,
Upon the heads of all.

Milton, *Seasons*, *Autumn*, 1650.

Imprison'd fires, in the close dungeons pent,
Boar to get loose, and struggle for a vent,
Raving their way, and undermining all,
Till with a mighty *burst* whole mountains fall.

Addison.

Burston. *part. adj.* Diseased with a hernia, or rupture. *Rare*.

Herniasus, -a, -um, *burstyus*.—*Nomenclator* (17th century); *Lexicoburica in Library of National Antiquities*, p. 221, col. 1. (Wright.)

He was *learn bursten*; and your worship knows
That is a pretty step to man's compassions.

Banquet and Fletcher, *Serious Love*.

Bursting. *part. adj.* = Breking forth.

Young spring protrudes the *bursting* gems.

Thomson.

Bursting. *verbal abs.* Act by which anything bursts.

Moses saith also, the fountains of the great abyss were *burst* asunder, to make the deluge; and what means this abyss, and the *bursting* of it, if restrained to Julia? what appearance is there of this disruption there?—*T. Burnet*, *Theory of the Earth*.

The season for planting is from the fall of the leaves to the *bursting* of the buds in spring.—*Abercrombie*, *Gardener's Journal*, p. 242.

Burstwort. *s.* [here the first syllable is used in the sense of *rupture*.] Plant of the genus *Herniaria* so named: (called also *rupturewort*).

It is called of the later herbalists *Herniaria* and *Herniola*: taken from the effect of curing the disease hernia: of divers Herba Tures and Empetum: in French, *Rubinet*; in English, *Rupturewort*, and *Burstwort*.—*Gerarde*, *Herbals*, p. 669: ed. 1633.

Burthen. *s.* [A.S. *byrðen*.] The more correct form of Burden.

It is remarkable that, although the feudal system established in England upon the Conquest broke in very much upon our ancient Saxon liberties, though it was attended with harsher servitude than in any other country, particularly with those two intoler-

alike *burthen* wardship and marriage: yet it has in general been treated with more favour by English than French writers.—*Italian, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. ii. pt. ii.

But a trouble weigh'd upon her,
And perplex'd her, night and morrow,
With the *burthen* of an humour
Unto which she was not born.

Tranquil, The Lord of Burleigh.

Burthen. *s.* Catachrestic (from confusion with *burthen* = thing borne) for Burden = refrain of song.

Some roundelay do sing: the rest the *burthen* bear.
Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,
And the sad *burthen* of some merry song.

Burthensome. *adj.* More correct form of Burdensome.

Houages and investiture became important ceremonies; the incidents of relief and aid were felt as *burthensome* occasions.—*Italian, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. ii. pt. ii.

Bury. *s.* Burrow. *Obsolete.*

It is his nature to dig himself *buries*, as the coney doth; which he doth with very great celerity.—*Greene.*

Bury (pear). *s.* [? French, *beurré* = butter; from the soft yellow flesh of the finer varieties. This word being thoroughly adopted into our language, I spell it as English, though the ordinary spelling is French.] Fine variety of pear so called.

Pears . . . many desirable fine varieties . . . *gold beurré*, *prime*; pear, rose pear, great white pear, brown sugar, orange bergamot, golden *beurré*, green sugar, green russet, little russet, messieurs-jour, straw's egg, royal *beurré*, . . . white *beurré*, or grey goodwife, &c.—*Abercrombie, Gardener's Journal*, p. 244.

Bury. *v. n.* [A.S. *byrgan, byrigean, byrium, byrgan*.]

1. Inter; put into a grave: (with or without funeral rites).

Among our Saxon ancestors, the dead bodies of such as were slain in the field were not laid in graves; but, lying on the ground, were covered with turves or clods of earth; and the more in reputation the persons had been, the greater and higher were the turves raised over their bodies: this some used to call *hurling*, some *heaving* of the dead; all being one thing, though differently pronounced, and from whence we yet retain our speech of *burying* the dead, that is, *hidding* the dead.—*Verdegan.*

Slave, thou hast slain me!
If ever thou wilt thrive, *bury* my body.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 6.

When he lies alone,

After your way his tale pronounce'd, shall *bury*
His reasons with his body. *Id., Coriolanus*, v. 5.

If you have kindness left, there see me laid;
To *bury* decently the injur'd mind.
Is all the favour. *Waller.*

2. Cover up; conceal; hide; keep secret.

This is the way to make the city foul,
And *bury* all, which yet distinctly runs,
In heaps and piles of ruin.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Although the treatment he [Hercule Troki] received from the outlawed patriot [Wilkes] was not such as to give him great confidence either in his honesty or his friendship, he continued to converse with him; and independently poured forth in those letters sentiments which were *buried* at other times, and which were probably heightened to suit the taste of the libertine exile. *Coke, History of Party*, vol. iii. ch. viii.

3. Place one thing within another.

A tearing gown did break

The name of Antony: it was divid'd
Between her heart and lips; she render'd life,
Thy name so *bury'd* in her.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.

Bury. *v. n.* Perform the burial service: (in Ecclesiastical Law, applied to parishes, or certain portions of parishes, in respect of their competence to have the burial service performed within their boundaries).

If a town or vill having a chapel of ease *buries* at the mother church, and have, therefore, time out of mind repaired part of the church-wall, such parishioners may in this case be excused from repairing the whole church.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*, p. 450. (Ord MS.)

Burying. *verbal abs.* Burial; solemnity of a funeral.

Against the day of my *burying* hath she kept this.

—*John*, iii. 7.

Who finds her, give her *burying*;
She was the daughter of a king.

• *Shakespeare, Pericles*, iii. 2. scroll.

In the Bronze-period, cremation seems to have alternated with the simple *burying* of the dead, though the former seems to have been the most general. It is, however, certain that different tribes observed different customs in this particular. In Mecklenburg and Lauenburg, for example, burying the dead without burning appears as the exception. In both cases, a kind of foundation seems to have been made, which was formed of the stones strewn thickly around in the flocks. *Krafft, Horte Ferules*, introd. p. 45.

Burying-place. *s.* Place appointed for the sepulture of dead bodies.

They buried him, between Zarah and Eshdod, in the *burying-place* of Manasse his father. *Judg.* x. xvi. 31.

The place was formerly a church-yard, and has still several marks in it of graves and *burying-places*.—*Spectator*, no. 110.

The characteristics belonging to the graves of this period are not nearly so clear and definite as those attending the former. The grave, as regards its form, has only the appearance of a mound of earth superimposed upon the true *burying-place*, circular in form, and varying very greatly in height according to circumstances.—*Keable, Horte Ferules*, introd. p. 44.

Bush. *s.* [see extract.] Lining of harder material let into an orifice to guard against the wearing effect of friction.

[The *bush* of a wheel is the metal lining of the nave or hollow box in which the axle works. Dutch, *buss*, a box, *bushen*, a little box; Danish, *bøsse*, a box, a gun; German, *büschel*, a box, *rad-büschel*; Swedish, *hjul-buss*, the bush of a wheel; Scotch, *bush*, box wood; to *bush*, to sheath, to enclose in a case or to . . . *Pliny*, xiii. 21. *Id.* *de arboribus, cinnamomum, cassia*, whence the diminutives, Old French, *bushon*, *bushon*, Latin (C. 12th), *bushon*, a box for measuring, a bushel.—*Webster, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Bush. *s.* [see Bush = bush, *s.*]

1. Thick shrub.

Ed through the thick they heard one rudely rush,
With noise whirled, he from his lofty steed,
Down fell to ground, and crept into a *bush*,
To hide his coward head from dying dread.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

The poller, and exarter of flocks, justifies the resemblance of the courts of justice to the *bush*, whereunto while the sheep flies for defence from the writer, he is sure to lose part of the fleece.—*Bacon, Essays*.

Her heart was that strange *bush*, whose sacred

fire

Religion did not consume, but inspire
Such piety, so chaste use of God's day.

That what we turn to feast, she turn'd to pray.

Donne.

With such a care,
As roses from their stalks we tear,

When we would still prefer them new,
And fresh as on the *bush* they grew,

The sacred ground

Shall weeds and poisonous plants refuse to bear;
Each common *bush* shall Syrian roses wear?

Dequien, Virgil's Eclogues.

2. Bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to show that liquors are sold.

If it be true, that good wine needs no *bush*, 'tis true that a good play needs no epilogue.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, epilogue.

3. Wild country in general. (That this meaning was originally attached to tracts covered by wood, and, as such, uncultivated, is beyond doubt. At present, however, it may apply to districts remarkable for nothing so much as their want of trees: such being the case in the parts north of the Cape of Good Hope settlements, and in a large part of Australia. The word is directly of colonial, remotely of Dutch, origin: Dutch being the language wherein the term is most generally used for a wild country; and the Dutch colonists of the Cape the particular introducers of it. It is probably from the Dutch *bushman*, rather than from the English combination *bush* + *man*, that we get the word *bushman* in its ordinary sense, i.e. as a term denoting an inhabitant of the barest and barrenest parts of the Cape. It is, however, a geographical, rather than a common, term; the division of mankind to which it applies being a section of the Hottentot class: the native name is

Saab. A *Bushwoman* is a female *Bushman*.

Beet the bush.

1. As in the proverb, 'One *beats* the *bush*, while another catches the birds.' Applied to cases where the labour bestowed upon any object falls to the share of one partner, whilst the results are monopolized by another; the metaphor being taken from *furling*. *Colloquial*.

2. Approach anything in a roundabout manner, instead of going directly to it; the metaphor being taken from *hunting*. (The verb here is often neuter, giving *Beet about the bush*.) *Colloquial*.

For a refinement upon this explanation, see *Bushfighting* and *Bushman*.

Bush. *v. n.* Grow, serve, or show as a bush.

The roses *bushing* round

About her ghew'd, half stooping to support
Each flower of tender stalk.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 426.

Bush. *v. n.* Surround, cover, or protect with bushes.

I cannot but applaud the worthy industry of old Sir Bartholomew Crispstone, who from a very small nursery of ospreys, which he sowed in the neglected corners of his ground, did draw forth such numbers of osks of unexpected growth, as being planted about his fields in even and uniform rows, *bushed* and well watered till they had sufficiently fixed themselves, did wonderfully improve both the beauty and the value of his demesnes. *Revelyn, Sylva*, b. i. ch. ii. (Ord MS.)

Bushbeater. *s.* One who beats the bush in any of the senses of that combination. (In the following extract it is used as in *sporting* one who beats bushes to rouse the game.)

In time, however, Ferdinand sufficiently rallied to recover his reputation with the keeper, who, from his first observation, began to wink his eye to his son, an attendant *bush-beater*, and occasionally even thrust his tongue inside his cheek—a significant gesture perfectly understood by the imp.—*Disraeli the younger, The Earl of Temple*, b. i. ch. vi.

Bushel. *s.* [N.Fr. *buchel, boiseau*; L.Lat. *bussellus*.]

1. Measure containing eight gallons.

His persons are as two grains of wheat hid in two *bushels* of chaff; you shall seek all day ere you find them; and when you have them, they are not worth the sowing. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

2. Large quantity in general.

The worthies of antiquity brought the rarest pictures with *bushels* of gold, without counting the weight or the number of pieces.—*Dryden, Translation of Virgil's Art of Painting*.

Bushet. *s.* [see Buset.] Thicket; copse; scrub.

New Creek, in a *bushet* or wood on a hill, not far from the way side. *Ray, K. m. n. n.*, p. 251.

We rode through a *bushet*, or common, called Rodwell Lake. *Id.*, p. 153.

Bushfighting. *s.* [Though, word for word, this is a genuine grammatical compound of Bush and Fighting, the exact import of neither element is absolutely beyond doubt. This is on account of the complication introduced by the word *Am-bush*, its congener. Its meaning, especially when connected with any word denoting a fight or contest, is closely allied with those of the word Bush denoting the quarters of an enemy; yet without being identical. And the same connection between the same words exists in respect to their derivation; inasmuch as *ambush*, *ambuscade*, the French *bois*, and several other allied words, are all originally from the root *b-sh*. In *Bushman* we probably have little more than *ambushment* in another shape; just as we have *broider* from *embroider*, *body* from *embody*, and many other words beside. Hence, *Bushfighting* may mean anything between actual warfare with ambuscades and mere verbal circumlocution, hesitation, and avoidance of the main topic of

discourse, i.e. mere 'beating about the bush.']

Method of fighting practised against the American Indians, in which the troops scatter and fire from behind the shelter of a tree or bush.

Major Oakley, I don't like this pitiful ambushade work; this bush-fighting. Why can't you stay here?—*Colman the choler, The Jealous Wife*, v. 3.

Bushing, *part. adj.* Growing thick with, or forming, bushes.

A rushing fountain broke
Around it, and above, for ever green,
The *bushing* alders form'd a shady scene.
Pope, Homer's Odyssey.

Bushman, *s.* See Bush, 3.

Bushment, *s.* [see Bushfighting.] Cluster of bushes; thicket.

Braves thought how they might discharge the earth of woods, brins, *bushments*, and waters, to make it more habitable and fertile.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

bushwoman, *s.* See Bush, 3.

Bushy, *adj.*

1. Full of small branches, not high.

The gentle shepherd sat beside a spring,
All in the shadow of a *bushy* brier.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, December.

Generally the cutting away of boughs and suckers at the root and body, both make trees grow high; and, contrariwise, the pulling and cutting of the top, make them spread and grow *bushy*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

2. Thick like a bush.

Statues of this god, with a thick *bushy* beard, are still many of them extant in Rome.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Two small light-blue eyes were shaded by *bushy* and rather imperious brows, which lowered from under the hat, like Cerberus out of his den.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Pelham*, ch. xlii.

Both had *bushy* and close whiskers; both wore showy trousers, with very wide stripes. *Lawson, Singleton Footnote*, b. i. ch. viii.

3. Full of bushes.

The kids with pleasure browse the *bushy* plain;
The show'rs are grateful to the swelling grain.
Dryden.

Bushy, *adv.* In a busy manner; with an air of business; curiously; importunately; earnestly.

Or if too *bushy* they will enquire
Into a victory which we disdain,
Then let them know, the *Beltians* did retire
Before the patron saint of injured Spain. *Dryden*.

Business, *s.* [see Busy and Businessy.]

1. Employment; transaction of affairs.

Just *business* they from hence remove?
Oh! that's the worst disease of love. *Donne*.
Berwick, finding that he had no real authority, also let their neglected *business*, and gave himself up to such pleasures as that dreary place of banishment afforded.—*Mowat, History of England*, ch. xvii.

2. Affair; department: (in the plural).

Your needful counsel to our *businesses*,
Which crave the instant use.
Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 1.

3. Subject of business; affair or object which engages the care.

You are so much the *business* of our souls, that while you are in sight we can neither look nor think at any else; there are no eyes for other beauties.—*Dryden*.

The great *business* of the senses being to take notice of what hurts or advantages the body.—*Locke*.

'Laud help me! how easily some folks make promises!' 'How?' said Adams: 'have you ever known him do anything of the kind before?' 'Aye, marry have I, answered the host; 'it is no *business* of mine, you know, sir, to say anything of a gentleman to his face; but now he is not here, I will assure you he has not his fellow within the three next market towns.'—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.

Make anything one's business. Occupy one's self with anything.

I never knew one, who made it his *business* to lash the faults of other writers, that was not guilty of greater himself.—*Addison*.

When diversion is made the *business* and study of life, though the actions eluded be in themselves innocent, the excess will render them criminal. *Rogers*.

4. Right of action; claim to be present.

What *business* has a tortoise among the clouds?—*Sir E. L'Estrange*.

5. Point; matter of question; something to be examined or considered.

Fitness to govern is a perplexed *business*; some men, some nations, excel in the one ability, some in the other.—*Bacon*.

It is the *business* of the following pages to discover how his lofty hopes came to terminate in disappointment. *W. Godwin, History of the Commonwealth*, b. iv. ch. ii.

6. Something to be transacted.

They were far from the Zibonians, and had no *business* with any one.—*Judge, xviii. 7*.

7. Something required to be done.

To those people that dwell under or near the equator, this spring would be most pestilent; as for those countries that are nearer the poles, in which number are our own, and the most considerable nations of the world, a perpetual spring will do no their *business*; they must have longer days, a nearer approach of the sun.—*Bentley*.

Used adjectively.

The *business* hours, allowing for intervals of invalid regimen of rest and parties, during which Channing refreshed himself with a walk, were from ten to six for about a fortnight.—*Dickens, Little Dorrit*, ch. v.

Warner's is only at the most a capital poetical *business* style. Its positive offences, however, in the way of bombast and redundancy of allusion, are also very considerable.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, i. 324.

Busk, *s.* [Fr. *busque*.—see extract from Wedgwood under Busto.] Piece of steel or whalebone worn by women to strengthen their stays.

Oh with that happy *busk* which I envy,
That still can be, and still can stand so high. *Donne*.

Busk, *s.* [see last extract.] Bush. *Obsolete*.
Hoc uilectum, a netyl-buske. Hoc uilectum, hoc uilectum, a netyl-buske. *Nominate* (315th century): *Vocabularius in Library of National Antiquities*, p. 225, col. 1. (Wright).
And range amid the bushes thy self to feed.
Lucian, Poetical Rhapsody, p. 39: 1611.

[The foregoing modes of spelling the word (Bush and Busk, indicate a double origin: from the Icelandic *buskr*, a tuft of hair, bush, thicket (*buski*, a bunch of twigs, *bescan*); and from the French *busche*, *busche*, a whisp, tuft, whence *buschon*, a tavern bush, *buscher*, to stop, to thrust in a *busche* or tuft of hemp, tow, or the like. *Busch*, a bush, *bramble*.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Busk, *v. n.* [This word, in respect to the questions connected with its form, and the explanation of the final *s + k*, is, in the eyes of those who uphold the importance of the Scandinavian, Norse, or Danish element in English, one of the most interesting in the language. Why it is this, may be seen from the following doctrine, taken along with certain facts connected with the Reflective Pronoun. Jamieson derived this verb from the Icelandic *bua*=prepare, dress; which may be, and often is, followed by the reflective pronoun *sik*=self; upon which Wedgwood remarks (*Dictionary of English Etymology*, in voce) that 'it is singular that, having come so near the mark, he fails to observe that *busk* is the simple adoption of the deponent form of the Icelandic verb *at buast*, for *at buase*, contracted from the very expression quoted by him at *bua sik*.' This identity of the three forms, *bua sik*, *buase*, and *busk*, is not only beyond all doubt, but is one of the most generally admitted facts in Scandinavian philology; wherein the following processes are verified in such a manner as to give us not only the special explanation of certain forms in Danish, Swedish, and Icelandic, but something like a general exhibition of the way in which an ordinary passive or deponent may be developed out of a middle voice; the middle voice itself having originated in the combination of an active verb and a reflective pronoun.

In the Norse language every Transitive Verb is in the same predicament with *bua*; i.e. (1) it can govern a Reflective Pronoun in the objective case which follows it, as

kalla sik=call (one's) self; (2) it can coalesce into one word with that Pronoun, the *i* being elided and the number of syllables lessened, as *buase*, *kallase*; (3) it can change the *se* into *st*, as *buast*, *kallast*; (4) it can lose the final *t*, so that words like *kallus* (or, with a change of vowel, *kalles*) result; in which case the original reflective and pronominal nature of the final consonant is so thoroughly concealed, that, if it were not for the history of the transformations being known to the minutest details, the real nature of the element in question would be either doubtful or obscure. In respect to their import, these forms are treated as Passives; and that, not only in Danish and Swedish, but also in the Icelandic grammars; and, in the later forms of speech, this is what they generally are. Still, even in respect to meaning, their more immediate origin as Middles and their remoter origin as Reflectives are manifest. In the Icelandic of the Edda distinctions may be found between such forms as *han var namnral*=he was named (a true passive), and *han namdist*=he named, or called, himself (a true middle); distinctions which become less clear as the language becomes modern. Again, as *sik* may mean not only (one's) self, but each other, its construction is often reciprocal; the result of which is a number of Deponent Verbs, such as *slauas*=fight, *bröttas*=wrestle, from *slau*+*sik*, *brötta*+*sik*=strike or grapple with one another.

Of the forms, that in *se* is characteristic of the oldest Icelandic and the oldest Norwegian. In the later Icelandic, *-st* is the sign of the Passive voice; and in the Danish and Swedish the still more altered forms in *-s* alone. If all this gives us the *-sk* in the word before us, the phenomenon is a curious one. In the first place, it gives us what is wholly wanting in the Anglo-Saxon, a Passive, Middle, or Deponent Verb; and, in the second place, it supplies what is also wanting, the Reflective Pronoun by means of which it is made: for, although we have in the words *him* and *self*, the equivalents to the Latin *illum* and *ipsum*, the representative of the true reflective pronoun *se* is wanting; a point upon which more will be written under Self. Nevertheless, it is doubtful whether *Busk* be a word of the kind in question; i.e. an English word which has grown out of a Norse middle voice; itself deduced from the combination of a verb with a pronoun almost unknown in Anglo-Saxon.

The general reasoning against this view will be given in the Preface. It consists chiefly of the presumptions against any given words being of Norse origin; presumptions which, in the mind of the present writer, are very great. But as the opposite doctrine is held by many respectable authorities, to whom the influence of the Danish or Norse language upon our own appears to have been considerable, it is necessary in the present place for the objection to be more specific.

Now a little enquiry will show us that the date of the Danish invasions is scarcely the date of the origin of the Norse form in *-se*.

The earliest specimens of the Norse, with the exception of a few pieces of verse which, in respect to their form, we have no

reason to believe are older than the prose in which they are quoted, are no earlier than the time of Henry II. in England; a time at which, with the exception of Shetland and Orkney, we may fairly presume that no Norse was spoken in Great Britain, certainly none in England. In these however the evolution of the forms which have been under notice is only beginning. Thus:

Sik, se, st, or s, the pronominal element in the combinations which have just been considered, though a reflective pronoun, is in the first instance the reflective pronoun of the *third person only*. Hence, before it can become incorporated with the verb, and serve as the reflective for *all three persons*, certain preliminary changes are necessary. The natural Reflectives in English for the First Persons are, 'I strike (*my*)self; we strike (*our*)selves; wherein the Pronoun which is governed, or the object, is in the same Person as the Pronoun which governs, or the subject. In other words, they are names of the same individual: and of the two facts, namely, that of A giving a blow, or being the striker, and receiving a blow, or being the person struck, equal notice is taken. By thinking however less of A in his character of agent, and more of him in his character of patient, we lose sight of the necessity of this agreement (i.e. that of Person between the two Pronouns); and a series of changes, different in detail according to the language, takes place. Sometimes the possessive element (e.g. *my*) is omitted, and the import of what remains (e.g. *self*) becomes indefinite. In general, however, the Reflective Pronoun of the Third Person, as being the one which is most used, supersedes the other two. It does so in some of the German provincial dialects, where *sich* is used with the First and Second Persons of both numbers. It does so in Greek where not only *se* can be found for *ip̄i* and *oi*; but where *tautoi* is found for *ip̄i* and *oi*; and it did so in the later Icelandic and its derivatives. In short, it is supposed to do so in such expressions as *bush thee*, *I bushed*, &c. But all this implies so many stages in the history of the combination: the first, in which it is purely Reflective; the others, wherein it is partially Reflective; but, in the main, Middle with a Reciprocal, Deponent, or Passive sense. Now in the earliest Icelandic of which we have specimens, the Icelandic of the Edda, which, whatever may be the antiquity of its matter, is in point of form the Icelandic of the time subsequent to the Norman conquest of England, and the date of the extinction of the Danish in England, the combination is only in its *first stage*, the Edda giving forms like *hugðauk = hugð + mik* (*mik* = me), wherein the supremacy of the Third Person is scarcely beginning to show itself. Yet forms like *bush*, supposing the *s-k* to give the Reflective Third Person, imply that it was supreme some two centuries earlier. This is not impossible; nor is it impossible that with the element *sik*, and the same habits of combining it with the Verb and letting it prevail against the other two, the development of a Passive or Deponent may have begun earlier in the Norse of England than in that of Scandinavia. Still, as the presumptions are against it, it is suggested that the foregoing details, details

which have never been fully considered, constitute an objection to the current doctrine. So late as the beginning of the thirteenth century, this was not the case. On the contrary, we find in the Norse of the Edda forms equivalent to *bua mik* = prepare (my)self, and *bua þik* = prepare (thy)self; forms which, if they were predominant in the Danish of the time of their invasions of England, are, to say the least, unlikely elements of the word in question.

Still, the main argument against the view here combated lies less in the minute history of the present Norse or Scandinavian Passive, than in the general fact of the Danish having had but little influence on the literary English; a point upon which there are extreme and opposite opinions, those of the present writer being adverse. Upon this, however, more will be found in the Preface.

The doctrine now suggested is, that *Busk* is much such a word as *brace* or *gird*, i.e. a word applied to denote preparation from the settling of some part of the dress; in which case a *busk* is the ordinary Substantive (like *girdle* and *brace*), and to *busk* is to be busied about it. If so, all such Participles as *borne*, *boon*, *bound*, be on the way for a place, are connected, not with the element *bu-*, but with the root of *bow* = bend.]

Make ready.

The noble baron whet his courage hot,
And busk him boldly to the dreadful fight.

Buttler, Translation of Tasso: 1670.

Búsket. s. [N.Fr. *busquet*, whence *bonquet*. The existence of this word, connected in its etymology with *busk*, may have helped in the formation of the hybrid word *Bushet*, wherein the French affix *-ette*, is appended to the English word *bush*, of which *busk* is the older form.] Sprig or small bush. *Obsolete*.

Youth folks now flocken in every where,
To gather May buds in and smelling breere.
Spenser, Shepherds Calendar, May.

Búskin. s. [see last extract.]

1. Kind of half-boot; shoe which comes to the middle.

The foot was dressed in a short pair of velvet buskins; in some places open, to show the fairness of the skin. *See P. Sidney.*

Sometimes Diana her takes to be,
But misseth bow, and shafts, and buskins to her knee.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

There is a kind of rusticity in all those pompous verses; somewhat of a holiday shepherd strutting in his country buskins. *Drayton.*

2. Kind of high shoe worn by the ancient actors of tragedy, to raise their stature.

Great Fletcher never treads in buskins here,
No greater Jove's darts in socks appear. *Drayton.*
In her best light the comick muse appears,
When she, with borrow'd pride, the buskin wears.
E. Smith.

In seek or buskin there was an air of swaggering gentility about Jack Falmer. He was a gentleman with a slight infusion of the footman. — *Lamb, Essays of Elia.*

And then he was a count, and then he knew
Music and dancing, fiddling, French and Tuscan;
The last not easy, he it knew to you,
For few Italians speak the right Etruscan.
He was a critic upon operas, too,
And knew all metries of the seek and buskin;
And no Venetian audience could endure a
Song, scene, or air, when he cried "seccatura!"
Byron, Beppo, xxxi.

[Italian, *bolgia*, *bolza*, Grisons, *butsch*, *brucha*, a budget or leather wallet; Spanish, *bolso*, a bag, purse, exchange. Hence, with the common change of an *l* for an *r* (as Spanish, *pelica*, French, *perreque*); Italian, an *r* (as Spanish, *pelica*, French, *perreque*). From the *bolza*, *bolento*, *bolzo*, seems derived *bolzacchini*, Spanish, *bolsequin*, buskins, originally signifying bags of skin into which the feet were thrust, as Spanish, *bolso*, bag lined with furs or skins to keep the feet warm. (Neumann.) The same change from *l* to *r*, as in *bolza*, *bolzo*, given Italian, *borzacchini*, Dutch, *broeckje* (French, *brodequin*), English, *buskin*. In

like manner it seems that the original meaning of *busk* was a leather bag, as in Spanish, *bolso*, which signifies both a leather bag to carry wine, and also a boot, a leather covering for the leg and foot. Dutch, *bols*, *bolsen-schoen*, petio, calceus rusticus e crulo corio, (Kilham.) — *Widdowood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Búskined. adj.

1. Dressed in buskins.

Here, arm'd with silver bows, in early dawn,
Her buskin'd virgin trace'd the dewy lawn. *Pope.*

2. Relating to tragedy as represented on the stage.

Next, in a buskin'd strain,
Sung how himself he bore upon Damascus' plain.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ll.

Or what, though rare, of later age,
Emul'd hath the buskin'd stage? *Milton, Il Penseroso, 101.*

In buskin'd measure move
Pale Grief, and pensive Pain. *Gray, The Bard.*

Búsking. verbal abs. Same as *Bustling*.

Obsolete.

It is like the smouldering fire of Mount Chimarra,
Which boiling long time with great busking in the
bowels of the earth doth at length burst forth with
violent rage, A.D. 1555. — *Hallivell.*

Búsky. adj. Woolly; shaded with woods; overgrown with trees. *Obsolete.*

How bloody the sun begins to peer
Above yon busky hill.

Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part I, v. l.

Buss. s. Colloquial for Omnibus.

Buss. s. [from German, *busse*; Dutch, *buysse*.] Bait for fishing.

It was a sea most proper for whale-fishing: little
busses might cast out nets for sunfish and herrings.
— *Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams, p. 82: 1803.*

If the king would enter towards building such a
number of boats and busses, as each company could
easily manage, it would be an encouragement both
of honour and advantage. *Sir W. Temple.*

Buss. s. [from Lat. *busium*; a derivation which at the first view suggests the propriety of spelling it with a single *s*. By so doing, we not only favour the correct notion of its origin, but distinguish it from *buss*, meaning a kind of boat.

The same applies to *Bus* = Omnibus.

Of the Verb the pronunciation is uncertain; the final *s* being sometimes pronounced with its ordinary sound, and sometimes as *z*. The latter power is strictly grammatical, inasmuch as it is a rule that Substantives ending in a sharp, or surd, mute may change it into a flat, or sonant, one, and become Verbs: as *grease*, *greaze*; *use* pronounced *uce* and *use* pronounced *uze*, along with others. Hence the distinction between *bus* = a *kiss* and *bus* (sounded *buz*) = to *kiss*, is probable. At the same time the principle of attempting a distinction between *bus* = to *kiss*, and *buzz* = to make a buzzing sound, has a tendency to keep the pronunciation of the Verb and Substantive alike. Upon the whole, however, it is best to use the double *s*. This is because English spelling is little more than a system of orthographical expedients. Now, the common method of showing that a vowel is short, is to double the consonant which follows it, whether actually sounded, which is rarely the case, or not. With monosyllables this is hardly necessary; and if *buss* were one of the uninflected parts of speech, an adverb, a preposition, or a conjunction, the single *s* might suffice, as it does with *but*. The case is altered, however, when the word is a Substantive or a Verb; inasmuch as out of these may be evolved plural numbers or participles, such as *buss-es* or *buss-ing*. In this case a syllable is added; and, if the spelling were *buses* or *busing*, there would be the danger of the first syllable being sounded long, i.e. like the second

syllables in *a-bused* and *a-busing*. Hence, the double *s*, in spite of the reasons to the contrary derived both from the derivation and the principle of distinguishing between words sounded alike, is preserved. For further application of this principle, see Butte.] Kiss; salute with the lips.

Thou dost give me flattering *busses*.—By my troth, I kiss thee with a most constant heart.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. ii. 4.*
Some squire perhaps you take delight to rack,
Who visits with a kiss, presents with birds,
Then gives a smacking *buss*.—*Pope.*

Buss. v. a. [see preceding entry.] Kiss; salute with the lips. (Used figuratively in the extracts.)

Your walls, that partly front your town,
Yond towers, whose wanton tops do *buss* the clouds,
Must kiss their feet.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5.
Go to them with this bonnet in thy hand,
Thy knee *bussing* the stones; for in such business,
Action is eloquence. *Id., Coriolanus, iii. 2.*

Just. s. [see Busto.] Sculpture representing the upper portion of the human figure, usually terminating with the chest.

Acrippa, or Caligula, is a common coin, but a very extraordinary *just*; and a Tiberius, a rare coin, but a common *just*.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*
Ambition sigh'd; she found it vain to trust
The faithless column, and the crumbling *just*.—*Pope.*

And Juan, puzzled, but still curious, thrust
His other arm forth. Wonder upon wonder!
It pressed upon a hard but glowing *heart*.
Which beat as if there was a warren heart under.
Byron, Don Juan, xvi. 221.

Bustard. s. [see last extract.] Bird of the genus *Otis* so called; (the name applying to two species, the larger and the smaller bustard; the former of which is certainly, the latter probably, extinct in the British Islands.)

His sacrifices were pheasants, peacocks, *bustards*, turkeys, pheasants; and all these were daily offered.—*Holbein.*

Let some cry up woodcock or hare,
Your *bustards*, your ducks, and your widewings;
But of all the gay birds in the air,
Here's a health to the Three jolly Pigeons.

Goldsmit, She stops to conquer, l.
On all the downs, from the British Channel to
Yorkshire, huge *bustards* strayed in troops of fifty
or sixty, and were often hunted with greyhounds.—
Tarantley, History of England, ch. iii.

Bustards, cranes, and waterfowl of various kinds
abound. *Layard, Nineveh and Babylon, ch. i.*
[*Bustard*, A large bird of the gallinaceous order, French,
outard, A great sluggish fowl. (Bailey.) Spanish,
abufarda, or *arufarda*; Chaucer, *bustarde*; Provençal,
abufarda; French, *outarde*; Italian, *affardica*.
Named from its slowness of flight. 'Provincie insunt
quas Hispania area tardas appellat.' (Plin. lib. 22.)
Hence probably *av-tarda*, *otarda*, and *ardis*, and then
with *area* again prefixed, as in *av-cotard* (cavis
struthio), an ostrich, *arufarda*, (Dier.) Portuguese,
abufarda, *bustarda*. A *bustard* or *bustard*.—French,
bustard, outard, *bustarde*, (Skegg.)—*Waldwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Bustle. s. [?] Padding worn by women beneath the skirt, to make the dress sit full behind.

My ruff, Bustle. The Dutch are a brave nation.
My *bustle* now. How much beer did you give the
officers? Mind you take care of every thing while
I am gone.—*Maryat, Snarleygones, vol. iii. ch. xiii.*

Bustle. s. [2] Tumult; hurry; confusion.

Wisdom's self
Oft seeks to sweet retired solitude;
Where, with her best nurse, Contemplation,
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,
That, in the various *bustle* of resort,
Were all to rot.—*Milton, Comus, 375.*

Such a doctrine made a strange *bustle* and disturbance
in the world, which then sat warm and easy
in a free enjoyment of their lusts.—*South.*

If the count had given them a pot of ale after it, all
would have been well, without any of this *bustle*.—
Spectator, no. 481.

We then purchased this little place, whither we
retired, soon after her delivery, from a world full of
bustle, noise, hatred, envy, and inimitable, to ease,
quiet, and love.—*Fiedling, Adventures of Joseph
Andrue.*

Seldom he varied feature, hue, or muscle,
And could be very busy without *bustle*.—
Byron, Don Juan, viii. 39.

Bustle. v. a. Be busy; stir; be active.
Come, *bustle*, *bustle*—caparison my horse.—*Shakespeare, Richard III. v. 3.*

God take king Edward to his mercy,
And leave the world for me to battle in.
Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 1.
Ye sovereign lords, who sit like gods in state,
Awake the world, and *bustling* to be great!

Bustler. s. One who bustles; active stirring man.

Forgive him, then, that *bustler* in concerns
Of little worth. *Cowper, Task, vi.*

Bustling. part. adj. Busy; active.

Sir Henry Vane was a busy and *bustling* man, who
had credit enough to do his business in all places.—
Lord Clarendon.

A poor abject worm,
That crawl'd awhile upon a *bustling* world,
And now am trampled to my dust again.

Southey, Oronoko.
Christchurch was up in arms; and though that
college seems then to have been almost destitute of
severe and accurate learning, no academical society
could show a greater array of orators, wits, politi-
cians, *bustling* adventurers who united the super-
ficial accomplishments of the scholar with the man-
ners and arts of the man of the world.—*Id., Essay, Sir W. Temple.*

The barbour was covered with masts and strange
prows and uncounted sails; . . . while in the streets
might be seen men of all languages and all dresses,
copper-coloured Egyptians, swarthy Jews, lively
bustling Greeks, and muddy Indians, . . . and In-
dians, all gay with their national costumes. *Shirley, History of Egypt, ch. xii.*

Busto. s. [Italian.] Statue. See Bust.

[The *bust* is properly the body of a man, the trunk with-
out arms or legs, then a statue representing the head
and upper part of the trunk. The word *bust* was
used in the North of France in the same sense.
'Le buste de St. Sulpice en en chaise du dit Saint
de Saint Supérieur sont en bon état.' (Hécart, A.D.
1774.)

Both *bust* and *bust* were then used in the sense of a
body garmented, a garment closely fitting the body,
and as this was supported by a stiff bone or steel in
front, the word *bust* has ultimately been confined to
the piece of bone, wood, or steel in the front of a
woman's stays or stomacher. French, *bu*, *bust*, *bustier*,
the whole bulk or body of a man from his feet to his
middle; *bu*, *bust*, *bust*, the long small or sheep-
headed and hard-shouldered body of a doublet. (Wald-
grave.) Italian, *busto*, a bulk or trunk without a
head, a sleeveless tunic or doublet, also a bust.
(Florio.)—*Waldgrave, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

The entrance to the royal apartment is through a
vestibule supported with pillars, with some antique
busts in the niches. *Aschmole, Antiquities of Berkshire, iii. 115.*

Worn on the edge of days, the brass consumes,
The *busts* moulders, and the deep-cut marble,
Unsteady to the steel, gives up its charge.

R. Blair, The Grave.

Busy. adj. [A.S. *byrig*.]

1. Engaged, or exercised, in business or work.

My mistress sends you word, that she is *busy*, and
cannot come.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, v. 2.*
With *with*, about, or on.

The Christians, sometimes valiantly receiving the
enemy, and sometimes charging them again, re-
pulsed the proud enemy, still *busy* with them.—
Knox, History of the Turks.

2. Bustling; active; meddling; continually in motion.

The next thing which she waking looks upon,
On meddling monkey, or on busy ape,
She shall pursue it with the soul of love.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.
Religious motives and instincts are so *busy* in the
heart of every reasonable creature, that no man
would hope to govern a society, without regard to
those principles. *Addison, Freethinker.*

Busy, various, thrifty fly.
Drink with me, and drink as I,
Freely welcome to my cup,
Could'st thou sip and sip it up. *Lord Salisbury, To a Fly withed on his Pinchbowl.*

Who lulled to soft repose by the fanning plumes
above,
And the music-stirring motion of its soft and *busy*
feet,
Dream visions of aerial joy, and call the monster
Love.

And wake, and find the phantom Pain, whom in
its place they greet.

Shelley, Prometheus unbound.

Busy. v. a. Employ; engage; make or keep busy; exercise.

He in great passion all this while did dwell,
More *busy* his quick eyes for love to view.

The pleasure which I took at my friend's pleasure
herein, idly *busied* me thus to express the same.—
Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

Be it thy course to *busy* giddy minds
With foreign quarrels.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

While they were *busied* to lay the foundations
their buildings were overthrown by an earthquake
and many thousands of the Jews were overwhelmed
—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

The points which *busied* the devotion of the first
ages, and the curiosity of the latter.—*Dr. H. More, Jevity of Christina Pict.*

The ideas it is *busied* about should be natural and
consequent ones, which it had in itself.—*Locke.*

The burning and disputes of the schools have
been much *busied* about genus and species.—*Id.*

For the rest, it must be owned, he does not *busy*
himself, by entering deep into any party, but rather
spends his time in acts of hospitality.—*Swift.*

Dryden was now *busied* with *Virgil*, and obtained
from Addison a critical preface to the *Georgics*.—
Marsden, Essays, Life and Writings of Addison.

Busybody. s. Vain, meddling, fantastical person.

Going from house to house, tailors and *busybodies*,
are the cuckoo and rust of idleness, as idleness is the
rust of time.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

Busybodies and intermeddlers are a dangerous sort
of people to have to do with.—*Sir R. L. Estlin.*

She is well acquainted with all the favorite
servants, *busybodies*, dependants, and poor relations
of all persons of condition in the whole town.—
Spectator, no. 437.

Widker was treated less respectfully. William
thought him a *busybody* who had been properly
punished for running into danger without any call
of duty, and expressed that feeling, with character-
istic bluntness, on the field of battle. 'Sir,' said an
attendee, 'the Bishop of Derry has been killed by a
shot at the ford.' 'What took him there?' growled
the King. *Macaulay, History of England, ch. xvi.*

Finally, the story of French gold having been
used, not indeed, to perform the impossible feat of
briding our ambassador's surrender of colonies, but
to gain over his employers, had been imputed by an
idle *busybody*, called Dr. Musgrave, sometime before
James took up the standard.—*Lord Brougham, Statement of the Time of George III.*

Busybodyism. s. Habit or character of a busybody.

The most common effect of this mock evangelical
spirit, especially with young women, is self-indulgence
and *busybodyism*. *Coleman, Table Talk.*

Busyless. adj. At leisure; without business; unemployed.

These sweet thoughts do even refresh my labours;
Most *busyless* when I do sit.

Shakespeare, Tempest, iii. 1.

[So stands the text in the previous editions; giving us not only the word under notice, but Shakespeare as the authority for it. The must, however, that can be said upon this last point is, that it is a *probable* Shakespearean term. All that is *certain* is that it is a conjecture of Theobald's; a conjecture which has probably been approved oftener than condemned. Yet, as a derivation, it is faulty. The proper use of *-less* is to stand as an affix to a substantive, denoting the absence of the character which that substantive suggests. *Noiseless* means 'without noise,' and the strictly grammatical compound meaning 'without business' is the awkward word *businessless*; there being not only no such substantive as *busy*, but a good reason against coining one, viz. the fact of *-y*=A.S. *-ig*, being a characteristic adjectival ending.]

Busyness. s. [In origin the same as *Business*; in meaning different. Different also, in sound. The present word, denoting simply the attribute suggested by *busy*, is a trisyllable in which the middle vowel should be heard. In the other compound (i.e. *business*=affairs, employment, &c.) the pronunciation is *bizness*. As a synonym for this latter word the compound under notice is obsolete. As a *modern* compound its meaning approaches *Busybodyism*; as may be seen from such a sentence as '*Busyness* (i.e. excess of active interference) is a bad quality in *business*.' Should the word be found necessary it may be conveniently spelt with a *-y*.] Attribute suggested by *Busy*. *Obsolete.*

And right as dranes doth nought
But dryneth up the huny
When been with her *busynes*
Han brought it to hepe,
Right so faroth freres
With folk upon erthe.

Langlande, Piers Plowman's Crede.

But, conj. [A.S. *bute*, *butan*; itself a compound, of which the elements are the *b*, as in *be-side* or *be-sides*, and the *ut* of *out*. For a triple compound into which the same element (*-b-*) enters, see A butt. In Low German there is the corresponding form *binnen* = within, inner, or internal. The doctrine propounded by Horne Tooke, that the first element is the imperative mood of the so called substantive verb, is only noticed because it still finds numerous adherents, and because it needs special condemnation.] Unless.

Ah me! said Paridell, the signs he sad;
And, but God turn the same to good soothsay,
That lady's safetie is wote to be dra'd.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, lib. 8, 50.

I must wait
And watch withal; for, but I be deceiv'd,
Our fine musician groweth amorous.

Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, lib. 1.

To the notion of 'outness,' or 'externality,' suggested by the etymology, all the secondary meanings may be referred; the chief difficulties connected with the word being, not so much the etymological origin of a given signification, as the grammatical form in which that signification is conveyed; in other words, it is often difficult to say what the word *But* is, as a Part of Speech.

It is generally a Conjunction, often a Preposition, sometimes an Adverb; whilst, in many instances, its construction is equivocal or ambiguous: e.g. it may be a Conjunction, or it may be something else. Upon this, however, more will be said under the next entry. Of course too, like every other particle in the language, it may be a Substantive. We may say, 'None of your *buts*,' i.e. none of your objections expressed by the word *but*; just as we may say, 'None of your *ifs*,' i.e. doubts expressed by that particle. See remarks on *but yet*; see also *But*, *v. n*.

Bearing in mind the fundamental notion of 'exclusion,' we shall find that the commonest use of *But*, as a clear and undoubted conjunction, is to introduce a second proposition, in which some exception is taken to the first; the first being one of a *general* character. From this the second *excludes* something; and by so doing limits it. It admits, however, all that it does not exclude. Hence, wherever we find the Conjunction *But*, we find (1) two propositions, (2) one which is more general than the other, and (3) one in which this generality, though admitted up to a certain point, is objected to and limited.

It is true that all money is wealths. (*But*) I deny the converse. . . that all wealth is money.—*Whately, Logic*, ii. 2, 8.

When two or more things are connected by resemblance or analogy they will frequently have the same name. Thus a blade of grass or the contrivance in building called a dovetail are so called from their resemblance to the blade of a sword, and the tail of a real dove. (*But*) two things may be connected by analogy, though they have in themselves no resemblance; for analogy is the resemblance of ratios (or relations): thus, as a sweet taste gratifies the palate, so does a sweet sound gratify the ear; and hence the same word *sweet* is applied to both, though no flavour can resemble a sound in itself. So, the leg of a table does not resemble that of an animal; nor the foot of a mountain that of an animal; (*but*) the leg answers the same purpose to the table, as the leg of an animal to that animal; the foot of the mountain has the same situation relatively to the mountain, as the foot of an animal to the animal.—*Ibid.* lib. iii. 816.

The parentheses in the preceding extract

are the editor's, and inserted in order to show the distinctness of the propositions.

Upon this limiting power one of the notices of the previous editions is founded: viz. *But*, a 'particle which introduces the minor of a syllogism.'

If there be a liberty and possibility for a man to kill himself to-day, then it is not absolutely necessary that he shall live till to-morrow; *but* there is such a liberty, therefore no such necessity.—*Bishop Bramhall, Against Hobbes*.

God will one time or another make a difference between the good and the evil. *But* there is little or no difference made in this world; therefore there must be another world, wherein this difference shall be made.—*Watts, Logic*.

The major premiss is, of course, the more general proposition, which is in part admitted, and in part objected to.

If this more general proposition were always *explicitly* exhibited, the construction of *But* would be simple enough. Instead however of this being the case, it is frequently only implied or suggested; and then it is often a matter of difficulty to determine what that general proposition really is. It is often involved in a long and unconnected context; indeed, at times it is only suggested or dimly shadowed out. Thus:

If every increase of population is desirable, some misery is desirable; *but* no misery is desirable; therefore some increase of population is not desirable.—*Whately, Elements of Logic*.

Here the proposition which *but* refers to is only hinted at.

Again, in the very first proposition of Euclid we find:

Because the point A is the centre of the circle BCD; therefore AC is equal to AB. And because the point B is the centre of the circle ACE; therefore BC is equal to AB. *But* it has been proved that AC is equal to AB; therefore AC BC are each of them equal to AB. *But* things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another, &c.

Here, *but* means: 'this is the place for a fresh part of the demonstration; *but*, as it has already been either given or assumed, no notice need be taken of it.'

The same applies to

Must the heart, then, have been formed and constituted, before the blood was in being? *But* here again, the substance of the heart itself is most certainly made and nourished by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the coronary arteries. *Bealby*.

This means that from the preceding train of reasoning a presumption has been established in favour of the heart having been older than the blood, as the illative conjunction *then* sufficiently shows. To this presumption (a general *prima facie* view) the *but* conveys an exception; showing that the nutrition of the heart itself had been *excluded* from the consideration, i.e. laid out of it.

In Whately's Rhetoric (and from the works of that influential writer, the illustrations have been taken almost at random) two successive sections *begin* with this word:

But in the second place, not only does a reward for Energy require that we should not use terms more general than are exactly adequate to the objects spoken of, but we are also allowed, in many cases, to employ less general terms than are exactly appropriate.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. iii. ch. ii. § 2.

But to proceed with the consideration of Tropes: the most employed and most important of all these kinds of expressions which depart from the plain and strictly appropriate style—all that are called and limited sense; viz. a word substituted for another, on account of the resemblance or analogy between their significations.—*Ibid.* § 3.

Here the word applies to something said many sentences before, in which both Energy and Tropes were spoken of more generally, whereas they have now to be spoken of more particularly.

This shows that the conjunctive chan-

acter of *But* is obscure in proportion as the second proposition is implicit and inferential and clear. It is eminently so in such a sentence as the following from Bacon (quoted by Whately):

Men imagine that their minds have the command of language; (*but*) it often happens that language bears rule over their minds.

Here the two propositions form two independent sentences; the second requiring nothing from the first except 'men' the antecedent to the word 'their,' which is easily supplied. The same is the case with the dictum of Dr. Johnson:

There are objections against a plenum and objections against a vacuum; (*but*) one of them must be true.

In

Many are called; (*but*) few chosen, the second clause is not so quite independent; inasmuch as it requires the 'are' from the first to make it grammatical. The following from Swift is less explicit still:

Our wants are many, and grievous to be borne, *but* quite of another kind.

Here, in order to make 'quite of another kind' into a proposition, we must supply what precedes; not only 'are,' the copula, but 'our wants,' the subject.

The clearness, then, of the construction is susceptible of degrees; the measure being the amount of matter required to expand a complex and elliptical pair of propositions into two independent and complete ones. When one of these is little more than a matter of inference, or when (as in the extracts from Whately where *But* begins a section) it is not only inferential but placed in a different part of the work, the obscurity approaches its maximum, which it reaches when, in addition to these elements of uncertainty, we get elliptical expressions, along with other obscurities of which notice will be taken under the Prepositional and Adverbial powers of the word under consideration, which notices form the complement to this criticism.

Under the present head it is enough to state that the exception taken by *But* may be *strengthened*. This is done by adding a second particle, such as *yet*, *nevertheless*, *rather*; the result being a combination which requires analysis.

The first point which strikes us in respect to them is, that the second word, whatever it may be, has practically much the same import as the word *But* itself. This is because while *But* simply denotes the existence of an exception or limitation, the superadded word indicates the manner or mode in which it is made. *Rather*, for instance, indicates a comparison with some other alternative; *nevertheless*, a certain presumption in favour of the opposite view. And so on with the rest.

The next point is, the fact of this expression of *modality* being Adverbial rather than Conjunctive; the Adverbial character being eminently clear and evident in such words as *rather*, *instead*, &c.

This is not as you suppose;

(*but*.)

Rather, the contrary.

Here, *rather* — more preferably, more readily, more easily, or the like.

Again,

Don't do this;

(*but*.)

Instead, do what I advise.

Here, for *instead*, we may write in place of what you contemplate.

At the same time the Adverbial character changes with each word; and, when we get

to such as *yet*, nevertheless, the apparent grammatical construction gives us little more than either one Conjunction strengthened by another, or a tautology; one construction passing into the other imperceptibly.

Then let him speak, and any that shall stand without shall hear his voice plainly; *but yet* made extreme sharp; and exile, like the voice of puppets; and yet the articulate sounds of the words will not be confounded.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

But yet, madam—
I do not like *but yet*; it does only
The good precedence; the upon *but yet*!
But yet is as a snail to bring forth
Some monstrous malfactor.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, li. 5.
It is clear that in each of the preceding extracts we may omit either of the two words *but* and *yet*. If so, and if one be conjunctive rather than adjectival, it is clear that, when one is eliminated, we have either (1) two propositions connected with each other by means of a Conjunction *between* them, or (2) one complex proposition in which the one clause contains and implies an intermediate Conjunction *understood* from the context. Hence, Conjunctions take the guise of Adverbs, and Adverbs of Conjunctions. For more on this see *But adv.*

With *but* if we have really two Conjunctions; unless, indeed, were fine upon the construction and say that the only true Conjunction is *if*, and that *but* is an Adverb showing that the hypothetical connection between the two clauses of the sentence to which it belongs partakes of the nature of an exception or limitation to something implied in something elsewhere. If so, it is modal and adverbial rather than purely conjunctive. Still, few would say that in such combinations *but* is an Adverb. The right view probably is the following, viz. that when we meet with two true Conjunctions (e.g. *but if*) we have not two *but* four propositions, or rather two pairs, i.e. two (one pair) implied by *if*, and two (one pair) implied by *but*. A third pair is suggested by *then*; *but* upon this it is not necessary to enlarge.

- (a. Provided that A is B,
then
b. B is C.
(a. You have argued as if this were not
the case,
but
b. If it is, &c., then, &c.

Such is the ordinary construction in such combinations as 'If it prove fine, I shall go out; (*but*,) if it rain, I shall stay at home.' The following extract, however, gives us specimens of an obsolete combination = useless.

I wold breake thy head *but if* thou get thee hence.
Udall, Plumes from Latine: 1533.
No living aide for her on earth appeares,
But if the heavens helpe redresse her wrong.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, iv. 7, 23.

The following is, probably, an imitation of the Greek idiom by which *ὅτι . . . ἀνάγκη* = *ὅτι μὴ* . . . ἀνάγκη. At any rate, the full English would be: 'for it does not only most commonly safeguard the man; *but also* always,' &c.

Courage is the greatest security; for it does most commonly safeguard the man, *but* always rescues the condition from an intolerable evil.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living, in. 4.*

But. adv. [see *But, conj.*] Only; merely; simply.

I am, my lord, *but* as my betters are,
That led me hither.

Shakespeare, King Henry IV, Part II, iv. 3.
Thus fights Ulysses, thus his name extends.
A formidable man *but* to his friends. *Dryden.*
Berce *but* now [just now] I left. *Id.*

A genius so elevated and unconfined as Mr. Cowley's was not necessary to make Pindar speak English.—*Id.*

Did *but* men consider the true notion of God, he would appear to be full of goodness.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

The mischiefs or harms that come by play, inadventence, or ignorance, are not at all, or *but* very gently, to be taken notice of.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*
It is evident in the instance I gave *but* now [just now].—*Locke.*

If a reader examines Horace's Art of Poetry, he will find *but* very few precepts in it, which he may not meet with in Aristotle.—*Addison, Spectator.*

All the preceding extracts from the previous edition verify the statement made under *But, conj.*, that in every case we may first write *but only* in full, and then omit either particle; the sense remaining the same, except so far as, if we omit *but*, we get two clauses of one proposition connected by an Adverb expressing the manner or mode of their connection; and, if we omit *only*, we get two propositions connected by a Conjunction but without any modality, i.e. without learning whether the form which remains gives us the *only* connection. In most cases it does. Hence, *only* is a fair equivalent for *but*—*but only*, minus *only*. But its meaning is given by the general context, rather than by the text of the extract itself.

Thus, in the extract from Dryden, it is by no means certain from the text itself that it is *only* to his friends that Ulysses is formidable. It might have been that Ulysses was a bad ally, because he was *equally* dangerous to friend and foe. If so, *only* is out of place: for the meaning is

Ulysses is formidable,
(*but*)

He is formidable on the wrong as well as on the right side.

In which case *but* is a Conjunction.

In another of the extracts (given here instead of in the context of the last edition) we find

What nymph see'er his voice *but* hears,
Will be my rival though she has *but* ears.

R. Jonson.

The meaning is obscure. Though *but* = *only*, it seems as if *though* were the wrong word, or as if the whole combination meant *provided only*.

In another of the original extracts:

To think *but* nobly of my grandmother:
but = otherwise than.

The full criticism of this word still requires further remarks under *But, prep.*

But. prep. [see *But, conj.*] Except.

The cases wherein the word *but* comes before us in respect to its parsing, and wherein the question arises as to whether it is a Conjunction or a Preposition, fall into two classes, as may be inferred from consideration of the conditions which determine the construction; the fundamental rule being this:

When the noun which follows is in the Nominative case, *But* is a Conjunction; when in the Accusative (or Objective) a Preposition.

This is because, with a Nominative case, we have a second subject, to which the preceding proposition or clause supplies a copula and predicate; and, as long as the noun is nominative, this understood complement is possible. The grammarian who would parse such a sentence as 'All ran away *but* John,' is free to maintain that the construction, if given in full, would be,

'All ran away,
but
John [did not run away].'

the parts between brackets being supplied from the context, or understood. Such being his view, he would, if he translated it into literal Latin, write,

'Omnes fugerunt,

Johannes [non fugit].'

Here *but* = *sed*, a conjunction; and the result is two propositions, of (what is necessary to be noticed) two different Qualities; i.e. one being negative, the other affirmative. Of these the second is represented by the subject only, the predicate being supplied from the first, and the negative element from the word which stands between the two; the function of which being to express an exception, qualification, or partial contradiction, gives the difference of Quality which is characteristic of propositions of this kind.

But what if *John* be treated as an accusative? or (what is the same thing) what if *but* be rendered in Latin by *præter* or *excepit*? In that case there is no possibility of framing a second proposition at all; inasmuch as there is no second subject; *but*, on the contrary, only a greater amount of complexity in the single one, which is

Subject.	Copula and Predicate.
'All except John,	fled.'

In Latin,

'Omnes, præter Johannem, fugerunt.'

To these notices, exhibiting the fundamental fact of the opposition in Quality of either the two propositions or the two parts of a single proposition, in all cases where *But* either is or can be treated as a proposition, it need only be added, with reference to the quotations from Smith and Goldsmith given below, that a question to which there is but one answer, and that negative, is for the present purpose an actual negation. 'Who can it be *but* Lyccon?'—'It is no one *but* Lyccon.'

Who can it be, ye gods, *but* perjurd Lyccon?
Who can inspire such storms of rage, *but* Lyccon?
Where has my sword left one so black, *but* Lyccon?
E. Smith, Theodos and Hippolytus.
Your poem hath been printed, and we have no objection but the obscurity of several passages, by our ignorance in facts and persons.—*Nesft.*
Our modern birds, why what, a pox,
Are they *but* senseless stones and blocks?
Goldsmith.

See *Except, prep.*

Such the rule; a rule which is purely logical. How far it carries us depends upon the nature of the language to which it applies. In the Latin or Greek it would carry us far, because in those tongues the nominative case is formally distinguished from the oblique ones; e.g. *Johannes* (in the foregoing illustration) as contrasted with *Johannem*. In the English, where, as a general rule, there is no such distinction, it helps us but little. That in many instances, where there is no sign of case, the construction from one point of view is far more natural and simple than it is from the other, is beyond doubt.

In English, however, a test so precise and definite as to preclude any reasonable difference, is wanted; and this is not to be found, except in one class of words, viz. those pronouns in which the difference between the nominative and objective cases is expressed by a difference of form: *I, me; thou, thee; he, him; she, her; we, us; ye, you; they, them*. Here, and here only, is the construction absolutely unequivocal.

Such being the fact, we have the following test.

In any doubtful sentence, change the noun which follows But into a proper name; and then change the proper name into a pronoun. In the extract under 2 part of this operation is performed already. For *Lycan*, then, write *he* or *him*, and see which reads best. If the nominative case give the simpler sense, But is a Conjunction; if the objective, a Preposition. Thus the possible answers to the question

Is John ready?

are,

No! we are all ready *but* *him*;

and it is probable that few persons could tell without reflection which of the two he would give. In writing, the nominative is the commoner, e.g.

Away went Gilpin—who *but* *he*?
His name soon spread around;
He carries weight, he rides a race!
‘Tis for a thousand pound.

Cooper.

That *he* is right is beyond all doubt; the position of *him* is less certain. In the opinion of the editor, the prepositional use of But is little less defensible than the prepositional use of *than*; of which the doctrine is as follows. So good a writer as Prior supplies us with the following lines:

Thou art a girl as much brighter than *her*,
As he was a poet sadder than *me*;

lines which give us an authority for a strange usage, or an instance of bad grammar in a good writer, according to the critical temperament of the reader. Whichever view be taken, the fact of prepositional meanings and conjunctive meanings being closely allied, and passing imperceptibly into each other, is the primary fact in the eyes of the critic who, taking human speech as he finds it, accommodates the grammar to the language rather than the language to the grammar. Further observations on this point will be found under *Except, prep.*

Another combination of But is with the infinitive mood of the verb:

And here on this delightful day,
I cannot choose but think
How oft a vigorous man I lay
Beside this fountain's brink. *Wordsworth.*
The wedding-guest sat on a stone,
He cannot choose but hear,
When this spoke on that aged man,
The bright-eyed marriage.

Coleridge, *Ancient Mariner.*

Here, as the verb is in the infinitive mood, its construction is that of a substantive.

The prepositional construction can be extended to whole clauses; i.e. a whole sentence may be treated as a single word.

Rash man! forbear, *but* for some unbelief,
My joy had been as fatal as my grief. *Waller*
Her head was bare,
But for her native ornament of hair,
Which in a simple knot was ty'd above.

Dryden, *Fables.*

When the fair boy receiv'd the gift of right,
And *but* for mischief, you had died for spite. *Id.*

This leads to another construction; the combination of *but* with *that*: the full details of which are connected with the latter word rather than the former (see *That, conj.*). The general principle, however, which guides us in this intricate philology is the fact that the word *that* may stand for a whole clause or proposition.

In the following extracts the several secondary clauses are: (1) The fact of the emission of certain virtues being avouched, &c. (2) The fact of an account being taken of the navy, &c. (3) The fact of there being no suspicion that the humour would waste itself. To these several facts the word

that applies; indeed, it is a short term for them. So far as it is this, it is Pronominal; whilst, so far as it stands between the two propositions and connects them it is a Conjunction. As a Pronom. however, it may be governed by a Preposition, which *but* in such constructions may be considered. Hence, as *that* may represent a whole proposition, the combination *but that* is very common.

An emission of immaterial virtues are a little doubtful to propound, it is so prodigious; *but that* it is so constantly avouched by many.—*Bacon.*
They made no account, *but that* the navy should be absolutely master of the seas.—*Id., War with Spain.*

I fancied to myself a kind of ease in the change of the puerosity; never suspecting *but that* the humour would have wasted itself.—*Dryden.*

When *that* is omitted, which is often the case, we get such constructions as the following; in each of which it is clear that the word *that* could be inserted.

And *but* infinity,
Which waits upon worn times, hath something seiz'd
His wish'd ability, he had himself
The lands and waters measur'd.

Shakspeare, Winter's Tale, v. 1.

Who shall believe,
But you misuse the reverence of your place?

Id., Henry IV. Part II, iv. 2.

Believe me, I had rather have lost my purse
Full of cruozadoes. And, *but* my noble Moor
Is true of mind, and made of no such baseness,
As jealous creatures are, it were enough
To put him to ill-thinking. *Id., Othello, iii. 4.*

There do give thee that with all my heart,
Which *but* thou hast already, with all my heart
I would keep from thee. *Id., ib. i. 3.*

It cannot be but nature hath some director,
Of infinite power, to guide her in all her ways.—*Hooker,*
Ecclesiastical Polity, b. i. § 3.

There is no sickness but physic provideth for it a remedy.

There is no sore *but* chirurgery will afford it a salve.
Græve, Canons of Master Richard
Greesham: 1599. (Ond MS.)

Prosts that constrain the grammat,
Do seldom their usurping power withdraw,
But raging dooms pursue their lassy hand. *Dryden.*

I do not doubt *but* I have been to Idame;
But, to pursue the end for which I came,
Unite your subjects first, then let us go,
And pour their common rage upon the foe. *Id.*
It is not therefore impossible, *but* I may alter the
complexion of my play, to restore myself into the
good graces of my fair critics.—*Id., Aurangzeb,*
proface.

The full moon was no sooner up, and shining in
all its brightness, *but* he privately opened the gate
of Paradise.—*Guardian, no. 167.*

There is no question but the king of Spain will re-
turn most of themselves. *Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Instead of the Demonstrative Pronoun
(*that*), we may in many cases use the Re-
lative (*what*); thus:

a. There is no question, but the king of Spain, &c.
b. There is no question, *but that*, &c.
c. There is no question, *but what*, &c.

are all admissible. The Relative, how-
ever, cannot stand by itself

But, interj. [see *But, conj.*] Exclamation
of surprise or admiration.

Good heavens, *but* she is handsome!—*Adam*
Smith.

But, s. [see remarks under *But, conj.* and
But, get.]

But, v. n. Utter an exception.

Do you think I may live?—Yes, you may live;
but——*—* Finally *butted*, doctor.—*Beaumont and*
Flitcher, Humorous Lovers.

Butcher, v. a. Kill; murder.

In suffering thus thy brother to be slaughter'd,
Thou shewest the naked pathway to thy life,
Teaching stern murder how to *butcher* thee.

Shakspeare, Richard II. i. 2.

Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And shamefully by you my hopes are *butcher'd*.

Id., Richard III. i. 3.

The poison and the dagger are at hand to *butcher*
a hero, when the poet wants brains to save him.—
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

Could authors *butcher* give an actor grace,
All must to him resign the foremost place. *Ibid.*

My advice to you is, he said, 'to submit to the
king's authority.' 'What, my lord?' said one of
the deputies: 'are we to sit still and let ourselves
be *butcher'd*?' 'The king,' said Mountjoy, 'will
protect you.' 'If all that we hear be true,' said the
deputy, 'his majesty will find it hard enough to

protect himself.—*Macaulay, History of England,*
ch. xii.

A man beset by assassins is not bound to let him-
self be tortured and *butchered* without using his
weapons, because nobody has ever been able precisely
to define the amount of danger which justifies homicide.—*Ibid. ch. ix.*

They were concerned in a plot for waylaying and
butchering, in an hour of security, one who, whether
he were or were not their king, was at all events
their fellow creature.—*Macaulay, Essays, Of the Re-*
formation.

Butcher, s. [see last extract.]

1. One who kills animals to sell their flesh.

The shepherd and the *butcher* both may look upon
our sheep with pleasing conceits.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Hence he learnt the *butcher's* galle,
How to cut your throat and smile:
Like a *butcher* down'd for life
In his mouth to wear his knife. *Swift.*

2. One who is delighted with blood; cruel or
murderous conqueror; inhuman captain.

Honour and renown are bestowed on conquerors,
who, for the most part, are but the great *butcher* of
mankind.—*Locke.*

[*French, boucher*; *Provençal, bocher*; *Langue-
doc, bocher*, from *bœr*, a goat (and not from *bocher*, the
month), properly a slaughterer of goats; 'quo en
carriens publies. In *bocher* et de saide dees boes no
jueion, id. neission les boes en las places' (Coutume
d'Alot in Dictionnaire Langue-docienne);—
that the butchers shall not cast the blood of the goats
into the public ways, nor slaughter the goats in the
streets. See, in Italian, from *bœra*, a goat, *beccaro*,
beccaria, a butcher; *beccaria*, a butchery, slaughter-
house. But Italian, *beccaro*, young beef or veal flesh;
beccaro, a butcher. *Webster, Dictionary of Eng-*
lish Etymology.]

Butcher-row, s. [generally a proper, rather
than a common, name.] Place where but-
chers sell their meat; row of shambles.

As beef that *butcher-row* must see.

How hies a shambles and *butcher-row* would
sue! make!—*Whitlock, Manners of the English,*
p. 97.

Butcher's-broom, s. [see last extract.] In-
digenous filicaceous plant so called (Rus-
sians aculeatus). (In the quotation from
Gerarde, the terms *kneeholm* and *knee-
huluer* are given as they stand in the text.
The true form is, doubtless, *kneeholly*, as
it appears in the last and previous edi-
tions of the present work, i.e. *Butcher's*
broom or *Knee-holly*.)

[It (Russians) is called in English *Kneeholm*, *Knee-
huluer*, *Butcher's-broom*, and *Peligree*.—*Gerarde,*
Herball, p. 107: ed. 1633.

There is much grandeur in the Crete Point; the
rocks project from the soil, broken into extremely
regular shapes; and the intervals between them are
grown over with furze, and the prickly plant called
Butcher's-broom.—*Ascham, The Channel Islands, p. 20.*

Butcher's-broom, according to . . . from butchers
making besoms of it to sweep their blocks. . . This
is a mere guess. It was so called because it was
used to preserve meat from mice and rats.—*Dr.*
Prior, Popular Names of British Plants.

Butcher's-meat, s. [two words rather than
a compound.] Flesh of animals such as
are killed for sale by butchers.

There is not a single article of provision for man
or beast which enters that great city [Paris], and is
not exorcised; corn, hay, meal, *butcher's-meat*, fish,
fowls, everything. *Bucks, Observations on a late*
publication, entitled The Present State of the Na-
tion, vol. ii. p. 88.

Butcherbird, s. [see last extract.] Bird
of the genus *Lanius* (called also *shrike*),
of which there are three British species:
1. *L. excubitor*, or grey shrike; 2. *L. col-*
lurio, or red-backed shrike; 3. *L. rutilius*,
or woodchat.

The next bird that I procured (on the 21st of May)
was a male red-backed *butcher-bird*, *Lanius collurio*.
My neighbour, who shot it, says that it might easily
have escaped his notice, had not the outcries and
chatterings of the white-throats and other small
birds drawn his attention to the bush where it was.
The crow was filled with the legs and wings of beetles.
—*White, Natural History of Selbourne, vol. 20.*

The grey shrike feeds upon mice, shrews, small
birds, frogs, lizards, and large insects. After having
killed its prey, it fixes the body in a forked branch,
or upon a sharp thorn, the more readily to pull off
small pieces from it. It is from this habit of killing
and hanging up their meat, which is observed also
in other shrikes, that they have been generally
called *butcher-birds*. . . The red-backed shrike [is]
another species of *butcher-bird*, very similar in its
habits to the grey shrike.—*Yarrell, British Birds.*

Butchering. *verbal abs.* Act of one who butchers.

For Moumouth Percusion had scribbled an absurd and brutal libel about the butchering of London, the strangling of Godfrey, the butchering of Essex, and the poisoning of Charles.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

Butcherly. *adj.* Cruel; bloody; grossly and clumsily barbarous.

There is a way which, brought into schools, would take away this *butcherly* fear in making of Latin.—*Ancham, Schoolmaster*.

What stratagems, how fell, how *butcherly*, This doubly quarrel daily doth breed!

Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part III, ii, 5.

Butchery. *s.*

1. Trade of a butcher.

Yet this man, so ignorant in modern *butchery*, has cut up half an hundred hares, and quartered five or six miserable lovers, in every tragedy he has written.—*Pope*.

2. Murder; cruelty; slaughter.

If thou delight to view thy heinous deeds, Behold this pattern of thy *butcheries*.

Shakespeare, Richard III, i, 2.

The *butchery*, and the breach of hospitality, is represented in this fable under the mask of friendship.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Can he a son to soft remorse incline, Whom gaols, and blood, and *butchery* delight?

Dryden.

The worst point about the *butchery* of Warsaw undoubtedly was, that it had been deliberately arranged the day before.—*Edwards, The Polish Captivity*, ch. v.

Our pope had walked in procession at the head of his cardinals, had proclaimed a jubilee, had ordered the guns of St. Angelo to be fired, in honour of the perditions of Rome in which Colosseum had perished.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvi.

3. Place where animals are killed; where blood is shed.

This is no place, this house is but a *butchery*; Abhor it, fear it, do not enter it.

Shakespeare, As you like it, ii, 3.

The rouscoumat is revenue derived from the sale of the customs, stamps, the sale of animals, taxes on shops, bakeries, *butcheria*, mills, &c., and from the rent of lands belonging to the crown.—*Fahey, Resources of Turkey*, ch. iii.

Butler. *s.* [Fr. *butiller*; L. Lat. *buticularius*; see also last extract.] Servant in charge of the wines, liquors, and other fermented or distilled drinks.

He pastularius, Anglice *butill* re.—*English Vocabulary* (15th century); *Vocabularius in Library of National Antiquities*, p. 191, col. 2. (Wright.)

Butlers forget to bring up their beer time enough.—*Swift*.

Here sits the *butler* with a flask Between his knees, half-drawn'd; and there The wrinkled steward at his task The mid-of-honour blooming fair.

Tennyson, The Day-dream.

Many signs showed that the spirit of resistance had spread to the common people. The porter of the college threw down his keys. The *butler* refused to scratch Hemch's name out of the buttery book, and was instantly dismissed.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. viii.

[French, *butillier*, as if from *butille*, a bottle, the servant in charge of the bottles, of the wine and drink. But the name must have arisen before the principal part of the drinkables would be kept in bottles, and the real origin of the word is probably from *buttery*. Butler, the officer in charge of the *buttery* or collection of casks, as *Butler*, the officer in charge of the pantry. *Buttery*, from *butl*, a barrel; Spanish, *buterin*, the store of barrels or wine skins in a ship.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Butlerage. *s.* Ditty formerly levied upon imported wine, and claimed by the king's butler. *Obsolete*.

These ordinary finances are casual or uncertain, as be the excises, the customs, *butlerage*, and impost.—*Bacon*.

Butlership. *s.* Office of a butler.

He restored the chief butler unto his *butlership* again. *Genesis*, xl, 21.

As my desires could wish, and more, the truth to tell, Chief *butlership* of Normandy unto me fell.

Mirour for Magistrates, p. 482.

Butment. *s.* [Fr. *abutement*.] Same as Abutment; solid part of a pier from which the arch immediately springs.

The supporters or *butments* of the said arch cannot suffer so much violence, as in the precedent flat postura.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

Buttshaft. *s.* Arrow.

Alas, poor Romeo! he is already dead;... the

very pin of his heart cleft with the blind bow-boy's buttshaft.—*Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet*, ii, 4.

Butt. *s.* [?] Flatfish so called (Pleuronectes flesus); flounder.

The flounder is one of the most common of the flat fish;... it is taken in abundance in Scotland, where it is called Pluke and Maycock Pluke, a term having reference to the flattened form of the fish. It is common at Berwick and Yarmouth; at which latter place it is called a *butt*—a northern term; and these flounders which are caught in the extensive backwaters behind Yarmouth, where there is a considerable deposit of mud, are, in consequence, so dark in colour as to be distinguished from the lighter-coloured ones caught on the sands of the sea by the name of Black Butts.—*Tarrell, British Fishes*.

Butt. *s.* (for spelling, see Butte.) [N. Fr. *butte*, *houz*, *haus*.] Vessel; barrel containing one hundred and twenty-six gallons of wine; a butt of beer consists of one hundred and eight gallons; a butt of currants of from fifteen to twenty-two hundredweight. I escaped upon a *butt* of sack, which the sailors heaved overboard. *Shakespeare, Tempest*, ii, 2.

I met my lady once:

A woman like a *butt*, and harsh as rails.

Tennyson, Walking to the Mill.

Butt. *r. a.* [for spelling, see Butte.] Strike with the head after the manner of horned animals.

Come, leave your tears: a brief farewell: the beast With many heads *butts* me away.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv, 1.

Nor wars are seen,

Unless, upon the green,

Two harmless lands are *butting* one the other.

Sir H. Wotton.

A snow-white steer, before the altar led,

Butts with his threatening brows, and howling

stands.

Dryden, Virgil's Eclog.

Butt. *r. n.* Strike with the head after the manner of horned animals.

A ram will *butt* with his head, though he be brought up tame, and never saw that manner of fighting.—*Rip, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Butt. *s.* Blow given by the head; head to head collision.

Full butt. Headlong.

When up rose the corporal, like a buffalo out of his muddy fair, half blinded by the last blow, which had fallen on his head, ran *full butt* at the lieutenant, and precipitated his superior officer and commander headlong down the fore-battlement. *Murray, Starbuck*, vol. i, ch. vi.

Butt. *c. a.* [Fr. *buter*; see Butte.] Touch at one end.

That the dean, &c., do chase all and singular Janes, dwellings of the church, to be bounded and *butted*.—*Archbishop Parker, Streppe's Life of him*, fol. ed. p. 304.

Butt. *s.* (for spelling see Butte.) [Fr. *but*; see also last extract.]

1. Thick end of a musket, pistol, fishing-rod, or similar object; extremity of any plank which joins to another endwise on the outside of a ship.

Hamilton was by himself on the quarter-deck, when four of the enemy sprang upon him, one of whom dealt him a blow on the head with the *butt* of a musket, which for a moment disabled him, being given with such violence that the piece itself was broken.—*Voyage, Naval History of Great Britain*.

2. End of a short ridge of arable land.

He solio, *nis*, a *butt*. *Nominate* (15th century); *Vocabularius in Library of National Antiquities*, p. 231, col. 2. (Wright.)

3. Boundary.

But, if I ask you what I mean by that word, you will answer, I mean this or that thing, you cannot tell which; but if I join it with the words in construction and sense, as, but I will not, a butt of wine, *butt* and boundary, the ram will but, shoot at butt, the meaning of it will be as ready to you as any other word.—*Holder*.

4. Place on which the mark to be shot at is fixed.

He calls on Barchus and proclaims the prize; The groom his fellow groom at *butts* delles, And bends his bow, and levels with his eyes.

Dryden.

5. Point at which the endeavour is directed.

Be not afraid though you do see me weapon'd; Here is my journey's end: here is my *butt*, The very sea-mark of my journey's end. *Shakespeare, Othello*, v, 2.

6. Object of aim; thing against which any attack is directed.

The papists were the most common-place, and the *butt* against whom all the arrows were directed.—*Lord Clarendon*.

7. Man upon whom the company break their jests.

I played a sentence or two at my *butt*, which I thought very smart, when my ill genius suggested to him such a reply as got all the laughter on his side.—*Spectator*, no. 178.

[French, *butte*, a mound, a heap of earth; Modern Latin, *botones*, *botones*, *botentia*. In limibus old rariore terminis constitutus monticulus plantarum de terra quos *botontinus* appellavimus. (Dict. Etym.) French, *butte* un arbre, to heap up earth round the roots of a tree; *butte* le celer, to earth up celery; *butte* un mur, to support a wall beginning to bulge; *butte*, English, *butt*, a mound of turf in a field to support a target for the purpose of shooting at.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Butt-end. *s.* [two words rather than a compound.] Blunt end of anything; end upon which it rests.

The reserve of foot galled their foot with several volleys, and then fell on them with the *butt-ends* of their muskets.—*Lord Clarendon*.

My weapon was a good one when I wielded it, but the *butt-end* remains in my hands.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*.

Some of the soldiers accordingly pushed them forwards with the *butt-ends* of their pikes, into my reach.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels*.

He saved himself under the legs of the informer, who, seizing a pistol, struck him with the *butt-end* of it such a blow, that nothing but the very thick skull of the dog could have saved him. *Murray, Starbuck*, vol. i, ch. xiv.

I ran forward, and secured as my spoil, four hens in high condition, a very respectable cock, fit companion for my rabbit; and from the pond fished, with the *butt-end* of my Manton, two extremely corpulent ducks, who had paid the debt of nature in the most decided manner.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. i, ch. v.

Butte. *s.* See second extract.

On entering the broken ground, the creek turns more to the westward, and crosses by two remarkable *buttes* of a red conglomerate, which appear at a distance like tables set in the mountain side.—*Barton, Mexico and Rocky Mountains*, p. 211.

[*Butte* (French). This word is of frequent occurrence in books that relate to the Rocky Mountains and Oregon regions, 'where,' says Col. Fremont, 'it is naturalized, and if desirable to render into English, there is no word which would be its precise equivalent. It is applied to the detached hills and ridges which rise abruptly, and reach too high to be called hills or ridges, but not high enough to be called mountains. Knob, as applied in the Western States, is the most descriptive term in English; but no translation or paraphrase would preserve the identity of these picturesque landmarks.' (Exposition to the Rocky Mountains, p. 145.)—*Bardell, Dictionary of Americanisms*.]

The criticism that applies to the *ss* in Buss-*ss*, applies here. Just as monosyllabic Substantives in *-ss* become dissyllables in the plural; so do monosyllabic Verbs in *t* become dissyllables in the Participle and the Preterite Tense: *buss*, *busses*; *butt* and *butted*. Hence, notwithstanding the differences of origin, all the forms under notice are spelt with *tt*.

Butter. *s.* [A.S. *buttere*; Lat. *butyrum*; Gr. *βούτυρον*.]

1. Unctuous substance obtained by agitating the cream of milk till the oil separates from the whey.

And he took *butter* and milk, and the calf which he had dressed, and set before them.—*Genesis*, xviii, 8.

2. In *Chemistry*. Term applied to several butterlike substances.

Butter of Antimony. Chemical preparation, made by uniting the acid spirits of sublimate corrosive with regulus of antimony. It is a great caustic.—*Harris*.

Butter of Tin, is made with tin and sublimate corrosive. This preparation continually emits fumes.—*Id.*

Butter. *v. a.* Smear or dress with butter.

'Twas her brother, that, in pure kindness to his horse, *buttered* his hay.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, ii, 4.

Fine words *butter* no parsnips.—*Sir E. E. Strange*.

Butterbent. *s.* Table utensil for holding melted butter.

I heard a rattling of diables and plates—the back

drawing-room was the dining-room—I heard Daly superintending, and the great doll whispering—a confused sound of 'the butterfly-there'—a mild, the musical at top,—and a sort of hostile-inimical kind of confusion, &c.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii. ch. ii.

Butterbar. *s.* Plant so called (Tussilago Petasites).

Butter-bar is called in the Greek *scorpius* of the hugeness of the leaf, which is like *scorpius*, a but; the Latins call it *Petasites*; in High Dutch, *Pestle-wurts*; in Low Dutch, *Duckelholzen*; in English it is named *Butter-barre*. It is very manifest that this is like to coltsfoot, and of the same kind. *Butter-barre* is hot and dry in the second degree, and of thime parts. The roots of *butter-barre* stamped with ale and given to drinke in pestilent and burning fevers, mightily cooleth and abateth the heate thereof.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 814; 1633.

Buttercup. *s.* [see Butterwort.] Native Ranunculaceae plant so called.

(That the name applies to, at least, four closely allied species, *Ranunculus acris*, *repens*, *bulbosus*, and *hirsutus*, is certain. It also applies to the *Ranunculus Ficaria*; and, perhaps, to *R. auricomus*.)

The application, however, is indefinite. The first four species (with divided leaves) have all another name, *Crowfoot*; whilst the *Ranunculus Ficaria* is in the same predicament, being called *Pilewort*. Each of these terms is appropriate; *Crowfoot* suiting the *Ranunculi* with divided leaves, and *Pilewort* the *Ranunculus Ficaria*; the resemblance to piles being suggested by the roots.

They suit, too, *exclusively*; i.e. *Pilewort* is inapplicable to the *Crowfoot*, and *Crowfoot* to the *Pilewort*.

Kingcup is another name for the *Crowfoot*; whilst the *Goldilocks* (*Ranunculus auricomus*) is really but another *Crowfoot*. With these synonyms it is clear that *Buttercup* is a superfluous, as well as an indefinite, name. Yet it is common. The typical *Buttercups* are probably, the *Ranunculus acris* and *bulbosus*; the species to which the application of the term is the most doubtful being the *Ranunculus Ficaria* (*Pilewort*) and *R. auricomus* (*Goldilocks*). That the name comes from the yellowness of the flower combined with its appearance at the time when the grass is best for butter, notwithstanding the exception suggested by the last extract, is probable. That the yellowness, however, of the butter is due to the *Buttercup* is a popular error, the whole genus of the *Ranunculi* (indeed the entire class to which they belong) being acrid poisons and avoided by cows.)

'Are they very pretty, Boh?' She called him Boh by his own particular request and instruction. —'Lovely. Full of flowers. There's *buttercups*, and there's daisies, and there's' the turnkey hesitated, being short of floral nomenclature. 'There's dandelions, and all manner of games.' —*Dickens, Little Dorrit*, ch. vii.

Several varieties of the *buttercup*, the common daisy, the ragged robin with its delicate pink, and the white *Cardamine pratensis*, afford never-failing contrasts to the green fresh grass.—*André, The Chateau d'Audoubert*, p. 170.

And daisy there, no d cowslip too, And *buttercups* of golden hue, The children meet as soon as sought, And gain the hill as soon as thought.

Village Minstrel. *Buttercup*, not, perhaps, from *butter* and *cup*, but rather more probably from the French *bouton d'or*, the bachelor's button, a name given to its double variety, the cup being the old English cup. . . . It will have originally meant *button-head*.—*Dr. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants*.

Butterfingers. *s.* [two words rather than a compound.] Colloquial or slang term addressed to anyone who lets slip what he ought to hold or catch.

When, in the executioner lifting the head of the seventh traitor, as the preceding six had been lifted to the public gaze, he happened to let it fall, cried 'Ah, clumsy!'—'Halloo, *butter-fingers*!' were heard

from various quarters of the assembly.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii. ch. i.

Butterfish. *s.* Fish so called (*Gunnellus vulgaris*).

What your Cornish *butterfish* (*Gunnellus vulgaris*) is, I know not. I a little suspect it will prove the same with our sea-sunil, if years were into oil as ours do.—*Rog. Correspondence, Letter of Mr. Johnson*, p. 129.

The spotted murrel, or *butterfish*, as it is frequently called, from the consistence and quantity of mucus secretion with which its sides are covered, is sufficiently distinguished from the blennies by its dorsal fin, . . . from which it has obtained in the Orkneys and in some other countries of the North of Europe the names of *Suorlick*, . . . *elisk* in Norway, from a supposed resemblance in shape to the blade of a sword.—*Yarrell, British Fishes*.

Butterflower. *s.* [see Butterwort.]

Crowfoot is called by *Ladl Ranunculus pratensis* . . . in English, *King Kule*, *Gold cups*, *Gold knolls*, *Crowfoot*, and *Butter-flourcs*.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 952; ed. 1633.

Let us not, therefore, shorten the happy days of *buttercups*, or exclaim in the words of Gay: Let weeds instead of *butterflowers* appear, And meads, instead of daisies, hemlock bear.

Butterny. *s.* [Dutch, *baterschift*, from the resemblance of the excrement of certain species to butter.] Name applied to the Diurnal Lepidopterous insects.

Elisnon that danc'd, by her heavenly might, She turn'd into a winged *butter fly*.

In the wild air to make her wandering flight.

Spenser, Maishmolmas.

Tell old tales, and laugh At cilded *butterflies*; and hear poor rogues

Talk of court news. —*Shakespeare, King Lear*, v. 3.

And so befit that as I cast his eye

Among the colours on a *butter fly*.

He saw false Reynard. —*Deacon, Fables*.

That which seems to be a powder upon the wings

Of a *butter fly*, is an innumerable company of extreme

small feelers, not to be discerned without a microscope. —*Gerr*.

Hadst thou heard the *butterflies*,

What they say betwixt their wings?

Or in stillest evenings

With what voice the violet wags

To his heart the silver dew? —*Tranquilo*.

Sometimes I let a sunbeam slip,

To light her shadowy eye;

A second *butter fly* round her lip

Like a golden *butter fly*. —*Id., Talking Oak*.

Butterfly-fish. *s.* *Blennius ocellaris*. See extract.

The Ocellated Blenny was described as a British fish by Colonel Mordaunt, who obtained three specimens by dredging on the south-coast of Devon. . . . It is the *Blennius* of Belon; . . . the *Mesoro* of Salvians; and the *butterfly fish* of Willoughby. —*Yarrell, British Fishes*.

Buttering. *part. adj.* Cant term applied to gamblers who increase the stakes at every throw or every game.

It is a fine simle, in one of Mr. Congreve's prologues, which conveys a writer to a *battering* gambler, that stakes all his winning upon one cast; so that if he loses the last throw, he is sure to be undone. —*Addison, Peribolus*.

Butterman. *s.* Vender of butter.

Yellow, thimble, devastated by flies and time, stained with spots of oil and varnish, broken-backed, the-cared, a sorry larder-house copy, which no look-till-keeper would look at, and at which the uncles of *butter* would turn up his nose.—I have a book that I have. —*Sala, Dutch Pictures, The Shadow of a young Painter*.

Buttermilk. *s.* Milk separated from the cream in making butter.

A young man, fallen into an ulcerous consumption, devoted himself to *butter milk*, by which side he recovered. —*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions*.

The scurvy of mothers is cured by acids; as, fruits, lemons, oranges, *butter milk*; and alkalis, spirits hunt them. —*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Causes of Acids*.

Butterprint. *s.* Stamp of carved wood for marking butter.

A *butter print*, in which were engraven figures of all sorts and sizes, applied to the lump of butter, left on it the figure. —*Locke*.

Butterroot. *s.* Same as Butterwort.

Butterwife. *s.* Same as Butterwoman.

Divers of the queen's and the said duchess's kindred and servants, and a *butterwife*, were indicted of misprision of treason, as concealing this fact. —*Lord Herbert of Cherbury, History of Henry VIII*, p. 473.

Butterwoman. *s.* Woman who makes or sells butter.

Tongue, I must put you into a *butterwoman's*

mouth, and buy myself another of Bajazet's mule if you prattle me into these perils. —*Shakespeare, All's well that ends well*, iv. 1.

Butterwort. *s.* Plant so called of the genus *Pinguicula*.

The second is called *Pinguicula*, of the fatness or fulness of the leaf, or of fatness; in Yorkshire, where it doth specially grow, and in greatest abundance, it is called *Butterwort*, *Butter-root*, and *White root*; but the last name belonged in more propriety to *Solomon's seal*.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 789; ed. 1633.

Buttery. *adj.* Having the appearance or qualities of butter.

Nothing more convertible into hot choleric humours than its *buttery* parts. —*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions*.

The best oils, thickened by cold, have a white colour; and such oil has its whiteness from the essential fibres, and its *buttery* oil. —*Sir J. Boyer, Preliminary State of the animal Humors*.

Buttry. *s.* Room where provisions are laid up.

See *Antologia*, Anglice a *buttry*.—*Pictorial Vocabulary* (15th century); *Vocabularia in Library of National Antiquities*, p. 271, col. 1. (Wright).

For *buttry*, Anglice *buttry*.—*English Vocabulary* (15th century); *ibid.*, p. 295, col. 2.

Go, sirrah, take them to the *buttry*.

And give them friendly welcome every one.

—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, act. ii. 1.

All that need a cool and fresh temper, as cellars,

pantries, and *buttries* to the north.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

Then, to take a peep in by the way at the *buttry*,

and sculleries, redolent of antique hospitality.

—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, Oxford in the Long Vacation*.

Used adjectively, or as the first element in a compound.

I pray you bring your hand to the *buttery-hatch*, and let it drink.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, i. 3.

Keery person, falling or neglecting time to perform the said exercises, shall thereon have his name struck out of the *buttery-book* of the college or hall whereof he is a member. —*Life of Dr. Humphrey Prichard*, p. 217.

My guts ne'er suffer'd from a vulgar *rook*,

My name ne'er enter'd in a *buttery-book*.

—*Brautson, Man of Taste*.

I know you were one could keep

The *buttery-hatch* still lock'd, and save the chipping.

—*B. Jonson, Alchemist*.

The *buttery-hatch* was open for the whole week from noon to sunset all comers might take their fill, and each carry away as much baked beef, white bread, and jolly ale, as a strong man could bear in a basket with one hand. —*Isaac Walton, The Younger, Fishing*, p. viii, ch. i.

Buttock. *s.* [from *butt*, as in *butt-end*.]

Rump—part near the tail.

It is like a barber's chair, that fits all *buttocks*.—*Shakespeare, All's well that ends well*, ii. 2.

Such as were not able to stay themselves should be hidden up by others of more strength, riding behind them upon the *buttocks* of the horse.—*Kaethe, History of the Turks*.

The tail of a fox was never made for the *buttocks* of an ape.—*Sir R. L. Estrange, Fables*.

Button. *s.* [Fr. *bouton*.]

1. Catch, usually a small disk, but varying in form and material, by which men's clothes are fastened.

See monnaie, Anglice a *button*.—*Pictorial Vocabulary* (15th century); *Vocabularia in Library of National Antiquities*, p. 265, red. 2. (Wright).

Pray you, undo this *button*.

—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, v. 3.

I mention those ornaments, because of the simplicity of the shape, want of ornaments, *buttons*, loops, gold and silver lace, they must have been chosen than ours. —*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

One way, my lord. But what will the world say of such a match?—*Sir, I value not the world a button*.

—*Mrs. Centlivre, The Wonder*, i. 1.

For his own part he did not care a *button* for cock-lighting.—*Silas Marner*, ch. iii.

Traders came from a distance of many hundreds of miles to the only mart where they could exchange hemp and tar, hides and tallow, wax and honey, the fur of the sable and the wolverine, and the rose of the Maroon of the Volga, for Manchester stuffs, Sheffield knives, Birmingham *buttons*, sugar from Jamaica, and pepper from Malabar.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

2. Knob, or ball, fastened to a smaller body.

We fastened to the marble certain wires and a

button. —*Boyle*.

Fair from its humble bed I rear'd this flower,

Suckled and cher'd with air and sun, and shower;

Soft on the paper puff its leaves I spread,

Bright with the gilded *button* tip its head. —*Pope, Dunciad*.

3. Any small round mass.

The rock which held the gold was broken up into

small pieces; when hard it was first made brittle in the fire: the broken stone was then washed to separate the waste from the heavier gemina which held the gold: and lastly, the valuable parts when separated were kept heated in a furnace for five days, at the end of which time the pure gold was found melted into a button at the bottom.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. ix.

4. Bud of a plant.

The cuckoo calls the infants of the spring,
Too old before their buttons be disclosed.
—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, i. 3.

5. Small immature mushroom used for pickling.

The true eatable mushroom, when young, appears of a gamblish form like a button, the stalk as well as the button being white.—*Miller*.

Button. *v. a.*

1. Cloth; enclose.

He gave his less, arm, and breast, to his ordinary servant, to button and dress him. —*Sir H. Wotton*.

2. Fasten with buttons.

Kidley withdrew, and Latimer was then introduced—eighty years old now—dressed in an old threadbare gown of Bristol frieze, a handkerchief on his head, with a nightcap over it, and, over that again, another cap with two broad flaps buttoned under the chin. —*Frederick, History of England*, ch. xxxiii.

Button. *v. n.* Become buttoned; admit of being buttoned.

Diderot writes to his fair one, that his clothes will hardly button, and he is thus 'stuffed' and thus; and so indigestion succeeds indigestion.—*Carlyle, Essays, Diderot*.

With up.

A devil in an everlasting earnest hath him,
One whose hard heart is button'd up with steel.
—*Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors*, iv. 2.

Buttonhole. *s.* Slit in which the button of the clothes is caught.

Let me take you a button-hole lower. —*Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.
I'll please the maids of honour, if I can:
Without black velvet breeches, what is man?
I will my skill in buttonhole display,
And brag how off I shift me every day.
—*Browning, Man of Taste*.

Buttonmaker. *s.* One who makes buttons, or procures them to be made for sale.

It was tricked up with a great many long ropes of wooden beads hanging upon it, and somewhat resembling the furniture of a button-maker's shop.
—*Mansfield, Travels*, p. 13.

Buttress. *s.* Mass of brickwork or masonry built against a wall to enable it to resist pressure.

No jutting frieze,
Butress, nor cordon of carcase, but this hard
Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle.
—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, i. 3.

Fruit trees, set upon a wall against the sun, between ellows or buttresses of stone, ripen more than upon a plain wall.—*Bacon*.
But we inhabit a weak city here,
Which buttress'd and props but scarcely bear.
—*Dryden, Juvenal's Satires*.

Most of the churches are as ugly, and in as bad taste, as the houses; but this is due partly to bad improvements, as several have one or two windows, a cordon, a buttress, or some other little remains of architectural decoration, showing that they were not always the whitewashed sepulchres they now appear.
—*Coste, The Channel Islands*, pt. i. ch. v.

Used figuratively. Anything which supports or strengthens.

It will concern us to examine the force of this plea, which our adversaries are still setting up against us, as the ground pillar and buttress of the good old cause of non-conformity. —*North*.

Buttress. *v. a.* Support, by means of buttresses, physical or figurative.

Laws of honesty are labored out, and principles of interest and irreligion raised then in the place, and buttressed by false reasonings and discoveries. —*Milnes, Sermons*, ii. 3. (Ord MS.)

Buttressing. *verbal abs.* Propping, supporting, or strengthening, by means of buttresses, physical or figurative.

In the way of propping and buttressing, so indispensable now, something could be done; and yet, as is feared, not enough.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. v. ch. i.

Buttore, or (better) **Buture.** *s.* Same as Bittorn, and, as being nearer the original, **botaurus**, the truer form. *Obscure*.

Nomina volatiliu inconvestitum. . . . The onomatopoeia, a *buttore*.—*Nomina* (c. 15th century); *Theobaldus in Library of National Antiquities*. (Wright.)

Butyraceous. *adj.* Having the qualities of butter.

Chyle has the same principles as milk; a viscosity from the caseous parts, and an oiliness from the butyraceous parts. —*Sir J. Floger, Preternatural State of the animal Humours*.

Butyrous. *adj.* Having the properties of butter. *Rare*.

Its oily red part is from the butyrous parts of chyle. —*Sir J. Floger, Preternatural State of the animal Humours*.

Buxom. *adj.* [A.S. *buxsum*, *borsom* = bowing, bending, yielding.]

1. Obedient; obsequious; yielding.

He did tread down and disgrace all the English, and set up and contemned the Irish; thinking thereby to make them more tractable and buxom to his government. —*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

2. Gay; lively; brisk; wanton; jolly.

I'm born
A f d child of the buxom moon,
Hei of the sun's first beams.
—*Cranford, Pocus*, p. 104.

Zephyr, with Aurora playing,
As he met her once a may morn,
Fill'd her with thee, a daughter fair,
So buxom, blithe, and d-debair.
—*Milton, L'Allegre*, 21.

Almighty Jove descends, and pairs
Into his buxom bride his fruitful showers.
—*Dryden, Virgil's Georgics*.

She feigned the rites of Bacchus' cry'd aloud,
And to the buxom god the virgin vow'd.
—*Ibid.*
Sturdy swains,
In clean array, for rustic dance prepare,
Mixt with the buxom maids hand in hand.
—*J. Phillips*.

Buxomness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Buxom.

That there is sent, receive in buxomness.
—*Chaucer, Good Counsel*.

Plianity or buxomness, to wit, humbly stooping or bowing down, in sign of obedience. —*First-voice*.

Whom the divine buxomness for his ineffable justice hath now late taken to his grace. —*Zwald, Chronicle*, sim. li. iii. b.

Buy. *v. a.* [A.S. *byrgan*.] Purchase; acquire by paying a price; pay dearly for (in the sense of Aby); procure some advantage by something which deserves it, or at some price.

Nay, then thou mock'st me. Thou shalt buy this dear.
If ever I thy face by daylight see.
—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.
I have bought
Golden opinions from all sorts of people.
—*Ibid., Macbeth*, i. 7.

Paid to finger
But with a grain a day, I would not buy
Their money at the price of our fair wif.
—*Jd., Coriolanus*, iii. 3.

Pleasure with praise, and danger they would buy,
And with a foe that would not only fly.
—*Sir J. Duham*.

Buy off or out. Get rid of a claim or claimant by purchasing.

You, and all the kins of Christendom,
Are led so grossly by this meddling priest,
Dreading the curse that money may buy out.
—*Shakespeare, King John*, iii. 1.

What pitiful things are power, that . . .
riches, when they would terrify, dissuade, or buy off
—*Southey, Roderick*.

Buy up. Forestall the market.

They must buy up no corn growing within twelve miles of Geneva, that so the filling of their magazines may not prejudice their market. —*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Buy. *v. n.* Treat about a purchase: (opposed to sell).

I will buy with you, sell with you, talk with you, walk with you, and so following. —*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

Buy and sell. Betray: (more especially in the participle).

Jokey of Norfolk, he not too bold,
For Dickon thy master is bought and sold.
—*Shakespeare, Richard III.*, v. 3. sc. 10.

In the following extract it may simply mean 'have the spirit of a trader.' See Sell = bargain.

Trust not for freedom to the Franks,
They have a king who buys and sells;
In native swords and native ranks
Your only hope of freedom dwells:
But Turkish force and Latin fraud
Would break your shield, however broad.
—*Byron, Don Juan*, lib. 86, song, ver. 14.

Bayer. *s.* One who buys; purchaser.

When a piece of art is set before us, let the first caution be, not to ask who made it, lest the name of the author do captivate the fancy of the buyer. —*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture*.

When agriculture and even markets had absolutely ceased, the buyers and sellers met only in churchyards, because they were sanctuaries. —*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, li. x. ch. v.

The prince soon followed. He landed where the quay of Beikham now stands. The whole aspect of the place has been altered. Where we now see a port crowded with shipping, and a market-place swarming with buyers and sellers, the waves then broke on a desolate beach; but a fragment of the rock on which the deliverer stepped from his boat has been carefully preserved, and is set up as an object of public veneration in the centre of that busy wharf. —*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

Buz. *interj.* Used to enjoin silence in imparting a real or fictitious secret: (generally with the notion of mystery).

The actors are come hither, my lord.—*Buz, buz!* —*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, i. 2.
Buz!—not a syllable: she has done very well.—*Bickerstaff, The Hypocrite*, i. 1.

Buzz. *v. n.* Hum; make a noise like bees, flies, or wasps.

And all the chamber filled was with flies,
Which buzz'd of all about, and made such sound,
That they remember'd all men's ears and eyes,
Laid many swarms of bees assembled round.
—*Spenser, Faerie Queene*.

There be more wasps, that buzz about his nose,
Will make this sting the sooner.
—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

For still the flowers ready stand,
One buzz'd round about,
One lights, one tastes, gets in, gets out.
—*Sir J. Swilling*.

What though no bees around your cradle flow,
Nor on your lips distill their golden dew:
Yet have we oft discover'd, in their stead,
A swarm of droms that buzz'd about your head.
—*Pope*.

We join, like flies and wasps, in buzzing about wit.
—*Steele*.

Buzz. *v. n.* Whisper; spread secretly.

Where doth the world thrust forth a vanity,
That is not quickly buzz'd into his ear.
—*Shakespeare, Richard II.*, ii. 1.

I will buzz abroad such prophecies,
That Edward shall be fearful of his life.
—*Ibid., Henry VI.*, Part III, v. 2.

This notwithstanding, the legions, to hit the mark
whereat they aimed, daily directed and buzz'd of the French king's disorders, and all to instill the Guis on the throne. —*Speed, History of Great Britain*, li. x. ch. xxv.

They might buzz and whisper it one to another,
and, silently withdrawing from the presence of the apostles, they then lift up their voices, and noised it about the city. —*Bathys, Sermons*, p. 220.

Buzz. *s.*

1. Noise of a bee or fly.

What a noise and a buzz does the pitiful little guat make, and how sharply does it sting! —*South, Sermons*, vii. 202.

2. Hum; whisper; talk; commotion.

The hive of a city or kingdom is in best condition when there is least noise or buzz in it.—*Bacon, Apophthegms*.

Where I found the whole outward room in a buzz of pedicel. —*Addison, Spectator*.

It claimed that while a bill of little interest was under discussion in the Commons, the postman arrived with numerous letters directed to it, and the distribution took place at the bar with a buzz of conversation which drowned the voice of the orators. —*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Angry buzz and simmer: uneasy tossing and murmuring of a huge France, all embroiled, spell-bound, by unnumbering constitution, into frightful confusion and unconsciousness; which frightful magnetic sleep must now issue soon in one of two things: death or madness! —*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. vi. ch. i.

Buzzard. *s.* Species of falcon so called: e.g. *Buteo vulgaris*, *B. lagopus*, and *Fernis apivorus* or honey-buzzard.

More pity that the eagle should be mew'd,
While kites and buzzards prey at liberty.
—*Shakespeare, Richard III.*, i. 1.

The noble buzzard ever pleased me best;
Of small renown, 'tis true: for, not to lie,
We call him but a hawk by courtesy.
—*Dryden, Hind and Panther*.

A pair of honey-buzzards, *Buteo apivorus* sive *apivorus* Raii, built them a large shallow nest, composed of twigs and lined with dead beechen leaves, upon a tall slender beech near the middle of Selbourne Hamlet, in the summer of 1780 . . . the eggs were smaller and not so round as those of the common Buzzard. —*White, Natural History of Selbourne* 104, 43.

Used *metaphorically*. Blockhead; dunce; (partly because the buzzard is a *sluggish* bird, and partly because it is in the eyes of a falconer an *inferior* hawk).

Those blind buzzards who, in late years, of wild malignance, would neither learn themselves, nor could teach others anything at all. *Ascham, School-master*.

Used *adjectively*. Senseless; stupid; undiscerning.

Those who thought no better of the living God, than of a buzzard idol. — *Milton, Eireneuestates*, ch. i.
Thus I reclaim'd my buzzard dove to fly
At what, and when, and how, and where I chide
Donner, Poems, p. 47.

Buzzer. *s.* Secret whisperer.

Her brother is in secret come from France,
And wants not buzzers to infuse his ear
With petulant speeches of his father's death.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, iv. 3.

Buzzing. *verbal abs.* Low humming sound; secret whispering.

Did you not hear
A buzzing of a serpent
Between the king and Catherine?
Shakespeare, Henry VIII., ii. 1.

And so, madam, when I heard Mr. Lovewell a little loud, I heard the buzzing louder too, and I dug off my handkerchief softly, I could hear this noise. *Colman and Garrick, The Clandestine Marriage*, v. 1.

Buzzing. *part. adj.* Resembling or making a buzz.

There is such confusion in my powers,
As after some oration fairly spoke
By a beloved prince, there doth appear
Among the buzzing multitude.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.
Herewith arose a buzzing noise among them, as if it had been the rustling sound of the sea afar off. — *Sir A. Haggard*.

Only now and then a trembling female, generally ancient, voice is heard, you cannot guess from what part of it meeting it proceeds, with a low buzzing musical sound. *Lamb, Essays of Elia*, 1. *Quick's History*.

By. *p. n.* Same as *Aby*. *Obsolete*.

Thou, Porrex, thou that damned devil hast wrought;
Thou, Porrex, thou shalt dearly *bye* the same.
Swickell, Glorioso, iv. 1.

By. *s.* Something not the direct and immediate object of regard; (now usually accompanied with the preposition *by*; formerly with *on* or *upon*).

In this instance, there is, *upon* the *by*, to be noted the percolation of the vegetable through the wood.

Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.
They who have said her; Poetry on the *by*, and now and then tendered her visits, she hath done much for. — *B. Jonson, Dedic.*

This wolf was forced to make bold, ever and anon, with a sheep in private, by the *by*. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Hence we may understand, that it did *upon* the *by*, that it is not necessary. *Boyle*.

So, while my lord's revenge is tall and high,
I'll give you back your kingdom by the *by*.

Deighton, Compact of Granada.
We may well conceive that he that makes (paraphrasing) his trade and calling, should better understand it, and is likely to be more perfect in it, than he that hath inspect *at by the by* and obviously.

Religion, Rosolene, 18. (Ord MS.)
With all my heart, my lord, and thank you too, 'faith. But, *by the by*, I hope they are not house-keepers, or inmates of the city. *Colman, The Jealous Wife*, ii. 1.

By. *adv.* Near; at a small distance; in presence.

The same words in my lady Philomena's mouth, as from one woman to another, so as there was no other body *by*, might have had a better grace. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

I'll not be *by* the while; my liege, farewell!
What will become hereof, there's none can tell.

Shakespeare, Richard II., ii. 1.
My tenants *by* shall furnish their walls
To carry all thy stuff within two hours.

Leopold, Woman killed with Kinship.
And in it lies the seed of sleep;
And, snoring *by*,
We may drowse.

The monsters of the deep. — *Dryden, Albion*.
He now retir'd
Unto a neighbouring castle *by*.

Butler, Hudibras, iii. 301.
There while I sing, if gentle youth be *by*,
That tunes my lute, and winds the string so high.

Walter.
Prisoners and witnesses were waiting *by*;
These had been taught to swear, and those to die.

Lord Roscommon.
He calleth them forth *by* one, and *by* one, by the

You have put a principle into him, which will influence his actions when you are not *by*. — *Locke*.
With *verbs of motion* it conveys the notion of passing.

Behold, the kinsman, of whom Romz spake, came *by*. — *Rath*, iv. 1.

I did hear
The galloping of horse. Who wasn't came *by*?
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.

By comes a priest, that is, first come the sacrifices of the legal priesthood; *by* comes a Levite, that is, the ceremonies of the Levitical law. *Lighfoot, Mivchiloth*, p. 113.

By and by. In a short time.

He overtook Amphidius, who had been staid here, and *by and by* called him to fight with him. *Sir P. Sidney*.

The noble knight alighted *by and by*,
From lofty steed, and had the lady stay,
To see what end of fight should him befall that day.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

In the temple, *by and by* with us,
These couples shall eternally be knit.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 1.
O how this spring of love resembleth
The uncertain glory of an April day;
Which now shows all the beauty of the sun,
And *by and by* a cloud takes all away.

Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.
Now a sensible man, *by and by* a fool, and presently a beast. *Id., Othello*, ii. 3.

By. *prep.*

1. Beside; past.

Many beautiful places standing along the seashore, make the town appear longer than it is, to those that sail *by* it. *Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Noting *proximity of place*.

So thou may'st say, the king lies *by* a breeze, if a breeze dwell near him; or the church stands *by* the tower, if the tower stand *by* the church. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, vi. 1.

Here he comes himself;
If he be worthy any man's good voice,
That good man sit down *by* him.

B. Jonson, Catiline.
A spacious plain, whereon
Were tents of various hue: *by* some, were lands
Of cattle grazing. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 556.

Stay *by* me; thou art resolute and faithful;
I have employment worthy of thy arm.

Dryden, Don Sebastian.
— *By* the way, I have a great deal to say to you.

2. Through the notion of *presence*, noting —

a. The agent.

The grammar of a language is sometimes to be carefully studied *by* a good man. — *Locke*.

Death's want the unity, hear, the pious grave,
Sought *by* the wretch, and vanquish'd *by* the brave.

Garth.
b. The instrument: (commonly used after a verb neuter, where *with* would be put after an active; as, 'He killed her *with* a sword'; 'She died *by* a sword').

But *by* Polixenes' arms when Hector fell,
He chose Eneas, and he chose as well.

Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

c. The cause of any effect.

I view, *by* no presumption led,
Your revels of the night.

Parus.
By was the soul to divine action staid,
By was in playfulst patience it excels.

Savage.
d. The means by which anything is performed or obtained.

You must think, if we give you any thing, we hope to gain *by* you. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

Happier! had it not! had not to have known
Good *by* itself, and evil not at all.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 88.
The heart knows that *by* itself, which nothing in the world besides can give it any knowledge of.

South.
We obtain the knowledge of a multitude of propositions *by* sensation and reflection. — *Watts, Logic*.

e. The manner of an action.

I have not patience; she consumes the tin
In idle talk, and owns her false belief:
Seize her *by* force, and bear her hence unheard.

Dryden, Don Sebastian.
This sight had more weight with him, as *by* good luck not above two of that venerable lady were fallen asleep. *Addison*.

By chance, within a neighbouring brook,
He saw his branching horns, and alter'd look. *Id.*

f. The method in which any successive actions are performed, with regard to time or quantity.

The best for you, is to re-examine the cause, and to try it even point *by* point, argument *by* argument, with all the exactness you can. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, preface.

We are not to stay all together, but to come *by* him where he stands, *by* ones, *by* twos, and *by* threes.

— *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, ii. 3.
He calleth them forth *by* one, and *by* one, by the

name, as he pleaseth, though seldom the order be inverted. — *Bacon*.

The captains were obliged to break that piece of ordinance, and so *by* pieces to carry it away, that the enemy should not get so great a spoil. *Knollys*.

Common prudence would direct me to take them all out, and examine them *one by one*. — *Boyle*.

Others will soon take pattern and encouragement by your building; and so house *by* house, street *by* street, there will at last be finished a magnificent city. — *Bishop Sprat*.

Exploit'd her, limb *by* limb, and fear'd to find
So rude a gripe had left a livid mark behind.

Dryden, Fables.
Thus year *by* year they pass, and day *by* day,
Till now, 'twas on the morn of cheerful May.

The young Eudora. — *Id., ibid.*
I'll gaze for ever on thy godlike father,
Transplanting one *by* one into my life,
His bright perfections, till I shine like him.

Addison, Cato.

g. The quantity had at one time.

Bullion will sell *by* the ounce for six shillings and five-pence unclipped money. — *Locke*.

What we take daily *by* pounds is at least of so much importance as what we take *by* shillings, and only *by* grains and spoonfuls. *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*, preface.

The North *by* myriads pours her mighty sons;
Great nurse of Gods, of Maas, and of Rhine. *Pope*.

3. At or in; (used before the words *sea*, or *water*, and *land*).

We see the great effects of battles *by* sea; the battle of Actium decided the empire of the world. — *Bacon, Essays*.

Arms, and the man, I sing, who, forc'd *by* fate,
Exploit'd and exil'd, left the Trojan shore;
Long labours both *by* sea and land he bore.

Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.
I would have fought *by* land, where I was stronger;
You hinder'd it; yet, when I fought *by* sea,
Forsook me fighting.

Id., All for Love.
By land, *by* water, they renew their charge.

Pope.

4. According to; noting —

a. Permission.

It is lawful, both *by* the laws of nature and nations, and *by* the law divine, which is the perfection of the other two. — *Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War*.

b. Proof.

The present, or like system of the world cannot possibly have been created, *by* the first proposition; and, without God, it could not naturally, nor fortuitously, emerge out of chaos, *by* the third proposition.

Boyle.
The tenacity, or desire, being infinite, *by* the preceding proposition, may contain or receive *infinite* power. — *Chambers*.

c. Imitation or conformity.

The gospel gives us such laws as every man that under-stands himself would chuse to *re-by*. — *Archbishop Tillotson*.

In the discussion I have made, I have not asseverated, the best I could, to govern myself *by* the diversity of matter. — *Locke*.

This ship, *by* good luck, fell into their hands at last, and served as a model to build others *by*. — *Arbuthnot, Tables of Ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

5. From; noting —

a. Ground of judgement or comparison.

Thus, *by* the musick, we may know
What mode waits a hunting song.

Waller.
Through groves that on Parnassus grow,
By what he has done, before the war in which he was engaged, we may expect what he will do after a peace. *Dryden*.

The son of Hercules he justly seems,
By his broad shoulders and gigantic limbs. *Id.*

Who's that stranger? *By* his warlike port,
His fierce demeanor, and erected look,
He's of no vulgar race.

Id., All for Love.
Judge the event
Id., Spanish Friar.

The punishment is not to be measured, but *by* the opposition it carries and stands in to that respect and submission that is due to the father. — *Locke*.

By your description of the town, I imagine it to be under some great enchantment. *Pope, Letters*.

By what I have always heard and read, I take the strength of a nation. — *Swift*.

b. Sum of the difference between two things compared.

Meantime she stands provid'd of a Laine,
More young and vigorous too *by* twenty springs.

Dryden.
By giving the denomination to less quantities of silver *by* one twentieth, you take from them their due. — *Locke*.

6. As soon as; not later than: (noting time).

By this, the sons of Constantine which fled,
Ambriso and Uther, did ripe years attain.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

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- Hector, by the fifth hour of the sun,
Will, with a trumpet, 'twixt our tents and Troy,
To-morrow morning call some knight to arms.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 1.
- He err'd not; for, by this, the heavenly hands
Down from a sky of jasper lighted now
In paradise. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 208.
- These have their course to finish round the earth
By-morrow evening. *Id.* iv. 661.
- The angelic guards ascended, mute and sad
For none: for, of his state by this they knew. *Id.* x. 18.
- By that time a sieve is carried on two or three
days, I am altogether lost and bewildered in it.—
Addison, Spectator.
- By this time the very foundation was removed.—
Swift.
- By the beginning of the fourth century from the
building of Rome, the trifurcations proceeded so far as
to accuse and true the causes.—*Id.*
7. Before himself, herself, or themselves, it
notes the absence of all others.
Sitting in some place, by himself, let him trans-
late into English his former lesson. *Ascham, School-
master*.
- Solyman resolved to assault the breach, after he
had, by himself, in a melancholy mood, walked up
and down in his tent.—*Knutler, History of the
Turks*.
- I know not whether he will annex his discourse to
his appendix, or publish it by itself, or at all.—*Boyle,
Spring of the Air*.
- He will imagine that the king, and his ministers,
sat down and made them by themselves, and then
sent them to their allies, to sign.—*Swift*.
- More pleas'd to keep it, till their friends could
come,
Than eat the sweetest by themselves at home. *Pope*.
8. At hand.
He kept then some of the spirit by him, to verify
what he believed.—*Boyle*.
- The merchant is not forced to keep so much
money by him, as in other places, where they have
not such a supply.—*Lowe*.
9. Solemn form of adjuration.
His godhead I invoke, by him I swear.
Dryden, Fables.
- Which, O! avert by you ethereal light,
Which I have lost for this eternal night;
Or if, by deuce ties, you may be won
By your dead sire, and by your living son.
Id., Virgil's Eclog.
- Now by your joys on earth, your hopes in heav'n,
O spare this great, this good, this useful thing! *Id.*
- O, cruel youth!
By all the pain that wrings my tortur'd soul!
By all the dear deceitful hopes you gave me,
O, cease! at least, once more delude my sorrows.
E. Smith, Phœdra and Hippolytus.
10. Signifying specification and particularity.
Upbraiding heav'n, from whence his lineage came,
And cruel call'd the gods, and cruel thee, by name.
Dryden, a.
11. By proxy of: (noting substitution). Rare.
The gods were said to feast with Ethiopians; that
is, they were present with them by their statues.
Broomer, Notes on the Odyssey.
12. In the same direction with.
They are also striated, or furrowed, by the length,
and the sides variously punched, or pricked.—*Grew*.
13. With regard to.
You are to blame—I say the same by you.—*Mrs.
Juchald, Every one has his Fault*, i. 1.
- We have ventured to name the greatest displays
of Mr. Fox's oratory; and it is fit we should attempt
as much by his illustrious rival's. *Lord Brougham,
Statesman of the Time of George III.*
14. Denoting paternity or maternity.
The Moor is with child by you, Laureiot.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 5.
- By her he had two children at one birth.
Id., Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.
15. For: (noting continuance of time). Ob-
solete.
Ferdinand and Isabella recovered the kingdom of
Granada from the Moors; having been in possession
thereof by the space of seven hundred years.—*Bacon,
History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
- By, in composition, implies something out
of the direct way, and consequently
some obscurity, as a byroad; something
irregular, as a by-end; something col-
lateral, as a by-concernment; or something
private, as a bylaw.
- By-coffeehouse. s. Coffeehouse in an ob-
scure place.
I afterwards entered a by-coffee-house, that stood
at the upper end of a narrow lane, where I met with
a non-juror.—*Addison, Spectator*.
- By-concernment. s. Affair which is not
the main business.

- Our plays, besides the main design, have under-
plots, or by-concernments, or less considerable per-
sons and intrigues, which are carried on with the
motion of the main plot.—*Dryden, a.*
- By-corner. s. Private corner.
In by-corner of
This sacred room, silver, in lugs heap'd up.
Mansinger, City Madam.
- Neglected heaps we in by-corner lay.
Sir W. Souther and Dryden, Art of Poetry.
- By-dependency. s. Appendage; some-
thing accidentally depending on another.
These
And your three motives to the battle, with
I know not how much more, should be demanded;
And all the other high-potencies,
From whence to whence.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 5.
- By-design. s. Incidental purpose.
And if she miss the mouse-trap lines,
They'll serve for other by-designs.
And make an artist understand
To copy out her seal or hand;
Or find void places in the paper,
To steal in something to outtrap her.
Bulwer, Hudibras.
- By-drinking. s. Private drinking, not in
company with others.
You owe money here besides, Sir John, for your
diet and by-drinkings.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV.
Part I.* iii. 3.
- By-interest. s. Interest distinct from that
of the public.
Various factions and parties, all aiming at by-
interest, without any sincere regard to the publick
good.—*Bishop Atterbury*.
- By-matter. s. Something incidental.
I knew one, that when he wrote a letter, would
put that which was most material into the postscript,
as if it had been a by-matter. *Bacon, Essay of
Cunning*.
- By-respect. s. Private end or view.
It may be that some, upon by-respects, find some-
what friendly usage in usurers, at some of their loans.
—*Capron*.
- The archbishops and bishops, next under the king,
have the government of the church; he not you
mean to prefer any to those places, for any by-
respects, but only for their learning, gravity, and
worth.—*Bacon*.
- Augustus, who was not altogether so good as he
was wise, had some by-respects in the enacting of
this law; for to do any thing for nothing, was not his
maxim.—*Dryden, a.*
- By-view. s. Private self-interested purpose.
No by-view of his own shall mislead him. *Bishop
Atterbury*.
- By-west. [two words rather than a com-
pound. The construction is that of a pre-
position, i. e. the combination is followed
by a substantive, which it governs.] West-
ward; to the west of.
Whereupon arose that by-word used by the Irish,
that they dwell by-west of the law which dwell beyond
the river of the Barrow.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse
on the State of Ireland*.
- By-blow. s. Sidelow.
Now and then a by-blow from the pulpit.—*Milton,
Colasterion*. (Ord MS.)
- By-end. s. Private interest; secret advan-
tage.
All people that worship for fear, profit, or some
other by-end, fall within the intendment of this
fable.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.
- By-gone. adj. Past.
Tell him, you're sure
All in Bohemia's well; this satisfaction
The by-gone day proclaim'd.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, i. 2.
- As we have a conceit of motion coming, as well as
by-gone; so have we of time which dependeth there-
upon.—*Grew*.
- An observer much less discerning than Temple
might easily perceive that the Chancellor was a man
who belonged to a by-gone world, a representative
of a just age, of obsolete modes of thinking, of un-
fashionable views, and of more unfashionable virtues.
—*Macaulay, Essays, Sir W. Temple*.
- In the expression, 'Let by-gones be by-
gones'—do not revert to old grievances,
the word is used as a substantive.
- By-lane. s. Lane out of the usual road.
She led me into a by-lane, and told me there I
should dwell.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*,
p. 504.
- By-law. s. Private laws made at courts-leet,
courts-baron, municipal councils, &c., to
meet cases to which the public laws do
not extend.

- There was also a law to restrain the by-laws and
ordinances of corporation. *Bacon*.
- In the beginning of this record is inserted the law
or institution; to which are added two by-laws, as a
comment upon the general law.—*Addison*.
- By-name. s. Nickname; name of reproach,
or accidental appellation.
Whether it was the proper surname of the family
or a personal by-name given him on account of his
stature, it is neither material nor possible to deter-
mine.—*Bishop Lenth, Life of Wakeham*.
- By-name. r. a. Give a nickname to.
Robert, eldest son to the Conqueror, used short
hose, and thereupon was by-name'd Court-hose, and
showed first the use of them to the English. *Chaucer*.
- By-passer. s. Passer by.
No blazer in her beauty above in the windows, no
state at the door for the by-passers.—*Supposes*,
(Ord MS.)
- By-past. adj. Past.
But ah! who ever shunn'd by precedent
The destin'd ill she must herself assay?
Or form'd examples, 'gainst her own content,
To put the by-past ill to peril in her way?
Shakespeare, Love's Complaint.
- Wars, pestilences, and diseases, have not been
fewer for these three hundred years by-past, than
ever they had been since we have had records.—
Chapin.
- By-path. s. Private or obscure path.
Heaven knows, my son,
By what by-paths, and undirect crook'd ways,
I met this crown; and I myself know well
How traitorous one it sat upon my head.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.
- Your petitioner is a general lover, who for some
months last past has made it his whole business to
frequent the by-paths and roads near his dwelling,
for no other purpose but to land such of the fair
sex as are oblig'd to pass through them. *Tatler*,
no. 219.
- The honeysuckle begins to shed out its sweet
blossom into the by-paths, almost interrupting
them in some places and taking strangely with the
sharp spiny branches of the bramble, whose flowers
are now giving way to the soft green fruits. *Ascham,
The Schoolmaster*, p. 176.
- By-play. s. Anything concurrent with, and
subordinate to, the main action.
I acknowledged the attention by a slight nod, ap-
prehending that the count should observe his by-play.
And had to the number of victims who, according
to his account, had suffered by his sword, like so
many larks on a spit.—*Thesaurus Book, Gilbert
Gurney*.
- By-rie. r. a. Draw liquor.
(For example see extract under Bar.)
- By-rier. s. Butler; collarer. *Obsolete*.
Nominis singularium laicorum, Byrie, Exempla-
rium, Nominale (15th century); *Vocabularius in
Library of National Antiquities*, (Wright.)
- So the notice stands, the meaning of *ex-
cerarius* being doubtful; *hic cellarius* being
possibly meant. The word, however, may
fairly be separated from the verb *Bur*,
the root of *Burler* one who dresses
cloth, which is probably connected with
bourre—bar; the present word being con-
nected with the A.S. *byrlan*, *birlian*—
pour out liquor.
- By-road. s. Obscure unfrequented path.
Through slippery by-roads, dark and deep,
They often climb, and often creep. *See ft.*
- On by-roads, and generally throughout the coun-
try north of York and west of Exeter, goods were
carried by long trains of packhorses.—*Macaulay,
History of England*, ch. vi.
- By-room. s. Private room within another.
I pray thee, do thou stand in some by-room, while
I question my penny drawer to what end he gave the
sugar; and do thou never leave calling.—*Francis—
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.
- By-speech. s. Incidental or casual speech,
not directly relating to the point.
When they come to allege what word and what
law they meant, their common ordinary practice is
to quote by-speeches, in some historical narration
or other, and to use them as if they were written in
most exact form of law. *Hooker*.
- By-ss. s. [Lat. *byssus*; Gr. *byssos* = fine
linen.] See last extract. *Obsolete*.
He was like so delicate
Of his clothing, that every daie
Of purple and by-ss he made him gale.
Gower, Confessio Amantis, vi.
- I was once, though now a feathered velle
Case my wrong'd bodie, quene-like clad:
This downe about my neck was carst a ralle
Of by-ss imbroder'd.
The Ant and Nightingale: 1604.

Did they find the mother crowned with an imperial diadem, or the child seated in *bisse* and purple?—*Heywood, Hierarchy of the blessed Angels*, p. 311.

Not silk, . . . nor common linen; but that which the ancients called *byssus*; a sort of linen very pure and soft, and very dense.—*Bishop Patrick, Paraphrases and Commentaries on the Old Testament, Genesis*, xli. 42.

Byassin. adj. Made of bysse. *Obsolete.*

And it is given to him, that she cover him with white *byssin* rhytunge; for why *byssus* is justifying of scynite.—*Wycliffe, Revelation*, xix.

Bystander. s. Looker on; one unconcerned.

She broke her feathers, and, falling to the ground, was taken up by the *by-standers*.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.
The *by-standers* asked him why he ran away, his broad living weight.—*Locke*.

By-standers whom his majesty [Charles II.] recognised often came in for a courteous word.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

The devotion of his [Henry I.] last moments edited the *by-standers*.—*Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxi.

Bystreet. s. Obscure street.

The broker here his spacious beaver wears,
Upon his brow sit jealousy and cares;
Bent on some mortgage, to avoid reproach,
He seeks *by-streets*, and saves the expensive coach.
Gay.

Byturning. s. Obscure road leading off the main road.

The many *by-turnings* that may divert you from your way.—*Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poesy*.

Bywalk. s. Private walk; not the main road; (used figuratively in extracts).

He moves afterwards in *by-walks*, or under plots, as diversions to the main design, lest it should grow tedious; though they are still naturally joined.—*Dryden*.

The chief avenue ought to be the most ample and noble; but there should be *by-walks*, to retire into sometimes, for ease and refreshment.—*Brown*.

Byway. s. Private and obscure way.

Night stealths are commonly driven in *by-ways*, and by blind folds, named of any but such like.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Other *by-ways* he himself took.
Where never foot of living wight did tread.
Spenser.

Early on the following morning he reached Ports-mouth, and, having despatched his business on shore, endeavored to elude the populace by taking a *by-way* to the beach.—*Southey, Life of Nelson*.
Used figuratively.

Wholly abstain, or wed: thy bounteous Lord
Allows the choice of paths; take no *by-ways*,
But gladly welcome what he doleth afford;
Not grudging that thy just hath bounds and stays.
G. Herbert.

This is wonderfully diverting to the understanding, thus to receive a precept, as it were, through a *by-way*, and to apprehend an idea that draws a whole train after it.—*Addison*.

At each of these periods the modifications of opinion, and the speculations with which they were connected, formed a vast and tangled maze, the *by-ways* of which our plan does not allow us to enter.
Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas, ch. ii.

Bywipe. s. Secret stroke, or sarcasm.

Wherefore that conceit of Legion with a *bywipe*?
Milton, Annals reasons upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.

Byword. s. Saying; proverb.

a. In a bad sense.

Wretched Henry he deposed: whose cowardice
Hath made us *by-words* to our enemies.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. l. i.

b. In an indifferent or good sense.

I knew a wise man, that had it for a *by-word*,
When he saw men lessen to a conclusion, Stay a
little, that we may make an end the sooner.—*Bacon*.
We are become a *by-word* among the nations for
our ridiculous fads and idiosyncrasies.—*Addison*.

The bravery of the people has never been disputed; while, as to the upper classes, the punctilious honour of a Spanish gentleman has passed into a *by-word*, and circulated through the world.
Buckle, History of Civilization in England, vol. ii. ch. i.

C.

C. For its import as a letter, especially with respect to its relations with K, see Cee.

Cab. s. Short for Cabriolet. As a public conveyance it has a wider sense, and means a one-horse vehicle, as opposed to the hackney-coach with two horses. Its chief compounds are Cabhorse, Cabfare, Cabstand, Cabman, Cabdriver, and the like.

Cab-boy. s. [two words rather than a compound, as both the *bs* are sounded.] Page who stands behind a cab.

As at that time I was chiefly occupied with the desire of making as perfect a stud as my fortune would allow, I sent my *cab-boy* (valet Thier) to inquire of the groom whether the horse was to be sold, and to whom it belonged.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Pelham*, ch. xiv.

Cabal. s. Same as Cabala.

The childish fancies and fables of the Jewish rabbins in their talmsud and *cabal*.—*Maki will, Apology*, p. 310.

Cabál. s. [see first extract.]

1. Body of men united in some close design.

This junto, together with the Duke of Buckingham, being called the *cabal*, it was observed, that it cabal proved a technical word, every letter in it being the first letter of those five, Clifford, Ashby, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time*, p. 162.

These ministers were therefore emphatically called the *Cabal*, and they soon made that appellation so infamous that it has never since their time been used except as a term of reproach.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ii.

2. Intrigue; something less than conspiracy.

She often interposed her royal authority, to break the *cabals* which were forming against her first ministers.—*Addison*.

Cabál. v. n. Intrigue; unite as a cabal.

Everybody could perceive that at the close of 1833, the chief offices in the government were distributed not unequally between the two great parties, that the men who held those offices were perpetually *caballing* against each other, haranguing against each other, moving votes of censure on each other, exhibiting articles of impeachment against each other, and that the temper of the House of Commons was wild, ungovernable, and uncertain.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Cábala. s. [Hebrew.] Secret, esoteric, mystic study of the Jewish doctors; any mystic, esoteric, or secret study; especially when dealing with letters and numbers to the combinations of which an extraordinary import is attributed.

They [the modern rabbins] started a grammatical *cabala* to serve their ambition upon.—*J. Spruer, Discourse concerning Prophecy*, p. 322.

You merchants, who know your *cabala* so well to make your profit rather by selling for time, than for ready money.—*Hartman, Translation of Bala's Sermon*, p. 372.

If I wholly mistake not, the *cabala* of his sect.

Truth q. Philanthropus Lipsianus, § 3.
The teachers came out, that the gnomes and sylphs, disencased like millians, had told him, as a punishment for revealing the secrets of the *cabala*.—*J. Walton, Essay on Pope*.

They then fall into the hands of diviners and soothsayers, who undertake, by supernatural aid and by some occult method, to prognosticate the future. Hence the prevalence of the arts of divination by amulets, amulets, omens, oracles, dreams, necromancy, evocations of spirits, judicial astrology, *cabala*, magic, palmistry, second-sight, &c., which at one time flourished among the civilized nations of Europe, and still exercise a potent sway over the oriental and savage nations.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*.

Cábalism. s. Specimen, portion, or detail of cabalistic science so called.

Vigorous impressions of spirit, ecstasies, pretty allegories, parables, *cabalisms*.—*J. Spruer, Discourse concerning Prophecy*, p. 287.

Cábalist. s. One skilled in, or addicted to the study of, the Cabala.

In a multitude of verses they delivered what they taught, not suffering it to be committed to writing, so imitating both *cabalists*, Pythagoreans, and ancient christians.—*Selden, On Drakon's Polyglottion*, ix.

Their talismans and *cabalists*, their Scribes and Pluriers.—*Halewell, Apology*, p. 233.

Persons, which begin their inquiries where all wise men make an end; *cabalists*, pretenders to revelations, to an understanding of signs and mysterious prophecies.—*J. Spruer, Discourse concerning Prophecy*, p. 403.

Which gave occasion to that renowned *cabalist*, Rumbolus, of placing the body of man in due position to the four cardinal points.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*.

Then Jove thus spake: with care and pain
We form'd this name, renown'd in rhyme,

Not thine, immortal Newfoundland!

Cost similes *cabalists* may time.—*Swift*.

Cabalistic. adj. Having an occult meaning, after the manner of the Cabala.

That useless calculation in *cabalistic* concordance of identities in different words.—*Selden, On Drakon's Polyglottion* ix.

He taught him to repeat two *cabalistic* words, in pronouncing of which the whole secret consisted.—*Spechtator*.

Correspondent in some sort to this, it may be remarked, that the tailor sitting over a cave or hollow place, in the *cabalistic* language of his order is said to have certain melancholy *rayes* always open under his feet.—*Lamb, On the Melancholy of Tailors*.

Cabalistical. adj. Same as Cabalistic.

Spells, *cabalistical* words, charms, characters, incantations, amulets.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 219.

The holy Apostle well understood that *cabalistical* theology of the Jews.—*Barthol Bull, Works*, ii. 402.

The letters are *cabalistical*, and carry more in them than it is proper for the world to be acquainted with.—*Addison*.

Cabalistically. adv. In a cabalistic manner.

Rabbi Elias—from the first verse of the first chapter of Genesis, where the letter *aleph* is six times found, *cabalistically* concludes that the world shall endure just six thousand years; *aleph* in computation standing for a thousand.—*Sir P. H. Rees, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 124.

Cabalize. v. n. Speak or act after the manner of one who studies the Cabala.

Here St. John seems to *cabalize*, as in several places of the Apocalypse, that is, to speak in the language of the learned of the Jews.—*Dr. H. More, Language of Gullivers*, l. i. ch. viii.

Caballer. s. One who engages with others in close designs; intriguer.

Cautious and rich, bold at the council board,
But cautious in the field he shunn'd the sword;
A close *caballer*, and tongue-valiant lord.—*Dryden*.
[Looked on that sermon] Dr. Price's as the public disquisition of a man much conversed with literary *caballiers* and intriguing philosophers.—*Burke, Reflections on the French Revolution*.

Caballine. adj. [Lat. *caballinus* = of or belonging to *caballus* = horse.] Pharmaceutical term for horse-aloes.

Caballine, or horse-aloes, seems to be merely the coarsest species or refuse of the Barinados aloes. It is used only in veterinary medicine; and is easily distinguished by its rank fetid smell.—*McCutcheon, Dictionary of Commerce*, Aloes.

Caballing. *part. adj.* Forming cabals; intriguing.

His mournful friends, summon'd to take their leaves.

Are (through'd) about his couch, and sit in council:
What those caballing captains may design,
I must prevent, by being first in action. *Dryden.*

Caballist. *s.* Caballer; intriguer. *Rare.*

We now see plainly that the *caballists* of this business have, with great prudence, reserved themselves until due preparations should be made for their decision. *King Charles I. Answer to Propositions made by both Houses of Parliament, p. 1.*

Cabaret. *s.* [Fr.] Tavern.

Suppose this servant, passing by some cabaret, or tennis court, where his comrades were drinking or playing, should stay with them, and drink or play away his money. *Bishop Bramhall, Against Hobbes.*
They durst not so much as enter into a cabaret, when the Greeks were allowed to sell wine. *Smith, Annals of the Turks, p. 135.*

Cabbage. *s.* [from N.Fr. *caboche* = head.] Well-known vegetable so called: (variety of the species *Brassica oleracea* forming a head).

(Good worst) good cabbage. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 1.*

Cole, cabbage, and celeroots, are soft and demulcent, without any acidity; the jelly or juice of red cabbage, baked in an oven, and mixed with honey, is an excellent medicine. *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Cabbage. *s.* [see next entry.] Cant word for the shreds and clippings made by tailors.

For as tailors preserve their cabbage,
So suitors take care of tag and baggage. *Second Part of Hudibras (satirical), p. 50: 1663.*

Cabbage. *v. a.* [from Fr. *cabasser* = put in a *cabus* = basket; hence pilfer or hoard.] Steal in cutting clothes.

Your tailor, instead of shreds, cabbages whole yards of cloth. *Arbuthnot.*

Cabbage. *v. n.* [see first extract.] Grow with, or form, a head.

Cabuser, to cabbage; to grow to a head, or grow round and close together as a cabbage. *Cabbage,* among gardeners, is sometimes used to denote the knitting and caulering of certain pot-herbs into round bunched heads; in which case it amounts to the same with what Evelyn calls pinning, pommey, &c. applying or growing appley-wise. Others call it simply heading or bunching. To make lettuce cabbage, they transplant it, taking care during the great heats to water it; otherwise, instead of pinning, it runs to seed. *Ross, Cyclopædia, in voce.*

Cabbageleaf. *s.* Leaf of a cabbage.

Vandykeren, in spite of his mother's indignation could not prevent his eyes from following the tail of his dog, as it sailed through the ambient air surrounding the half-way houses, and was glad to observe it landed among some cabbage-leaves thrown into the road, without attracting notice. *Marygalt, Swarthmore, vol. iii. ch. ii.*

Cabbage-rose. *s.* Large rose with a crumpled head like that of cabbage.

But amid all this solid splendour there were certain intimations of feminine elegance in the veil of finely cut pink paper which covered the nakedness of the empty but highly polished throne, and in the hand-screens, which were profusely ornamented with ribbon of the same hue, and one of which afforded a most accurate but picturesque view of Margaret, while the other showed with a huge wreath of cabbage-roses and jowls. *Dorothy, the young, Haverhill Temple, h. v. ch. x.*

Cabbagestalk. *s.* Stalk of a cabbage.

In Covent Garden a filthy and noisy market was held close to the dwellings of the great. Fruit women screamed, carters fought, cabbage stalks and rotten apples accumulated in heaps at the thresholds of the Countess of Berkshire and of the Bishop of Durham. *Mansfield, History of England, ch. iii.*

Richly went down, and made some very impressive speeches; at last they read very well in some of his second-rate journals, where all the upper figures as loud cheering, and the interruption of a cabbage-stalk was represented as a question from some intelligent individual in the crowd. *Dorothy, the young, Haverhill Temple, h. v. ch. iii.*

Cabbage-tree. *s.* Name given to a species of palm (*Areca oleracea*) in the West Indies.

The cabbage-tree is very common in the Caribbee Islands, where it grows to a prodigious height. The leaves of this tree (which form the green top of the trunk) envelope each other, so that those which are enclosed, being deprived of the air, are blanched; which is the part which the Indians cut for plait for hats; and the young shoots are pickled:

but whenever this part is cut out, the trees are destroyed; nor do they rise again from the old roots; so that there are very few trees remaining near the plantations. *Miller.*

Cabbage-wood. *s.* Wood of the cabbage-tree.

Cabbage-wood . . . is sometimes used in ornamental furniture; but does not answer very well, as the ends of the fibres are too hard and the medullary part is too soft for holding glue. The surface is, also, very difficult to polish, and cannot be preserved without varnish. The trunk, after the centre part is rotted out, forms a durable water-pipe. *Waterston, Cyclopædia of Commerce, in voce.*

Cabbing. *verbal abs.* Growth after the manner of a cabbage: See Cabbage, *v. n.*

Cabin. *s.* [Fr. *cabane* = shed, hut.]

1. Hut; small cottage; temporary habitation.

Come from marble bowers, many times the gay
harbour of mignish,
Unto a silly cabin, though weak, yet stronger against
wiles. *Sir P. Sidney.*
Some lodged were Tortosa's streets about.

Contenting ourselves with our snailshells, let us
oppose unto all this stately masquerade, with which
the world feedeth itself, the lodgings and cabins of
the ancient true pastors. *Harmer, Translation of
Beatus Sermones, p. 155.*

Neither should that odious custom be allowed,
of flaying off the green surface of the ground, to cover
their cabins, or make up their ditches. *Sneyd.*

The habits of the Celtic peasant were such that he
made no sacrifice in quitting his potato ground for
the camp. He loved excitement and adventure. . . .
At every fair and market he had heard that a good
time was at hand. . . . By the first fires of a hundred
thousand cabins had nightly been some rude ballads
which predicted the deliverance of the oppressed
race. *Macaulay, History of England, ch. xii.*

2. Small apartment.

a. In a house.

So long in secret cabin there he held
His captive to his sensual desire.
Till that with kindly fruit he boldly swell'd,
And bore a boy unto that savage sire. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

When Jeremiah was entered into the dungeon,
and into the cabins (in the margin, cells). *Jeremiah, xxxvii. 16.*

b. In a ship.

Give thanks you have lived so long, and make
yourself ready, in your cabin, for the mischance of
the hour, if it so happen. *Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, i. 1.*

Men may not expect the use of many cabins, and
safety at once, in the sea service. *Sir H. Raleigh.*

The chess-board, we say, is in the same place it
was, if it remain in the same part of the cabin,
though the ship sails all the while. *Locke.*

Cabin. *v. n.* Live in a cabin.

I'll make you feed on berries and on roots,
And feed on curls and wiles, and smelt the goat,
And cab in a cave. *Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.*

They two have cavil'd
In many an dangerous, as poor a corner.

Beaumont and Fletcher, The noble Kinsmen.

Cabin. *v. a.* Confine in a cabin.

Plenure is scaped, I had also been perfect
As broad and general as the casing air;
But now I'm cabb'd, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in,
To saucy doubts and fears. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 4.*

They feel themselves in a state of thralldom, they
imagine that their souls are caged and cabined in,
unless they have some man or some body of men
dependent on their mercy. *Burke, Speech at Bristol
in 1780.*

Cabinboy. *s.* Personal attendant on the
captain, with special charge of his cabin;
boy or lad of all work aboard ship.

Such was the ordinary character of those who
were then called gentleman-captains. Mingled with
them were to be found . . . men whose whole life
had been passed on the deep, and who had worked
and fought their way from the lowest offices of the
forensic to rank and distinction. One of the most
eminent of these officers was Sir Christopher Mims,
who entered the service as a cabin-boy. . . . From
him sprang, by a singular line of descent, a line of
valiant and expert sailors. His cabin-boy was Sir
John Narborough, and the cabin boy of Sir John
Narborough was Sir Cloudesley Shovel. *Macaulay,
History of England, ch. iii.*

Cabined. *part. adj.* Belonging to a cabin.

The nice room, on the Indian steep,
From her cabin'd loophole peep. *Milton, Comus, 130.*

Cabinet. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Hut or small house; cot or tent. *Obso-
lete.*

Hearken awhile, from thy green cabinet,
The rural song of careful Colinet.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, December.
Their groves he fell'd; their gardens did deface;
Their arbours spoil'd; their cabinet suppress'd.
Id., Faerie Queen, ii. 12, 73.

2. Closet; small room.

At both corners of the farther side, let there be
two delicate or rich cabinet, daintily pav'd, richly
hang'd, glazed with crystalline glass, and a rich
cupola in the midst, and all other elegance that may
be thought on. *Bacon.*

3. Private room in which consultations are
held; hence, the members of the council
which holds them.

You began in the cabinet what you afterwards
practised in the camp. *Dryden.*

Used adjectively, or as the first element in
a compound.

The doctrine of Italy, and practice of France, in
some king's time, hath introduced cabinet-councils.
Bacon, Essays, xx.

From the highest to the lowest it is universally
read; from the cabinet-council to the nursery. *Id., To Swift.*

The cabinet council, shortly termed the cabinet
forms only part of the ministry or administration.
. . . Its [the privy council's] duties of advising the
crown and conducting the government of the coun-
try, are almost exclusively performed by the principal
ministers of state, who form another section of a
called the cabinet council. This is so termed on ac-
count of its being originally composed of such mem-
bers of the privy council as the king placed next
trust in, and conferred with, apart from others, in his
cabinet, or private room. Speaking constitutionally,
however, there is no difference between a cabinet
and a privy councilor. *A. Foulquier, Jun., How
we are gored, let, &c.*

4. Set of boxes or drawers for curiosities;
private box.

Who saw a soul in such a body set,
Might have the treasure for the cabinet. *B. Jonson.*
In vain the workman show'd his wit,
With rings and hinges counterfeit,
To make it seem, in this disguise,
A cabinet to vulgar eyes. *Keats.*

Used adjectively, and meaning small and
neat, as fitted for a cabinet.

He [Varnhagen von Ense] sits in the same place
where his magnus Apollo, Goethe, stined; lingering
often where a brave man would strike; panting
where an honest man would cut. He is, indeed, a
walking cabinet edition of Goethe, in all the exter-
nities of manner and style; elevating notions
almost into sublimity; watching prettiness that it
looks like beauty. *Foreign Quarterly Review, vol. 1,
Memoirs of Varnhagen von Ense.*

5. Any place in which things of value are
hidden.

Thy breast hath ever been the cabinet,
Where I have lock'd my secrets. *Sir J. Denham.*

We cannot discourse of the secret, but by de-
scribing our duty; but so much duty must needs
open a cabinet of mysteries. *Jeremy Taylor.*

Cabinet. *v. n.* Enclose as in a cabinet.

This is the frame of most men's spirits in the
world; to adorn the mask, and contain the jewel
that is cabined in it. *Haupt, Sermons, p. 87.*

Cabinet-maker. *s.* One who makes small
nice drawers or boxes.

The root of an old white-thorn will make very fine
boxes and caskets; so that they would be of great
use for the cabinet-makers, as well as the turners
and others. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Cabinet-making. *verbal abs.* Act of one
who makes cabinets, in a political sense.

Excepting for cabinet-making, I doubt
For that delicate purpose they're rather worn out.
Moor, Twopenny Post-boy, Sale of the Tools.

Cabineted. *part. adj.* Confined in a cabinet.

O barren bones to look upon
The cabinet skeleton
Of fallen majesty! *Professor Blackie, Poem.*

Cabinmate. *s.* One who occupies the same
cabin with another.

His cabinmate, I'll assure ye. *Beaumont and
Fletcher, Horestes, Act IV.*

Cable. *s.* [see last extract.] Large strong
rope or chain to which the anchor is fast-
ened.

What though the mast be now blown overboard,
The cable broke, the holding anchor lost,
And half our sailors swallow'd in the flood;
Yet lives our pilot still. *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. v. 4.*

The length of the *cable* is the life of the ship in all extremities; and the reason is, because it makes so many bendings and waves, as the ship, riding at that length, is not able to stretch it; and nothing breaks that is not stretched.—*Sir W. Raleigh*
The *cables* crack, the sailors' fearful cries
Ascend, and sable night involves the skies.

Dryden.

Used *adjectively*, or as the *first element* in a compound. The *hathband* of the following extracts was a thick band in use about the beginning of the 17th century.

I had on a gold *cable-hathband*, then new come up, which I wore about a murrey French hat I had bought my hathband, and yet it was massive goldsmith's work.—*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour*, iv. 6.

More cable till he had as much as my *cable-hathband* to fence him.—*Marston, Antisun and Melinda*, ii. 1. (H. and W.)

[*Cable*, Portuguese, *calabre, cabre*; Spanish, *calbre, cable*; French, *cable*; Old French, *cauble, chabule*. The double *a* in the Old French forms indicates the loss of the *e* extant in the Middle Latin *cabulatum, cabulada*, originally an engine of war for hurling large stones; and the French *chabule*, Middle Latin *cabulata*, had the same signification; 'una grande periera quo l'on chaine chabule.' (DuRoi.)
'Sed mox ingentia saxa

Ruitit cabulata.' (Thib.)

From the sense of a projectile engine the designation was easily transferred to the strong rope by which the strain of such an engine was exerted.

'Quocessant, . . . obsecracionem saxorum doliorem suis instrumentis, subiect *cabulis* et undasio tantum.' (DuRoi, Dicit.)

Examples of the fuller form of *cable* in the sense of cable are not given in the dictionary, but it would seem to explain the Icelandic form *kabul*, a rope or cable. It is remarkable that the Icelandic has *kabul*, a rope, string, band, and the Arabic *habl*, a rope, would correspond to *cable*, as the Turkish *bayrak* to *banner*.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Cáble, *adj.*

1. Fastened with a cable.

While they, her flattering creeks and opening
Caution approaching, in Myrina's port
Cast out the *cabled* stone upon the strand. *Dyer.*

2. In Heraldry.

Cabled, in Heraldry, is applied to a cross formed of the two ends of a ship's cable; sometimes also to a cross covered over with rounds of rope; more properly called a cross corded.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Cáble, *s.* [Fr. *cablot*.] Tow-rope.

Cable, in sea-language, denotes any cable-haul rope under nine inches in circumference.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Cábling, *verb. abs.* Ornament with which the flutings of a column are sometimes filled to one third of their height.

Cabling, in Architecture, is the figure of a staff or rod, either plain or carved in resemblance of a rope or rush, wherewith the third part of the flutings of a column are (or) filled up; hence called *cabled flutings*. There are also *cablings* in relief without flutings.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Cáblish, *s.* See extract.

Cablish (caldium) signifies brushwood, according to the writers of the Forest Laws; but Spelman thinks it more probably windfall-wood, because it was written of old 'caldilum,' from 'calere,' or, if derived from the French 'chablis,' it must also be windfall-wood.—*Anglo-Lat. Dictionary*, in voce.

The sense of *windfall* is confirmed by the following passage:

Cable, a windfall, or tree overthrown by the wind or tempestuous weather.—*Colgrave.*

Cabób. See *Keob*.

Cabóche, *s.* Bullhead, or mallet's thumb; (probably applied to other big-headed fishes, or to the tulipole). *Obsolete*.

Nomina piscium . . . He [sic] enunt, a *caboches*. He capto, a bullhead.—*Nomule* (2 15th century).
Vocabularies in Library of National Antiquities. (Wright.)

Cabóche, *v. a.* (whence *Caboched*.) In Heraldry. Beasts' heads borne without any part of the neck, and full-faced.

Caboched, caboched or *cabouché*, . . . is where the head of a beast is cut off behind the ears by a section parallel to the face; or by a perpendicular section, in contradistinction to couped, which is done by a horizontal line; besides that it is further from the ears than *cabousing*. The head, in this case, is placed full-faced, or affronted, so that no part of the neck can be visible. This bearing is by some called *trunked*.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Cabóching, *verb. abs.* See *Caboche*.

Caboóse. See *Kabuse*.

Cábriolet, *s.* [Fr.] Open two-wheeled carriage with an occasional cover for the head.

In the days men drove 'glas' as they since have driven stanhopes, tilbories, denets, and *cabriolets*, my chestnut horse was a fast trotter, and in little more than three quarters of an hour, from Westminster Bridge, I reached my lord's retreat.

Theodore Hook, Gilbert's Tivoli, v. d. ii. ch. i.
Daily did Bijou de Millecrochades drive his peerless *cabriolet* to the spot in question. *Dorothy the gongorist, The young Duke*, l. c. ch. ix.

Cáburnus, *s.* [?] See extract.

Caburnus, in sea-language, denotes small lines made of spun yarn, wherewith to bind cables, seize tackle, and the like.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Cáchalot, *s.* [?] Spermucet whale. (This is what the word means in ordinary language; the statements in the extracts, as to the varietal species of the animal, apply rather to the zoological value of the term *Physeter*, than to the import of the English word.)

Physeter, the *cachalot*, in Ichthyology, is a genus of animals of the class and order Mammalia Cete, of which the general character is, both in the lower jaw and none in the upper. . . . There are *Cachalot*, Lesser *Cachalot*; Macrocephalus, blunt-headed *Cachalot*; Micros, sharp-nosed *Cachalot*; Tursio, high-nosed *Cachalot*.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Some of our readers may perhaps be surprised that under the general term *cachalot* we introduce their notice only one species of this variety of whale. This we do, not because we deny the existence of others, far from it, but only because those others have not accurately been described or established. Desmarest but a few years ago admitted three sub-genera and seven species; and Lacépède has three genera and eight species, including his *Cachalot*, *Physalus* and *Physeter*. *Naturalist's Library*, Whales, by R. Hutton.

Cachectic, *adj.* Having an ill habit of body; showing an ill habit.

The crude chyle swims in the blood, and appears as milk in the blood of some persons who are *cachectic*.—*Sir J. Eryer, Præ-rational State of the Mind*.

Cachectical, *adj.* Same as *Cachectic*.

Young and florid blood, rather than rapid and *cachectical*. *Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies*.

Cachéxy, *s.* [Fr. *cachexie*; Gr. *καχξία* = bad habit.] Depravity of the constitution, without fever.

The defects of digestion are the principal cause of surry and *cachexy*.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 10.

Cachinnation, *s.* [Lat. *cachinnatio*, -onis.] Loud laughter.

This laughter is heard often while to laugh with justice and merrit *cachinnatio*.—*Bishop Gaudet, Anti-Bad-Latinit*, p. 18; 160.

Haste what they could, this long-legged spectre was still before them, moving her body with a vehement *cachinnatio*, a great unmanageable laughter.—*Satan's variable World discovered*, ¶ 1: 165.

Here the old lady burst into a sort of shrieking laugh. 'Send him here, child!' and the almost unearthly *cachinnation* was continued.—'Send him here, child—I can't go to seek him—and it is done—only bring him here.'—*Maryset, Saucyggart*, vol. iii. ch. ii.

Cachinnatory, *adj.* Laughing with cachinnation.

So pass the sultry dog-days, in the most electric manner; and the whole month of July. And still, in her sanctuary of justice, sounds odious but harmonious—Ariston at eloquence, surrounded with the hum of crowding Paris; and no registering accomplished, and no 'states' furnished. 'States!' said a lively parliamenter: 'Messieurs, the states that should be furnished us, in my opinion, are the States-General.' On which timely joke there follow *cachinnatory* buzzes of approval. *Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. b. iii. ch. iv.

'Mr. Polham,' said this gentleman, who was dressed in a brown coat, white waistcoat, buff-coloured inexpressibles, with long strings, and gaiters of the same hue and substance as the breeches.—'Mr. Polham, pray be seated—excuse my rising; I'm like the bishop in the story, Mr. Polham, too old to rise; and Mr. Briggs granted out a short, quick, quondam "he—he—he," to which, of course, I replied to the best of my *cachinnatory* powers. *Sir E. L. Bulwer, Polham*, ch. xxvi.

Cacique, *s.* [Spanish.] Prince or noble among the American Indians of Mexico and Peru.

Now, last and greatest, Madoc spreads his sails; •
Cacique in Mexico, and Prince in Wales;
Tells us strange tales, as other travellers do,
More old than Mandeville's and not so true.

Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

Cack, *v. n.* [Lat. *caco*.] Vomit; void excrement.

There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,
The short thick sob, loud scream, and shriller squall;

How can ye, mothers, vex your children so!
Some play, some eat, some *cack* against the wall,
And, as they crumble low, far bread and butter call.
Pope, Allg. (Oed 318.)

Cáckerel, *s.* [Fr. *caquerel*.] Kind of fish said to purge those who eat it. *Rare*.

Mena Plin. - *poce*, enamel, gold alum clad. A *cáckerel*, so called because it makes the eaters laxative; some take it for a herring or sprat.—*Nomenclator*, 1552. (W. and H.)

Fish, whose ordinary abode is in salt waters, namely porpoise, *cáckerel*, skate, soles, &c.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Parts Trade into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 177.

Cáckle, *v. n.* [Dutch, *chackelen*.]

1. Make a noise as a gander or hen.

The nightingale, if she should sing by day,
When every voice is *cackling*, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.
Or rob the Roman case of all their glories,
And save the state, by *cackling* to the Tories. *Pope*.

2. Laugh; giggle.

Nie grinning, *cackled*, and laughed, till he was like to kill himself, and fell a frisking and dancing about the room. *Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*.
A spectacle indeed; over which solemn my *cackles* joyous, though Kaiser Joseph, questioned on it, gave this answer, much unexpected from a philosopher: 'Machne, the same I live by is that of royalist.'—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. b. ii. ch. v.

Cáckle, *s.* Voice of a gander or fowl.

The silver goose before the shining gate
There flew, and, by her *cackle*, said the state.

Dryden.

Cáckling, *part. adj.* Making a cackle.

The tripping widow, and her daughters twain,
This would *cackling* cry with horror heard,
Of those distracted dancings in the yard. *Dryden*.

Cacochymic, *adj.* Having the humours corrupted. *Rare*.

It will prove very advantageous, if only *cacochymic*, to clarify his blood, with a laxative. *Hartley, Disorders of Constipation*.

Cacochymical, *adj.* Same as *Cacochymic*. *Rare*.

If the body be *cacochymical*, the tumours are apt to degenerate into very venereal and malignant abscesses.—*W. G. M.*

The ancient writers distinguished jaundic fevers, by putrefaction of blood, choler, melancholy, and phlegm; and this is to be explained by an effluence happening in a particular *cacochymical* blood. *Sir J. Floyer, Præ-rational State of the human Humours*.

Cacochymy, *s.* [Fr. *cacochymie*; Gr. *κακοχυμία*.] Bad condition of the juices. *Rare*.

Strong beer, a liquor that attributes the half of its ill qualities to the hops, consisting of an acrimonious fiery nature, sets the blood, upon the least *cacochymy*, into an ocreous.—*Barry*.

Cacodemon, *s.* [Gr. *κακός* = bad, *δαίμων* = deity.] Evil spirit; devil. *Rare*.

If the vulgar pack out his right eye first, then they conclude that he is in paradise; if the left, then a *cacodemon* vexes him. *Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Parts Trade into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 169.

The time to hell for shame, and leave this world,
Thou *cacodemon*. *Shakespeare, Richard III.* l. 3.
The prince of darkness himself, and all the *cacodemons*, by an historical faith, believe there is a God. *Hovell, Letters*, ii. 10.

Nor was the dog a *cacodemon*,
But a true dog that would show tricks
For the emperor, and leap over sticks.

Buller, Hudibras, ii. 3.

Cacothés, *s.* [Lat. *cacothés*, from Gr. *κακός* = bad, *θής* = habit.] Bad custom or habit; (generally applied to scribblers; the well-known passage of Juvenal,

'Fœtus insaniabilis imitator
Scribendi *cacothés*, et agro in corde senescit,'
explains the allusion).

There is a certain distemper, which is mentioned neither by Galen nor Hippocrates, nor to be met with in the London Dispensary. Juvenal, in the motto of my paper, terms it a *cacothés*, which is a hard word for a disease, called in plain English, the itch of writing: This *cacothés* is as epidemic as the small pox.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 382.

Cacography. *s.* [Gr. *kakō* - bad; *γράφω* write.] Bad writing, especially in the way of spelling.

The orthography, or *cacography*, style and manner of the English language in the reigns of Henry V. and VI. are very remote from the mock Saxon of Rowley. - *Walden*, i. 35.

Cacoon. *s.* [?] Oil-seed so called.

The horse-corn, and *cacoon* of Jamaica (Pavilion seeds) yield a considerable quantity of oil or fat, as white and hard as tallow. It has been employed for similar purposes on the Mosquito shores. - *Singula, Commercial Productions of the Vegetable Kingdom*.

Cacophonia. *s.* Same as Cacophony.
For I will put no force upon the words, nor desire any more false than to allow for the usual accidents of corruption in the speaking a *cacophony*.
Swift, Proposals for correcting, improving, and ascertaining the English Tongue, (Ord MS.)

Cacophony, or Cacophone. *s.* [Gr. *kakōphōnē* - bad voice.] Bad sound of words.
These things shall lie by, till you come to corrupt them, and alter rhymes, grammar, triplets, and *cacophony* of all kinds. - *Pope, To Swift*.

Cactus. *s.* [Lat.] Greenhouse plant so called.
I have such a fine addition for your herbarium! The Barbary *cactus*, just what you wanted; I found it in my volume of Sicily; and beautifully dried, locally, it will quite charm you. What do you think of this drawing? Is it not beautiful? quite the character, is it not? Ferdinand paused for lack of breath. - *Disraeli the younger, Henrietta Temple*, b. iii. ch. iv.

Cad. *s.* [? Fr. *cadet* - younger brother.] Colloquial, or slang, for a person employed under another in jobwork.

Cadaver. *s.* [Lat.] Corpse. *Rare*.

Whosoever came
From death to life? Who can *cadaver* rise?
Thus their blasphemous tongues deride the truth.
Sir J. Davies, Wif's Pilgrimage, v. 2.

Cadaverous. *adj.* Having the appearance of a dead carcass.

In vain do they scruple to approach the dead, who lividly are *cadaverous*, for fear of any outward pollution whose taint pollutes themselves. - *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

The urine here detained in the bladder, as well as *glauca*, will grow red, fetid, *cadaverous*, and alkaline. The case is the same with the stagnant waters of hydropical persons. - *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Small bones soon made his appearance, rising from the hatchway like a ghost; a thin slumbering personage, apparently about twenty years old; a pale, *cadaverous* face, high cheek-bones, purple eyes, with black hair very thinly sown upon a head, which, like bad soil, would return but a scanty harvest. - *Maryat, Naufragio*, vol. i. ch. i.

Cadavit. *s.* Same as Caddis, 2.

This river is most strictly preserved; not a fish has been killed since last August, and this is the moment when the large fish come to the surface, and have their *cadavit* search and minnow-hunting. - *Sir H. Darg, Subania, Second Day*.

Caddeus. *s.* Same as Cadow: (here it translates *καδουίς*).

And as a falcon frays
A flock of staves or *caddeuses*, such fears brought his
essays. *Chapman, Homer's Iliad*, xvi. 516.

Caddis. *s.* [?] Kind of tape or riband.

He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow; hawks, *caddis*, emeralds, lavas; why, he sings them over as if they were gods and goddesses. - *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

Used adjectivally, or as the first element in a compound.

With that rob this hither-jerkin, crystal button, knot-pat, acuto-ring, puke-stocking, *caddis*-heart, smooth-tongue, Spanish-pouch. - *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I*, ii. i.

Caddis. *s.* [?] Kind of worm or grub, (generally the larva of the mayfly) found under water in a case of straw.

He loves the mayfly, which is bred of the *caddis*-worm, or *caddis*; and these make the trout bold and lusty. - *J. Walton, Complete Angler*.

Caddy. *s.* See extract.

[Caddy. Tea-caddy, a tea-chest, from the Chinese *caddy*, the weight of the small packets in which tea is made up. - *Walden*, Dictionary of English Etymology.]

Cade. *adj.* [see Coddle.] Brought up by hand; pet; tender; tame. *Obsolete*.

He brought his *cade* lamb with him to mass. - *Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 223.

Cade. *s.* [Lat. *cadus*.] Barrel; cask.

Wo John Cade, so termed of our supposed father. - *Or rather of drinking cask of herring.* - *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II*, ii. 2.

Soon as thy liquor from the narrow cello
Of close pressed husks is freed, thou must refrain,
Thy thirsty soul; let none persuade to branch
Thy thick, unwholesome, undigested *cade*.
J. Phillips, Cider.

A *cade* of herrings is 500, of sprats 1000. But it is said that anciently 600 made the *cade* of herrings, and six score to the hundred, which is called *magnum cadum*. - *Jacobus, Law Dictionary*, in voce.

Cadence. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Fall; state of sinking; decline.

Now was the sun in western *cadence* low
From noon; and gentle airs, due at their hours,
To fan the earth, now wak'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 92.

2. Fall of the voice; sometimes the general modulation of the voice.

The sliding, in the close or *cadence*, hath an agreement with the figure in rhetoric, which they call "proter expectation;" for there is a pleasure even in being deceived. - *Harwood*.

There he works not idle with hump,
Sententious shovers! O! let them fall,
Their *cadence* is rhetorical. *Crashaw*.

I never heard a better [song]: why, there's a *cadence* able to ravish the duldest Stock. - *Bremer, Lingua*, iii. 7: 1637.

3. Flow of verses or periods.

The words, the versification, and all the other elegancies of sound, as *cadences*, and turns of words upon the thought, perform exactly the same office both in dramatick and epick poetry. - *Dryden*.

4. Tone or sound.

Hollow rocks retain
The sound of blustering winds, which all night long
Hail round the sea, now with hoarse *cadence* huff
Sea-faring men, wretchedly. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 297.

He hath a confused remembrance of words since he left the university; he hath lost half their meaning, and puts them together with no regard, except to their *cadence*. - *Swift*.

One would imagine that this check might have damped the North Briton; but it served only to acerbate his humour for disputation. He said if every nation had its own revenue or music, the Scots had theirs; and the Scotchman who had not yet acquired the *cadence* of the English, would naturally use his own in speaking their language; therefore, if he was better understood than the native, his recitative must be more intelligible than that of the English; of consequence, the dialect of the Scots had an advantage over that of their fellow-subjects; and this was another strong presumption that modern English had corrupted their language in the article of pronunciation. - *Smollett, Expedition of Humphry Clinker*.

5. In the following extract a more definite import, as the name of a kind of metrical prose, is suggested.

Measured prose seems to have been known in our language from the earliest period. Even in the simple narrative of our venerable Chronicle, we often find traces of a rhythmic structure, much too marked to be the result of accident. . . . *Cadence* seems to have been the term used to denote the kind of measured prose of which we are now speaking; and, if in any composition much attention was paid to the flow of the rhythm, it was said (at least in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries) to be "prosed in faire *cadence*." In the House of Fame, Chaucer represents himself as thus addressed:

That . . . hast set thy wit . . .
To maken bookes, songes, and ditties,
In rhyme or else in *cadence*.

And Tyndal conjectures . . . that he had written in "a species of poetical composition, distinct from rhyming verses." The tale of Melchior has been considered as blank verse, but . . . it is certainly a specimen of *cadence*. This measured prose, or *cadence* seems to have been long considered as peculiarly suitable to sermons. . . . There are portions of Chaucer's *cadence*, which might [the italics are the author's] have given Milton the hint on which he fashioned his choral rhythms in Samson Agonistes. - *Dr. Guest, English Rhythms*, b. iii. ch. ix.

Cadenced. *adj.* Regulated by musical measure or proportion.

A certain measured, *cadenced* step, commonly called a dancing step, which keeps time with, and as it were beats the measure of, the music which accompanies and directs it, is the essential characteristic which distinguishes a dance from every other sort of motion. - *A. Smith, On the Initiative Arts*.

Cadency. *s.* Same as Cadence.

The *cadency* of one line must be a rule to that of the next; as the sound of the former must slide gently into that which follows. - *Dryden*.

Cadent. *adj.* [Lat. *cadens*, *cadent-is*.] Falling down. *Rare*.

Let it stamp wrinkles in her brow of youth;
With *cadent* tears fret channels in her cheeks;
Turn all her mother's pains, and benedictions,
To laughter and contempt.
Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 4.

Cadét. *s.* [Fr. *cadet*.]

1. Younger brother.

"These rambling letters of mine . . . are wrought also than a legend of the rumourous life and various fortunes of a *cadet*." - *Howell, Letters*, ii. 61.

2. Younger member of a family in general; anyone other than the head of it.

Joseph was the youngest of the twelve, and David the eleventh son, and the *cadet* of Jesse. - *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Our landlord is a man of consequence in this part of the country; a *cadet* from the family of Angell, and hereditary captain of one of his castles. - *Smollett, Expedition of Humphry Clinker*.

As matters themselves are soon to him, he is only rather worse off than before; for commonly he has some intrusive upper-boy fastened upon him at such times; some *cadet* of a great family; some neglected lump of nobility or gentry; that he must drag after him to the play, to the Pantheon, to Mr. Bartley's Oratory, to the Pantheon, or into the country, to a friend's house, or his favourite watering-place. - *Lamb, Essays of Elia*, The old and the new School, *miscd.*

What he [Louis XIV.] really obtained in Italy was little more than a special provision for a *cadet* of his house. - *Macleay, History of England*, ch. xxiv.

Nature had done much for him, and the slow progress of decay was carried off by his ruminative leaning. He looked, indeed, the client of a house of whom a *cadet* might be proud. - *Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. iv. ch. v.

3. Volunteer in the army, who serves in expectation of a commission.

The royal apartments are now occupied by a college of young gentlemen *cadets*, educated at the king's expense in all the sciences requisite for forming an engineer. - *Strickland, Traits in Spain*, b. 44.

Cadétship. *s.* Military appointment in the East India service.

The present Lord Darrell gave up all idea of being an ambassador, but he was *cadet*; and though he had been to gratify a taste for pleasure, which he had been too much mortified, he could not renounce the ambitious prospects with which he had, though the greater part of his life, consoling himself for his *cadetship*. - *Disraeli the younger, The young Duke*, b. ii. ch. iii.

Cadger. *s.* Colloquial, with Provincial variations of meaning; as huckster; hawk-er; buyer up of poultry, &c., from the small breeders for selling in the larger (London) market. *Cadger* is given in Bailey as the name of a round frame of wood on which the hawks were carried: a fact which connects the word with the sale of poultry above.

Cadmiun. *s.* See extract.

This metal was obtained in 1817 by Professor Stromeyer of Göttingen, in examining into the cause of the yellow colour of certain oxides of zinc, which had been erroneously supposed to contain arsenic: he called it *cadmium*, from *cadmus*, a term formerly applied both to cadmus and to the substance which antihumors from the furnace during the manufacture of iron. - *Cadmiun*, in its physical qualities, much resembles tin, but is rather harder and more tenacious. - *Brown, J. and of Chemistry*.

Cadnat. *s.* See extract.

Cadnat - a word mentioned only, as far as I know, in a book entitled "The Perfect course of Instruction for Officers of the Month," by L. Rose, 1802, where it is defined, a sort of state of being for princes, dukes, or peers, at a great dinner. . . . The term "cadnat" was given in French to the ship-board vessel belonging to the table-service, which is more commonly called a "net." - *Franz Nares's Glossary*, by Holcroft and Wright.

Cadow. *s.* [?] Jackdaw; chaugh; young crow: (its application varying with the district. It seems, however, to be limited to the crow kind. In the following extract it translates *puffos*).

Moreover, the bird [the crow] only feeds her young *cadowes* for a week while after they are able to fly. - *Holland, Plinie*, b. x. ch. xii. (Rich.)

Caducity. *s.* [Fr. *caducité* = tendency to fall.] Frailty.

Were I to conjecture, I should say, that the whole will centre, before it is long, in the Pitt & Co. the present being a heterogeneous jumble of youth and *caducity*, which cannot be efficient. - *Chatterfield, Letters*, 300. (Ord MS.)

When you happen to see either Monsiur Madame Perry, I beg you will give this melancholic proof of my *caducity*, and tell them, that the last time I went to see the boys, I carried the Michaelis quinquina in my pocket, and when I was there I totally forgot it. —*Chercher, Letters*, 421. (Orel MS.)

Cadúco, *adj.* [Lat. *caducens*.] Having a tendency to fall. *Obsolete*.

All their happiness was but *caduce* and unlasting. —*Hickes, Translation of Lucian*.

Cæsarian, *adj.* See *Cæsarian*.

Cæsura, *s.* See *Cæsura*.

Cáfeine, *s.* Crystallizable principle of coffee. With *ff*, as in the English *coffee*.

It is remarkable that one and the same principle, and that belonging to the class of azoic basic bodies, should be found in two such dissimilar substances as tea and coffee, infusions of which are used as a beverage over the greater part of the known world, and yet that the peculiar characteristic properties of tea and coffee should not be referable to its presence; at least the action of theine and caffeine on the system is by no means obvious; it is neither narcotic nor in any way poisonous. —*Reade, Manual of Chemistry*.

With *f*, as in the French *caffé*.

Coffee has been analysed by a great many chemists with considerable diversity of results. The best analysis is, perhaps, that of Schröder. He found that the raw beans distilled with water in a retort communicated to it their flavour. On redistilling the beans, filtering, and evaporating the liquor to syrup, adding a little alcohol till no more water was precipitated, and then evaporating to dryness, he obtained 17.58 per cent of a yellowish-brown transparent extract, which constitutes the characteristic part of coffee, though it is not in that state the pure proximate principle called *cafféine*. —*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, voc. *Coffee*.

Cag, *s.* Same as *Keg*.

A *cag*. —*Arden, Two* (c) *of* *Records of Twenty Years (Hull)*, 1676–1683. (Orel MS.)

Cage, *s.* [Fr. *cage*; Lat. *cavus*—hollow place; whence den, or place of confinement.]

1. Enclosure formed with twigs or wire, in which birds are kept.

See whether a *cage* can please a bird? whether a dog grow old flower with tying? —*Sir P. Sidney*.

He taught me how to know a man in love; in which *cage* of rushes, I am sure, you are not a prisoner. —*Shakspeare, As you like it*, iii. 2.

Though slaves, like birds that sing not in a *cage*, They lost their voices and lost their rage. —*Walker*.

And singing birds in silver *cages* long. —*Dryden*. The reason why so few marriages are happy is, because young ladies spend their time in making nets, not in making *cages*. —*Swift*.

2. Enclosure formed of iron bars for the keeping of wild beasts.

A man returns to our family by remembering his garment; a beast, bird, or fish, by the *cage*, or court-yard, or enclosure, wherein it was kept. —*Watts, Improvement of the Mind*.

3. Prison.

Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a *cage*;
The mind within itself can take
That for a hermitage.

—*Lovece, To Althea from Prison*.

Cage, *v. a.* Enclose in a cage.

He swam, and pampered with high fare,
Slept down and snored, *cag'd* in his basket-chair.

—*Thomson*.

The Scots treacherously sold him [K. Charles I.] to the goodly men of the Westminister, who, after they had *cag'd* him while, at last set up a mock court of justice, in which they formally arraigned and condemned him. —*Dr. Matthew Griffith, Sermons*, p. 25: 1700.

Swift many years later confessed some part of what he felt when he found himself on his way to court. His spirit had been bowed down, and night seem to have been broken by calamities and humiliations. . . . A sharp word or a cold look of the master sufficed to make the servant miserable during several days. But this tameness was merely the tameness with which a tiger, caught, *cag'd*, and starved, submits to the keeper who brings him food. —*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xix.

Cágebird, *s.* Bird kept, or capable of being kept, in a cage.

They will here learn what the German naturalist, Bechstein, the greatest of authorities upon the natural history and treatment of *cage-birds*, has written. —*Translation* (edited by G. H. Adams) of Vol. I.

Bechstein's Handbook of Chamber and Cage Birds, p. 106.

Cáged, *part. adj.* Confined in a cage; furnished with cages or cells.

Though you close anchor's contracted shroud
Made his immured carcass seem a crowd,
Yet the *cag'd* doves did not wider dwell.

—*Then thou in thy large roof, and spreading cell*.

—*Verse prefixed to Greville's Aethusa*: 1650.

And now she would the *cag'd* cloister fly:

Religious love put out religion's eye.

—*Shakspeare, Love's Complaint*.

Caín-coloured, *adj.* See *extract* and remarks.

Peter Simple, you say your name is!—Ay, for fault of a better. And Master Slender's your master!—Ay, forsooth. Does he not wear a great long beard, like a glove's paring-knife?—No, forsooth! he has but a little wee face, with a little yellow beard, a *caín-coloured* beard. —*Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, l. 3.

Such is the reading in Theobald, Dyce, and Singer; being in Knight and Collier

caín-coloured. The former is the reading

of the folio; the spelling being with a

capital C and final e, i.e. *Caín-coloured*.

The second, that of the quarto, is *hane-co-*

loured, with a *h*. Theobald's remark that

Cain and Judas, in the tapestries and pictures

of old, were represented with yellow

beards, is partially approved by Stevens,

who quotes passages to show that the red

beard of Judas was often alluded to, and

also instances of *Abraham-coloured* as an

adjective with a similar application, these

latter being subject to the exception that

Abraham might simply mean *auburn*. Still

the term *caín-coloured*, interpreted as

sickly yellow, has the expression *straw-*

coloured in the Midsummer-Night's Dream

(also applied to a beard) in its favour. Mal-

lone, finding in the quarto—

'Quickly. He has, as it were, a *whay-coloured*

beard.'

—*Simple*. Indeed, my master's beard is *hau-*

loured.

—and holding that *whay* and *canes* are

much of a colour, considers that this latter

reading is probable. The desideratum,

however, in the case of *Cain* is the want

of any special evidence that *Cain*, in regard

to the colour of his beard, was in the same

category with Judas. Neither Theobald nor

Dyce supplies this, though both treat the

word as a proper name. Of those who

read *caín*, all agree in making the word

mean the vegetable cane. The entry, how-

ever, of *Caín*—weazel suggests another

interpretation.

Caín, *s.* Heap of stones piled over a grave,

as a memorial, in Celtic times.

A *caín* is a heap of stones thrown upon the

grave of one eminent for dignity of birth, or splen-

dour of achievements. —*Johanson, Journey to the*

Western Islands of Scotland.

Caín-gorm, *s.* See *extract*.

Caín-gorm is a name given by lapidaries to an ornamental stone found on the mountain of that name in Inverness-shire. It is a splendid quartz, of various shades and nearly transparent. —*Walcroft, Cyclopædia of Commerce*, in voce.

Caínson, *s.* [Fr.] See *extract*.

The practice of building in *caínsons* is a method sometimes adopted in laying the foundation of

bridges in very deep or rapid rivers. These are large

hollow vessels framed of strong timbers, and made

watertight, which being launched and floated to a

proper position in the river, where the ground has

been previously excavated and levelled, are there

sunk. The piers of the bridge are then built within

them, and carried up above, or nearly to the level of,

the water, when the sides of the *caínson* are de-

tached from the bottom and removed: the bottom,

composed of a strong grating of timber, remaining,

and serving for the foundation to the pier. —*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Cáitiff, *s.* [O.Fr. *chetiff*, *chaitiff*; Lat. *cap-*

tivus—see, also, last extract.] Mean vil-

lain; despicable knave: (often implying a

mixture of wickedness and misery).

Vile *caitiff*: vassal of dread and despair,

Unworthy of the common breathed air;

X X

Why lived thou, dead dog, a longer day,
And dost not unto death thyself prepare? —*Spenser*.

'Tis not impossible,

But one, the wickedest *caitiff* on the ground,
May seem as shy, as grave, as just, as absolute,
As Angelo. —*Shakspeare, Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

The wretched *caitiff*, all alone,

As he believ'd, began to moan,

And tell his story to himself. —*Butler, Hudibras*.

I see him who was once the object of my contempt
And scorn, a despised beggar, an abject *caitiff*,
A baseless spectacle of mortality, now looking down
Self in Abraham's bosom. —*Atterbury, Sermon*,
p. 178.

On the other hand, many words which denoted originally a low class in society have, by a reverse process, acquired in modern times a moral significance; thus villain, rogue, rascal, scoundrel, *caitiff*, *chit* and *caitiff*, from *captivus*, have been transferred from baseness of social condition to baseness of conduct. —*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. viii.]

Cáitiff, *adj.* Base; servile.

Would raise one's mind above the starry sky,
And cause a *caitiff* courage to aspire.

—*Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, October*.

Good cause he had to hasten thence away;
For on a day his wary dwarf had spy'd
Where, in a dungeon deep, huge numbers lay
Of *caitiff* wretched thralls, that wailed night and
day.

—*Id., Rieu's Queen*, l. 5, 15.

Start not, Dervise,

'Tinge not thy *caitiff* cheek with reddening honour.

—*Thomson*.

Cáitiffe, *s.* [as contrasted with *captivity*,
this is a good specimen of a word derived
indirectly from the Latin through the Nor-

man, compared with one derived directly
from the Latin.] Captivity. *Obsolete*.

He that leaped into *caitiffe*, shall go into
caitiffe. —*Wycliffe, Apocalypse*, xiv. 24.

Cajólo, *v. a.* [Fr. *cageole*—to talk like a cage-

bird.] Flatter; soothe; coax; wheedle.

Though he, 'tis no mean part of civil
State-prudence, to *cajole* the devil.

—*Butler, Hudibras*.

The one affronts him, while the other *cajoles* and
pities him; takes up his quarrel, smokes his head at it,
claps his hand upon his breast, and then protests
and protests. —*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

Those, whom great learning, parts, or wit renowns,
Cope with hopes of honours, sacred gowns,
Provinciaships, and pulcs, and triple crowns.

—*Shakspeare, Soliman upon the Desert*.

In the course of three centuries which preceded
Edward's reign, they had ample time and opportunity
to threaten or *cajole* a simple-minded race
into the belief that they had a right to impose
the Levitical obligations upon them. —*Kemble, The*

Saxons in England, b. ii. ch. x.

Barlow was most desirous to remain a few days
longer in London, and for that end omitted no art
which could conciliate the victorious party. . . . At
his table he publicly drank the health of the Prince
of Orange. But William was not to be so *cajoled*. —*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. x.

With *into*.

To this assertion full credit is due. But bribes
may be offered to civility as well as to cupidity; and
it is impossible to deny that Pagan was *cajoled* into
bearing a part in some unjustifiable transactions of
which others enjoyed the profits. —*Macaulay, History*

of England, ch. iv.

Cajólo, *v. a.* Talk in a wheedling or coax-

ing manner.

My tongue, that wanted to *cajole*,

I try'd, but not a word would trill. —*Rymer*.

Cajólery, *s.* Flattery; coaxing; wheedling.

Thus the christian spirit, by his *cajólery*, per-

suades many easy persons to set vain and wanton

liberties upon the exterior of their behaviours. —*W.*

Moulton, Devout Essays, pt. ii. p. 165: 1683.

Even if the lord-mayor and speaker mean to in-

sinuate that this influence is to be obtained and held

by flattery their people, &c., such *cajoleries* per-

haps would be more prudently practised than pro-

posed. —*Burke, Letter to R. Burke*.

Nevertheless despen your *cajólery*, harp quex

and quicker, ye royalist seigneurs, with a dead-life

effort you may bring it to that. —*Carlyle, French*

Revolution, pt. ii. b. v. ch. vi.

Cájuput, *s.* [Malay. —see extract.] Tree

so called (Melaleuca minor), whence *cájuput*

oil.

This tree was described by Rumphius under the
names of arbor alba minor, *cájuputi*, dann kitsjil,
and *cájup-kilan*. It has got its name from its colour
kájup-puti, which signifies white wood, and hence its
appellation, as given to it by Rumphius, arbor alba.
Cájuput oil is usually imported in green-glass bot-

tles; . . . its colour is green; . . . it is transparent,
liquid, of a strong penetrating smell. —*Forster, Elements of Materia Medica*.

As the word meaning *tree* is spelled with

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k and *y* in Crawford's Malay Dictionary (where the words under notice are *kayu* = tree and *putih* = white), and as such is its sound; it would be well to adopt this spelling; that with *j* being Dutch. The term is, probably, recent enough to allow of this.

Cake. s. [Dutch, *koek*.]

1. Kind of delicate bread.

You must be seeing christenings! do you look for ale and cakes here, you rude rascals? —*Shakespeare, Henry VIII.* v. 3.

The dismal day was come, the priests prepared Their heavenly cakes, and fillets for my hair.

Dryden.

2. Anything of a form rather flat than high, by which a cake of bread is sometimes distinguished from a loaf.

There is a cake that groweth upon the side of a dead tree, that hath golden no taste, but it is large and of a chestnut colour, and hard and pithy. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

3. Coagulated matter; coagulated matter.

Yet when I meet again those sorrower's eyes, Their bonus my hardest resolutions thaw, As if that cakes of fire and Julyan't.

Brumant and Fletcher, Mortal Maid.

Then when the fiery skies now cloath the world, And cakes of rustling ice come rolling down the flood.

Dryden.

4. Oilcake.

How much cake or guano this labour would purchase we cannot even guess at, and without being in possession of information on all these points we should not be justified in asserting that urine is not cheap manure. — *Anders, The Channel Islands*, p. 47.

My cake is dough — I have failed in baking; thence meaning failure, miscarriage, disappointment in general.

My cake is dough, but I'll be among the rest, Out of hope of all, but my share of the best.

Shakespeare, Twelfth of the Night, v. 1.

Steward! your cake is dough as well as mine.

B. Jonson, The Case is altered.

You shall have rare sport if my cake be a'd dough, and my jod do but take. — *Ozell, Translation of Robt. p. 105.*

Notwithstanding all these traverses, we are content here that the match will take; otherwise *my cake is dough*. — *Hurdl, Letters*, i. § 3, t. 12. (Notes by H. and W.)

Cake. v. n. Harden; become as a cake or crust.

This turning matter, as it sunk very leisurely, had time to cake together, and form the bottom, which covers the mouth of that dreadful vault that lies underneath it. — *Adrian, Travels in Italy.*

He rins'd the wound.

And wash'd away the strings and clotted blood, That cak'd within.

Sh.

Cakebread. s. Manchet.

As I and eat them all too, as they were in cakebread. — *B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair*, v. 3. (Notes by H. and W.)

Caked. part. adj. Converted into a cake, crust, or concretion.

He knoweth also whether that our stone Be caked earth, or exhalation.

Spenser, Du Bartas, p. 350.

Caking. part. adj. Forming a crust or cake. Dr. Thompson arranges the different kind of British coal under the following divisions: (1) *caking coal*; (2) *splitting coal*; (3) *cherry coal*, which is less hard and more slaty in fracture, and cannot coal; such as that from Wigan in Lancashire. — *Beauch, Manual of Chemistry.*

Calabash. s. [Spanish, *calabaza* — gourd.]

Vessel made of a dried gourd.

One mighty monarch, the Lewis the Great of the isthmus, who wore with purple a cap of white reeds lined with red silk and adorned with an ostrich feather, seemed well inclined to the strangers, received them hospitably in a palace built of canes and covered with palmetto royal, and seated them with calabashes of a sort of ale brewed from Indian corn and potatoes. — *Munday, History of England*, ch. xxiv.

Calamanco. s. [See last extract.] Kind of woollen stuff.

He was of a bulk and stature larger than ordinary, had a red coat, flung open to show a *calamanco* waistcoat. — *Tidley.*

Calamander is a woollen stuff manufactured in Brabant and in Flanders. . . . It is commonly woven wholly of wool; there are some, however, wherein the warp is mixed with silk; and others with goats' hair. There are *calamancos* of all colours, and diversely wrought. Some are quite plain; others have

broad stripes adorned with flowers. . . . This has been also no inconsiderable branch of the woollen manufacture in England. — *Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce. [In the Latin of the middle ages are found *calamatum*, *calamancus*, *calamancum*, *capitis integumentum et julei genus ex canaliculorum pilis confectum*; a covering of the head, or kind of cap formed of canal's hair; whence some consider the word to be derived. — *Richardson*, in voce.]

Calamander (wood). s. [See second extract.]

Wood of the *Diospyros hirsuta*.

Calamander wood is a beautiful shiny wood obtained from a tree which grows in Ceylon. It is extremely hard, and thick veined with different shades of black and brown. Being scarce and very dear, little is imported. — *Waterdon, Dictionary of Commerce*.

The *Calamander*, the most valuable cabinet wood of the island, resembling rosewood, but much . . . passing it both in beauty and durability, has, at all times, been in the greatest repute in Ceylon. It grows chiefly in the Southern provinces . . . but here it has been so gradually felled, first by the Dutch, and afterwards by the English, without any precautions for planting or production, that it has at last become excessively rare; . . . [it] runs some risk of becoming extinct in the island; but, as it is not peculiar to Ceylon, it may be restored by fresh importations from the south-eastern coast of India, of which it is equally a native; and I apprehend that the name *Calamander*, which was used by the Dutch, is but a corruption of *Coromandel*. — *Sir J. E. Tennant, Ceylon*, pt. i. ch. iii.

Calamary. s. [Romanic, *calamari* — inkstand.]

Cuttlefish.

ink-ling consists of tough white fibrous texture in the outer surface of which is coated by a thin silvery or mercurous layer; its inner surface presents a fine spongy glandular texture. It is usually of an oblong pyriform shape, . . . but it presents at certain seasons a trilobate form in the Sepioida, in which Peters has observed it to contract regularly. It is a very active organ, and its ink secretion can be reproduced with great activity. The tint of the secretion varies in different species, a exemplified in insipidated state, by the Italian pigment called Sepia, and the Chinese one, called Indian ink. It is also very durable, as is shewn by its frequent preservation in a fossil state in both the extinct *Calas* and the Belemnite. It is affirmed by some chemists to contain a peculiar animal principle, which Vizio has termed melanine. — *Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xxiv.

Calambak. s. See Englewood.

Calamine. s. Ore of zinc. See extracts.

We must not omit those, which, though not of so much beauty, yet are of greater use, viz. limestone, whetstones of all kinds, limestones, *calamine*, or 'lapis calaminarius,' &c.

The principal ores of zinc are the sulphuret called blende, the silicate called *calamine*, and the sparry *calamine*, or the carbonate. . . . *Calamine*, or the silicate of zinc, is divided into two species, the prismatic or electric *calamine*, and the rhombohedral; though they both agree in metallurgical treatment. The first has a vitreous lustre, inclining to pearly; colour white, but occasionally blue, green, yellow, or brown. . . . The second species, or rhombohedral *calamine*, is a carbonate of zinc. . . . It occurs in kidney-shaped, botryoidal, stalactitic, and other imitative forms. — *Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, Zinc.

Calamint. s. [Gr. *καλάνθη*.] Name applied to plants of the genus *Calamintha*.

The *calamint* which groweth on mountains is of a fervent taste, and biting, hot, and of thin substance, and dry after a sort of the third degree; as Galen saith, it dieth with or wasteth away thin humors, it cutteth and maketh thick humors thin. — *Gervase, Herbal*, p. 188; ed. 1633.

Calamistrate. v. a. [Lat. *calamistro* = twist the hair with curling-irons.] Curl or frizzle the hair.

Which helike makes our Venetian ladies, at this day, to counterfeit yellow hair so much; great women to *calamistrate* and curl it up, to adorn their heads with tangles, pearls, and made-flowers; and all courtiers to affect a pleasing grace in this kind. — *Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 460.

Calamistratio. s. Act or process of curling the hair. *Obsolete*.

These curious needle-works, variety of colours, jewels, embroiderys, *calamistrations*, ornaments, &c., will make the veriest dowdy otherwise a goddess. — *Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 476.

Calamitous. adj. Miserable; ill-omened; unfortunate; unhappy; wretched. Applied to men.

This is a gracious provision God Almighty hath made in favour of the treacherous and *calamitous*; the state of some in this life, being so extremely wretched and deplorable, if compared with others. — *Calamy*.

Applied to external circumstances.

What *calamitous* effects the air of this city wrought upon us the last year, you may read in my discourse of the plague. — *Marey, Discourses of Consumption*.

Strict necessity

Salvage me, and *calamitous* constraint! Lest on my head both sin and punishment, However insupportable, be all Devolv'd.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 131.

Much rather I shall chuse To live the poorest in my tribe, than richest, And be in that *calamitous* prison left.

In this sad and *calamitous* condition, deliverance from an oppressor would have even revived them. — *South*.

Calamity. s. [Fr. *calamité*; Lat. *calamitas*.] — see, also, extract from Bacon.] Misfortune; cause of misery; distress.

Another ill accident is drought, and the spinning of the corn, which with us is rare, but in hot countries common; inasmuch as the word *calamity* was first derived from *calamus* when the corn could not get out of the stalk. — *Bacon*.

This infinite *calamity* shall cause To human life, and household peace confound.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 967.

From adverse shores in safety let her leave Foreign *calamity* and distant war; Of which, great Heaven, let her no portion bear.

Prior.

Calamus. s. [Lat. = reed, cane, stalk.] Sweet flag (*Acorus Calamus*), a native plant belonging to the Aroidæ.

Take them also into three principal species of pure myrrh, of sweet cinnamon, and of sweet *calamus*. — *Evides*, xxx. 23.

Calash. s. [Fr. *calèche*.]

1. Four-wheeled carriage; originally, and perhaps generally, with a head.

Daniel, a sprightly swain, that used to slash The vigorous steeds that drew his lord's calash.

King.

The ancients used *calashes*, the figures of several of them being to be seen on ancient monuments. They are very simple, light, and drove by the traveller himself. — *Archeolog, Tables of Ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

Mr. Vanstycken was up at daylight, and dressed in his uniform; he put on his pocket all the copies of the Japanese correspondence, and went on shore — hired a *calash*, for he did not know how to ride, and set off for the Hague, where he arrived about ten o'clock. — *Marey, North-gate*, vol. ii. ch. iv.

2. Covering to protect the head of a lady fully dressed: (generally made of silk supported with hoops of cane or whalebone, and projecting considerably over the face).

Thus, throughout the passage from the Ferry, she pettishly repulsed his caresses and kind words, and pleading, not without air of reason, that she had a headache and desired to be left in peace, hid her *calash* over her head, and sat as far away from him as the limited space permitted, like a pretty malicious child. — *Sala, The Shop-Chauffeur*.

Calathian (violet). s. Plant so called (Gentiana Pneumonanthe), native, though rare.

It is called *Vida autumnalis*, or autumnal violet, and seemeth to be the same that Valerius Cordus calleth *Pneumonanthe*, which he says is named in the German tongue *Lungen Blume*, or lung-flower; in English, Autumn Bellflower, *Calathian* Violets, and of some Harvest-bells. — *Gervase, Herbal*, p. 128; ed. 1633.

As the Gentian under notice has *Pneumonanthe* for its specific name, the term *Calathian* is attached to it in the ordinary Floras. It is doubtful, however, whether the application be real, i.e. whether it belong to the popular language of England. The exact plant meant by Pliny (N. H. xxi. 14) is uncertain. It was, probably, no true *Viola*. 'In totum vero sine odore, minutoque folio *Calathiana*, munus autumnum, cætera veris.'

Calcareous. adj. Partaking of the nature or qualities of lime.

On the east side is a stratum of bones of all sizes, belonging to various animals and fowls, enclosed in an incrustation of a reddish *calcareous* rock. — *Swinhorne, Travels in Spain*, let. 20.

Soils consist of different combinations of two or more of the four primitive earths: namely, the *calcareous*, which I sometimes call mild calc; magnesian; argill; and the silicious. — *Kirwan, On Manures*, i. § 1.

Calcevélla. s. See Carcavillos.

Calcedony. *s.* See Chalcedony.

The first foundation was a Jasper; the second, a sapphire; the third, a *calcedony*.—*Revelation*, xxi. 30.

Calceolaria. *s.* [Lat. *calceolus* = slipper.] Plant of the natural order Scrophulariaceæ: (so called from its likeness to a slipper).

Thus the botanist tells us of *Linus*, *Stapellus*, *Menyanthes*, *Polanthes*, and *Euphorbia*, as concentrated in Southern Africa; of *Magnolia* in Central America, of *Calceolaria* on the Andes; of *Myrica*, *Banksia*, *Mimosa*, and *Eucalypti* in Australia; and of the Bread-fruit trees in the South Sea Islands, &c.—*T. V. Wallaston, On the Variation of Species*, p. 112.

Calcification. *s.* Conversion into lime.

When the calcareous matter has been dissolved away from a very thin lamella of bone and the remaining substance is carefully examined, it is found to consist, not (as is commonly stated) of cartilage, but of a substance made up of indistinct fibres interwoven with each other. These fibres correspond in appearance and composition with those of the white fibrous tissue; and it seems probable that the solid mass of fully formed bone is formed by the calcification of this tissue.—*Carpenter, Principles of Physiology*, p. 203.

Calcified. *part. adj.* Constituted of, or characterized by, lime.

A tooth is a hard body attached to the mouth or commencement of the alimentary canal, partially exposed, when developed. *Calcified* teeth are peculiar to the vertebrates, and may be defined as bodies primarily, if not permanently, distinct from the skeleton, consisting of a cellular and tubular basis of animal matter containing earthy particles, a fluid, and a vascular pulp. —*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

Calcify. *v. a.* [Lat. *calx*, *calcis* = lime, *flu* = become.] Convert into lime.

If we compare the dental system of *Lepidodiren* with that in *Batrachia*, it is to the larval state of the anurous that an analogy may be found: the talpoid of the frog having its maxilla and mandible each sheathed with a continuous horny translucent covering. Were this sheath actually dentified in tissue and moved to the jaw-bone, the resemblance to the *Lepidodiren* would be closer; but it is never *calcified*, and is shed during the progress of the metamorphosis. —*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

Calcifiable. *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be, calcified.

Not fermenting with acids, and imperfectly calcifiable in a great fire.—*Hill, On Fossils, Minerals*.

Calcinate. *v. a.* Same as Calcine. *Rare.*

In hardening, by baking without melting, the heat hath three degrees; first, it indurates, then maketh fragile, and, lastly, it *calcinate*. —*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Calcination. *s.* Process by which anything is calcined.

Divers residues of bodies are thrown away, as on as the distillation or *calcination* of the body that yielded them is ended. —*Boyle*.

This may be effected, but not without a *calcination*, or refining it by art into a subtle powder. —*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Calcination is the chemical process of subjecting metallic bodies to heat with access of air, whereby they are converted into a pulverulent matter somewhat like lime in appearance, called *calx* in Latin. The term *calcination*, however, is now used when any substance whatever is exposed to a roasting heat.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Calcine. *v. a.* Reduce to a Calx; reduce to ashes; burn up.

It [a fever] doth not only melt him, but *calcine* him, reduce him to ashes and to atoms.—*Boone, Decisions*, p. 23.

Few disputes that union have *calcified*, Almost as many minds as men we find.

Sir J. Denham.
The solids seem to be earth, both together with some oil; for if a bone be *calcined*, so as the least force will crumble it, being immersed in oil, it will grow firm again. —*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Calcine. *v. n.* (both in the active and neuter forms of this verb, the accentuation of the previous editions is Calcine.) Become a calx.

This crystal is a pellucid flasse stone, clear as water, and without colour, enduring a red heat without losing its transparency, and, in a very strong heat, *calcining* without fusion.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

Calcined. *part. adj.* Reduced by calcination. He put up the ashew into several glasses, sealed hermetically, and written upon with the several names of the *calcined* herbs.—*Gregory Posthumus*, p. 70.

When it was urged that the reduction of a metal

from a *calcined* to a metallic form could not consist in the addition of phlogiston, because the metal was lighter than the calx had been; it was replied by some, that this was not conclusive for that phlogiston was a principle of levity, diminishing the weight of the body to which it was added. —*Wheatstall, History of Scientific Ideas*, ii. 34.

Calcitratio. *s.* [Lat. *calcitratio*, -onis, from *calcitra* = kick, from *calx* = heel.] Act of kicking. *Rare.*

The birth of the child is caused partly by its *calcitratio*, breaking the membranes in which it lath.—*Ross, Arcana Microscopia*, p. 32: 1632.

Calcium. *s.* [from *calx*, *calcis* = lime; the final -um belonging to the artificial language of Chemistry, and denoting the metallic character of the substance to which it applies.] Metal so called; metallic basis of lime.

Many obtained evidence of the existence of this metal [*calcium*], and of its analogy to the preceding metals. . . . The hydrate of peroxide of *calcium* precipitates on adding lime water, drop by drop, to a solution of peroxide of hydrogen.—*Graham, Elements of Chemistry*.

Calceography. *s.* [see Chalcography.] Art of engraving on brass.

The histories of refining; of making copperas; of making alum; of *calceography*; of enamelling. —*Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society*, p. 238.

Calculable. *adj.* Capable of being calculated.

The deposit of peat, or of rolled pebbles and stratified sand; the removal of other similar deposits already bedded. . . . the introduction and operation of various forces, visible and *calculable*; the mode in which rocks are undermined, weathered, broken up, and carried up in fragments by the sea. . . . these together form a class of phenomenon, which are, as it were, the very grammar of geology.—*Aschard, The Channel Islands*, p. 263.

Calculary. *adj.* Relating to the disease called Calculus, or the stone.

Motion was tedious and noxious to him, by reason of his *calculary* infirmity and capriciousness. —*Bishop Haden, Life of Bishop Becon*, i. 181: 1660.

Calculate. *v. a.* [see Calculus.] Compute; adapt; contrive.

A cunning man did *calculate* my birth, And told me that by water I should die.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 1.
Who were there then in the world, to observe the births of these first men, and *calculate* their natures, as they sprang out of ditches? —*Booth*.

The reasonableness of religion clearly appears, as it tends so directly to the happiness of men, and is, upon all accounts, *calculated* for our benefit. —*Archbishop Tillotson*.

This letter was admirably *calculated* to work on those to whom it was addressed. —*Mackenzie, History of England*, ch. xviii.

Calculate. *v. n.* Predict; speculate.

But if you would consider the true cause, Why all these fires, why all these shining ghosts, Why birds and beasts from quality and kind; Why old men, fools, and children *calculate*; Why all these things change from their ordinance,

Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

Calculating. *part. adj.*

1. With the power or habit of calculating. The American *calculating* boy, Zerah Colburn, was asked how many black beans it would take to make ten white ones; to which he very properly answered, "Ten if thy skin thou'st; but the ten skinned beans would not be the same beans as before, except, indeed, to those to whom black is white." —*De Morgan, Formal Logic*, ch. iii. note.

Such are the facts which, by a certain adjustment of the *calculating* engine, would be presented to the observer.—*Babbage, Ninth Bridgewater Treatise*, ch. ii.

2. Farseeing; with an eye to the main chance: (with a *disparaging* rather than a complimentary import).

With his cool, *calculating* disposition, he easily got the better of his ardent rival.—*Godevin, St. Leon*.

Calculation. *s.*

1. Computation; practice or manner of reckoning; art of numbering.

Cypher, that great friend to *calculation*; or rather, which changed *calculation* into easy computation. —*Holder, Discourse concerning Time*.

2. Reckoning; result of arithmetical operation.

If then their *calculation* be true; for so they reckon.—*Hooker*.

Being different from *calculations* of the ancients, their observations confirm not ours.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Calculative. *adj.* Belonging to calculation.

Persons bred in trade have in general a much better idea, by long habits of *calculative* dealings, of the propriety of expending in order to acquire. —*Bacon, On the Propriety of Laws*.

Calculator. *s.* Computer; reckoner.

Let him make an ephemeris, read sunset the *calculator's* works, Scudger, and let him say his silver-say. —*Barton, Anatomy of Misconduct*, p. 281.

The *calculator* of after-chances seldom hit right. —*Father, History of the Holy War*, p. 153.

Fortune-tellers, or pretending calculators of intimacies. —*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 224.

Amulation is no exact *calculator*. —*Burke, On the Duration of Parliaments*.

Calcule. *s.* [Fr. *calcul*.] Reckoning; computation. *Obsolete.*

The general *calcule*, which was made in the last *perambulation*, exceeded eight millions.—*Howell, Travels*.

Calcule. *v. a.* Same as Calculate. *Obsolete.*

Full subtilly he *calcule* all this.

Chaucer, Franklin's Tale.

Calculöse. *adj.* (in previous editions the accent is erroneously placed on the first syllable.) [Lat. *calculosus* = abounding in calculi.] Stony; gritty.

The volatile salt of urine will congregate spirits of wine; and thus, perhaps, the stones, or *calculöse* concretions in the kidney or bladder, may be produced. —*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Calculous. *adj.* In Medicine. Of the nature of a Calculus, or stone, in the urinary passages.

I have found, by opening the kidneys of a *calculous* person, that the stone is formed earlier than I have suggested.—*Sir W. B. Scurr, Surgery*.

Calculus. *s.* pl. *calculi*. [Lat. = pebble used in counting; and hence the basis of the whole class of words connected with number in general.]

1. In Mathematics. Generic name for the method of investigating indefinitely small variable quantities, and, as such, the equivalent to Fluxions; originally continental rather than English, but now generally not only adopted but extended in its application. See last extract; see, also, Differential and Integral.

When such processes as Newton thus deduced from the conception of a limit, are represented by means of general algebraical symbols instead of geometrical diagrams, we have then before us the method of fluxions, or the differential *calculus*; a mode of treating mathematical problems justly considered as the principal weapon by which the splendid triumphs of modern mathematics have been achieved. —*Wallis, History of Scientific Ideas*, i. 14.

On the continent, the advantages offered by a familiar use of symbols, and by attention to their symmetry and other relations, were accepted without reserve. In this manner the differential *calculus* of Leibnitz, which was its origin and significance identical with the method of fluxions of Newton, soon surpassed its rival in the extent and generality of its application to problems. This *calculus* was applied to the science of mechanics, to which it, along with the symmetrical use of co-ordinates, gave a new form; for it was soon seen that the most difficult problems might, in general, be reduced to finding integrals, which is the reciprocal process of that by which differentials are found; so that all difficulties of physical astronomy were reduced to difficulties of symbolical calculation, these indeed, being often sufficiently stubborn. —*Ibid.*, p. 163.

It is designed . . . to give expression . . . to the fundamental laws of reasoning in the symbolical language of a *calculus*. . . . These considerations furnish a sufficient answer to all protests against the exhibition of logic in the form of a *calculus*. —*Boole, Investigation of the Laws of Thought*, ch. I.

2. In Medicine. Here nearly retaining its original sense of pebble or small stone, and applied to certain concretions; more especially (a) Urinary, or concretions in the bladder, and (b) Biliary, or concretions in the gall-duets. Hence—Stone (in Bladder) and Gall-stone (q.v.).

Heberden agrees with him [Haller] in admitting that whilst urinary *calculi* are much more common in the male, biliary concretions are most frequent in the female sex. . . . *Calculi* in the gall-bladder seldom give rise to any marked or definite symptoms, unless they are very large. —*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine, in voce Concretions, Biliary*.

Caldron. *s.* (sometimes, and that on good grounds, pronounced with *al* sounded as the *al* in *fulcon*, i. e. *fulcon*.) [*Fr. chaudron*.] Pot; boiler; kettle.

In the midst of all
There placed was a *caldron* wide and tall,
Upon a mighty furnace, burning hot.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Some strip the skin, some portion out the spoil;
The limbs, yet trembling, in the *caldrons* boil:
Some on the fire the reeking entrails boil.

Drayton, Virgil's Æneid.
In the late eruptions, this great hollow was like a
vast *caldron*, filled with glowing and melted matter,
which, as it boiled over in any part, ran down the
sides of the mountain. — *Addison*.

On Sunday, the seventh of November, a rumour
was circulated that knives, cut-throats, and *caldrons*,
intended for the burning of heretics, were conveyed
in the monastery which had been established under
the king's protection at Clerkenwell. — *Macaulay*,
History of England, ch. xi.

Calo. *s.* See Kale.

They have commonly puttage to dinner, composed
of *cale* or cole, leeks, barley, or brie, and butter; and
this is reinforced with bread, and cheese made of
skimmed milk. *Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey*
Clucker.

Caléche. *s.* See Calash.

Sir Matthew is gone abroad, I suspect
and his *caléche* is gone with him. *Dryden, Letter*
p. 29.

Ladies hurried in *caléches*.

Butler, Hudibras, lii. 2.

Calefaction. *s.* Act of heating anything;
state of being heated.

Let this lamp of zeal never go out in the temple of
thy soul; cherish it with daily supplies from that
ocean which is never dry, but abounds, and will
increase thee, while thou seekest in humility to be
enriched to a devout and just *calefaction* of others.

— *Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 153; 1653.

Every *caléfaction* of the brain, whenever
it arises, is apt to make a man ecstatic.

— *J. Spencer, Unity of Voluptuous Prophecies*, p. 163.

As [if] the remembrance of *calefaction* can warm
a man in a cold frosty night. — *Moore, Philosophical*
Poems, preface, C. 2.

Caléfy. *v. n.* [*Lat. calefy.*] Grow hot; be
heated.

Crystal will *calefy* into electricity; that is, a power
to attract straws, or light bodies, and convert the
fire, freely placed. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Er-*
rors.

Calendar. *s.* [from *Lat. calendarium*, from
calendæ = kalends.]

1. Register containing the order of seasons,
months, festivals, and holidays, throughout
the year.

What hath this day deserved? what hath it done,
That it in golden letter should be set
Among the high tides, in the *calendar*?

Shakespeare, King John, lii. 1.

We compute from *calendars* differing from one
another: the compute of the one anticipating that
of the other. — *Sir T. Browne*.

Could he the day when first I did appear;
Let it be blotted from the *calendar*. — *Drayton, Fables*.

But the distinguishing brother, for whom we shall
hereafter find a name, now his hand was in, proved
by a very good argument that K was a modern ille-
gitimate letter, unknown to the learned as
anywhere to be found in our ancient
is true, and he, the word *calendar* (both *Calendarius*
Veterinarius) (Codicibus) been sometimes written
with a K, but erroneously; for in the best copies it
hath ever been spelt with a C. And, by consequent
it was a gross mistake in our launce to spell Knol
with a K; from henceforward he would take
it should be written with a C. — *Sir J. Tale of a*
Tub.

List of prisoners for trial.

Rhinoceros, who rises the lighter causes below,
leaving to his two brethren the heavy *calendar* ...
after a lenient consideration, with rods lighter than
those of Medusa's riuets, but just enough to
"whip the offscouring Alban out of thee," since
unusually discomfited at the right hand enter-
— the O. P. side of Hades — that conducts to masques
and merry-makings in the Theatre Royal of Pros-
perpine. — *Lamb, Last Essays of Elia*.

Calendar. *v. a.* Enter in a calendar.

Twelve have been quarters for religion, of whom
ten are *calendar*ed for saints. — *Waterhouse, Apology*
for Learning, p. 27; 1653.

Often married names, as well as men, are *cal-*
*endar*ed. — *Wright, Memoirs of the English*, p. 21.
Having already demonstrated, ... that the grants
of offices and of parsons have been *calendar*ed
in these volumes in a mode which renders them un-
serviceable in either historical or legal inquiries, we
have now to consider the grants of lands. Docu-

ments connected with property, pedigree . . . I
shall now proceed to shew, . . . have been *calendar*ed
in these volumes in a style which would not be toler-
ated in the calendars of State Papers and Letters
published under the Treasury in England. — *On the*
History, Position, and Treatment of the Public Re-
ords of Ireland; by an Irish Archivist.

Calendar, *v. a.* Act of entering in a
calendar.

The Council of the Irish Archaeological and Celtic
Society, by its action at this juncture, has added
another to its many requisited merits. These con-
sistent and scholars have presented to the
Treasury a memorial advocating the concentrating
and *calendar*ing of all the scattered Public Records
of Ireland, and dwelling with emphasis on the ne-
cessity of providing that the execution of such an
arrangement should be entrusted to scholars of tried
ability and known skill in this department of learn-
ing, so as to insure the fullest possible advantages to
the public. — *On the History, Position, and Treat-*
ment of the Public Records of Ireland; by an Irish
Archivist.

Calendar, or **Calender.** *s.* See Caloyer.

Thirty jades in the habit of pilgrim *calendar*ed. —
Sir Thomas Herbert, Relation of some Years
Travels into Africa and the Great Asia, p. 70.

Calender. *s.* [from *Fr. calandre*, from *Lat.*
cylindrus; *Gr. κύλινδρος* = cylinder.] Hot
press; press in which clothiers smooth
their cloth.

Calender is the name of a machine consisting of
two or more cylinders, revolving successively in contact
with each other, that cloth passed through between
them is smoothed and glazed by their powerful
pressure.

It is employed either to finish goods for
the market, or to prepare cotton and linen webs for
the calico-printer, by rendering their surfaces level,
compact and uniform. The condensation and pol-
ishing, or satining, as the French call it, differs in degree
according to the object in view. . . . The numerous
accidents which have happened to the hands of
workmen engaged in a calender's establishment
should direct the attention towards an effective
contrivance for preventing such misfortunes. — *Ency-*
clopædia of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.

Used adjectively.

As a matter of as . . . notation the different pro-
cesses of packing, cording of boxes, shorting of
trunks, and, in general, all the arrangements pre-
servatory to shipments, and also the intimations and
surveys necessary for obtaining drawbacks, de-
bentures, or licences, according to the exigent laws,
are generally conducted at the *calender* houses,
which are situated near the docks. These establishments
efficiently account for the general meaning attached to
the word. — *Ency. Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures*
and Mines.

Calender. *s.* (*Calenderer* would be the more
correct form.) One who calenders.

I am a linen-dropper bold,
As nil the world does know,
And my good friend the *calender*
Will lend his horse to go. — *Campy, John Gilpin*.

Calender. *v. a.* Submit cotton or linen
cloth to the action of the calender.

When *calendar*ed the pieces are packed and
stamped. — *Ency. Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures*
and Mines.

Calendering. *verbal abs.* Process by which
anything is calendered.

For the first course of the printers, where high
calendering is necessary, the goods are usually passed
through between two paper cylinders, to give that
equality of surface which could not be obtained by
passage, however strong the pressure. — *Ency-*
clopædia of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.

Calends. *s.* [*Lat. calendæ* = first day of the
Roman month.] Register; record. *Rhetor-*
ical, rare.

Such thoughts, and such deep-piercing darts,
As in the beauty of their eye
Harboured might, but flattery!
Their tears are drawn that drop deceit,
Their faces *calends* of all sleight.

— *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, act i. sc. 5.

And all their love is but a wile. — *R. Greene, Poems*.

Calenture. *s.* [Medical Latin, *calentura*,
from *calen* = be hot; as implying either
fever or a tropical climate.] Distemper
peculiar to sailors in hot climates, where-
in they imagine the sea to be green fields,
and will throw themselves into it.

And for that lethargy was there no cure.

That to be cast into a *calenture*. — *Sir J. Denham*.

So, by a *calenture* misled,

The summer with rapture sees.

On the smooth ocean's azure bed,
Enamelled fields, and verdant trees;

With eager haste, he longs to rove
In that fantastick scene, and thinks
It must be some enchanted grove;
And in he leaps, and down he sinks. — *Swift*.

Calf. *s.* [see extract.] Fleishy part of the
muscles in man between the knee and the
ankle.

Mr. Didapper, or Ben Didapper, was a young
gentleman of about four feet five inches in height.
He wore his own hair, tho' the scarcity of it might
have given him sufficient excuse for a periwig. His
face was thin and pale; the shape of his body and
legs none of the best; for he had very narrow
shoulders and no calf; and his gait might more pro-
perly be called hopping than walking. — *Fielding*
Adventures of Joseph Andrews.

[*Calf* of the leg. *Calf*, *calpa*, *calpa*, or *calpa na cois*,
the calf of the leg. The primary meaning of the
word seems simply a lump. *Calp* is *calid*, principal
and interest, the lump and the increase. It is another
form of the English *collap* or *gallap*, a lump or large
piece, especially of something soft. The calf of the
leg is the collap of flesh belonging to that member.
In like manner the English *collap* is related to Welsh
calp, a lump. The Latin analogue is *gallus*; *gallus*
cruris, the fleshy part of the leg; *gallus ligni*, butch-
er's half, the pith or soft part of wood. Icelandic
kalf, the calf of the leg. — *Waggoner, Dictionary of*
English Etymology.]

Calf (of the lips). [?] ?

Turn to the Lord, and say unto him, Take away
all iniquity, and receive us graciously: so will we
render the calves of our lips. — *Hosai, xiv. 2.*

Calf. *s.* [A.S. *cealf*.]

1. Young of various animals, especially of
black cattle.

The calf hath about four years of growth; and so
the lawn, and so the calf. — *Bacon, Natural and Ex-*
perimental History.

Æsop tells us of a fowl in Peru, called *condor*,
which will kill and eat up a whole calf at a time. —
Bishop Wilkins.

Al! Howland, I have thee more by half,
Than does their fawns, or cows the new-fall'n calf.

Gray.
In the first three days after birth, the little
animal, called a *calf*, is so helpless that it may be
taken with the hand. — *C. Bower, Forest Cattle*, &c.
The Stag.

In calf. Said of cows when pregnant.

I have seen it advertised . . . that there was a
turkey-cock to be sold, a cow in *calf* wanted, &c.

S. Lewis, &c. in No. 40.

2. Dull; stupid person.

These, when a child begins to be got
That after perceives an idiot,
When folk perceive it thriveth not,
The fault therein to smother;

Some silly dotting brainless calf,
That understands things by the half,
Say, that the fury left this calf.

— *And took away the other. Drayton, Nymphet*

Calbound. *adj.* Bound, as books, in calf-
skin leather.

I have been toiling and toiling lately, for a pur-
pose, among dusty old bookstall treasures, and suc-
cessfully collected as many tattered, dog-eared, once
calbound volumes as I could find of the British
essays of the eighteenth century. — *Sohn, Secret*
and a Mysterious Key.

Calfskin. *adj.* Resembling a calf.

So I charmed their ears,
That, *calfskin*, they my loving followed.

Shakspeare, Tempest, v.

Calfsfoot. *s.* Native plant so called (*Arum
maculatum*), the name applying to the
shape of the leaf, and to its appearance in
calving time. See extract.

The common cuckoo-pint is called in Latin *Arum*.
... in Low Dutch, *kalkschoet*; in French, *piéd d'âne*;
in English, *cuckoo-pint* and *cuckoo-pintle*, *wake*
rolen, *priest's pottle*, *arum*, *calfsfoot*, and *ramp*,
and of some scratchwort. — *Gervase, Herbal*, p. 83;
ed. 1833.

Calfskin. *s.*

1. Skin of the calf; leather for shoemaking
and bookbinding made thereof.

Our landlord having recommended the shoes he
had left, which indeed hardly deserved that name.
'Pray,' said he, 'Mr. Birkin, were not your best
made of *calfskin*?' — *Calfskin* or cow-skin, replied
the other, 'I find *calfskin* of sheep-skin that will do
his business.' — *Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey*
Clucker.

Alberton, said Vincent, in answer to my question,
if he knew that amiable young gentleman. 'Yes! a
sordid man who, speaking of the best society, says
we who stink his best words on his chimney-piece,
and writes himself *belle-doux* from dulness. A
duodecim of 'precious com'cells,' bound in *calfskin* —
I know the man well; does he not dress decently.
Pelham?' — *Sir E. L. Bulwer, Pelham*.

2. Part of the dress of a professional fool in the sixteenth century.

Thou wear a lion's hide! doff it for shame,
And hang a calf/skin on those recreant limbs,
Shakespeare, King John, iii. 1.

Calfsnout. *s.* [see extract.] Another name of the plant more commonly called Snapdragon.

The seed is blacke, contained in round huskes fashioned like a calves snout, whereupon some have called it *calvesnout*.—*Gerarde, Herball, p. 549: ed.*

Caliber. *s.* [Fr. *calibre*, with accent and spelling changed.] Bore; diameter of the barrel of a gun; diameter of a bullet.

It is easy for an ingenious philosopher to fit the caliber of these empty tubes to the diameter of the particles of light, so as they shall require no grosser kind of matter.—*Reid, Inquiry into the human Mind.*

Calibre. *s.* [Fr. *calibre*, with accent and spelling retained.] Cast; turn; stamp.

Brethren, whose subjects are ye? Did ye swear your oath of fidelity, homage, and supremacy to the dispersed heads of Kimbolton, Hampden, Sir Henry Vane, and others of such *calibre*?—*Drammond, Scenarchæ, 160.* (Orl. MS.)

(Coming from men of their *calibre*, they were highly mischievous. *Darke.*

[*Calibre*: *Caliber*: *Caliper*. French, *calibre*; Italian, *calibro*, *calibra*, the bore of a cannon; English, *caliper*, *compass*, a compass contrived to measure the diameter of the bore. The earlier sense seems to be that of the Old English *califer*, an archbishop or saint canon, the name of which was probably transmitted from the French *calibre*, a machine for casting stones, whence also the name of the carbine is supposed to be derived. It was natural that the names of the old siege machines for casting stones should be transferred to the more efficient kinds of ordnance brought into use after the discovery of gunpowder. Thus the *musquet*, Italian *moschetto*, was originally a missile discharged from some kind of spring L.-cannon. . . . The name of the *calibre* as a projectile engine is probably a corruption of the simpler form *cable*, from *cabot*, a boat, as the Portuguese has both *cable* and *calibre* in the derivative sense of a cable. . . . The reason why the name *caliber* is used to designate a machine for casting stones is probably that the term was first applied to a lathe-ram, in German *lock*, a beam, a machine named by the most obvious analogy after the boat and the ram, whose mode of attack is to rush violently with their heads against their opponent. From the battering-ram, the earliest instrument of mural attack, the name might naturally be transferred to the more complicated machines by which large stones were thrown, and from them it seems to have descended to the harmless cranes or crabs of our more recent times, designated in the case of the German *lock*, as in that of the French *calibre*, by the name of the gun. Wedgwood, *Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Calice. *s.* Same as Chalice.

There is a natural analogy between the ablution of the body and the purification of the soul; between eating the body bread and drinking the sacred *calice*, and a participation of the body and blood of Christ.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Calico. *s.* [from *Calicut* in India.] Texture so called, made of cotton.

I wear the hoop petticoat, and am all in *calicoes*, when the finest are in silks.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Used adjectively.

Was it not a shame to see a gentleman, whose ancestors had worn nothing but stuffs made by English workmen out of English fleeces, flouting in a *calico* shirt and a pair of silk stockings from Moorishland?—*Marsden, History of England, ch. xviii.*

Calico-printer. *s.* One who practises the art of calico-printing.

Suppose an ingenious gentleman should write a poem of advice to a *calico-printer*: if you think there is a girl in *King*—and that would wear anything but the takers of *Lace*, or the battle of *Oudenarde*?—*Taylor, no. 3.*

Could we like *Symonides*, without sitting down to chess with her eternal brother; or know *Sulpicia* without knowing all the round of her curd-pheezing relations? must my friend's brethren of necessity be mine also? must we be hand and glove with *Dick Selley the parson*, or *Jack Selley the calico-printer*, because *W. S.*, who is neither, but a ripe wit and a critic, has the misfortune to claim a common percentage with them?—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, Popular Gallies.*

Calico-printing. *s.* See extract.

Calico-printing is the art of impressing cotton cloth with topical dyes of more or less permanence. Of late years silk and woollen fabrics have been made the subjects of a similar style of dyeing. Linens were formerly stained with various-coloured

designs; but since the modern improvements in the manufacture of cotton cloths, they are seldom printed. . . . *Calico-printing* has been for several hundred years practised by the Oriental methods in Asia Minor and the Levant; but it was unknown as an English art till 1686, when a small print-ground was formed on the banks of the Thames, near Richmond, by a Frenchman. . . . The sagacious legislators of day . . . enacted in 1729 an absurd sumptuary law, prohibiting the wearing of all printed calico—whatever, either of foreign or domestic origin.—*Ware, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Calidity. *s.* [Fr. *calidité*.] Heat.

Ice will dissolve in any way of heat; for it will dissolve with fire, it will coagulate in water, or warm oil; nor doth it only submit into an actual heat, but not endure the potential *calidity* of many waters.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Caliduct. *s.* [badly formed; the Latin for hot being *calidus*, for heat *calor*.] Duct for heat; flue; pipe. *Rare.*

Since the subterranean *caliducts* have been introduced.—*Evelyn.*

Calif, or Caliph. *s.* Same as Kalif.

Let me defeat
Your spirit'sly courage, and attempt's rebote,
But urge to fresh, and bolder, ne'er to end
Till the whole world to our great *Caliph* bend.
Obham, Satires upon the Jesuits.

Caligation. *s.* [L. Lat. *caligatio*, *-onis*, a congenner of *caligo*—darkness.] Darkness; cloudiness. *Rare.*

Instead of a diminution, or imperfect vision, in the male, we affirm an abolition, or total privation; instead of *caligation*, or dimness, we conclude a *cality*, or blindness.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Caliginous. *adj.* Obscure; dim; full of darkness. *Rare.*

Their punishment [that of the rebellious angels] was their dejection and detraction into the *caliginous* regions of the air. *Hallwell, Metaphor, p. 63.*

It is filled with such a thick and *caliginous* air that the ground cannot be seen.—*Sir P. Ricaut, Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches.*

Caligraphy. *s.* Same as Calligraphy, which is the better spelling.

This language is incapable of *caligraphy*. *Verdmore.*

Calipash. *s.* [see Carapace.] So called green fat of the turtle.

Instead of rich sirloins we see
Green *calipash* and yellow *calipes*.

Prologue to the Dramatist.

Calipée. *s.* [see Carapace.] Yellow flesh of the turtle.

(For example see extract under Calipash.)

Calipers. *s.* [see Calibre.] Compasses with bowed shafts.

Calipers measure the distance of any round, cylindrical, or conical body, so that, when workmen use them, they open the two points to their desired width, and then so much stuff of the intended place, till the two points of the *calipers* fit just over their work.—*Mason, Mechanical Exercises.*

Caliphate. *s.* Government of the Caliph.

The former part of this period may be called the era of the grandeur and magnificence of the *caliphate*. *Horris, Philologist's Inquiry.*

Caliphship. *s.* State and office of the Caliph.

Ally, son-in-law to Mahomet, for pretending to the *caliphship*, was by this restless caliph everywhere pursued. *Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Travels, into Africa and the Great Asia, p. 300.*

Caliver. *s.* [see Calibre.] Handgun; harquebuse; musket of a particular size or bore.
Come, imagine me your *caliver*. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iii. 2.*
He is so long with pikes, halberds, petronels, *calivers*, and muskets, that he looks like a justice of peace's hall. *B. Jonson, Epicoene.*

Calc. *c. a.* Calculate. *Rare, obsolete.*

And thereto as the secret communication went, which, by many tokens, their mayst well conjecture and author to be true, he *calcked* the king's nativité and byrth, which is a common practice amongst pretates in all landes, whereby he saw whereunto the kinges grace should be inclined all his lyfe, and what should be like to chaunge him at all times.—*Tyndall, Works, p. 268.* (Rich.)

Two priests also, the one knight *Holenbroke*, The other *Southwell*, clerks in conjunction,
These two chaplaines were they that undertooke
To cast and *calke* the king's true constellation.
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 320. (Rich.)

Calc. *v. a.* See Calk.

There is a great error committed in the manner of *calking* his majesty's ships; which being done with rotten oakum, is the cause they are leaky.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essaye.*

Calcker. *s.* One who calks, i. e. calculates. *Rare.*

First the election of their monstrous Pope, the next year after was taken clerely from the common people by the clergy, and given to his owne family, which upon after were called the college of *calckers*, cardinals I should say. *Rale, Actes of English Fathers, pt. ii. ch. ii.* (Rich.)

Calker. *s.* Same as Caulker; workman who stops the leaks of a ship.

The ancient of *Calck* and the wise men thereof were in these *calckers*; all the ships of the sea with their marmors were in thee to occupy thy newlandings. *Eschil, xxvii.*

Calkin. *s.* [?] Prominence in the heel of a horse-shoe, turned up and pointed to secure the horse from falling.

On this horse is *Archie*
Trotting the stones of *Athens*, which the *calkins*
Did rather tell than trumpet.

Ben Jonson and Fletcher, Two noble Kinsmen.

Calking. *part. adj.* Calculating. *Rare.*

A king he was, and to king Turnus down his *calking* best,
But not with *calking* craft could he his plague between that day.

Phædr. Translation of Virgil, ix. (Rich.)

Caliking. *verbal abs.* Calculations of nativity. *Rare.*

(For example see extract under preceding entry.)

Calking-iron. *s.* See Calking-iron.
So in so some pick out bullets from the side.
Some driveth on me through each seam and rift;
Their left hand does the *calking-iron* guide,
The rattling mallet with the right they hit.

Dryden.

Call. *v. n.* [Norse, *calla*.]

1. Summon from, or invite to, any place; envoke officially or judicially.
The king being informed of touch that had passed that night, sent to the lord mayor to call a council immediately.—*Lord Clarendon.*

Used figuratively.

Be not amazed, *call* all your senses to you, defend your reputation, or bid farewell to your good life for ever. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 3.*

2. Name; denominate.
And *call* that light day, and the darkness he *called* night. *Genesis, i. 5.*

3. In the theological sense. Inspire with ardours of piety; summon into the church.
Paul, a servant of Jesus Christ, *called* to be an apostle, separated into the Gospel of God. *Romans, i. 1.*

4. Invoke; appeal to some one as a witness, judge, &c.
I *call* God for a record upon my soul, that, to spare you, I came not as yet into Corinth.—*2 Corinthians, i. 23.*

5. Proclaim; publish; cry, as a public crier.
Nor *call*—singer, place'd above the crowd,
Sings with a note so shrilling, sweet, and loud,
Nor parish-clerk, who *calls* the psalm so clear.

Gay.

6. Stigmatize with some opprobrious denomination.
Deafness unqualifies men for all company, except friends; whom I can *call* names, if they do not speak.—*Southey, To Pope.*

Call away. Divert from something else.

The passions *call away* the thoughts, with inattention, toward the object that excited them. *Watts.*

Call back. Revoke; retract.

He also is wise, and will bring evil, and will not *call back* his words; but will rise against the house of the evil doers, and against the help of them that work iniquity. *Isaiah, xxxi. 2.*

Call for. Summon; require the presence of anyone; demand; require; claim.
Mahim, his majesty doth *call for* you,
And for your grace, and you, my noble lord.

Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 3.

Among them he a spirit of phrensy sent,
Who hurt their minds,
And urg'd you on, with mad desire,
To *call* in haste for their destroyers.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1673.

For master, or for servant, here to *call*,
Was all alike, where only two were all.

Dryden, Fables.

He commits every sin that his appetite *calls for*, or perhaps his constitution or fortune can bear.—*Boycer.*

Call forth. Summon; bring to view.

Are you *called forth* from out a world of men,
To slay the innocent? *Shakespeare, Richard III. l. 4.*
He swells with angry pride,
And *calls forth* all his spots on every side. *Conway.*
See Dionysius Flower's thoughts refine,
And *call* new beauties *forth* from every line. *Pope.*

Call in.

a. Resume anything that is in other hands, especially money at interest.

Horace describes an old usurer, as so charmed with the pleasures of a country life, that, in order to make a purchase, he *called in* all his money; but what was the event of it? why, in a very few days after, he put it out again.—*Addison, Spectator.*
If clipped money be *called in* all at once, and stopped from passing by weight, I fear it will stop trade. *Lewis.*

b. Summon together; invite.

The hunt is past, follow no further now;
Call in the powers, good cousin Westmoreland.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 3.
He fears my subjects' loyalty,
And now must *call in* strangers.
Sir J. Denham, Sophy.

Call off. Divert; summon away.

Drunkenness *calls off* the watchmen from their towers; and then evils proceed from a loose heart and an untutored tongue.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*
When, by consent, abstain from further toils,
Call off the dogs, and gather up the spoils.
Addison.

Call over. Read aloud a list or muster-roll; as 'call over the names' of the members of a class, school, or institution of any kind.

Call out. Challenge; summon to fight.

When their sov'reign's quarrel *calls 'em out*,
His foes to mortal combat they defy. *Dryden, Virgil.*

Call to account. Demand explanation.

The king had sent for the earl to return home, where he should be *called to account* for all his mismanagements.—*Lord Clarendon.*
Once a day, especially in the early years of life and study, *call yourselves to an account*, what new ideas, what new proposition or truth, you have gained.
Watts.

Call to mind. Recollect.

The soul makes use of her memory, to *call to mind* what she is to treat of.—*Bishop Dugge, Rules and Helps of Reasoning.*

Call up.

a. Summon for trial, explanation, or the receipt of orders; rouse from sleep or bed.
Lodowick, that famous captain, was *called up*, and told by his servants, that the general was fled.—*Kathia, History of the Turks.*

b. Bring to remembrance; renew.

Why dost thou *call* my sorrows up afresh?
My father's name brings tears into my eyes.
Addison, Cato.

Call upon. Invoke; appeal to.

When that lord perplexed their counsels and desires, with inconvenient objections in law, the authority of the lord Manchester, who had trod the same paths, was still *called upon*.—*Lord Clarendon.*

Call, v. n. Visit without intention of staying; make a short visit.

And, as you go, *call* on my brother Quintus,
And pray him, with the tribunes, to come to me.
R. Johnson.

He ordered her to *call* at his house once a week, which she did for some time after, when he heard no more of her. *Sic W. Truvel.*

That I might begin as near the fountain-head as possible, I first of all *called in* at St. James's.—*Addison, Spectator.*

We *called in* at Morer, where there is an artificial port. *Id., Travels in Italy.*

Call on or upon.

a. Solicit for a favour or a debt.
I would be loth to pay him before his day; what need I be so forward with him, that *calls not on* me? *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. v. 1.*

b. Invoke; utter solemnly.

The Athenians, when they lost any men at sea, went to the shores, and *calling* thrice on their names, raised a vociferous, or empty monument, to their memories.—*Brownie, The Odyssey.*
Thrice *call upon* my name, thrice beat your breast,
And hail me thrice to everlasting rest. *Dryden.*

c. Implore; pray to.

Call upon me in the day of trouble; I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me.—*Psalm, l. 16.*

Call, s. [from the verb.]

1. Address of summons or invitation; requisition, authoritative and public.

But death comes not at *call*; justice divine
Mends not her slowest pace for pray'rs or cries.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 838.

But would you sing, and rival Orpheus' strain,
The wondrous forests soon should dance again:
The moving mountains hear the powerful *call*,
And headlong streams hang list'ning in their fall.
Pope.

It may be feared, whether our nobility would contentedly suffer themselves to be always at the *call*, and to stand to the sentence of a number of mean persons.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity, preface.*

2. Divine vocation; summons to true religion; summons from heaven; impulse.

Yet he at length, time to himself best known,
Remembering Abraham, by some wondrous *call*,
May bring them back repentant and sincere.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 433.

How justly then will impious mortals fall,
Whose pride would soar to heav'n without a *call*!
Lord Roscommon.

Those who to empire by dark paths aspire,
Still plead a *call* to what they most desire. *Dryden.*
St. Paul himself believed he did well, and that he had a *call* to it, when he persecuted the christians, whom he confidently thought in the wrong; but yet it was he, and not they, who were mistaken.—*Lewis.*

3. Range of authority or command.

Oh! sir, I wish he were within my *call* or yours.
Sir J. Denham.

4. Demand; claim.

Dependence is a perpetual *call* upon humanity, and a greater incitement to tenderness and pity, than any other motive whatsoever.—*Addison, Spectator.*

5. Instrument to call birds.

For those birds or beasts were made from such pipes or *calls* as may express the several tones of those creatures which are represented.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

6. Calling; vocation; employment.

Now, through the land, his cure of souls he stretch'd,
And, like a primitive apostle, preach'd:
Still cheerful, ever constant to his *call*;
By many follow'd, lov'd by most, admir'd by all.
Dryden.

7. Nomination.

'Twas the sixteenth was held the sergeants' feast at Ely place, there being nine sergeants of that *call*.
Beacon.

Callæsthetics. s. Proposed term for Esthetics.

Since, however, æsthetics would naturally denote the doctrine of perception in general; since this doctrine requires a name, since the term æsthetics has actually been applied to it by other German writers (as Kant); and since the essential point in the philosophy now spoken of, the theory of the Fine Arts, is that it attends to beauty; it appears desirable to change this name. In pursuance of the maxim now before us, I should propose the term *Callæsthetics*, or rather *Callæsthetics*, the science of the perception of beauty. *W. Hecell, Noema Organismæ reformata, p. 313.*

Callet. s. [see last extract.] Loose woman.

Obsolete or provincial.

Then Elinour say, Ye *calletes*,
I shall love you palettes,
Without ye now cease;
And so was made the drunken peace.
Scott, Poems, p. 133.

He *call'd* her where: a beggar, in his drink,
Could not have laid such terms upon his *callet*.
Shakespeare, Othello, iv. 2.

[*Callet*. A prostitute. Gaelic, *caile*, a girl, hussey, queen, strumpet. French, *callette*, femme frivole et balivernière. (Diet. Laing.) The French uses the word as the type of an amorous nature. 'Chand comme une quille' (Voltaire.) *Callet*-*caiffe*, a woman. The Slavonic languages have the same metaphor. Bohemian, *korotewka*, a little partridge, and also a prostitute.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Callet, v. n. Rail; scold. Rare.

To hear her in her spleen

Callet like a better queen.

Brethwaite, Cures Cure in Pinedone: 1621.

Calligraphic. adj. Relating to beautiful, or ornamental, writing.

At the end is an inscription, importing the writer's name, and his excellence in the *calligraphic* art.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry.*

Calligraphy. s. [Gr. *καλλιγραφία* = beautiful writing, and, on better authority, *καλλιγραφία* = beautiful writer, in the way of handwriting. Other compounds of *καλλ* (i. e. the forms with *αλ*) are older still, e. g. in Homer, *καλλιγράφος* = abounding in beautiful women. With these facts we take the word as we find it in such writers as Ben-

Jonson, Lamb, and Warton; all scholars. Nevertheless, as compared with other compounds of a similar meaning, the composition is, at the first view, exceptional. Taking such a word as Orthography for a type, we infer that for 'beautiful writing' the first element ought to be the *adjective* *καλός* with a single *λ*, and the connecting vowel *ο*, giving *Kalography*.

Again, compounds of *γράφω* with a *substantive* give to the Verb the sense of *describing*, or rather *writing*, whilst the Noun conveys the name of the *thing* described; e. g. Geography = description of the earth. Calligraphy, however, is the current form, Calligraphy being, in every respect, wrong.] beautiful, ornamental, or ornamented, writing.

My calligraphy, a fair hand.

Fit for a secretary. *R. Johnson, Magnetic Lull.*

I have kept deluding myself with the idea that Mary would write to you, but she is so lazy (or I believe the true state of the case, so diffident), that it must revert to me as usual; though she writes a pretty good style, and has some notion of the force of words, she is not always so certain of the orthography of them; and that, and a poor hand-writing (in this age of female *calligraphy*), often deters her, where no other reason does. *Lamb, Letter to Wordsworth.*

Previous to the invention of printing, the art of *calligraphy* was of great importance. It was the custom and pride of the large religious establishments to have the books used in the celebration of Divine Service exquisitely written and adorned with miniatures. . . . The sister arts of *calligraphy* and miniature-painting flourished simultaneously in Italy and in the countries north of the Alps. *Mrs. Merivell, Original Treatises, &c., on the Art of Painting, introd. ch. ii.*

Calling. verbal abs.

1. Summoning; convocation.

Having to express testimony against Buckingham, they came to a vote that common fame is a good ground of proceeding either by inquiry or presenting the complaint to the king or lords; nor did a speech from the lord-keeper, severely rating their presumption, . . . nor one from the king himself, bidding them 'remember that parliament were altogether in his power for their *calling*, sitting, and dissolution' . . . tend to justify or to intimidate the assembly. *Hutton, History of England, vol. i. ch. vi.*

2. Vocation; profession; trade; proper station or employment.

If God has interwoven such a pleasure with our ordinary *callings*, how much superior must that be which arises from the survey of a pious life! Surely, as much as Christianity is nobler than a trade.—*South.*

We find ourselves obliged to go on in honest industry in our *callings*.—*Rogers.*

I should forbear warning you against employing it, wit in your sermons; because many of your *callings* have made themselves ridiculous by attempting it. *Siegl.*

The Gauls found the Roman senators ready to do with honour in their *callings*. *Id.*

I left no *calling* for this idle trade. *Pope.*

No duty broke, no father disavay'd.
People who lived at a distance from the great theatre of political contention could be kept tolerably informed of what was passing there only by means of newspapers. To prepare such letters became a *calling* in London as it now is among the natives of India. *Macaulay, History of England, ch. iii.*

At length he had turned pauper, had exceeded even the ordinary violence of his vile *calling*, and had received money from absolute young gentlemen commoners for services such as it is not good that history should record.—*Ibid. ch. viii.*

3. Class of persons united by the same employment or profession.

It may be a caution to all christian churches and magistrates, not to impose celibacy on whole *callings*, and great multitudes of men or women, who cannot be supposed to have the gift of continence.—*Hume.*

4. Divine vocation; invitation or impulse to religion.

Give all diligence to make your *calling* and election sure.—*2 Peter, l. 10.*

St. Peter was ignorant of the *calling* of the Gentiles.—*Hakewell, Apology.*

5. Appellation. **Obsolete.**

I am more proud to be Sir Rowland's son,
His youngest son; and would not change that *calling*.
To be adopted heir of Frederick.

Shakespeare, As you like it, l. 2.

Callisthénic. *adj.* Pertaining to Callisthenics.

When the above little morning occupations are concluded, those unfortunate young women perform what they call *callisthénic* exercises in the garden, I saw them to-day, without any erubescence, pulling the garden roller. — *Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xviii.

Callisthénics. *s.* [Gr. *κῆλλος* = beauty, *ἀνις* = strength.] Term proposed to denote a system of Gymnastics, with special reference to the development of a fine form. *Scarcely current.*

Call-note. *s.* Note naturally used by the male bird to call the female; artificially applied, by birdcatchers, as a decoy.

The chirping *call-note* of the Cuckoo may depend rather on the vibration of the margins of the gillitis than on the vocal folds, which cannot be brought into contact or be made tense. — *Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

He may also capture the mountain finch by the call of the chaffinch, as well as the lesser goldfinch and other by the *call-note* of the siskin. — *Truettman* (edited by Adams) of *Beckstein's Chamber and Song Birds*, introd.

Callosity. *s.* [Lat. *callositas*, from *callosus*, from *callus* or *callum* = hardened skin.] Thickening and hardening of the skin, often giving it a horny appearance; from the impairing of the sense of touch thus caused, the notion of insensibility is suggested.

The surgeon ought to vary the diet of his patient, as he finds the fibres loosen too much, are too flaccid, and produce funguses, or as they harden and produce *callosities*; in the first case, wine and spirituous liquors are useful, in the last, *Althoff*, *On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Applied, in *Surgery*, to the indolent thickening at the edge of a wound or ulcer; in *Zoology* to certain natural growths on different parts of different animals, e.g. the buttocks of certain apes, and the legs of horses and camels.

On looking to the more obvious marks for discriminating the minor groups of the particular family now before us, the Simiidae, we find that the apes have no cheek-pouches, severely any naked spaces or *callosities* on their buttocks, and (with but one exception) no tails; the fore feet or arms are also much busier than the hinder. The apes, monkeys, on the contrary, have all of them cheek-pouches, naked *callosities*, and long tails. . . . At the head of the quadrumanous order stands the genus *Simia*, in its most restricted and prevalent sense; that is, containing only those animals which, like the orang-outang, being destitute of cheek-pouches, *callosities*, or tail, evince a stronger analogy to the structure of man than do any other of the monkey tribe. . . . The gibbons, in general, have no naked *callosities*; but as nature is now progressing towards another form, we find a slight indication of this character in the Hylobates Lar, and one or two others; a circumstance which renders the transition to the anthropoid Presbytis more easy; this singular type, which agrees with all the former in its want of cheek-pouches, and its elevated forehead, has been placed next to the gibbons, although it is the only example in this group where the tail is developed. Like the gibbons, however, its arms are excessively long; and as some of these latter have small *callosities*, the only exclusive distinction of Presbytis is its tail. — *Saturnian, Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds*, §§ 77, 78.

Callous. *adj.* Thickened and hardened.

In process of time, the ulcers became simons and *callous*, with induration of the glands. — *Wickman, Surgery.*

Used *figuratively*. Insensible.

Luculentness has so long passed for sharpness of wit, and greatness of mind, that the conscience is grown *callous*. — *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The wretch is frenzied too deep, His soul is stupid, and his heart asleep: Fattened in vice, so *callous* and so gross,

He sins, and sees not, senseless of his loss. — *Dryden.*
He has put on the strong armour of sickness, he is wrapt in the *callous* hide of suffering; he keeps his sympathy, like some curious rattle, under truely lock and key for his own use only. — *Lamb, Last Essays of Elia, The Connoisseur.*

Callousness. *s.*

1. Hardness; induration of the fibres.

The oftener we use the organs of touching, the more of these scales are formed, and the skin becomes the thicker, and so a *callousness* grows upon it. — *Chyenne.*

2. Moral or mental insensibility.

If they let go their hope of overruling life with willingness, and entertain final perdition with ex-

ultation, ought they not to be esteemed destitute of common sense, and abandoned to a *callousness* and numbness of soul? — *Bentley.*

Callow. *adj.* [A.S. *calowe*, *calu*.] Unfedged; naked; without feathers.

Bursting with kindly rapture, forth disclosed Their *callose* young. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 419.
Then as an eagle, who, with pious care, Was bending widely on the wing for prey, To her now silent airy dais repair, And finds her *callose* infants forth away. — *Dryden.*
How in small flights they know to try their young, And teach the *callose* child her parent's song. — *Pope.*

Calm. *adj.* [Fr. *calme*.] Quiet; serene; not stormy; not tempestuous.

Applied to the elements.

Calm was the day, and, through the trembling air, Sweet-breathing Zephyrus did softly play: A gentle spirit, that lightly did alight Upon Titan's brows, which then did glister fair. — *Spenser.*

So shall the sea be *calm* unto us. — *Jonah*, ii. 11.

Applied to the passions.

We are *calm* as peace. — *Bannan and Fletcher, Island Princesses.*

It is no ways enormous, that God should be frightening men into truth, who were made to be wrought upon by *calm* evidence, and gentle methods of persuasion. — *Bishop Atterbury.*

The queen her speech with *calm* attention hears, Her eyes restrain the silver-streaming tears. — *Pope.*

Calm. *s.* Serenity; stillness; freedom from violent motion.

Applied to the elements.

It seemeth most agreeable to reason, that the waters rather stood in a quiet *calm*, than that they moved with any raging or overbearing violence. — *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Every pilot Can steer the ship in *calm*. — *Sir J. Denham.*

Applied to the passions.

Great and strange *calms* usually portend the most violent storms; and therefore, since storms and *calms* do always follow one another, certainly, of the two, it is much more eligible to have the storm first, and the *calm* afterwards: since a *calm* before a storm is commonly a piece of a man's own making; but a *calm* after a storm, a piece of God's. — *Norton.*

Calm. *v. a.* Still; quiet; pacify; appease.

Jesus, whose bare word checked the sea, as much exerted himself in silencing the tempests, and *calming* the intestine storms within our breasts. — *Dr. H. More, Deity of Christ, a Pict.*

Neptune we find busy in the beginning of the *calm*, to *calm* the tempest raised by *Eurus*. — *Dryden.*

These passions which seem somewhat *calmed*, may be entirely laid asleep, and never more awakened. — *Bishop Atterbury.*

He will'd to slay, The sacred rites and heronisms to pay, And *calm* Minerva's wrath. — *Pope.*

Calmer. *s.* Person or thing having the power of being quiet; sedative.

Angeline was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a cleaving of his spirits, a diver of sadness, a *calmer* of unquiet thoughts, a moderator of passions, a promoter of contentedness. — *L. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Calmy. *adj.*

1. Without storms or violence; serenely.

In nature, things move violently to their place, and *calmy* in their place; so virtue in ambition is violent, in authority settled and *calm*. — *Bacon.*

From on the gentle stream, which *calmy* flows, — *Sir J. Denham.*

2. Without passions; quietly.

The nymph did like the scene appear, Serenely pleasant, *calmy* fair; Soft fell her words, as flew the air. — *Prior.*

Calinness. *s.* Tranquillity; serenity.

Yea have strong party, or defend yourself By *calinness*. — *Shakspeare, Coriolanus*, iii. 2.

While the steep horrid roughness of the wood Strives with the gentle *calinness* of the flood. — *Sir J. Denham.*

I hear the grace, You would lay by those horrors of your face; Till *calinness* to your eye. . . . I first restore, I am afraid, and I can beg no more. — *Deiph.*

Calmy. *adj.* *Calm*; peaceful. *Rhetorical.*

And now they nigh approached to the steed, Where as those mermaids dwell: it was a still And *calmy* bay, on the one side sheltered With the broad shadow of an hungry hill.

Will peace her halcyon nest venture to build Upon a shore with shipwrecks ill? — *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

And trust that sea, where, you can hardly say, She has known these twenty years one *calmy* day? — *Cowley, Ode on the Restoration*, st. 3.

Her *calmy* sight Thou think'st thy heaven, and in her smiling eyes Read'st all the sweets of thy fond's paradise. — *Beaumont, Psyche*, xvi. 15.

Calomel. *s.* [Medic. Lat. *calomelas*.] Protochloride of mercury.

He repeated lenient purgatives with *calomel*, once in three or four days. — *H. Jackson, Surgery.*

The manufacture of this substance upon the great scale may be performed in two ways. The chief part of pure quicksilver with one part of pure nitric acid, . . . The second manner of manufacturing *calomel* is to grind very carefully four parts of corrosive sublimate with three parts of quicksilver, adding a little water or spirits to repress the noxious dust during the trituration. . . . The quicksilver combines with the deutochloride, and converts it into protochloride or *calomel*. — *Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Caloric. *s.* [Fr. *calorique*; from *calor* = heat. As an English word, this is simply a term adopted, with a change of spelling and accent, from the French. As a French word, it is purely artificial and scientific; coined for the purpose of distinguishing *heat* as a physical force from *heat* as a sensation.] *Caloric* term for heat.

What are the principles by which we are to be guided to the true measure of heat? Here, as in all the sciences of this class, we have the general principle, that the secondary quality, heat, must be supposed to be perceived in some way by a material medium or fluid. If we take that which is, perhaps, the simplest form of this hypothesis, that the heat depends upon the quantity of this fluid, or *caloric*, which is present, we shall find that we are led to propositions which may serve as a foundation for a natural measure of heat. — *Whately, History of Science*, p. 350.

A dryness, we are told, will found a comrade by saying, 'you're a pretty fellow'; without having learnt that he is employing the heat called irony; . . . and that he will set his kettle on it the fire, to boil, though ignorant of the theory of *caloric*; and of all the belated vocabulary of chemistry. — *Whately, Elements of Rhetoric.*

Calorific. *adj.* [Lat. *calorificus*.] Having the quality of producing heat; heating.

A *calorific* principle is either exerted within the heated body, or transferred to it, either any medium, from some other. Silver will grow hotter than the liquor it contains. — *Grover.*

We distinguish the attractive or gravitative property of the earth, and its magnetic property; the gravitative, immutability, and *calorific* properties of the sun; the *calor*, shape, weight, and hardness of a crystal. — *J. N. Hall, System of Logic*, iii. 5, 7.

Calorific. *adj.* Same as *Calorific*. *Rare.*

This I find concerning dew, as it is in *calorific* nature. — *Sweden, Specimen Mentis*, p. 117. (and MS.)

Calorimeter. *s.* [Gr. *μέτρον* = measure.] Instrument for measuring the intensity of caloric.

It does not belong to our present purpose to speak of instruments of which the object is to measure, not sensible qualities, but some effect or modification of the cause by which such qualities are produced: such, for instance, are the *calorimeters*, employed by Lavoisier and Laplace, in order to compare the specific heat of different substances; and the actinometer, &c. — *Whately, History of Scientific Ideas*, i. 350.

Calotte. *s.* [Fr.] Cap or coif worn as an ecclesiastical ornament in France.

But we, That tread the path of publick businesses, Know what a tight shrink is, or a shrink: The wearing the *calotte*, the pedantic hood, And twenty other parerga, of the bye, You seemers understand not. — *B. Jackson, Magnetic Lady.*

Calotype. *s.* [Gr. *καλός* = beautiful, *τύπος* = type, stamp.] Photographic process patented in 1841 by Mr. Fox Talbot.

A great number of modifications of the *calotype* have been introduced, by which greater sensibility to the chemical influence of the solar rays has been obtained. — *Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Caloyer. *s.* [Romanic, *caloyōre*, the *y* being sounded nearly as *y*. — *Calender* is a corruption of this word, and, as such, is the more truly vernacular term; indeed Caloyer can scarcely be called English. Hence the accent is left doubtful. In spelling the word with a *e* the ordinary practice is followed rather than approved.

* Indeed there is probably no word in the English language in which the *c* is more out of place than in Calver. In the modern, as in the ancient, Greek it has no existence; whilst the doctrine that the word came to us through the Italian is untenable. Monk of the Greek church: (the meaning of *derrière*, often attached to the other form Calender, being incorrect).

How name ye you lowe caltrop?
His features I have scanned before
In mine own land: 'tis many a year
Since, dashing on the lonely shore,
I saw him once as fleet a steed
As ever served a horseman's need.

Byron, The Giaour.

Cáltrop, or Cáltrop. *s.* [A.S. *caltræppe*.]

1. Instrument made with four spikes, so disposed that, when thrown on the ground, one of them points upwards, for the purpose of checking cavalry, by wounding the horses' feet.

A caltrop, anciently used in war.—*Blount, Ancient Tenures of L. and P.* 20.

The ground about was thick sown with caltrops, which very much incommoded the shoeless Moors.—*L. Addison, Description of West Barbary.*

2. Name given to certain plants with spinous fruit, the one to which it applies most closely being the Centaurea *Calitrapa*. (Though not mentioned by name in the actual text of the first of the following extracts, the passage is referred to in the index under the heading Caltrop.)

The first is called in Latin *Stellaria*, *as, also*, *Cardus stellatus*, and likewise *Cardus Calitrapæ*. . . . Matthioli says that it is called in Italian *Calitrapa*; in High Dutch, *Wallendistel*; in Low Dutch, *Sterre Distel*; in French, *chasse-trappe*; in English, *Star-thistle*.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 1164; ed. 1633.

Water caltrops have long slender stalks, growing up and rising from the bottom of the water. . . . Amongst and under the leaves growth the fruit, which is triangular, hard, sharp-pointed, and prickly; in shape like those hurtful enigmas in the warrens east in the passage of the enemy to annoy the feet of their horses, called *caltrops*, whereof this took its name. . . . The Grecians call it *σφαλαρος ἔρδος*; the Latins *Trifolium aquaticum*; . . . the apothecaries *Trifolium marianum*; in High Dutch *Wasser nusz*; the Bretoners *Water melen*, and of the like uses of iron nails, Mine-kisiers; the Frenchmen *Maerres*; in English it is named *Water Caltrop*, *Sliced*, and *Water-nuts*: must do call the fruit of this *Caltrop* *Castanea aquatica*, or *water-chestnuts*.—*Ibid.* p. 824.

Calúmba-root. *s.* See Colombo-root.

Calúmnner. *s.* Calumniator. *Rare.*

On the calumners of Lysimachus he promiseth he will not re-venge. *Christian Religion's Appeal to the Bar of Reason*, ii. 38. (Orl. M.S.)

Calúmniate. *v. n.* Accuse falsely; charge without just ground.

Do I caluminate! thou ungrateful Vane!—
Perditions prince! It is a calumny
To say, that Gwendolen, betrothed to Yver,
Was by her father first assent'd to Valens?

A. Phillips.

He mixes truth with falsehood, and has not forgotten the rule of calumniating strongly, that something may remain. *Dryden, Preface to Fables.*

Calúmniate. *v. a.* Slander.

He falls again to his old trade of downright calumniating our doctrine.—*Bishop Patrick, Answer to the Townshend*, &c., p. 193.

One trade or art, even those that should be the most liberal, make it their business to disdain and calumniate another.—*Bishop Sprat.*

Calúmniate. *part. adj.* Calumnious; libellous; defamatory.

Beauty, wit, high birth, desert in service, Love, friendship, charity, are subject all To envious and calumniating time.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

Calúmniation. *s.* Malicious and false representation of anyone's words or actions. *Rare.*

Some faults you must fynde, where none is, partly to keepe in use your idle custome of calumination.—*Archbishop Cresser to Bishop Gardiner*, p. 388.

These descriptions . . . are here delivered dispassionately, and not thrown out in the heat of controversy and calumination.—*T. Warton, Note on Milton's Silemarum Liber.*

Calúmniate. *s.* Forger of accusation; slanderer.

The foul enemy and calumniator . . . whose name is the slanderous accuser of his brethren.—*Sir R. Sandy, State of Religion.*

The devil, the father of all calumniators and liars.—*Archbishop Usher, Answer to a Jesuit*, &c., p. 108. When all these calumniators shall have spit their venom, it will be found that no unspotted life will be to them both a consolation and revenge.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 74.

He that would live clear of the envy and hatred of potent calumniators, must lay his finger upon his mouth, and keep his hand out of the ink pot.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

At the same time that Virgil was celebrated by Gallus, we know that Marius and Mævius were his devoted foes and calumniators.—*Addison.*

Calúmnious. *adj.* False; slanderous.

Upon admission of this passage, as you yourselves have related it in your calumnious information.—*Bishop Montagu, Appeal to Caesar*, p. 17.

Calúmnious. *adj.* Slanderous; falsely reproachful.

Virtue itself escapes not calumnious strokes.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 3.

Other calumnies and false traditions have been discovered in my answer.—*Bishop Morlon, Discharge of Imputations*, &c., p. 153.

Whose overbearing barbarism . . . hath rendered the pure and solid law of God unobedient to us by their calumnious divines.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divines*, ii. 22.

Calúmniously. *adv.* In a calumnious or slanderous manner.

Leading in the case so insincerely, and calumniously, in their informations.—*Bishop Montagu, Appeal to Caesar*, p. 26.

Like a flood, you calumniously overflow, in the petty profuse to your six reasons.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 15.

Calúmniousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Calumnious; slanderous accusation.

The bitterness of my stile was plainness, not calumniousness.—*Bishop Morlon, Discharge of Imputations*, &c., p. 227.

Calúmy. *s.* [Lat. *calumnia*.] Slander; false charge; groundless accusation.

Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow,
Thou shalt not escape calúmy.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 1.

With upon.

It is a very hard calumny upon our soil or climate, to affirm, that so excellent a fruit will not grow here.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Calve. *v. n.* Bring forth a calf.

When she has calv'd, then set the dam aside,
And for the tender progeny provide.

Dryden.

Used metaphorically for any act of bringing forth; and sometimes of human beings, by way of reproach.

I would they were barbarians, as they are,
Though in Rome litter'd; not Romans, as they are not.

Though calv'd in the porch of thy capital.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

The grassy clouds now calv'd, now half appear'd
The tawny lion, yawning to get free.

His hinder parts. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 463.

See, also, Calving.

Calver. *v. a.* and **Calvered.** *part. adj.* [?]

Cut in slices: (applied to salmon, and certain other fishes, when dressed so as to bear the knife without breaking).

My foot-boy shall eat pheasants, calver'd salmon,
knots, radwits, lampreys.—*B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

Provide me then chimes freed, and the salmon calver'd.—*Killingree, Parson's Wedding*: 1864.

Calver. *v. n.* Shrink by cutting, and not fall to pieces.

His flesh, [the grayling's,] even in his worst season, is so firm, and will so easily calver, that in plain truth he is very good meat at all times.—*Cotton, Complete Angler.*

Calving. *verb. abs.* Bringing forth of calves: (in the following extract applied to whales).

In the sea between the coast of America and Kamtschatka, they are now most abundant; and there from May to October, the American whalers reap a rich harvest.—one, too, likely to last a little longer than elsewhere, since the Russians previously prohibit bay-winding, a practice destructive to the cow whales about the time of calving.—*E. Forbes, Literary Papers*, p. 152.

Calvish. *adj.* Like a calf.

He was holden unworthy to be made a parish-priest, as having made a calvish answer.—*World of Wonders*, p. 240: 1608.

You seem like to Waltham's calf, that went nine miles to suck a ewe, and when he came thither, the cow poked a bull: perhaps in your calvish me-

ditation you thought, for your pains in advertizing the picture-mother, to have sucked her dug.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 131.

Calz. *s.* [Latin.] Anything reduced to powder by burning, i.e. such mineral constituents, found in most substances, as resist the action of fire when everything else is burnt.

Gold, that is more dense than lead, resists perceptibly all the dividing power of fire, and will not be reduced into *calz*, or lime, by such operation as reduces lead into it.—*Sir K. Dight.*

Cályx. *s.* [Lat.] Botanical term, but, probably, adopted into the current language. Its literal meaning is *cup*, whence it denotes those modifications of the leaf which, when both are present, immediately enclose the corolla. Its English synonyms, nearly obsolete, are *Cup* and *Empalement*. See *Corolla*.

(For example see extract under *Corolla*.)

Calzoóns. *s.* [Spanish, *calzones*; Fr. *calçons*.] Drawers. *Doubtful English.*

The better sort of that sex here wear linen drawers, or calzoóns.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 115.

Cam. *adj.* [Welsh, *cam*, *s.* and *adj.* = crooked or bent, and bend or flexure.

The word *cam* has long been known to be of Welsh origin. Its derivatives, however, are common to both the English and the French languages.

'Contrepail, a contrepail. Against the wall, the wrong way, plane contrary, quite *contra*. *Camber*: crook, crooked, lanchy, bow, *cambr*-like, vaulted, arched, bent or built arch-wise.—*Camber*, *u. & c.* The same, *Southey*, *Cambr*, shoes which have hollow, raised, or Padian heels.—*Camber*: to bow, crook, bend, vault, arch, or as *cambrare*.—*Camber*, *f.* A bowing, crooking, or bending; a vaulting or building archwise, or as *cambrare*. ('*Cambrare*')

This may arise either from the origin of the term being Anglo-Norman, or from the root *cam* having belonged to the Celtic of Gaul as well as to that of Britain.

The spelling, as may be seen from the extract, is with *k*; and, were it not for the great extent to which the etymological principle is recognized in our orthography, it would be unobjectionable. Etymologically, however, it is a blunder. As one of the few genuine Celtic elements in English, it should be spelled as it is in Welsh, where there is no such letter as *k*; further reasons lying in the fact of the great majority of its congeners and derivatives beginning with *c*. See extract from *Cambridge*: to which may be added certain English words; e.g. among proper names, the first element in *Cambridge*. The stream, however, to which it originally applied was not the *Cam*, which is remarkable for its straightness, but the more winding *Grant*.

The initial-letter changes, which play so important a part in Welsh grammar, encourage the change of *c* into *g*, or *cam* into *gum*: giving such phrases as *ar y gum*—at a foot pace; *o gum i gum*—step by step; *i gum o gum*—with a tottering or uneven gait. Hence the slang term *gamey leg* has reasonably been interpreted *crooked leg*; its origin being British. David *Gam*, the valiant Welshman of the battle of Agincourt, was probably *Crooked Davy*.

The following extracts are from the notes of Steevens and Reed on the passage in *Coriolanus*. They give us a shadow of a justification for the spelling with *k*; inasmuch as if *kym* were written *cym*, it would run the risk of being sounded *sym*.

'Souldur incertum studi in contrariis vestes. The wavering common in *kym-kam* vestes are hailed.' (Stanhurst, *Trans. of Ewald*.)
'All goes topelo turvie; all kim, cam; all tricks

and devices; all riddles and unknown mysteries.' (Translation of Guzman de Alfarache.)
Crooked. Obsolete.

This is *clean kam*.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iii. 1.
Merely awry.

Camblet. s. [see extracts.] Bill-broker; one skilled in the science of exchange.

Exchange... is a subject of the first importance both in commerce and political economy. By its direct and common application... not only private fortunes are thus realised, but even public credit has been sustained by skillful *camblets*, or negotiators of bills. ... The word *camblet*, which is made the title of this work, may require some explanation, as it is of recent adoption in England, though long known on the Continent. *Camblet* in France, or *camblete* in Italy, Spain, and Portugal, signifies a language or exchange merchant. ... It may be further observed that *camblet* is not only a word of legitimate derivation, but is also a term much wanted in the English language, as there is none other to express the same meaning except *Exchange*, which seems too general and indefinite. — *Kelly, The Universal Cambist and Commercial Instructor, being a general Treatise on Exchange*, prof., 1811.

Cambio, an Italian word which signifies exchange... *Cambist*, a name given in France to those who trade on bills of exchange. The word *camblet*, though a term of antiquity, is even now a technical word of some use among merchant traders and bankers. — *Rees, Cyclopaedia*, in voce.

Camblum. s. [P.] In Botany. Mucilaginous matter between the bark and wood of trees.

Beneath the liber, and above the wood, is interposed in the spring a mucous viscid layer, which, when highly magnified, is found to contain mucous minute transparent granules, and to exhibit faint traces of a delicate cellular organization. This secretion is named *camblum*, and appears to be exuded both by the bark and wood. Dutrochet says only by the former, founding his opinion upon the presence of *camblum* in bark nodules, which he says have no communication with the wood of the parent tree. Although the name of *camblum* was originally given to the mucous secretion found in the spring between the bark and wood of exogens; yet it is, in truth, nothing more than the agglutinated or granular sap, which occurs in all the living parts of plants, and out of which new *camblum* are formed. It is, therefore, here introduced in connection with bark merely in compliance with custom. — *Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, b. i. ch. i. sect. 2.

Cámbrel. s. Mentioned by Warburton as a derivative of *cam*; but without any definite explanation; the fact of its meaning something crooked being an inference from the etymology rather than an ascertained fact. Among butchers and pigkillers, in some parts of the country at least, *cambril*, or *camerell*, means that piece of wood slightly bent or bowed, but not remarkable for its crookedness, by which slaughtered animals are hung up by their hind legs.

Cámbric. s. [from *Cambry*, in Flanders, where it was principally made.] Kind of fine linen used for ruffles, and for women's sleeves, caps, &c.

He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow; inkles, caddises, *cambricks*, and lawns. — *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

Rebecca had, by the use of a looking-glass, and by the further use of certain attire, made of *cambric*, upon her head, attain'd to an evil art. — *Taller*.

An excellent imitation of this fabric is made in Lancashire, woven from the fine cotton yarn hard-twisted. Linen *cambric* of a good quality is also now manufactured in the United Kingdom from power-spun flax. — *Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Used adjectively.

Confederate in the cheat, they draw the throng, And *cambrick* handkerchiefs reward the song. *Guy*.

Cámel. s. [Lat. *camelus*.] Animal so called.

Considered scientifically, they [the *camels*] have several peculiarities. Instead, says M. Cuvier, of the great hump, flattened on the internal side, which envelops the whole lower part of each toe, and determines the figure of the ordinary cleft foot, they have but one small toe, which adheres only to the last phalanx; and this is of an asymmetrical form, like the hoofs of the Pachydermata. Their swelled and cleft lip, their long neck, prominent orbits, the weakness of their crupper, and the unsightly proportions of their legs and feet, give them, in some degree, an appearance of deformity; but, we may add, among the harmonious structures devised by nature, there is not one so beautifully adapted for the station and purposes for which it was created, than is the *camel*. As we shall, however, illustrate this subject in another place, we merely cite the words of Major Smith, as opposed to the insinuation of a French writer, that the peculiarities above al-

luded to make the *camel*, in some degree, deformed beings. These apparent disproportions are, however, in reality, only manifestations of that Great Will which has adapted everything, with wonderful precision, to its destined end: for, in the lands of nature, true disproportion is nowhere to be found. — *Newman, Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds*, § 2m.

Camel-backed. adj. Having a back like a camel; hunchbacked.

Not that he was crook-shoulder'd, or camel-backed, — *Feller, History of the Holy War*, p. 215.

Camel-driver. s. One who drives camels.

So numerous were they in Upper Egypt, that in the time of Strabo half the population of the city of Coptos were Arabs; they were the *camel-drivers* and carriers for the Theban merchants in the trade across the desert. — *Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xi.

Camélla. s. [named in honour of George Joseph Kamel (or *Camellus*), the botanist.] Flowering shrub so called.

Having a more equable temperature than almost any part of the western shores of Europe, but not a larger rain-fall, there is every facility of cultivating whole classes of plants, elsewhere difficult to keep alive; and, though there is little intense heat in summer, still the absence of cold in winter is sufficiently marked to admit of the orange-tree bearing fruit, while the *camélla* is loaded with flowers in sheltered gardens, from December to March. — *André, The Channel Islands*, p. 10.

Camélopárd. s. [Lat. *camelopardalis*; Gr. *καμηλοπαρδάλις*; the elements being *camelus* = camel, and *pardus* = panther, leopard, or tiger; the analysis into *camel* + *leopard*, with the corresponding pronunciation *camel leopard*, being noticed only to be condemned.] Translation of the generic name *Camelopardalis*; the animal to which it applies specifically being more commonly called the Giraffe.

Camelopardalis... a genus... established... for the reception of that curious animal the giraffe or *camelopard*. ... The description Gellius affords us of the giraffe is still more satisfactory. This writer saw three *camelopardalis* at Caesarea which he thus describes, &c. — *Rees, Cyclopaedia, Camelopardalis*.

The *camelopard* was seen by Denham and Clapperton in parties of five or six, on the shores of Lake Tchad, and also met with and described by Ruppell in his travels in North Africa; while those of the South are frequently mentioned in the travels of Le Vaillant and Hurchell. — *Naturalists' Library, Remarkable Animals*.

Cámeco. s. [Fr. *cameau*; Italian, *cammeo*.] — in the first extract both forms are found within a few lines.] Small and delicate carving in relief (as opposed to the *intaglio*, which is sunk) on stone or shell.

As a more immediate introduction to the present subject, we will call the attention of our readers to the two forms of engraving entitled *cameos* and *intaglios*. ... We refer our readers to Winkelmann's interesting account of the celebrated *cameos* which are handed down to us, particularly the exquisite one of Perseus and Andromeda. — *Foreign Quarterly Review*, no. 1.

The apparent conversion of a *cameo*, or bas-relief, such as that of a piece of money, into an *intaglio*, and of an *intaglio* into a *cameo*, when viewed with a single eye, especially through a microscope, is a well-known instance of this indetermination of judgement, and is an illustration of the aid we derive in estimating the form of solid objects from a different projection of them being presented to the two eyes. — *Dr. Haly, Treatise of Miller's Physiology*, p. 126.

Isabella of Este was distinguished by her elegant accomplishments and refined taste, which led her to collect antique statues, *cameos*, medallions, and other specimens of art. — *Rees, Life and Pontificate of Leo X.* i. 157. (3rd MS.)

With the accent on the second syllable.

Each new mould a softer feature drinks, The bold *cameo* spunks, the soft intaglio thinks.

Darwin, Botanic Garden.

Cáméra. s. [Lat. = chamber.] Chamber or compartment for exhibiting, by means of reflection, the image of anything external to its opening.

The *camera lucida* (=lucid, or clear chamber) is a contrivance of Dr. Hook for making the image of anything appear on a wall in a light room either by day or by night. — *Rees, Cyclopaedia*, in voce.

Dr. Wollaston's *camera* reduces external objects, by means of a prism, to a size which renders them capable of being traced.

In the *camera obscura* (=obscure or

darkened chamber) the light comes only through a double convex glass; and objects exposed to daylight, and opposite to the glass, are represented inverted upon my white surface placed in the focus of the glass.

The first invention of the *camera obscura* has been attributed to Baptista Porta. — *Rees, Cyclopaedia*, in voce.

He there saw the moral scenes of life passing in review before his mind, as exactly as the beautiful objects on his river Thames from his *camera obscura*. — *Tyce, Historical Rhapsody on Pope*, p. 16.

That the objects of sight are all painted in the bottom of the eye, upon a membrane called the retina, pretty much in the same manner as the like objects are painted in a *camera obscura*, is well known to whoever has the slightest tincture of the science of optics. — *A. Smith, On the External Sense*.

Cámérate. s. Same as Comrade.

Comrades with him, and confederates in his design. — *Ryder*.

Cámérate. adj. [Lat. *camera* = chamber.] In Zoology. Divided into chambers, as certain shells: (in the following extract we find both the Latin and the corresponding English term).

A more beautiful fossil shell than any of the preceding, but allied to them by the *camerated* and sigmoid structure of one of its constituent parts, once occasioned much perplexity amongst paleontologists. ... The shell to which I allude is that called the *Belonite*, which is associated with the more obvious conifers of the Nautilus through a considerable range of the secondary rocks. It makes its first appearance, with *Tudopsis* and *Clonema*, in the Lias, as the precursors of the *calymene* and *rudites*. The chambered part of the shell of this extinct *Cephalopod* has the form of a straight cone, the septa being numerous, with a slight and equable convexity directed towards the out or base of the cone. The intervening chambers are so shallow that the septa have been compared to a pile of watch-glasses. ... This chambered part, with its sherd, is lodged in a conical cavity. — *Ure, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xviii.

Cámis. s. [Italian, *camise*; Fr. *chemise*; Lat. *camisia*; Romani, *capimio*.] Kind of shirt or smock; tunic. *Scarcely English*.

All in a *camis* high, of purple silk, — *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, v. 5, 2.

Oh, who is more brave than the dark Sultane, With his snowy *camise* and his shaggy capote! — *Rygon, Child Harold*, ii. 75, song.

Camisado. s. [Spanish.] Attack made by soldiers in the dark, on which occasion they put their shirts outside, to distinguish each other by; also, the dress itself.

They had appointed the same night, whose darkness would have increased the fear, to have given a *camisado* upon the English. — *Sir J. Hopwood*.

Their armours and *camisados*: I mean the shirts that covered their armours. — *Sir R. Williams, Letters of the Love Contrasts*, p. 83; 1618.

After midnight, we dislodged from our quarter some two thousand of our best men, all in *camisados* with scaling ladders. — *Ibid.*, p. 82.

The towns and cloister, having intelligence, called out from both quarters some eight hundred footmen, with all their horsemen, to give a *camisado* under the conduct of Monsieur de Boveres. — *Ibid.*, p. 41.

Cámiet. s. [Fr. *camelot*; Italian, *camelotto*.] Kind of stuff originally made of a mixture of silk and camel's hair; now made with wool and silk.

He had on him a gown with wide sleeves, of a kind of water *camelot*, of an excellent azure colour. — *Bacon*.

This habit was not of camel's skin, nor any coarse texture of its hair, but rather some finer weave of *camelot*, program, or the like; in as much as these stuffs are supposed to be made of the hair of that animal. — *Sir F. Brouncker, Vulgar Errors*.

Meantime the pastor shears their hoary beards, And cases, of their hair, the laden herds: Their *camelots* warm in tents the soldier hold, And shield the shiv'ring mariner from cold.

Deighton, Lucid Chesterfield.

Cámhook. s. [A.S. *cammeo*.] Name said in botanical works to be applied to the *Ononis arvensis* or Rest-harrow; a plant by no means remarkable for its crookedness; its name being taken from the toughness and depth of its roots by which the harrow is ur-rested.

Cammoek, like Cambrel, has been derived from Cam; and in the extracts from Lyly *crookedness* is a conspicuous element in the import of the word. The last extract, however, shows that neither the origin nor the meaning is beyond doubt.

But timely, muckum, cracks that tree that will be a camock, and young it cracks that will be a thorn.

- Lyly, *Eudymus*.

Camocks must be bowed with sleight, not strength.

- Id., *Scipho and Phona*.

Katman on Bartholomew spells it *cambock* and *cambock*, but from his description seems to mean the furze. . . . In Apuleius *camocoe* is translated Peneceum, from which we may conclude that it did not originally mean a woody and thorny shrub; but rather, like *kambuck* in Suffolk at the present day, and *lex*, or some such plant as the Shepherd's Coad, which it seems to do in a passage of Piers Plowman's Vision:

For communklike in cuntries,

Camocke and weles,

Forde the fruit in the feld;

Then they growen togidres.

Dr. Prior, *Popular Names of British Plants*.

Cámomile. s. Same as Chamomile.

The scent-full *camomile*, the verdurous cressary.

- Dryden, *Polydion*, xv.

Camous. adj. [Fr. *camous*.] Flat; level;

depressed: (used of the nose). *Rare*.

Many Spaniards, of the race of Barbary Moors, though after frequent commixture, have not worn out the *camous* nose unto this day. - Sir T. Browne, *Vulgar Errours*.

Camoused. adj. Crooked. *Rare*.

And though my nose be *camou'd*, my lips thick,

And my chin bristled, Pan, great Pan, was such.

- R. Jonson, *Sad Shepherd*.

Camously. ade. Awry. *Rare*.

Her nose some dele hoked,

And *camously* crooked. - Skelton, *Poems*, p. 124.

Camp. s. [Lat. *campus* = field, plain.] Area

on which a number of persons fix up movable habitations of any kind, for a longer or shorter occupation; collection of tents used by armies when they keep the field; army.

From *camp* to *camp*, through the foul womb of night,

The hum of either army stilly sounds.

- Shakespeare, *Henry V.* iv. chorus.

Both *camps* approach, their bloody rage doth rise.

- Sylvester, *The Barbas*, 147.

Next, to secure our *camp*, and naval powers,

Raise an embattled wall, with lofty towers. - Pope.

The whole had the appearance of a splendid court, rather than of a military arrangement; and in this situation, carrying more show than real force with it, the *camp* arrived at Bernice. - Hume, *History of England*, v. 319.

Camp. v. a. Encamp; lodge in tents for

hostile purposes.

Had our great palace the capacity

To *camp* this host, we would all sit together.

- Shakespeare, *Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 8.

Camp. v. n.

1. Encamp; pitch a camp; fix tents.

And there Israel *camped* before the mount.

- Exodus, xix. 2.

I will *camp* against thee round about. - Isaiah,

xxix. 3.

2. Rest.

The great grasshoppers, which *camp* in the hedges

in the cold day. - Johnson, *lit.* 17.

Camp-fight. s. Judicial combat. *Obsolete*.

For their trial by *camp-fight*, the accuser was with the peril of his own body, to prove the accused guilty; and, by offering him his glove or gauntlet, to challenge him to this trial. - Hakewell.

Campagnol. s. [Fr.] Term applied to the

rodents of the genus *Arvicola*, as separated from those of the genus *Mus*. See *Vole*.

The generic name *vole*, applied to the *Arvicole*, by Dr. Fleming, seems to be preferable to *campagnol*, because, although it has no meaning, it gives no erroneous idea of these animals; whereas the latter, besides being descriptively inaccurate, is merely a French word, awkwardly introduced, with a pronunciation quite un-English. . . . This species (*Arvicola pratensis*) . . . was first discovered in England by Mr. Yarrell . . . and described by him . . . under the name of the *Bank Campagnol*. - *Naturalist's Library*; W. Macgillivray, *British Quadrupeds*.

Campaign. s. [Fr. *campagne*.]

1. Large, open, level tract of ground, without

hills.

Those grateful groves that shade the plain,

Where Thier rolls majestic to the main,

And fattens, as he ruins, the fair *campaign*. - Garth.

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2. Time during which an army keeps the field, without entering into quarters.

This might have hastened his march, which would have made a fair conclusion of the *campaign*. - Lord Clarendon.

An *hind* rising out of one *campaign*. - Addison.

Campaign. v. n. Serve in a campaign.

I have received the most flattering assurances from the officers who *campaigned* in the late rebellion, that the military transactions have been accurately described. - Sir R. Musgrave, *History of the Irish Rebellion*, p. vi.

Campaigner. s. One who has seen service in a campaign.

Both horse and rider were old *campaigners*, and stood without moving a muscle. - Smollett, *Expédition of Humphry Clinker*.

Campána. s. Pasque-flower (*Anemone Pulsatilla*).

Campans here he craps, accounted wondrous good. - Dryden, *Polydion*, xiii.

Campánia. s. [Italian.] Large open plain.

In countries thinly inhabited, and especially in vast *campánias*, there are few cities, besides what grow by the residence of kings. - Sir W. Temple.

Campoachy (wood). s. Term applied to

the *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*, or Log-

wood, from the Bay of Campeachy.

Cámpar. s. One who plays at camping.

Give *campers* a ball

For camping withall. - Tassie.

Campéstral. adj. [Lat. *campestris*.] Growing in fields.

The mountain beech is the whitest; but the *campéstral*, or wild beech, is blacker and more durable. - Mortimer.

Cámpfollower. s. One who follows, and attaches himself to, armies without serving.

Add to these the suttlers and *campfollowers*, and the amount of this vast army becomes incredible. - Goldsmith, *History of Greece*.

Camphine. s. Rectified spirits of turpentine, used for burning in lamps.

If a man will light his lamp with whale oil, when *gas* and *camphine* are at hand, he must be content with a bad illumination. - E. Forbes, *Literary Papers*, p. 134.

Cámpfor, or Cámpfire. s. Vegetable secretion so called.

This immediate product of vegetation was known to the Arabs under the name *camphi* or *kaphi*, whence the Greek and Latin *camphora*. It is found in a great many plants, and is secreted in purity by several kinds; . . . but it is extracted for manufacturing purposes only from the Laurus *Camphora*, which abounds in China and Japan, as well as from a tree which grows in Sumatra and Borneo. . . . The *camphor* exists in these trees between the wood and the bark. - E. Forbes, *Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Cámpfor, or Cámpfire. v. a. Impregnate or wash with camphor.

Does every proud and self-affecting dame

Camphire her face for this? -

Toucan, *The Revenger's Tragedy*.

Wash-hills perfume, *camphored*, and plain, shall restore complexion to that degree, that a country foxhunter, who uses them, shall, in a week's time, look with a courtly and affable politeness. - Tatler, no. 161.

Cámpforate. adj. Same as Camphorated.

By shaking the saline and *camphorate* liquors together, we easily *c* founded them into one high-coloured liquor. - Boyle.

Cámpforated. adj. Impregnated with camphor.

Poor Joseph, who had not been used to such kind of cattle, tho' an excellent horseman, did not so happily disguise himself: but falling with his leg under the beast, received a violent contusion, to which the good woman was, as we have said, applying a warm band with some *camphorated* spirits, just at the time when the parson entered the kitchen. - Fielding, *Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.

Cámping. s. (used also *adjectivally*.) [?]

Game of football in Norfolk and Suffolk,

and perhaps in other counties.

In our island, the exhibition of those manly sports in vogue among country people is called *camping*; and the enclosures for that purpose, where they wrestle and contend, are called *camping-cloves*. - Bryant, *Analysis of Ancient Mythology*.

Cámping. part. adj. After the manner of an encampment; with the character of one attached to a camp.

I hope a philosophical dinner may be furnished with wine; otherwise, I will tell you plainly, I had

rather be at a *camping* dinner than at yours. - Dryden, *Discourse of Civil Life*, p. 94.

Ravished, like some young *Cephalus* or *Hyas*, by a troop of *camping* lamewives in Virginia. - Milton, *Apology for Scurrilousness*.

Cámping. s. [?] Plants of the genus *Silene*; limited by Dr. Prior to the *Lychnis coronaria* of Linnæus, and derived from the Italian *campione* = clumpion, under the hypothesis that one of the species, probably the *L. chalcædonica*, was used as a chaplet in the public games.

The wild *Campion* is called in Greek *ἀγριὸν ἄνθος*, in Latin *Lychnis sylvestris*, in English *White Rose-Campion*. - Gerard, *Herball*, p. 471: ed. 1633.

Cámus. s. Pug: (whether applied, in the following extract, to the dog or the nose, it corresponds pretty closely to this word).

The most or all of these dogs were white little hounds, with crooked noses, called *camus*. - Sir R. Williams, *Antiquities of the Low Countries*, p. 40: 1638.

Cámus. s. Thin dress. *Obsolete*.

And was yelad, for heat of seorching air,

All in a silken canvas, lilly white,

Purled upon with many a folded pliglit. - Spenser, *Fæerie Queene*.

Cámpwood. s. See extract.

A real dyewood first brought from Africa by the Portuguese. It is principally obtained from the vicinity of Sierra Leone, where it is called *katalo*; whence its name of *cam* or *kamwood* has obviously been derived. The colouring matter which it affords differs but little from that of ordinary *Næmæna* wood. - McCulloch, *Dictionary of Commerce*, in voce.

Can. v. n. [This word must be considered under several heads. 1. Its form and place as a tense. - Can is no Present tense in respect to its form, however much it may be one in respect to its import; but, on the contrary, a Perfect; and still less is it an Infinitive Mood, though in the previous editions it is preceded in its entry by the word *to*, i.e. *to Can*. This, indeed, is a form which it never takes in ordinary English, though catenachrestic forms like *to can* - to be able - *posse* are probably to be found. It is a Perfect of the same class as *swam* and *swum*; its Anglo-Saxon singular being what it is in English for the First and Third persons, its Second singular *cunne*, and all its persons in the plural *cunnon*; as *ic can*, *þu cunne*, *he can*, *we, ye, hi, cunnon*: exactly the conjugation of *swam*, *sung*, and numerous other verbs. The Present from which such a series would be formed is *can* or *cun*; or, as it would be spelt in all the allied languages, *ken* or *kin*.

2. Its meaning. - When we *have* known, *have* learned, *have* understood, how to do a thing, we *can* do it; and the sense is Present: our present ability being the result of our previously acquired knowledge and treated as such. "The same is the case with *memini* = I have called to mind - I remember, in Latin; with *scio* = I have known or seen (compare the Latin *vidi*), in Greek; and with *shall* (q.v.), in English. "This use of it in the sense of *know* is frequent in old English; and at the present time the provincial expression, 'I will do all I *know*' = 'I will do all I *can*,' is common.

3. Its age. - Like several other verbs in English which are in this or in similar respects abnormal (see *Dare*, *May*, *Owe*), it is one of the oldest words in the language, being fundamentally the same as the root of the Greek *γινώσκω*, and the Latin *gn-osc-o* (*nosco*).

4. The fact of its power being Present, whilst its form is Perfect, is odd. In the Anglo-Saxon it was so far treated as a Present, as to have a Preterite derived from it. This was *cude*. The German and Danish Preterites are *Rinnete*.

5. That the *i* in the ordinary Preterite *could* is entirely out of place is evident; indeed its presence in our spelling supplies us with one of the best instances of what is called Catachresis; concerning which more is said in the Preface. The only excuse, a preeminently insufficient one, is that (except in a few instances where the speaker, being misled by a little learning, fancies that in sounding it he is following the so called orthography of the written language) it does not belong to spoken, or real, language at all; but is merely a piece of bad spelling. The Scotch omit it (writing *cond*), and so did our oldest writers. The origin, however, is clear. The false analogies of *would* and *should*, from *will* and *shall*, where the *i* has really its place in the root, have misled us.

6. *Relation to Ken*.—As the *i* in *could* suggests a relationship to *should* and *would* which has no existence, so does the initial *c* conceal a relationship which is real. That the real Infinitive and Present of *can* are to be found in the North-Country word *ken* has, probably, been anticipated; yet, in practice, they are two different words, almost as different as *can* and *know*. The oldest spelling, however, of even *ken*, is that with the *e*; inasmuch as, unlike the allied languages, the Anglo-Saxon following the Latin in eschewing the use of the *k*; but, when an *e*, an *i*, or a *y* followed a *c*, the risk of that letter being pronounced as *s* made a resort to *k* convenient. Still, *can* and *ken* are the only words in English of which the character is thus disguised. Upon the whole, *could* may safely be branded as the worst spelt word in our language.

7. The construction of *Can* is generally Infinitive, rather than Gerundial; i.e. the verb which follows it is not preceded by *to*. We say 'I *can* speak,' but not 'I *can* to speak.'

1. Know; understand. *Obsolete*.

Scorneth thy flooke thy counsell can.
Spenser, *Shepherd's Calendar*, February, 77.
And can you these tongues perfectly?—*Beaumont and Fletcher, The Cornucopia*.

2. Be powerful; influential: (in the first extract the construction is gerundial). *Obsolete*.

In place there is licence to do good and evil,
whereof the latter is a curse; for, in evil, the best condition is not to will; the second not to can.
—*Bacon, Essays*, &c.

O, there's the wonder!
Mereous and Acridius, who can must
With Caesar, new his foes. Dryden.
He can away with no company, whose discourse
goes beyond what chert and dissoluteness inspires.
—*Locke*.

3. As an auxiliary, 'I can do it.'

If she can make me best! She only can:
Empire and wealth, and all she brings beside,
Are but the train and trappings of her love. Dryden.

Can. *s.* [A.S. *canne*.] Vessel for holding liquids (large rather than small in size), and generally made of metal rather than of wood or clay).

I hate it as an unwill'd can. — *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

For his discourse, 'twas ever
About his business, war, or mirth, to make us
Belish a can of wine well.

One tree, the coco, affordeth stuff for housing,
clothing, shipping, meat, drink, and can. *Greene*.

His empty can, with can half-worn away,
Was hung on high, to boast the triumph of the day.
Dryden.

Canaille. *s.* [Fr.] Lowest people; dregs; lees; offscouring of the people.

And this canaille of wild Independents . . . have
heaved their way to, and lopped off the top, and to
their power grubbed up the roots of the royal stock.
—*Archdeacon Arnsby, Tablet*, &c., p. 98: 1861.

To keep the sovereign canaille from intruding on

the retirement of the poor king of the French.—
Burke.

Cánakin. *s.* Can or small cup.

And let in the canakin drink.

Shakespeare, Othello, ii. 3, song.

Canál. *s.* [Lat. *canalis*.] Conduit or narrow passage for the transit of any fluid; artificial channel filled with water for the purpose of inland navigation.

The flood-compelling arch; the long canal,
Through mountains piercing, and uniting seas.

Thomson, Liberty.

Cánal-coal. *s.* See *Cannel-coal*.

Even our canal-coal nearly equals the foreign jet.
Woodward.

Canary. *s.*

1. Wine brought from the Canary Islands.

I will to my honest knight Falstaff, and drink
canary with him. I think I shall drink in pipe
wine first with him: I'll make him dance.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 2.

2. Old dance.

They [the inhabitants of the Canary Islands] were and are at this day delighted with a kind of dance which they use also in Spain, and in other places; and because it took original from thence, it is called the *Canaria*.—*Translation of the Description of Africa by Leo Africanus*, 1600.

I have seen a machine,
That's able to breathe life into a stone;
Quicken a rock; and make you dance canary
With sprightly fire and motion.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, ii. 1.

3. Singing-bird so called: (construction, with *bird*, often *adjectival*, or as the first element in a compound).

Of singing birds, they have linnets, goldfinches, ruddocks, canary birds, blackbirds, thrushes, and divers other. *Carew, Survey of Cornwall*.

Canary. *v. a.* [see preceding entry, 2.]

Dance; frolic.

Master, will you vi- r love with a French
brawl? How mean'st thou, howling in French?
No, my complaint merrily; but to jizz off a tune at
the tongue's end, canary to it with your feet, hum-
mer it with turning up your eyelids. *Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost*, iii. 1.

Cáncel. *v. a.* [Fr. *cancel*.] Cross a writing; efface; obliterate in general.

A chancellor is he, whose office is to look into, and
peruse, the writings and answers of the emperor:
to cancel what is written amiss, and to sign that
which is well. *Jus Sigill.*, p. 8: 1673.

Now welcome meet, thou might'st so long expected,
That lone day's labour doth at last decay,
And all my cares which cruel love collected,
Has summ'd in one, and cancelled for aye.

Spenser, Epithalamium.

Know then, I here forget all former griefs,
Cancel all enmities; repeat these home again

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona.

Thou whom avenging powers obey,
Cancel my debt, too great to pay.

Lord Roscommon.

I pass the bills, my lords,
For cancelling your debts.

Southey, Spartan Drama.

Cancellor. *v. n.* [Fr. *chancelier*.] totter, stagger. In *hauling*. Fly in an uncertain manner.

The partridge springs,
He makes his leap—but, wanting breath, is forced
to cancel: then with such speed as if
He carried lightning in his wings, he strikes
The trembling bird, who, even in death, appears
Proud to be made his quarry.

Mosses, Guardian, i. 1. (Rich.)

Cancellor. *s.* Uncertain, staggering flight.

Then making to the flood to force the fowls to
rise,

The fierce and eager hawks, down thrilling from the
skies,

Make sundry cancellers ere they the fowl can
th. *Drayton, Polyolbon*, xx. (Rich.)

Cáncellated. *adj.*

1. Cross-hatched; marked with lines crossing each other.

The tail of the castor is almost bald, though the
beast is very hairy; and cancellated, with some
resemblance to the scales of fishes.—*Greene, Mucrona*.

2. In *Anatomy*. See *extract*.

In the extremities of the long bones, and between
the solid layers of the flat bones, we find what is
called a cancellated texture; that is, a sort of spongy
substance composed of osseous lamellae and fibres
interwoven together . . . so as to form a multitude
of minute chambers, or cancelli, freely communica-
ting with each other, and with the cavity of the
shaft: the whole being enclosed in a thin layer of
solid bone.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Physio-
logy*, 205.

Cáncer. *s.* [A.S. *cancere*, from Lat. *cancer*—crab.]

1. Sign of Cancer, or the crab; emblem of the summer solstice.

When now no more th' alternate Twins are fir'd,
And Cancer reddens with the solar blaze,
Short is the doubtful empire of the night.

Thomson, Seasons.

2. Malignant disease so called. See *Carcinoma*.

Any of these three may degenerate into a schirrus,
and that schirrus into cancer.—*Wise man, Surgery*.
As when a cancer on the body feeds,
And gradual death from limb to limb proceeds:
So does the chillness to each vital part
Spread by degrees, and creeps into the heart.

Addison, Translations from Ovid.

Cáncerate. *v. n.* Grow cancerous; become a cancer.

But striking his fist upon the point of a nail in
the wall, his hand cancerated, he fell into a fever,
and soon after died on't. *Sir R. D'Exceuppe, Fabliau*.

Cáncerous. *adj.* Having the virulence and qualities of a cancer.

How they are to be treated when they are stru-
mous, schirrous, or cancerous, you may see in
their proper places.—*Wise man, Surgery*.

Candelábrum. *s.* pl. *candelabra*. [Lat.] Stand for a light, either actually Roman, or made after the Roman fashion.

One of those tall and graceful candelabra, com-
mon to that day, supporting a single lamp, burned
beside the narrow bed.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii*, b. iv. ch. vii.

Cándent. *adj.* [Lat. *candens*, -entis, participle of *candere* = be at a white heat.] Glowing with a white heat. *Rare*; the term incandescent being commoner.

If a wire be heated only at one end, according as
that end is cooled upward or downward, it respec-
tively acquires a verticity, as we have declared in
wires totally candid at.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Er-
rors*.

Cándid. *adj.* [Lat. *candidus*.]

1. White. *Obsolete*.

The box receives all black: but, pour'd from
thence,

The stones came candid forth, the hue of inno-
cence. *Dequén*.

All cold and gall ass'dore,
Which dost the pure and candid dwellings love,
Curst thou in Albion still delight?
Still must thou think it white?

Conley, Ode on the Restoration, st. 3.

2. Free from malice; not desirous to find faults; fair; open; ingenuous.

The import of the discourse will, for the most
part, if there be no designed fallacy, sufficiently
lead candid and intelligent readers into the true
meaning of it. *Locke*.

A candid judge will read each piece of wit,

With the same spirit that its author writ. *Pope*.

Cándidate. *s.* [Fr. *candidat*; Lat. *candidatus*; so denominated by the Romans, from the white gown which he was obliged to wear.] Competitor; one who solicits, or proposes himself for, any preferment.

With *for*.

So many candidates there stand for wit,
A place at court is scarce so hard to get.

Anonymous.

One would be surpris'd to see so many candidates
for glory.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 246.

What could this high thy rash ambition raise?

Art thou, fond youth, a candidate for praise? *Pope*.

With *of*.

Thy first fruits of poetry were giv'n,
To make thyself a welcome inmate there,
While yet a young probationer,
And candidate of heav'n. *Dryden*.

Cándidate. *v. a.* Make a candidate; render fit as a candidate. *Rare*.

The soldier is not expert, without passing through
several perils. This workman boils his silver, before
it can be ready for finishing. Without quarrel-
ling with him, we can allow this purgatory,
to purity and cleanse us, that we may be the better
candidates for the court of Heaven and glory.—
Felltham, Resolves, ii. 57.

Cándidature. *s.* Act of standing as, or con-
dition of, a candidate; canvass; applica-
tion or solicitation for office.

On the whole, the great majority of the Republi-
can party is fully justified in preferring the candi-
dature of Mr. Lincoln.—*Saturday Review*, June 25,
1864.

Candidly. *adv.* Fairly; without trick; without malice; ingenuously.

We have often desired, they would deal candidly with us: for if the matter stuck only there, we would propose, that every man should swear that he is a member of the church of Ireland.—*Sirif.*

Candidness. *s.* Ingenuosness; openness of temper; purity of mind.

It [candidness] presently sees the guilt of a sinful action; and on the other side, observes the candidness of a man's very principles, and the sincerity of his intentions.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 151.

No man, deputed in late, can promise to himself the candidness of an upright judge.—*Fellham, Resolves*, ii. 62.

Candied. *part. adj.*

1. Conserved with crystallizing sugar.

They have in Turkey confections like to candied conserves, made of sugar and lemons, or sugar and citrons, or sugar and violets, and some other flowers, and mixture of amber.—*Bacon*.

With candied plantanes, and the juicy pine,
On choicest melons and sweet grapes they dine.
Waller.

2. Glozing; flattering: (the notion of the sweetness, rather than the crystallization, of the sugar suggesting the meaning).

Should the poor be flattered?

No, let the candied tongue lick aboard pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 2.

Candle. *s.* [Lat. *candela*; A.S. *candel*.]

1. Light made of wax or tallow surrounding a wick of flax or cotton.

Here burns my candle out, ay, here it dies,
Which, while it lasted, gave King Henry light.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 4.

We see that wax-candles last longer than tallow candles, because wax is more firm and hard.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Take a child, and, setting a candle before him, you shall find his pupil to contract very much, to exclude the light, with the brightness whereof it would otherwise be dazzled.—*Ray*.

2. Light, or luminary.

By these blessed candles of the night,
Had you been there, I think you would have legged
The ring of me, to give the worthy doctor.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

Candleholder. *s.* One who holds a candle.

A' wch for me; let wanton, light of heart,
Tickle the senseless rushes with her heels:
For I am proverb'd with a grandsire phrase,
To be a candleholder, and look on.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.

Candlelight. *s.*

1. Light of a candle.

In darkness, candlelight may serve to guide men's steps, which to use in the day were madness.—*Hobbes, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. ii. § 4.

The bowing owl

Stands from her private cell by night,
And flies about the candlelight to bed.
Swift.

2. Candles necessary for use.

I shall find him coals and candlelight.—*Moliere, Le Bourgeois*.

3. Time for burning candles, i.e. the dark and twilight hours of the day.

Before the day was done, her work she sped,
And never went by candlelight to bed.

Drayton, Fables.

Such as are adapted to meals, will indifferently serve for dinners or suppers, only distinguishing between daylight and candlelight.—*Id.*

A sheep, when it is dark, has nothing to do but to shut his silly eyes, and sleep if he can. Man found out long since, that, candlelight, without disadvantage to sun or moon, the kindest luminary of the three—if we may not rather style their radiant deputy, mild vicerey of the moon!—We have to read, talk, sit silent, eat, drink, sleep, by candlelight.—*Lamb, Popular Fallacies*, That we should lie down with the Lamb.

Candlemas. *s.* Feast of the Purification of the Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with numerous lights in the churches.

The harvest dinners are held by every wealthy man, or, as we term it, by every good liver, between Michaelmas and Candlemas.—*Croce, Survey of Cornwall*.

There is a general tradition in most parts of Europe, that intereth the richness of the succeeding winter, upon shining of the sun upon Candlemas day.—*Sir F. Bacon, Vulgar Errors*.

Come Candlemas by yew-trees ye'd, And now lies bawled by the yew-tree side.
It beginning to grow a little drier side, Candlemas it bawled out for lights, which was opposed by all the Days, who protested against burning day-light. Then fair water was handed round in silver.

owers, and the same lady was observed to take an unusual time in washing herself.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, Rejoicings upon the New Year's coming of Age*.

Candlenut (also **Candlewood**). *s.* Oil-producing tree so called (Aleurites triloba).

The candlenut tree grows in the Polynesian Islands, and is also met with in some parts of Jamaica and the West Indies. The yearly produce of this oil in the Sandwich Islands, where it is called Kukui Oil, is about 10,000 gallons. . . . In Ceylon the oil is known as Kekuine Oil, and a good deal of it might be obtained from the district of Badulla.—*Simonds, Commercial Products of the Vegetable Kingdom*.

Candlestick. *s.* Utensil for holding a candle.

The horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks, With torch-staves in their hands; and their poor jades

Lod down their heads. *Shakespeare, Henry V.* iv. 2. These countries were once christian, and members of the church, and where the golden candlesticks did stand. *Bacon*.

I know a friar, who has converted the essays of a man of quality into a kind of fringe for his candlesticks. *Addison*.

Candlestuff. *s.* Anything of which candles may be made; kitchenstuff; grease; tallow.

By the help of oil, and wax, and other candlestuff, the flame may continue, and the wick not burn.—*Bacon*.

Candlewaster. *s.* One who wastes candles by keeping late hours, either as a reveller or as a student.

Patience grief with proverbs, make misfortune drunk: With candle-wasters. *Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.

A whorson book-worm, a candle-waster. *Il. Junius, Quoth's Revels*.

Candlewick. *s.* Wick of candle.

Accordingly, the next day I came provided with six large candles of my own making, for I made very good candles now of goats' tallow, but was hard set for candle-wick, using sometimes rees or rope-yarn, and sometimes the dried end of a weed like nettles. *De Foe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*.

Candock. *s.* [?] Weed which grows in ponds and rivers, i.e. Nuphar luteum, or yellow water-lily.

Let the pond lie dry six or twelve months, both to kill the water-weeds, as water-lilies, candocks, reeds, and bulrushes, and also, that as these die for want of water, so grass may grow on the pond's bottom. *J. Walton, Complete Angler*.

Candour. *s.* Openness; ingenuosness.

He should have so much of a natural candour and sweetness, mixed with all the improvement of learning, as might convey knowledge with a sort of gentle insinuation. *Watts*.

Candy. *r. a.* Conserve with sugar, in such a manner that the sugar lies in crystals; crystallize.

Apples, cherries, greenpeas, barberries, oranges, and any other fruits that have been previously preserved in syrup, may be candied.—*Webster, Encyclopedia of Domestic Economy*, p. 936.

Applied to ice.

Will the cold brook, Candied with ice, bewail thy morning toast, To cure thy o'er night's surfeit? *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

Since when these frosts that winter brings, And we thus fresh are seen, Renew us like the teeming springs, *Drayton*.

Candy. *s.* [from Turkish, *kandi* = sugar.] See Sugar-candy.

Candy. *s.* In Botany, this word, whether we treat it as a separate noun, or as an element in a compound, means Candian, i.e. appertaining to the island of Candia or Crete. The white and purple Candytufts are the flowers to which, at present, it is chiefly applied. In Gerard, however, besides the plant named in the extract, the modern Candytuft or Iberis, we find a Smyrniacum Creticum, or Candy Alexanders, and a Daucus Cretensis verus, or Candy Carrots.

This plant is called by Dodonæus, but not rightly, Arabis and Draba; as also Thlaspi Candie; which last name is retained by most writers; in English Candy Thlaspi or Candy Mustard.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 205: ed. 1633.

Cane. *s.* [?] See extracts.

Some intelligent country people have a notion

that we have in these parts a species of the genus Mus-tellum, besides the weasel, stoat, ferret, and polecat, a little reddish beast not much bigger than a field mouse, but much longer, which they call a cane. This piece of intelligence can be little depended on; but farther inquiry may be made.—*White, Natural History of Selbourne*, let. 15.

The animal here spoken of by White under the name of cane is probably only the fennel of the common weasel, which is considerably much larger than the male. *Leonard Jenyns*, note.

Cane. *s.* [Lat. *canna*; Fr. *canne*.]

1. Bamboo of which walkingsticks are made; walkingstick.

The king thrust the captain from him with his cane; whereupon he took his leave and went home. *Harvey*.

If the poker be out of the way, or broken, stir the fire with your master's cane. *Swift*.

2. Plant (*Saccharum officinarum*) which yields the sugar of commerce.

Thou hast bought me no sweet cane with money.

—*Isaiah*, xliii. 24.

To what purpose cometh there to me incense from Shinar? and the sweet cane from a far country?

—*Jeremiah*, vi. 20.

And the sweet liquor on the cane bestow,

From which prepar'd the hucian sugars flow.

Sir R. Blackmore.

3. Reed.

Food may be afforded to bees, by small canes or trunks conveyed into their hives.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

4. Lance; dart made of cane.

Abenamar, thy youth these sports has known, Of which thy age is now spectator grown; Judge-like thou sit'st, to praise or to arraign, The flying skirmish of the darted cane. *Dryden*.

Cane. *r. a.* Beat with a walkingstick or cane.

Put such characters of shame upon discomfited crimes, that it be esteemed more against the honour of a gentleman to be drunk than to be kicked, more shame to be tormented than to be caned. *Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, li. 117. (Ord MS.).

The great prime, who some years ago caned a general officer at the head of his army, observed that irreverently. *A. Smith, Theory of Moral Sentiments*, i. 3.

The writers and speakers who had taken the greatest liberties, were in constant fear of being caned; by three looking-glasses, and required to make an immediate choice between flinching and being caned. *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxvii.

? **Cane-coloured.** *adj.* See Cane-coloured.

Canella. *s.* Bark of Canella alba.

The canella bark of the shops . . . is the inner bark of the stem and branches. It occurs in quills . . . is an aromatic stimulant and tonic. *Perera, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*.

Canicular. *adj.* [Lat. *canicularis*.] Belonging to the Dog-star.

In regard to different latitudes, unto some the canicular days are in the winter; as unto such as are under the equinoctial line; for, unto them, the dog-star ariseth when the sun is about the tropic of Cancer, which season unto them is winter. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Canicula. *s.* [Lat. *canicula*.] Dog-star; figuratively, dog-days. *Rare*.

We are here quite burnt up. . . . But amongst all these inconveniences, the greatest I suffer is from your departure, which is more afflictive to me than the canicula. *Addison, Letter in the Student*, ii. 80.

Canine. *adj.* [Lat. *caninus*, from *canis* = dog.]

1. Having the properties of a dog.

A kind of women are made up of canine particles: these are scolds, who imitate the animals out of which they were taken, always bawling and barking, and snarl at every one that comes in their way. *Addison, Spectator*, no. 202.

2. In Medicine. Appetite which cannot be satisfied (canine hunger).

It may occasion an exorbitant appetite of usual things, which they will take in such quantities that they vomit them up like dogs, from whence it is called canine.—*Arbuthnot*.

3. In Zoology. Teeth for tearing, analogous to those of a dog, and conspicuous on each side between the incisors and molars.

are only employed in tearing or mowing, and are chiefly confined to quadrupeds who live upon animal matter, and are wanting in the herbivorous ruminants, to whom, in these, they are unnecessary.—*Swainson, Natural History of Quadrupeds*, § 71.

Canister. s. [Lat. *canistrum*.]

1. Small basket. *Rhetorical Latinism.*

White lilies in full *canisters* they bring,
With all the glories of the purple spring.
Dryden, Virgil's Eclogues.

2. Small case for tea, sugar, &c.; tin case containing shot, which bursts on leaving the gun.

But want a revolution in their spirited order did
that instant produce! A musket battery of *canister*
and grape could not have achieved more terrible
execution.—*Diarmid the younger, Coningsby*, li. iv.
ch. xiv.

Canker. s. [A.S. *cancre*, a second form from the Lat. *cancer*.] It is the transposition of the *r* which gives the sound of *k*; inasmuch as it prevents the contact of *c* and *e*, a juxtaposition which creates a tendency to pronounce *c* as *s*.]

1. Grub, or larva, of an insect which destroys fruits.

Yet writers say, as in the sweetest land
The eating *canker* dwells; so eating love
Inhabits in the finest wits of all.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 1.

Used adjectively, or as the first element in a compound.

And loathful idleness he doth detest,
The *canker* worm of every gentle breast.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

That which the loonest hath left, hath the *canker*
worm eaten.—*Joel*, i. 4.

A huffing, shining, flatt'ring, cringing coward,
A *canker* worm of peace, was rais'd above him.

Milnes.

Applied to the *fly* itself: (probably only for applying purposes).

There be of flies, caterpillars, *canker* flies, and
beet flies.—*L. Wallon, Complete Angler*.

2. Anything which corrupts or consumes.

It is the *canker* and ruin of many men's estates,
which, in process of time, breeds a public poverty.
Bayne.

Sacrilege may prove an eating *canker*, and a con-
suming moth, in the estate that we leave them.—
Bishop Atterbury.

No longer live the *cankers* of my court;
All to your several states with speed resort;
Wade in wild riot what your land allows,
There ply the curly fest, and late carouse. *Pope*.

3. Eating or corroding humour.

I am not glad, that such a sore of time
Should seek a plaster by a counterfeit revolt,
And heal th' inveterate *canker* of my wound,
By making many. *Shakespeare, King John*, v. 2.

4. In *Botany* and *Horticulture* its meaning is indefinite, applying, or being supposed to apply, to several plants, some of which have no other *cankerous* quality than that of being disagreeable or prejudicial. As the popular name of a fungus growing on and injuring trees, it is probably the most appropriate.

The calf, the wind-shock, and the knot,
The *canker*, scab, scurf, sap, and rot. *Erigen*.

In the following, the interpretation of the previous editions, 'kind of wild worthless rose, dugrose,' is apparently true of the quotations by which it is followed. In Gerard, however, the *canker-rose* is the red poppy; whilst *cankerwort* is given as a synonym of two words, Dandelion and Fumellin; the latter itself a term of doubtful meaning.

To put down Richard, that sweet lovely rose,
And plant this thorn, this *canker*-rose, Bohembrooke.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I., i. 3.

Draw a cherry with the leaf, the shaft of a steep,
A single or *canker* rose.—*Peecham, Compleat Gentleman*.

Canker. v. a. Corrupt; corrode; infect; pollute; attack as a canker.

Your gold and silver is *cankered*; and the rust of
them shall be a witness against you, and shall eat
your flesh as it were fire.—*James*, v. 3.
Restore to God his due in the 3d time;
A tithing purloin'd *cankers* the whole estate.

ti. Herbert.

An honest man will enjoy himself better in a
moderate fortune, that is gained with honour and
reputation, than in an overgrown estate, that is *cank-
ered* with the acquisitions of rapine and extortion.
—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 100.

Canker. v. n. Decay as under the influence of

a canker; set up a cankerous action; tarnish.

Silvering will sully and *canker* more than gilding;
which, if it might be rectified with a little mixture
of gold, will be profitable.—*Jacobs, Physiological
and Medical Rema*.

As with age his body uglier grows,
So his mind *cankers*. *Shakespeare, Tempest*, iv. 1.

Cankerbit. v. f. Bitten as with a canker.

Know thy name is lost;
By treason's tooth broken down and *cankerbit*.

Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 3.

Cankered. part. adj. Of a corrupt, venomous, or malignant nature; incurious; crabbed.

Therein a *cankered* crabbed carle does dwell,
That has no skill of court, nor courtship.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 9, 3.

Or what the cross dire looking planet sues,
Or hurtful worm with *canker'd* venom bites.

Milton, Accad

Cankeredly. adv. Crossly; adversely.

Our wealth through him went many times the
worse.

So *cankerdly* he had our kin in hate.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 401.

Cankerlike. adj. Destructive as a canker.

Above his cedar's top it high doth shoot,
And *canker-like* devours it to the root.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 704.

Cankorous. adj. After the manner of a canker; curdling.

Another species of tyrannick rule.

Unknown before, whose *cank* *cank* shaketh seiz'd
The envy'd soul. *Thomson, Liberty*, iv.

Cankery. adj. Rusty.

It [the MS.] had the plain mark of age, the ink
being turned brown and *cankery*.—*Wright, in Bur-
ton, Gleanings of Lord Clarendon's History*,
p. 110.

Cannel (coal). s. [see extracts.] Variety of black coal with conchoidal fracture, which burns with a bright flame, and does not grime the hand.

Cannel, or *candle*, coal . . . is dark greyish black,
It occurs in mass, and has a glistening resinous
lustre. *Bosc, Cyclopaedia, Coal*.

Cannel, perhaps *candle*, coal, from the flame with
which it burns, is a species of coal found in most of
the English collieries, especially at Wigan in Lan-
cashire. — *Brande, Dictionary of Science, Literature,
and Art*.

Cannel is the corruption of the word *candle*,
which has been applied to a particular description
of coal, either because in burning it gives out a
bright flame like that of a candle, or because in some
places poor people use it for lights. *Bristow, Glas-
bury of Mineralogy*.

As far as authority goes, these extracts
give us the derivation. The editor, how-
ever, has seen it spelt *Kendal*.

Cannibal. s. [? *Caribbean*.] Man-eater.

The *cannibals* themselves eat no man's flesh, of
those that die of themselves, but of such as are
slain. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

They were little better than *cannibals*, who do
hunt one another; and he that hath most strength
and swiftness, doth eat and devour all his fellows.

Sir J. Dacier, Discourse on the State of Ireland.

It was my lust to seek
Of the *cannibals* that each other eat.

The anthropophagist. *Shakespeare, Othello*, i. 3.

If an eleventh commandment had been given,
Thou shalt not eat human flesh; would not these
cannibals have esteemed it more delicate than all
the rest? — *Bathys*.

Used adjectively.

The street poets portioned out all his joints with
cannibal ferocity, and computed how many pounds
of steaks might be cut from his well-fattened car-
cass. — *Morley, History of England*, ch. xiv.

Cannibalism. s. Character or conduct of a cannibal.

The Seythians esteem *cannibalism* a sober and reli-
gious custom; and some Indians see it an act of
piety to kill and eat their deceased fathers.

Christian Religion's Appeal to the Bar of Reason, li. 37.
(Ord MS)

Unless a warm opposition to the spirit of level-
ling, to the spirit of impiety, to the spirit of pro-
scription, plunder, murder, and *cannibalism*, be ad-
verse to the true principles of freedom. — *Burke*.

Cannibally. adv. In the manner of a can-
nibal. *Rare*.

Before Coriolani he scotcht him and notch'd him like
a porcupine.—*Had he been cannibally given*, he
might have boiled, and eaten him too.—*Shake-
speare, Coriolanus*, v. 5.

Cannipers. s. *Rare*, and wrong, for Calipers.

The square is taken by a pair of *cannipers*, or two

rulers clapped to the side of a tree, measuring the
distance between them.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Cannon. s. [Fr.] Great gun for artillery.

As *cannon* were charg'd with double cracks,
So they redoubled strokes upon the foe.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 2.

He had left all the *cannon* he had taken; and
now he sent all his great *cannon* to a garri-
son.—*Lord Clarendon*.

The making, or price, of these gunpowder instru-
ments is extremely expensive, as may be easily
judged by the weight of their materials; a whole
cannon weighing commonly eight thousand pounds;
a half *cannon*, five thousand; a culverin, four thou-
sand five hundred; a demi-culverin, three thousand;
which, whether it be in iron or brass, must needs be
very costly. — *Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick*.

Cannon (at Billiards). s. (used also as a

verb). Striking of more than one ball by
the ball impelled by the player. (*Cannon-
nade*, in this sense, is *rhetorical*.)

He . . . I to be out of doors; and there was
only one room in the interior which passionately
interested him. It was where the reigning balls
denoted the successive hazard or the effective *cannon-
nade*. That was the chamber where the Prince
Colonna literally existed. Half an hour after break-
fast he was in the billiard-room; he never quitted it
until he dressed for dinner. *Diarmid, Coningsby*,
ch. xii.

Cannon-ball. s. Ball for shooting from a cannon.

Like feather-bed 'twixt castle wall,
And heavy brunt of *cannon-ball*. *Baile, Hudibras*.

Cannon-bullet. s. Same as Cannon-ball.

See, also, last extract under Bullet.

Let a *cannon-bullet* pass through a room, it must
strike successively the two sides of the room. — *Locke*.

Cannon-proof. s. Proof against a cannon-hall.

If I might stand still in *cannon-proof*, and have
fine fall upon me, I would refuse it. *Beaumont and
Fletcher, King and no King*.

Cannon-shot. s. Shot from a cannon.

He reckons those far wounds that are made by
bullets, although it be a *cannon-shot*. — *Wiceman,
Surgery*.

Cannonade. v. n. Fire cannon.

Both armies *cannonaded* all the ensuing day.—
Talbot, no. 43.

Cannonade. v. a. Batter or attack with cannons.

The Duke of Savoy had no time, but continued
cannonading the place, while the first rumour up to
himself. *Barnet, History of his own Time*, a.d.
1707, (Rich.)

Cannonade. s. Attack by means of cannons.

They succeeded in taking the fortress after a
somewhat long *cannonade*. *Times*, July 5, 1861.

Cannoneer. s. One who manages cannon.

Let the kettle to the trumpets speak,
The trumpets to the *cannoneer* without.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, v. 2.

Cannoneering. verbal abs. Practice with cannon.

The present perfection of gunnery, *cannoneering*,
bombarding, mining, and all these species of artifi-
cial, learned, and refined cruelty. — *Barker, Vindica-
tion of natural Society*.

Cannoning. s. Noise made by explosion of cannons.

Nay, the loud *cannoning* of thunderbolts,
Screaking of voices, howling of torrid ghosts,
Pursue thee still. *Brace, Lingua*, i. f.

Cannon. s. Same as Canoe. *Obsolete*.

They have abundance of monoxys or *cannon*
which pass through narrow channels: with the
they carry all their goods to and from the town. —
Randolph, State of the Moros, p. 15: 1850.

A boat like the *cannon* of India.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 2.

Canoe. [Spanish.] Same as Canoe; of

which word it is the original form. *Obso-
lete*; probably never current.

Others made rafts of wood, others devised the
boat of our tree, called the *canoe*, which the Gauls,
upon the Rhone, used in assisting the transportation
of Hannibal's army.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays*.

Canoe. s. Boat made by hollowing the trunk of a tree.

In a war against Semiramis, they had four thou-
sand monoxys, or *canoes*, of one piece of timber.—
*Arrian, Tribes of ancient Caucas, Wright, and
Messures*.

Canoe. s. [Lat.]

1. Rule; law.

The truth is, they are rules and *canons* of that law, which is written in all men's hearts.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, iii. § 4.

His books are almost the very *canon* to judge both doctrine and discipline by.—*Ibid.* preface.

Religious *canons*, civil laws are cruel, Then what should war be?—*Shakespeare, Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

Canon in logic are such as these: every part of a division, singly taken, must contain less than the whole; and a definition must be peculiar and proper to the thing defined.—*Watts*.

2. Laws made by ecclesiastical councils: (construction often *adjectival*, especially in connection with *law*, where it contrasts with *Common and Civil*).

Canon law is that law, which is made and ordained in a general council, or provincial synod of the church.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

These were looked on as lapsed persons, and great severities of penance were prescribed them, by the *canons* of Ancyra.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

3. Books of Holy Scripture received by the Church as the rule of faith.

Canon also denotes those books of Scripture, which are received as inspired and canonical, to distinguish them from either profane, apocryphal, or disputed books. Thus we say, that Genesis is part of the sacred *canon* of the Scripture.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

4. Dignitary in cathedral churches.

For deans and *canons*, or prebends of cathedral churches, they were of great use in the church; they were to be of counsel with the bishop for his revenue, and for his government in causes ecclesiastical.—*Bacon*.

Swift much admires the place and air, And longs to be a *canon* there, A *canon*! that's no place to me: No, doctor, you shall be a dean. Two dozen *canons* round your stall, And you the tyrant o'er them all.—*Swift*.

Cánon. s. [Though often spelt with *nn*, the origin of this word is probably the Spanish *cañon* = tube or pipe. Hence, it may denote that which fits and encases anything, as a *boot*. In this sense, with the Spanish pronunciation, we find it in the following extract, where it is explained *boot-hose*:

'Come, you are so modest now, 'tis pity that thou wast ever loved to be thus through a pair of *canons*.'—*Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women*. (Quoted by H. and W.)

This shows us how that part of a horse's foreleg which appears to correspond most closely with the shin, or that part which, in man is covered with a *boot*, is called the *canon-bone*. Compare Stifle-bone with the German *stiefel* = boot.]

In *Ferriery* and in *Comparative Anatomy*. Bone in the foreleg of a horse, between the knee and pastern.

The shank or *canon* answers to the metacarpus in man.—*Rees, Cyclopædia, Horse*.

Used *adjectively* with *bone*, or as the *first element* in a compound.

The bones of the foreleg of the horse become firmer as we trace them downwards. The two bones corresponding with those of the forearm, are leaved together and consolidated; and the motion at the elbow joint is limited to flexion and extension. The carpus, forming what by a sort of licence is called the knee, is also newly modelled; but the metacarpal bones and phalanges are totally changed, and can hardly be recognized. When we look in front, instead of the four metacarpal bones, we see our strong horse, the *canon-bone*, and, posterior to this, we find two lesser bones, called splint bones.—*Sir C. Bell, Bridgewater Treatise, The Hand*.

Canon-bit. s. [like the preceding, Spanish.] Part of the bit let into the horse's mouth.

A goodly person, and could manage fair, His sinbhorn steel with curbed *canon bit*, Who under him did trample as the air.—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

Cánoness. s. See extract.

There are in papish countries, women they call *secular canonesses*, living after the example of secular canons.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Canónic. adj. Same as *Canonic*.

His Christian church... imposed the obligation of *canonization* hours, constituting thereby moral baths every day.—*Donne, Letters*.

You know those Summite, wicked dogs, Whom every pious Shiite flogs, Or longs to flog; 'tis true they pray To God, but in an illbred way

With neither hands, nor feet, nor faces, Put in the right *canonic* places.—*Moore, Tropicany Postbag*.

Canónical. adj.

1. According to, or constituting, the canon. Public readings there are of books and writings, not *canonically*, whereby the church doth also preach, or openly make known the doctrine of virtuous conversation.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

No such book was found amongst these *canonically* scriptures.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

2. Regular; stated; fixed by ecclesiastical laws.

Seven times in a day do I praise thee, said David; from this definite number some ages of the church took their pattern for their *canonically* hours.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

3. Spiritual; ecclesiastical; relating to the church.

York anciently had a metropolitan jurisdiction over all the bishops of Scotland, from whom they had their consecration, and to whom they swore *canonically* obedience.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Canónically. adv. In a manner agreeable to the canon.

Chastity and *canonically* to do the fewer service of God.—*Martin, Marriage of Priests*, 8. iii. 155.

Thirdly, to come upon his summons to synods unless *canonically* stop.—*Sir R. Trixwell, On the Beginnings of the Monastic Life*, p. 29.

It is a known story of the traitor, who, on a fasting day, hid his canon he carp, and then very *canonically* cut it.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Canónicalness. s. Attribute suggested by *Canonic*.

They stood to the *canonically* of the former decision.—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy*.

Whiston... has published a large work in four volumes octavo, justifying his doctrine, and maintaining the *canonically* of the Apostolical Constitutions.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time*, 1711.

Canónicate. s. Office and dignity of a canon. *Rare*.

The church, willing to testify the high opinion she entertained of his merit, presented him with a *canonicate* in the cathedral of Paris.—*Burton, History of Abbeys*, p. 18.

Canonicity. s. Agreement with, or comprehension within, the canon of Scripture

The *canonicity*, that is, the divine authority, of the books of the New Testament, is a subject to which allusion has been already made, and which furnishes a second illustration of the logic by which the facts and doctrines of Christianity are established.—*Newman, Development of Christian Doctrine*, h. iii. sec. 1.

Cánonist. s. Man versed in the ecclesiastical law; professor of the canon law.

John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, when the king would have translated him from that poor bishoprick, he refused, saying, he would not forsake his poor little old wife: thinking of the fifteenth canon of the Nicene council, and that of the *canonists*, 'Matrimonium inter episcopum & ecclesiam esse contractum.'—*Ac. Camden, Rerum*.

Of whose strange crimes no *canonist* can tell, In what commandment's large contents they dwell.—*Pope*.

He procured opinions at the same time from Italian *canonists* in favour of the validity of her marriage with Lord Hertford, &c.—*J. A. Frazer, History of England, Reign of Elizabeth*, vol. ii. ch. viii.

Whether Roger and his nephews would have cared much for any English synod, whether an appeal to the pope might not have produced numerous delays, and given time for the kingdom to be won or lost, were questions which did not distress the consciences of transcendental *canonists*.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxvii.

Canonicist. adj. Belonging to, or characteristic of, a canonist.

They became the apt scholars of this *canonicist* exposition.—*Milton, Tetrachordon*.

Canonization. s. Act of declaring any man a saint; state of being sainted.

He that could call Heaven cusa min, and whose *canonization* the cardinals thought fit to be talked of in his sickness.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 278.

Since the canonization of Epiphanius his late saintship, or *canonization*, tending to the undermining of all piety and godliness, our chief business hath been, by sundry instances rationally discussed, to rectify the incredulity of many.—*M. Cæcilius, Of Credulity and Incredulity in Things natural, civil, and divine*, p. 231.

The personation of *Canonists* is, that all such souls as deserve their *canonization* at Rome, go up

directly to heaven, &c.—*Breint, Saul and Samuel at Endor*, p. 71.

It is very suspicious, that the interests of particular families, or churches, have too great a sway in *canonization*.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Cánonize. v. a.

1. Declare any man a saint.

The king, desirous to bring into the house of Lancaster ecclesiastical honour, became auditor to pope Julius, to *canonize* King Henry VI. for a saint.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

By those hymns all shall approve

Thy *canonized* for love, *Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, p. 10.

They have a pope too, who hath the chief care of religion, and of *canonizing* whom he thinks fit, and thence have the honour of saints.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

Yet in remoter regions, even during the ninth century, Christianity was gathering in multitudes of converts. One man, indeed, who is deeply involved in the fierce contests, loaded with the heaviest charges of guilt, struck by the condemning thunderbolts of the church, and after a short period of hard-

ship, then restored and *canonized*, the Pope Formosus, thus at once a leading actor and the victim in these fatal feuds, is described, by a pained imagery, as the Apostle of the Bulgarians, the destroyer of their temples, as having endured many perils in order to subvert them to the faith.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, ch. viii.

2. Admit into the canon of Scripture.

Bathsheba was so wise a woman, that some of her *canons* are *canonized* for divine.—*Bishop Hall, Jewels End*, (Ord. MS.)

Cánony. s. Benefice of a canon.

But, he dying, the Chancellor, in September, being then at Ely, wrote a letter to Secretary Croyland that he would procure that *canony* for Immanuel of the king.—*Steppe, Memoirs*, 1552.

Cánonship. s. *Canony*; condition of, or existence as, a canon.

He [William Piers] had settled on him the rich rectory *canony* of Christian Malford in Wilts, and a residential *canonship* in the chapel of Wells.—*Wood, Fasti Oxonienses*, (Rich.)

Cánopy. s. [Lat. *canopeum*; Gr. *καναπέιον* = net to keep away gnats.] Covering of state over or round a throne or bed; covering spread over the head.

She is there brought unto a paled green, And plac'd under a stately *canopy*. The warlike feuds of both those knights to see.—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

Now spread the night her smould'ring *canopy*, And summon'd all every restless eye to sleep.—*Farfax*.

She snud twice upon his neck with all her might, and she took away his head from him; and tumbled his body down from the bed, and pulled down the *canopy* from the pillars.—*Judith*, xii. 9.

The southern door opened; and the Prince and Princess of Orange, side by side, entered, and took their place under the *canopy* of state.—*Maccaber, History of England*, ch. 3.

Cánopy. v. a. Cover with, or as with a canopy.

When lofty trees I see barren of leaves, Which erst from heat did *canopy* the head.—*Shakespeare, Sonnet*.

Her eyes, like armoils, had slench'd their light, And *canopied* in darkness, sweetly lay.—*Id., Rape of Lucrece*.

I sat me down to watch upon a bank, With icy *canopied*, and interwove With flouting honey-suckle.—*Milton, Comus*, 513.

The high, the myrtle, and the bay, Like friends did all embrace; And their large branches did display, To *canopy* the place.—*Dryden*.

Canórous. adj. [Lat. *canorus*, from *cano* = sing.] Musical; tuneful.

Birds that are most *canorous*, and whose notes we most commend, are of little throat, and short.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Cant. s. [A.S. *cant*.] Angle; corner; niche. *Obsolite*.

The first and principal person in the temple was Pease; she was played *cant* in a *cant*.—*H. Johnson, Coronation Entertainment*.

Cant. s. [see last extract.]

1. Corrupt dialect used by beggars and vagabonds; particular form of speaking peculiar to some certain class or body of men.

I write not always in the proper terms of navigation, land service, or in the *cant* of any profession.—*Dryden*.

Astralogers, with an old patry arch, and a few pot-hooks for planets, and some of the vulgar, have too long been suffered to abuse the world.—*Swift, Prelections for the Year 1701*.

A few general rules, with a certain cast of words,

has sometimes set up an illiterate heavy writer, for a most judicious and formidable critic.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 201.

Whining pretension to goodness, in formal and affected terms.

Of promise prodigal, while power you want,
And preaching in the self-denying cant.

Dryden, Aurengzebe,
He who should be present at all their long cant,
would show a greater ability in watching, than ever they could pretend to in praying; if he could forbear sleeping, having so strong a provocation to it, and so fair an excuse for it.—*South, Sermons*, II. 130.

If we would trace out the original of that flagrant and avowed impudency which has prevailed among us for some years, we should find that it owes its rise to that cant and hypocrisy which had taken possession of the people's minds in the times of the great rebellion.—*Addison, Freeholder*, no. 37.

That he was a good man he evinced by proofs more satisfactory than deep groans or long sermons, by humility and suavity when he was at the height of human greatness, and by cheerful resignation under cruel wrongs and misfortunes: but the cant then common in every gentleman gave him a dissent which he had not always the prudence to conceal.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. I.

3. Barbarous jargon.

The affectation of some late authors, to introduce and multiply cant words, is the most ruinous corruption in any language.—*Swift*.

4. Auction.

Numbers of these tenants, or their descendants, are now offering to sell their houses by *cant*, even those which were for lives.—*Swift*.

[*Cant* is properly the language spoken by thieves and rogues among themselves, when they do not wish to be understood by bystanders. It therefore cannot be derived from the sing-song or whining tone in which they demand alms. The real origin is the Gaelic *cannt*, speech, language, applied in the first instance to the special language of rogues and beggars, and subsequently to the peculiar terms used by any other profession or community.

The Doctor here,
When he discoursed of dissection,
Of venæ cava and of venæ porta,
The mesenterium and the mesenterium,
What does he else but *cant*? Or if he run
To his judicial astrology,
And trowl the brim, the quartile and the sextile,
Does he not *cant*? Who here can understand
him?—*B. Jonson*.)

Gaelic can, to sing, say, name, call.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Probably the Gaelic word itself comes from the Latin *cantus*—song.

Cant. v. n. Talk in the jargon of particular professions, or in any kind of formal affected language, or with a peculiar and studied tone of voice.

Men *cant* about materia and forma; but children by rules of art, or dress up ignorance in words of bulk or sound, which may stop up the mouth of enquiry.—*Glanville, Scipias Scientificæ*.

Cant. v. a.

1. Sell by auction.

Is it not the general method of landlords to wait the expiration of a lease, and then *cant* their land to the highest bidder?—*Swift, Against the Power of Bishops*.

2. Bid a price at an auction.

When two monks were outbidding each other in *canting* the price of an abbey, he [William Rufus] observed a third at some distance, who said never a word: the king demanded why he would not offer; the monk said, he was poor; and besides, would give nothing if he were ever so rich: the king replied, then you are the fittest person to have it, and immediately gave it him.—*Swift, History of England, Reign of William II.*

Cantankerous. adj. Cross-grained; ill-conditioned in temper. *Colloquial*.

Cantankerousness. s. [P] C'ossness; petulance; ill-temper.

By all means tell the truth, we reply, but we refuse to believe that the truth is to be found in *cantankerousness*. History is the very last species of composition into which such a spirit can be admitted. We ask Mr. ———'s pardon if we offend his taste by the use of such a homely word as *cantankerousness*; he would abominate the word, but the thing itself is his delight.—*Times*, Aug. 14, 1863.

Canteen. s. [Fr. *cantine*.] In Military language.

1. Vessel in the form of a square bottle, used for carrying liquors to supply soldiers in camp.

The use of wooden canteens has for some time been general in the British army.—*Ives, Cyclopædia*, in voca.

2. Place in barracks where liquors, &c., are sold.

By an ordinance of the 30th July, 1420, the king of France established a sufficient number of *canteens* for furnishing his troops with tobacco.—*Ros, Cyclopædia*, in voca.

Canter. s. One who cant; term of reproach for hypocrites, who talk formally of religion without obeying it.

That ignorance, idleness, pride, presumption, &c., which some spiritual canters affect.—*Bishop Gland, Hierarchy*, p. 37: 1653.

Nor is her talent leazy to know,
As dull divines, and holy canters do;
She notes what they only in pulpits prate,
And theory to practice does translate.

Adham, Poems.
"Lives there one man for whom prayer is unavailing?"—*Out, canter, out!* My pretty dame! And she laid her head on my bosom, and looked up in my face, and so died!—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Eugene Aram*, ch. ii.

Canter. s. In Horsemanship. See extract.

[*Canter*: A slow gallop, formerly called a *Canterbury gallop*. If the word had been from *cantharicus*, a galling, it would have been found in the continental languages, which is not the case.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

The *canter* is to the gallop very much what the walk is to the trot, though probably a more artificial pace. The exertion is much less, the spring less distant, and the feet come to the ground in more regular succession: it is a pace of ease, quite inconsistent with any exertion of draught.—*Tonall, The Horse, On Draught*, p. 517.

Canterbury-bells. s. Name applied in the first extract to the Campanula Trachelium or Throatwort, in the second to the Cardamine pratensis or Lady's Smock; to the latter locally and without any manifest propriety. The garden-plant of the present time so named is a Campanula, allied to, but not specifically identical with, the Throatwort.

Throatwort is called in Latin *Corvicularia*, and *Cantharidæ* major, in Dutch, *Haksercut*; in English, *Canterbury bells*, *Hackewort*, *Throatwort*, or *Holewort*, of the virtue it hath against the pain of swelling thereof.—*Gerard, Herball*, p. 155: ed. 1633.

They are commonly called in Latin, *Flos Canuli*; in English *Curlew flowers*; in Norfolk *Canterbury bells*; at the Nampthick in Cheshire, where I had my beginning, *Ladies Smocks*, which hath given me cause to christen it after my country fashion.—*Ibid.* p. 261.

Cantering. verbal abs. In Horsemanship. Practice of the canter.

For the rest, he loved trotting better than *cantering*—piped himself upon being waded—wore doosh gloves—drank port wine, par preference, and considered beef-steak and oyster-sauce as the most delicate dish in the bill of fare.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Poems*, ch. xlii.

Cantharides. s. [plural of Gr. *κάνθαρις*, *cân*, diminutive of *αὐτοπαγος* = beetle or chafer.] Spanish flies (*Meloe vesicatoria*) used to raise blisters.

The flies, *cantharides*, are bred of a worm, or caterpillar, laid peculiar to certain fruit trees; as upon the fig tree, the pine tree, and the wild hawthorn; all which bear sweet fruit, and fruit that hath a kind of sweet biting or sharpness; for the fig hath a milk in it that is sweet and corrosive; the purple hath a kernel that is strong and abstersive.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Canthus. s. [Lat.] Angle of the eye.
A gentleman was seized with an inflammation and tumour in the great *canthus*, or angle of her eye.—*Wise man, Surgery*.

Canticle. s. [Lat. *canticulum*, diminutive of *canticum*—cantus—song.]

1. Song: (used generally for a song in Scripture).

This right of estate, in some nations, is yet more significantly expressed by Moses in his *cantic*, in the person of God to the Jews.—*Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War*.

The eighth chapter of Proverbs ceased to bear a Christian meaning, because as Theodoret maintained, the writer of the book had received the gift, not of prophecy, but of wisdom. The *Cantic* must be interpreted literally; and then it was but an easy, or rather a necessary step, to exclude the book from the canon.—*Neuenman, Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. v.

2. Division of a poem; canto. *Rare*.
The end whereof, and dangerous event,
Shall for another *cantic* be sung.—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*, iv. 6, 40.

Cánting. part. adj. After the manner of one who cant.

That smooth affected garb of speech, or *cánting* language rather, if I may so call it, which they have of late taken up, is the signal distinction and characteristic note of that, which, in that their new language, they call the godly party.—*Bishop Sanderson*.

The busy, subtle serpents of the law,
Did first my mind from true obedience draw;
While I did limits to the king prescribe,
And took for oracles that *cánting* tribe.

Lord Roscommon.
I skill'd in schemes by planets to foreshow,
Take *cánting* vessels, how the wars will go.

Dryden, Juvénal's Satires.

Cánting. verbal abs. Act or habit of one who cant.

It has been held by some, that the art of *cánting* is ever in greatest perfection, when unminged by ignorance; which is thought to be emigmatized by Plutarch, when he tells us, that the best moral instructions were made from the bones of an ass. The art of *cánting* consists in skillfully adapting to whatever words the spirit delivers, that which may strike the ears of the audience with its most significant evidence.—*Swift, On the mechanical Operation of the Spirit*, (3rd MS.)

Cántingly. adv. In a *cánting* manner.

I dread nothing more than the false zeal of my friends, in a suffering hour, as he [Whitfield] *cántingly* expresses it.—*Treat of Mr. Whitfield's Spirit*, p. 10: 1740.

Cántion. s. Song; verses. *Obsolete*.

In the eighth volume the same person was brought in singing a *cántion* of Colm's making.—*Spenser, Shephard's Calendar, Glossary*.

Cántle. s. [Fr. *chantil*; Provincial, *canteau*—piece broken off a corner. See, also, *Wedgwood*, in voca.] Fragment; portion; corner or piece of anything. *Obsolete*.

She brought her fern,
A cantle of Essex cheese.—*Shelton, Poems*, p. 135.
Not these *cantles* and morsels of scripture, warbled, to give pleasure into the ears.—*Hartmar, Translation of Beza's Sermons*, p. 201.

See how this river comes me cranking in,
And cuts me from the best of all my land,
A huge battlement, a monstrous *cantle* out.

Shakspeare, Henry IV, Part I, iii. 1.
Do you remember

The *cantle* of immortal cheese ye carried with ye?
—*Ben Jonson on Fletcher, Queen of Corinth*.
His robe of state is a scarlet mantle,
With eleven kings' heads border'd about,
And there is room left yet in a *cantle* about,
For time to stand, to make the twelfth out.

Endrick, Cambria triumphans, p. 167.

Cántle. v. a. Cut in pieces; divide. *Rare*.

That this vast globe terrestrial should be *cántled*.
—*Locke, Whore of Babylon*, 1807.
For four times talking, it is piece that take,
'Tis must be *cántled*, and the judge so make.

Dryden, Juvénal's Satires.

Cántlet. s. Piece; fragment. *Rare*.
Nor shield, nor armour can their force oppose;
Huge *cantlets* of his buckler strew the ground,
And no defence in his hard arms is found.

Dryden.

Cánto. s. [Italian.] Book, or section, of a poem.

But now I will begin my poem. 'Tis
Perhaps a little strange, if not quite new,
That from the first of *cánto* up to this
I've not begun what we have to go through.

I thought, at setting-off, about two dozen
Cántos would do; but at Apollo's pleading,
If that my Pegasus should not be foiled,
I think to *cánto* gently through the hundred.

Byron, Don Juan, xii. 54, 55.

Cánton. s. [Fr. *canton*.]

1. Small parcel or division of land.
Only that little canton of land, called the English pale, containing four small shires, did maintain a bordering war with the Irish, and retain the form of English government.—*Sir J. Davies*.

2. Compartment.

There is another piece of Holbein's in the Stadhous, of about three or four foot square, in which, in six several *cantons*, the several parts of our Saviour's Passion are represented with a life and beauty that cannot be enough admired.—*Bishop Burnet, Travels*, p. 255. (3rd MS.)

3. Small community, or clan: (especially applied to those of Switzerland).

The same is the case of rivers by land; such, as yet, are some *cantons* in Arabia, and some petty kings of the mountains, adjacent to straits and ways.—*Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War*.

Cánton. v. a. Divide into small parts.
They would have *cántoned* the kingdom, and

erected their several provinces into so many principalities. *Bishop Morley, Circumlocutionary, p. 28, 1661.*

Families shall quit all subjecthood to him, and cantonize his empire into less governments for themselves. — *Locke.*

It would certainly be for the good of mankind, to have all the mighty empires and monarchies of the world cantoned out into petty states and principalities. — *Addison, Thoughts in Italy.*

The late king of Spain, reckoning it an indignity to have his territories cantoned out into petty states by other princes, during his own life, and without his consent, rather chose to bequeath the monarchy entire to a younger son of France. — *Swift.*

They canton out to themselves a little province in the intellectual world, where they fancy the light shines, and all the rest is in darkness. — *Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

Cantonize. *v. a.* Parcel out into small divisions.

Thus was all Ireland cantonized among ten persons of the English nation. *Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

The whole forest was in a manner cantonized amongst a very few in number, of whom some had royal rights. — *Hume II.*

Cantonment. *s.* Distinct situation which soldiers occupy when quartered in different parts of a town.

There were no cities, no towns, no places of cantonment for soldiers. — *Burke, Abridgement of English History.*

The French general fixed his head-quarters in the city of Hanover, his cantonments extending as far as Zell. *Smollett, Complete History of England, vol. iii, b. ii, ch. viii. (Ord MS.)*

Cántred. *s.* [Welsh, *cantref*, the first element here is the same in both languages, *cant* = *cent* = *hund* = hundred.] District comprising a hundred villages. *Rare*, except as a Welsh term.

The king warrants to him all that province, reserving only the city of Dublin, and the *cántreds* next adjoining, with the maritime towns. *Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Cánvass. *s.* [Fr. *canvasser*.]

1. Kind of unleached cloth of hemp or flax used for sails, tents, &c.

The master commanded forthwith to set on all the canvasses they could, and fly hawndward. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

And like the pens that did his plumes bind, Were like many yards with flying canvases bind. — *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Their canvases castles up they quickly rear, And build a city in an hour's space. — *Faerie Queen.* Where'er thy navy spreads her canvases wings, Hannage to thee, and peace to all she brings. — *Waller.*

With such kind passion hastes the prince to flight, And spreads his flying canvases to the sound; Him whom no danger, were he there, could fright; Now absent, every little noise can wound. — *Dryden.*

For painting on. Hence, ground of a picture.

Thou, Kneller, long with noble pride The foremost of thy art, hast ty'd With nature in a generous strife, And touch'd the canvass into life. — *Addison.*

Used metaphorically.

History is not a creed or a catechism; it gives lessons rather than rules; it does not bring out clearly upon the canvases the details which were familiar to the ten thousand minds of whose combined movements and fortunes it treats. — *Newman, Development of Christian Doctrine, introd. p. 7.*

2. [from *canvass*, as forming the bottom of a sieve.] Act of sifting voices, or trying them previously to the decisive act of voting.

There he can pack cards, and yet cannot play well; so there are some that are good in *canvasses* and factions, that are otherwise weak men. — *Baron, Essays, xxi.*

3. Act of sifting or examining a subject.

But why shouldst thou take thy neglect, thy canvass so to heart? It may be thou art not fit. — *Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 337.*

down it worthy the canvases and discussion of sober and circumspect men. — *Dr. H. More, Preface to the Soul, preface.*

Cánvass. *v. a.*

1. Sift; examine.

Thou, that contriv'st to murder our dead lord; Thou, that giv'st whom indulgences to sin; I'll canvass thee in thy broad cardinal's hat, If thou proceed in this thy insolence. — *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. l. 3.*

I have made careful search on all hands, and canvassed the matter with all possible diligence. — *Woodward.*

2. Debate; discuss.

The curio discovered a raw hide in the bottom of a river, and laid their heads together how to come at it; they canvassed the matter one way and another, and concluded, that the best way to get it was to drink their way to it. — *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Mr. Vanslyperken was superstitious and cowardly, and he did believe that such a thing was possible; and when he canvassed it in his mind, he trembled, and looked over his shoulder. — *Margret, Shortleg-gone, vol. ii, ch. iii.*

Cánvass. *v. n.* Solicit; try for votes previously to an election.

Elizabeth being to resolve upon an officer, and being by some that canvassed for others, put in some doubt of that person she meant to advance, said, she was like one with a luthorn seeking a man. — *Bacon.*

The countenance of Edith, haughty and mournful as last night, rose to him again. He saw her canvassing for her father and against him. Madness! And for what was he to make this terrible and costly sacrifice? For his ambition? Not even for that divinity of honour for which we all immolate so much! Mighty ambition, forsooth, to succeed to the Rights! To enter the House of Commons a slave and a tool; to move according to instructions, and to labour for the low designs of petty spirits, without even the consolation of being a dupe. — *Disraeli the younger, Contending, b. viii, ch. iii.*

Canvass-climber. *s.* Seaman; one who climbs the mast to furl or unfurl the sail, or CANVASS.

From the ladder-tackle

Washed off a canvass-climber. — *Shakespeare, Pericles, iv. 1.*

Cánvasser. *s.* One who solicits a favour or a vote.

As real publick counsellors, not as the canvassers at a perpetual election. — *Burke, On the Duration of Parliaments.*

Had the place only been in Yorkshire, she was sure he must have succeeded. She was the best the world, and everybody agreed that Harry Greylock could win election merely to her insinuating tongue and unvarnished powers of scolding. — *Disraeli the younger, The young Duke, b. iii, ch. iii.*

Such a master of the whole art of electioneering [as Wharton] England had never seen. Buckinghamshire was his own especial province; and there he ruled without a rival. But he extended his care over the Whig interest in Yorkshire, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Wiltshire. Sometimes twenty, sometimes thirty, members of Parliament were named by him. As a canvasser he was irresistible. He never forgot a face that he had once seen. Nay, in the towns in which he wished to establish an interest, he remembered, not only the voters, but their families. — *Macaulay, History of England, ch. xx.*

Cánvassing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who canvasses.

This crime of *canvassing*, or soliciting for church preferment, is, by the canon law, called *simony*. — *Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Used metaphorically in the sense of discuss, where discuss is taken in its primary signification of 'shaking in pieces' = separate into parts.

Because I invited the hungry slave sometimes to my chamber, to the *canvassing* of a turkey pie, or a piece of wisdom, which my lady grandmother sent me, he thought himself therefore eternally possessed of my love. — *Return from Parnassus. (Ord MS.)*

Cány. *adj.* Full of canes; made of cane.

But in his way lights on the barren plains Of Sericana, where 'Chinucca drive, With sails and wind, their *cány* waggon lights. — *Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 487.*

Cánzonet. *s.* [Italian, *canzonella*.] Little song.

Veechi was most pleasing of all others, for his conceit and variety, as well his madrigals as *canzonets*. — *Peacham.*

The *canzonet* and roundelay

Sung in the silent greenwood shade; These simple joys that never fail Shall bind me to my native vale. — *S. Rogers.*

Caolin. See Kaolin.

Cáoutchouc. *s.* [from the Fr. *caoutchouc*, which explains and justifies the spelling with *c = k* and *ou = u*; the word being really from some intertropical language, from which, if the name had been taken direct, the spelling might have been *kautshúk*.] India rubber.

Caoutchouc, gum elastic, or Indian rubber occurs as a milky juice in several plants. . . The tree has incisions made into it through the bark in many

places, and it discharges the milky juice, which it spread upon clay mounds, and is dried in the sun, or with the smoke of a fire which blackens it. — *Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

I remember to have seen Dr. Wadston, a few days after he had become a flyfisher, carrying at his button-hole a piece of *caoutchouc* or Indian rubber, when, by passing his silk-worm link through a fissure in the middle, he rendered it straight and fit for immediate use. — *Sir H. J. Quoy, Salmonia.*

Cap. *s.* [from A.S. *cuppe*.]

1. Garment that covers the head.

Here is the *cap* your worship did bespeak. — *Why, this was mumbled on a porringer.*

Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

First, lolling, sloth in woolen cap,

Taking her after-dinner nap. — *Swift.*

The *cap*, the whip, the masculine attire,

For which they roughen to the snare. — *Thomson, Seasons, Autumn.*

2. Ensign of the cardinalate.

Henry the Fifth did sometimes prophecy, If once he came to be a cardinal, He'd make his *cap* coeval with the crown. — *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. v. 1.*

3. Topmost; highest.

Thou art the *cap* of all the fools alive. — *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.*

4. Reverence made by uncovering the head.

They more and less came in with *cap* and knee,

Met him in boroughs, cities, villages. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 3.*

Should the want of a *cap* or a cringe so mortally disgrace him, as we find afterwards it did. — *Sir H. J. Quoy.*

5. Vessel made like a cap.

It is observed, that a barrel or *cap*, whose cavity will contain eight cubical feet of air, will not serve a diver above an hour. — *Bishop Wilkins.*

Cap. *v. a.*

1. Cover on the top.

The bones next the joint are *capped* with a smooth cartilaginous substance, serving both to strength and motion. — *Bertholin.*

These instruments consist of the hypophyses of the seven or eight posterior cervical vertebrae, the extremities of which are *capped* by a layer of hard enamel, and penetrate the dorsal parietes of the scapulae. — *Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrata.*

2. Deprive of the cap.

If one, by another omission, take any thing from another, as boys sometimes use to *cap* one another, the same is straight felony. — *Spenser, I. v. of the State of Ireland.*

Cap. *v. a.* [Danish, *kappe* = contend with, rival.] Contend with.

Where Henderson, and th' other masses, Were sent to *cap* texts, and put cases. — *Baile, Hudibras.*

Sure it is a pitiful pretence to ingenuity, that can be thus kept up, there being little need of any other faculty but memory, to be able to *cap* texts. — *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.* There is an author of ours, whom I would desire him to read, before he ventures at *capping* characters. — *Bishop Atterbury.*

Generally used of *verses*; in *capping* which one of the antagonists has to quote a verse corresponding to one quoted by his adversary. The principle which regulates this varies. Sometimes the respondent caps his opponent's verse by citing another or others which rhyme with them. With Latin or Greek it is more usual to quote a verse beginning with the same letter with which the last word of the adversary's either ends or begins.

Now move him under kirtle, I'll *cap* verses with him to the end of the chapter. — *Dryden, Amphitruon.*

Cap. *v. n.* Uncover the head, by way of salutation or respect.

Three great ones of the city, In personal suit to make me his lieutenant, On *cap'd* to him. — *Shakespeare, Othello, I. 1.*

Still *capping*, cringing, applauding; — waiting at men's doors with all affability. — *Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 112.*

Cap-paper. [from its use in forming the *cap*, or cone, used in papering up small quantities of commodities such as pepper.] Sort of coarse brownish paper.

Having, for trial sake, filtered it through *cap-paper*, they remained in the filtrate powder. — *Dogiel.*

Capability. *s.* Capacity; ability; comprehension.

Sure he that made us with such large discourse,

Looking before and after, gave us not
That *capability* and godlike reason
To rust in us unused. *Shakespeare, Hamlet, iv. 4.*
There being a possibility of creating things after
sundry and manifold manners, nothing was yet de-
termined, but this vast *capability* of things was in-
settled, fluid, and of itself undetermined as water.
But the Spirit of God, who was the vehicle of the
Eternal Wisdom,—having lowered awhile over all
the *capabilities* of this fluid possibility,—forthwith
settled upon what was most perfect and exact.—
Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabalistica, p. 23.

Often used *disparagingly* or *ironically*, in
the mention of a place which from its *capa-*
bility of being improved tempts the archi-
tect.

Sir Carte came as quick as thunder after light-
ning. He was immensely struck with Houdville,
particularly with its *capabilities*. It was a superb
place, certainly, and might be rendered unrivalled.
The situation seemed made for the pure Gothic.
The left wing should decidedly be pulled down, and
its site occupied by a knight's hall; the old *terrace*
should be restored; the donjon keep should be raised,
and a gallery, three hundred feet long, thrown
through the body of the castle. Estimates, esti-
mates, estimates! But the time? This was a greater
point than the expense. Wonders should be done.—
Disraeli the painter, The young Duke, b. i. ch. vi.

Capable, adj. [Fr.] (frequently with *of*).

1. Sufficient to contain; sufficiently capacious.
When we consider so much of that space, as is
equal to, or *capable* to receive, a body of any assigned
dimensions.—*Locke.*

2. Endued with powers equal to any parti-
cular thing.

To say, that the more *capable*, or the better dis-
server, hath such right to govern, as he may com-
pulsorily bring under the less worthy, is idle.—
Bacon.

When you hear any person give his judgment,
consider with yourself whether he be a *capable* judge.
—*Watts.*

What secret springs their eager passions move,
How *capable* of death for injured love!
Dryden, Virgil.

3. Intelligent; able to understand.
Look you, how pale he glares;
His form and cause conjoined, preaching to stones,
Would make them *capable*.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 4.

I am much bound to God, that he hath endued
you with one *capable* of the best instructions.—*Sir
K. Digby.*

4. Susceptible.
The soul, immortal substance, to remain,
Consists of joy, and *capable* of pain. *Prior.*

5. Qualified for.
Without *natural* impediment.
There is no man that believes the goodness of God,
but must be inclined to think, that he hath made
some things for as long a duration as they are *capa-*
ble of.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Without *legal* impediment.
Of my bond,
Loyal and natural boy! I'll work the means
To make thee *capable*. *Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 1.*

6. Explained by Johnson as hollow. (P)
Learn but upon a rush,
The electric and *capable* impressure
Thy palm some moments keeps.
Shakespeare, As you like it, iii. 6.

Capableness, s. Attribute suggested by
Capable; ability; comprehension; com-
prehensiveness.

The efficacy of these does not depend upon the
mere *capableness*; but upon the *capableness* of
the subject, and the qualifications of the person they
are applied to.—*Killingbeck, Sermons, p. 322.*

Capacity, v. a. Qualify; make one capable.
Rare.

Wisdom *capacities* us to enjoy pleasantly and in-
nocently all those good things the divine goodness
hath provided for and conjoined to us.—*Barrow,
Sermons, i. 6.*

Capacious, adj. [Lat. *capax*.]

1. Wide; large; able to hold much.
Beneath the incense of wine of those drains,
I see the rocky Shiloh stretch'd immense,
The mighty reservoirs of hidden clink,
Or still compacted clay, *Arcturion* found.
Thomson, Seasons, Autumn.

2. Extensive; equal to much knowledge, or
great design.

There are some persons of a good genius, and a
capacious mind, who write and speak very obscurely.
—*Yates.*

Capaciousness, s. Power of holding or re-
ceiving; largeness; adequateness.

A concave measure, of known and denominate ca-
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capacity, serves to measure the *capaciousness* of any
other vessel. In like manner, to a given weight the
weight of all other bodies may be reduced, and so
found out.—*Holder, Discourse concerning Time.*

Capacité, v. a. Make capable; enable;
qualify.

By this instruction we may be *capacitated* to
observe those errors.—*Dryden.*

These sorbit were very capacious only, and were
endued with arts of life, to *capacitate* them for the
conversation of the rich and great.—*Tatler, no. 56.*

Capacity, s.

1. Power of holding or containing anything;
room; space; comprehension.

Notwithstanding thy *capacity*
Receiveth as the sea, naught enters there,
Of what validity and pitch so'er,
But falls into abatement and low price.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, i. 1.

For they that most and greatest things embrace,
Enlarge thereby their mind's *capacity*,
As streams enlarg'd, enlarge the channel's space.
Sir J. Davies.

Space, considered in length, breadth, and thick-
ness, I think, may be called *capacity*.—*Locke.*

There remained, in the *capacity* of the exhausted
cylinder, store of little rooms, or spaces, empty or
devoid of air. *Boyle.*

2. Force or power of the mind; ability.

In spiritual natures, so much as there is of desire,
so much there is also of *capacity* to receive. I do
not say, there is always a *capacity* to receive the
very thing they desire; for that may be impossible.
—*South.*

An heretic poem requires the accomplishment of
some extraordinary undertaking, which requires
the duty of a soldier, and the *capacity* and prudence
of a general.—*Dryden, Dedication to Translation of
Jerusalem's Saviour.*

Here the resemblance ends. Russell, with con-
siderable abilities, was proud, acrimonious, restless,
and violent. Sidney, with a sweet temper and win-
ning manners, seemed to be deficient in *capacity* and
knowledge, and to be sunk in voluptuousness and
indolence.—*Manning, History of England, ch. ix.*

3. State; condition; character.

A tremendous revolution, reducing many from the
head of a triumphant rebellion, to their old condi-
tion of masons, smiths, and carpenters; that, in this
capacity, they might repair what, as colours and
captains, they had ruined and defaced.—*South.*

You desire my thoughts as a friend, and not as a
member of parliament; they are the same in both
capacities. *Swift.*

Capapé, m. [Fr. *cap à pied*.] From head
to foot; all over.

A figure like your father,
Arm'd at all points exactly, *cap-a-pé*,
Appears before them, and, with solemn march,
Goes slow and stately by them. *Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 2.*

There for the two contending knights he sent,
Arm'd *cap à pied*, with reverence how they bent.
Dryden, Fables.

A woodlouse,
That feds up itself in itself for a house,
As round as a ball, without head, without tail,
Inch'd *cap-a-pé* in a strong coat of mail. *Swift.*

Caparison, s. [Spanish, *caparazon*.] Horse-
cloth, or sort of cover for a horse, which
is spread over his furniture.

Tilting furniture, emblazon'd shields,
Impresses quaint, *caparisons*, and steeds,
Dress and trust trappings, gorgeous knights
At joint and tournament.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 34.

Some wore a breastplate, and a light jupon;
Their horses cloth'd with rich *caparison*.
Dryden, Fables.

Caparison, v. a.

1. Dress in a caparison.
The steeds, *caparison'd* with purple, stand;
With golden trappings, glorious to behold,
And clump betwixt their teeth the foaming cold.
Dryden.

2. Dress pompously. *Ludicrous.*
Don't you think, though I am *caparisoned* like a
man, I have a doublet and hose in my disposition.—
Shakespeare, As you like it, iii. 2.

Capase, s. [?] Covered case; chest.
He asked his wife whether she shut the trunks
and chests fast, whether the *capase* be sealed, and
whether the hall door be bolted.—*Barton, Anatomy
of Melancholy, p. 116.*

One cart will serve for all your furniture,
With room enough behind to ease the footman,
A *capase* for your linen, and your plate.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two noble Kinsmen.

Cape, s. [from Fr. *cape*.] Headland; pro-
montory; (particularly) applied to the Cape
of Good Hope; whence used *adjectivally*,
as in Cape wine or Cape Madeira = wine

grown in that colony; the term, in this
case, being geographical or proper, rather
than common).

The parting sun,
Beyond the earth's green *cape*, and verdant isles,
Hesperian sets; my signal to depart.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 640.

The Romans made war upon the Tarentines, and
obliged them by treaty not to sail beyond the *cape*.
—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and
Measures.*

Cape [- *capite*]. *s.* Neckpiece of a cloak.

He was clothed in a robe of fine black cloth, with
wide sleeves and *cape*.—*Bacon.*

Capér, s. [from the name of the plant.]
Unexpanded flower-bud of the caper bush
(*Caparris*) used for pickling.

We invent new sauces and pickles, which resemble
the animal ferment in taste and virtue, as mannares,
olives, and *capers*.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural
State of the animal Humours.*

Capér, s. [Dutch.] Privateer.

The trade into the Strait can neither be secured
by our own canyons, nor by the French fleets in the
Mediterranean, from the Dutch *capers*. . . and from
these of Biscay, Sicily, Sardina, Corsica, Majorca,
which in all wars have been the nest of pirates.
—*Sir W. Temple, To the Duke of Ormond; Works,
i. 122. (Ord. MS.)*

Capér, s. Jump; skip.

We that are true lovers, run into strange *capers*;
but as all is mortal in nature, so is all in love
mortal in folly. *Shakespeare, As you like it, ii. 4.*

Minna, the treasurer, is allowed to cut a *caper*
on the strait rope, at least an inch higher than any
other had in the whole empire.—*Swift, Gulliver's
Travels.*

And wherefore this exordium?—Why, just now,
In taking up this paltry sheet of paper,
My bosom underwent a glorious glow,
And my internal spirit cut a *caper*.
Byron, Don Juan, x. 3.

Capér, v. n. [Lat. *capra* = goat.]

1. Dance petulantly or frolicsomely.

The truth is, I am only old in judgment; and he
that will *caper* with me for a thousand marks, let
him lend me the money, and have at him.—*Shake-
speare, Henry IV. Part II. i. 2.*

2. Skip for merriment.

Where we, in all her trim, freshly beheld
Our royal, good, and gallant ship; our master
Capering to eye her. *Shakespeare, Tempest, v. 1.*
The family trip it about, and *caper'd* like hail-
stones bounding from a marble floor.—*Arbuthnot,
History of John Bull.*

Caper-cutting, adj. [- *taglier le capriole* of
the Italians.] Dancing in a frolicsome
manner.

I am not gentle, sir, nor gentle will be,
Till I have justice, my poor child restored,
Your *capri* *perdit*; you saw her run away with. •
Beaumont and Fletcher, Love's Pilgrimage.

Caperer, s. Dancer. *Contemptuous.*

The tumbler's gambols some delight afford;
No less the nimble *caperer* on the cord;
But these are still insipid stuff to the sea,
Coop'd in a ship, and toss'd up to the sea.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

Capering, part. adj. After the manner of a
caperer.

His nimble hand's instinct then taught each
string
A *capering* cheerfulness, and made them sing
To their own dance. *Crashaw, Parnassus, p. 82.*
The stage would need no force, nor song, nor
dance,
Nor *capering* monsieur from active France. *Rome.*

Capful, s. Full of a cap; small quantity.

And now, lest my good resolutions should con-
tinue, my companion, who had indeed captured me
away, came to me and said, "Well, Bob! clapping
me on the shoulder, 'how do you do after it? I
warrant you were frightened, wasn't you, last night,
when it blew but a *cap-fall* of wind?"—"A *cap-fall*
do you call it?" said I; "it was a terrible storm."
"A storm, you fool you, replied he, 'do you call that
a storm? why it was nothing at all; give us but a
good ship and sea-room, and we think nothing of
such a squall of wind as that; but you're but a fresh-
water sailor, Bob."—*De Poe, Life and Adventures of
Robinson Crusoe.*

Capias, s. [Lat. = you may take; second
pers. sing. pres. subj. of *capio* = I take.]
In Law. See extract.

Capias [is] a writ or process of two sorts; one
... called *capias* ad respondendum before judice-
ment, . . . and the other a writ of execution after
judgement; being of divers kinds, as *capias* ad sa-
tisfaciendum, *capias* utingatur, &c.—*Jacob, Law
Dictionary, in voce.*

Capillaceous. *adj.* Same as **Capillary**, *adj.* 1.

Capillaire. *s.* [Fr.] Syrup prepared with an infusion of the maidenhair fern.

The term Maidenhair or *Capillary* has been applied to several species of fern which have been used in medicine. The syrup sold in the shops under the name of *capillaire* is nothing but clarified syrup flavoured with orange-flower water.—*Pereira, Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

Capillament. *s.* [Lat.] Filament. *Rare.*
The solid capillaments of the nerves.—*Bishop Berkeley, Seris*, § 225.

Capillary. *adj.* [Lat. *capillaris*—of the nature of hair.]

1. Resembling hairs; small; minute: (applied to plants).

Capillary, or capillaceous plants, are such as have no main stalk or stem, but grow to the ground, as hairs on the leaves, and which bear their seeds in little tufts or protuberances on the backside of their leaves.—*Quincy.*

2. Of the nature of capillary vessels.

Two *capillary arteries* in some parts of the body, as in the brain, are not equal to one hair; and the smallest lymphatic vessels are an hundred times smaller than the smallest *capillary arteries*.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Both kinds of vessels ramify in their substance, forming a *capillary network* upon the capsules of the multinucleate cells.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

3. In *Physics*. Action on fluids of columnar solids with small interspaces.

When, therefore, M. Poisson, in his views of *capillary action*, treats this hypothetical distribution of centers of force as if it were a physical fact, and blames Laplace for not taking account of this different distribution at the surface of the fluid and below it, he appears to push the claims of the molecular hypothesis too far.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, ii. 60.

Capillary. *s.*

1. In *Botany*. Fern so called (*Adiantum Capillus Veneris*). *Obsolete*; superseded by Maidenhair.

The hyssop may tolerably be taken for some kind of minor *capillary*, which best makes out the antithesis with the cedar.—*Sir T. Browne, On the Plants in Scripture*, p. 8.

Our common hyssop is not the least of vegetables, nor observed to grow upon walls: but, rather, some kind of *capillaries* which are very small plants, and only grow upon walls and stony places.—*Id., Vulgar Errors.*

2. In *Anatomy*. That part of the circulatory system which connects the veins and the arteries.

What remains is received into the capillaries of the veins in the several parts.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 253.

Tar-water, by its active qualities, doth stir the humours, entering the minutest capillaries, and dissolving obstructions.—*Bishop Berkeley, Further Thoughts on Tar-Water.*

Capillation. *s.* Vessel like a hair; ramification of small vessels. *Rare.*

Nor is the humour contained in smaller veins, or obscure *capillations*, but in a vesicle.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Capital. *adj.* [Lat. *capitalis*.]

1. Relating to the head.

Needs must the serpent now his capital house expect with mortal pain.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 383.

2. Criminal in the highest degree: (so as to touch life).

Edmund, I arrest thee
On capital treason. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, v. 3.
Several cases deserve greater punishment than many crimes that are capital among us.—*Swift.*

3. Touching the safety of a person's life; involving its loss; affecting life.

In capital causes, wherein but one man's life is in question, the evidence ought to be clear; much more in a judgment upon a war, which is capital to thousands.—*Bacon.*

4. Chief; principal.

I will, out of that infinite number, reckon but some that are most capital, and commonly occur both in the life and conditions of private men.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

As to severer in the least points is error, so the capital enemies thereof God hateth, as his deadly foes, aliens, and, without repentance, children of endless perdition.—*Hooker.*

They do, in themselves, tend to confirm the truth of a capital article in religion.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

5. Chief; metropolitan.

Perhaps the capital seat, from whence had spread
All generations; and had hither come,
From all the ends of the earth, to celebrate
And reverence thee, their great progenitor.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 343.

6. Large: (applied to letters, such as that which begins the first word of a sentence).

Our most considerable actions are always present, like capital letters to an aged and dim eye.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

The first is written in capital letters, without chapters or verses.—*Alex. Cosmopolita Savini.*

7. Excellent: (used also as an interjection expressive of approval).

When the reading was over, nobody said capital, or even good, or even tolerable.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. i. ch. li.

Capital. *s.*

1. Upper part of a pillar.

You see the volute of the Ionic, the foliage of the Corinthian, and the novoli of the Doric, mixed, without any regularity, on the same capital.—*Adrian, Treatise to Italy.*

2. Chief city of a nation or kingdom.

He could not leave the improved society of the capital, or consent to exchange the exhilarating joys, and splendid decorations, of public life, for the obscurity, insipidity, and uniformity of remote situations.—*Hoswell, Life of Johnson.*

The ecclesiastical synods became not only councils of the church, but also parliaments of the realm. At Toledo, which was then the capital of Spain, the power of the clergy was immense, and was so ostentatiously displayed, that in a council they held there in the year 681, we find the king literally prostrating himself on the ground before the bishops.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, p. 11.

3. Stock or money with which a tradesman keeps business, or with which he carries it on.

But, in fact, a very large portion of the wealth that exists in a country is employed in procuring a further increase of wealth; in other words, is employed as capital.—*Whately, Introductory Lectures on Political Economy*, lect. vi.

It has been seen . . . that, besides the primary and universal requisites for production, labour and natural agents, there is another requisite without which no productive operations, beyond the rude and scanty beginnings of primitive industry, are possible; namely, a stock, previously accumulated, of the products of former labour. This accumulated stock of the product of former labour is termed capital.—*J. S. Mill, Principles of Political Economy*, b. i. ch. iv. § 1.

Capitalist. *s.* One who possesses capital, or money to trade with.

I take the expenditure of the capitalist, not the value of the capital, as my standard.—*Barker, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

But ten per cent for sixteen years was not a bait which was likely to attract lenders. An additional lure was therefore held out to capitalists. Some of the slaves were to be sold, and the holders of the prizes were not only to receive the ordinary ten per cent, but were also to divide among them the sum of forty thousand pounds annually, during sixteen years.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

The proprietor who avails himself of these means to plunder the labourer is, in his turn, victimized by the capitalist.—*J. L. Furley, Resources of Turkey*, ch. ii.

Capitalization. *s.* Act by which anything is capitalized.

The demand for a capitalization of income points to that side of the grievance.—*Times*, Jan. 22, 1850 (leading article).

Capitalize. *v. a.* Reduce to the condition of capital.

Now, it is evident that among an entirely ignorant people, the capital wealth which is essential will be solely regulated by the physical peculiarities of their country. At a later period, and when this has been capitalized, other causes come into play; but until this occurs, the progress can only depend on two circumstances: first on the energy and regularity with which labour is conducted, and secondly on the returns made to that labour by the bounty of nature.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. i.

As to the project of capitalizing incomes, that is another affair, and the association can do nothing better than draw up the draught of an amended Income and Property Tax embodying this principle.—*Times*, Jan. 22, 1850 (leading article).

Capitally. *adv.* In a capital manner; with loss of life.

If any man swore by the king's head, and was found to have sworn falsely, he was punished capitally.—*Bishop Hall, Paraphrases and Commentaries on the Old Testament, Genesis*, xliii. 15.

Capitation. *s.*

1. Numeration by heads.

He suffered for not performing the commandment of God, concerning capitation; that, when the people were numbered, for every head they should pay unto God a shekel.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

2. Taxation on each individual: (used adjectivally).

The Greeks pay a capitation tax for the exercise of their religion.—*Gulstrie.*

Capitular. *s.* [Lat. *capitulum*.]

1. Body of the statutes of a chapter.

That this practice continued to the time of Charlemagne, appears by a constitution in his capitular.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

2. Member of a chapter.

Canonists do agree, that the chapter makes decrees and statutes, which shall bind the chapter itself, and all its members or capitulars.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Capitularly. *adv.* In the form of an ecclesiastical chapter.

The keeper, Sir Simon Hurecourt, alleged you could do nothing but when all three were capitularly met, as if you never open but like a jurist, with all the three keys together.—*Swift, Letter to Mr. St. John.*

Capitulary. *adj.* Relating to the chapter of a cathedral.

In the register of the capitulary acts of York cathedral, it is ordered, &c.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 302.

Capitate. *v. n.*

1. Draw up anything in heads or articles; agree together in a charge; confederate.

Privy, Northumberland,
The archbishop's grace of York, Douglas, and Mortimer,
Capitate against us, and are up.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I., iii. 2.

2. Yield, or surrender up, on certain stipulations.

The king took it for a great indignity, that this should offer to capitulate with him enemies.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

I still pursued, and, about two o'clock this afternoon, she thought fit to capitulate.—*Spectator*, 10. 565.

We marched first to Carrickfergus. That town was held for James by two regiments of infantry. Schomberg battered the walls; and the Irish, after holding out a week, capitulated.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

Capitulation. *s.*

1. Stipulation; terms; conditions.

It was not a complete conquest, but rather a deduction upon terms and capitulations, agreed between the conqueror and the conquered; wherein, usually, the yielding party seemed to themselves their law and religion.—*Sir M. Hale.*

One hand held a paper, the other a sword; and they said, Free us from traitors, the capitulated have sworn, and strongly satouring of sedition.—*Bishop Hall, Rehearsal*, (3rd MS.)

2. Reduction into heads or articles.

Division and prosecution of the parts severally, sometimes with a capitulation of them first.—*Lectures for Oratory*, p. 77: Oxford, 1852.

Capitule. *s.* Summary; recapitulation. *Obsolete.*

But a capite on those things that ben said.—*Wycliffe, Decease*, viii. 1.

Capiv. *s.* See Copiba.

Capnomancy. *s.* [Gr. *καπνός* = smoke, *μανία* = prophecy.] Divination by the appearance or motion of smoke.

Philosophy will very probably direct us to the true original of divination by prodigies, and the other species thereof, chiromancy, capnomancy, &c.—*J. Spenser, Discourse concerning Prodiges*, p. 205.

Capone. *n. a.* Strip off the hood.

Capone'd your rhinns of the synod,
And smapt the curious with a why not.
—*Butler, Hudibras.*

Capon. *s.* [A.S. *capun*; Fr. *chapon*; from Lat. *capo*.] Castrated cock.

In good roast beefy landlord sticks his knife;
The capon fat delights his dainty wife.
—*Gay, Pastorals.*

Caponeize. *v. a.* Reduce to the condition of a capon; castrate.

I tried once an experiment, which might indeed have possibly made some alteration in the tone of a bird, from what it might have been when the animal was at its full growth, by procuring an operator who castrated a young blackbird of about six weeks old.—*Barrington, On the Surgery of Birds*. (Rich.)

Cáponstail. *s.* Plant so called (*Centranthus ruber*).

Generally the *Valerians* are called by one name—in Latin, *Valeriana*; in English, *Valerian*, *Cáponstail*, and *Setwall*—but improperly, for that name belongs to *Setwall*, which is not valerian.—*Gerarde, Herbal*, p. 1078; ed. 1633.

Capót. *s.* [Fr.] When one player wins all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet he has effected a capot.

Piquet she held the best game at the cards for two persons, though she would refuse the piquet of the crown—such as pique—requisit. The capot, they swore (she thought) of affection. *Lamb, Essays of Elia, Mrs. Battle's Opinion on Whist*.

Capót. *v. a.* Effect a capot.

That last game I had with my sweet cousin (I capotted her)—(dare I tell thee, how foolish I am?) I wished it might have lasted for ever, though we gained nothing, and lost nothing, though it was a mere shade of play; I would be content to go on in that idle folly for ever. *Lamb, Essays of Elia, Mrs. Battle's Opinion on Whist*.

Capóte. *s.* [Fr.] Mantle.

(Oh! who is more brave than a dark Sultane, In his snowy casement and his slaty capote? To the wolf and the vulture he leaves his wild flock, And descends to the plain like the stream from the rock. *Byron, Child Harold*, ii. 72, song.

Capóteh. *s.* [Fr. *capote, capuchon*.] Monk's hood; hood of a cloak.

He wore a little brown capote, girl very near to his body with a white towel. *Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, iv. 1.

Capadócio. *s.* Old slang for Prison.

How, captain, idle? my old man's son, my dear kinsman in Capadócio. *Parthen*.
My son's in Capadócio, 't'is the goal. *Hegwood, King Edward IV.* (Sings by H. and W.)

Cápper. *s.*

1. One who makes or sells caps.

They have their taylor, weavers, *capppers*, and workmen in leather. *Sir P. Rycaut, Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 256.

2. One who makes ubricance, and shows courtesanousness or servility, by taking off his cap.

I like to witness the happiest courtiers that are, whether one wrye looks of their prince do not sting them more at the heart, than a thousand flatterers and as many crumples and *capppers* can delight their ears and eyes. *Trivens of the Christian Religion*, 1567. (Ord MS.)

Capróline. *adj.* [Lat. *capreolus* = roebuck.] In Zoology. Akin to the roebucks.

The *capreoline* group is formed to contain the roebucks, of which Major Smith considers there are two species.—*Swainson, Natural History of Q. drupeds*, § 200.

Capriccio. *s.* Same as Caprice, except that it is derived from the Italian *capriccio*.

Will the *capriccio* hold in thee? art sure?

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, ii. 3.
It is a pleasant spectacle to behold the shifts, windings, and unexpected *capriccios* of distressed nature, when pursued by a close and well-instructed experiment. *Gillette, Serpents Scientific*, preface.

We are not to be guided in the sense of that look, either by the misprints of some ancient, or the *capriccio* of one or two moderns. *Greene*.

Quoth Huldith, 'tis a *capriccio*

Beyond the infliction of a witch.

Baker, Huldith, ii. 1.

Caprice. *s.* [Fr. *caprice*, from *capra* = goat, considered in respect to its petulance.] Freak; fancy; whim; sudden change of humor.

How's great view is one, and what the whole; That counterworks each folly and *caprice*. *Pope*.

If there be a single spot more barren, or more distant from the church, the vector or view may be obliged, by the *caprice* or pique of the bishop, to build.—*Swift*.

All the various machines and utensils would now and then play old pranks and *caprices*, quite contrary to their proper structures, and design of the artificers. *Bentley*.

Her uncle the king of Scotland, her brother Robert the legate, were all treated with *caprice* and insolence.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxviii.

Capricious. *adj.* Whimsical; fanciful; humoursome.

I am here with thee and thy goats; as the most *capricious* poet, honest Ovid, was among the flocks. *Shakespeare, As you like it*, iii. 3.

Does it imply that our language is in its nature irregular and *capricious*? *Bishop Louth, Short Introduction to English Grammar*.

The inventive wits are termed in the Tuscan tongue *capricciosi* (capricciosi) for the resemblance they bear to a goat, who takes to pleasure in the open and easy plains, but loves to caper along the hill-tops, not caring for the beaten road or the company of the herd.—*The Targ of Wits*, p. 123. (Ord MS.)

Capriciously. *adv.* Whimsically.

Thou art so *capriciously* conceited now.—*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour*.

To suppose the gifts of the Spirit to be so *capriciously* bestowed, would look more like a mockery than an endowment.—*Bishop Warburton, Doctrine of Grace*, l. 33.

Capriciousness. *s.* Quality of being led by caprice or humour; whimsicalness.

It is no easy matter to satisfy the *capriciousness* of the latter of them.—*Lord Kipper Williams, In the Cobala*, p. 80; 1623.

A subject ought to suppose, that there are reasons, although he be not apprised of them; otherwise he must tax his prince of *capriciousness*, inconsistency, or ill design. *Swift*.

Capricorn. *s.* [Lat. *capricornus* = goat's horn.] Sign of the zodiac; winter solstice.

Let the longest night in *Capricorn* be of fifteen hours, the day consequently must be of nine.—*Notes to Creech's Mantua*.

Capricifaction. *s.* [Lat. *caprificatio, -onis*.] Method of ripening the fruits of fig-trees.

The process of *capricifaction* being unknown to these savages, the figs come to nothing.—*Brady, Travels*, iii. 71.

Caprifole. *s.* [Lat. *caprifolium*.] Woodhine.

Rare.
And eglantine, and *caprifole*, en Fashion'd also within their forest port. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, iii. c. 44.

Caprine. *adj.* [Lat. *caprinus*.] Like a goat. Their physiognomy is ravine, vulpine, *caprine*.—*Bishop Gauden, Life of Bishop Brouncker*, p. 230; 1700.

Capriole. *s.* [Fr.] Upright leap, such as a horse makes in one and the same place, without advancing forwards, and in such a manner, that when he is in the air, and at the height of his leap, he strikes out with his hinder legs; dance.

The *capriole* is called by horsemen the goat's leap. *Anthology*.

With lofty turns and *capriols* in the air. *Sir J. Daines, Poem on Dancing*, st. 68.

Yvion is tossed from his wheel, and, turned dancer, does nothing but cut *capriols*, fetch frisks, and lends lurches with the Lumbie!—*B. Jonson, Masque*.

Capriole. *v. n.* Perform a capriole.

Far over the highway sea of heads, may be seen Recently, *caprioling* on horses from the royal stud. *Caetyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. b. vii. ch. x.

Capiscum. *s.* Chili pepper, or fruit of the *Capsicum annuum*.

Capsicum is more employed as a condiment than as a medicine. . . . As a medicine, it is principally valuable as a local stimulant to the mouth, throat, and stomach. *Perrica, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*.

Capsize. *v. a.* In Navigation. Overturn.

It is a pleasant voyage perishes to float.

Like Pyrrho, on a sea of speculation;

But what if carrying sail *capsize* the boat? *Byron, Don Juan*, ix. 18.

Cápstán. *s.* [Fr. *cabestan*.] Cylinder, with levers to wind up any great weight, particularly to raise the anchors.

The weighing of anchors by the *capstán* is also new. *Sir W. Raleigh, Essays*.

No more behold their turn my watch's key.

As seen at a *capstán* anchors weigh. *Swift*.

[*Capstán* = *Capstan*.—*Craib*, Spanish, *cabrestante, cabrestante*; French, *cabestan*. The name of the goat was given in many languages . . . to an engine for throwing stones, and was subsequently applied to a machine for raising heavy weights or exerting a heavy pull. Old Spanish, *cabra, cabrio*, an engine for throwing stones. Italian, *capra*, a skid or such engine to raise or mount great ordnance without; also tressels, also a kind of rack. (Florio.) German, *bock*, a trestle, a windlass, a crab or instrument to wind up weights. *Walden, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Capstular. *adj.* Hollow like a chest.

It ascendeth not directly unto the throat, but ascending first into a *capstular* reception of the breast-bone, it ascendeth again into the neck.—*Sir J. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

snated. *adj.* Enclosed as in a box.

Such seeds as are corrupted and sterile swim; and his agreeeth not only unto the seed of plants lockt

up and *capulated* in their husks, but also into the sperm and seminal humor of man. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, p. 103. (Ord MS.)

The heart lies inured, or *capulated*, in a cartilage, which includes the heart, as the skull doth the brain.—*Ierham*.

Cápsule. *s.* [Lat. *capsula* = little *capsa*, or chest.] Cell in plants for the reception of seeds.

On threshing I found the ears not filled, and some of the capsules quite empty.—*Burke, On the Sicard y.*

Cáptain. *s.* [Fr. *capitain*.]

1. Chief commander.

As *capitain* of the host of the Lord am I now come.—*Joshua*, v. 14.

Dismiss'd not this

Our *capitains*, Macbeth and Banquo?

Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 2.

And evermore their cruel *capitain*

Sought with his rascal routs to inclose them round. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

Yet Condé and Turenne will always be considered, as *capitains* of a very different order from the civil Lewis; and we must own that many statesmen who have committed great faults, appear to us to be deserving of more esteem than the faultless Temple. *Marmaduke, Essays*, Sir W. Temple.

2. Chief of any number or body of men.

Nashot shall be *capitain* of the children of Judah. *Isaiah*, ii. 3.

The king sent unto him a *capitain* of fifty.—*2 Kings*, i. 9.

3. Commander of a company in a regiment.

A *capitain*! these villains will make the name of *capitain* as odious as the word occupy; therefore *capitains* had need look to it. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II*, ii. 1.

4. Chief commander of a ship.

The Rhodian *capitain*, relying on his knowledge, and the lightness of his vessel, passed, in one day, through all the guards.—*Aplandus, Tables of Ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

They dressed as if for a gala at Versailles, ate off plate, drank the richest wines, and kept harlots on board, while hunger and misery raged among the crews, and while corpses were daily flung out of the port-holes. Such was the ordinary character of those who were then called gentlemen *capitains*. *Marmaduke, History of England*, ch. iii.

Capitain-general. General or commander-in-chief of an army.

To procure safe conduct for his person, of the magnanimous, and most illustrious, six-and-seventies hundred *capitain-general* of the Greek army, Agamemnon.—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 3.

Cáptain. *adj.* Chief; valiant as a captain.

Obsolete.
More *capitain* than the lion.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iii. 5.
Like *capitain* jewels in the earnest. *Id.*, *Sonnets*.

Cáptaincy. *s.* Condition, state, or rank of a captain; district governed by a captain.

This [the *Capitain* conquest of Athens] took place under the *capitaincy* of Walter de Brienne.—*Dr. G. Latham, Nationalities of Europe*, vol. ii. ch. ii.

Cáptainry. *s.* Power over a certain district; chieftainship. *Obsolete*.

There should be no rewards taken for *capitainries* of counties, no shares of bishopricks, for nominating of bishops.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Cáptainship. *s.*

1. Condition or post of a chief commander.

Therefore so please thee to return with us, And of our Athens, thine and ours, to take The *capitainship*. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens*, v. 2.

2. Rank, quality, or post of a captain.

The lieutenant in the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant *capitainship* in the same regiment.—*Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie Wottonianae*.

3. Chieftainship of a clan, or government of a certain district.

To diminish the Irish lords, he did abolish their pretended and usurped *capitainships*.—*Sir J. Davies, Disposition of the State of Ireland*.

Captação. *s.* Practice of catching favour or applause; courtship; flattery. *Obsolete*.

I am content my heart should be discovered without any of those dresses, or popular *captations*, which some men use in their speeches.—*Eikon Basilike*.

Cáptio. *s.* [Lat. *captio, -onis* = taking, from *capto* = catch, take.]

1. Taking any person unawares by some trick or cavil; imposition. *Obsolete*.

It is manifest that the use of this doctrine is for

CARA

TABLE 1. *Continued*

rounds, changing from one hand to another, without observing a regular ground.

When the horse advances to charge in battle, they ride sometimes in *caracoles*, to amuse the enemy, and put them in doubt, whether they are about to charge them in the front or in the flank.—*Farrier's Dictionary*.

Caract. s. See Carat.

In digging, if a diamond exceed twenty *caracts*, (a carat is four grains,) such by the law of that place are reserved for the king.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 88.

A mark, being an ounce troy, is divided into twenty-four equal parts, called *caracels*, and each *carcel* into four grains; by this weight is distinguished the different thickness of their gold; for, if to the finest of gold be put two *caracels* of alloy, both minking, when cold, but an ounce, or twenty-four *caracels*, then this gold is said to be twenty-two *caracels* fine.—*Cocker*.

They are now that set the *caract* and value upon things, as they love them; but science is not every man's mistress.—*B. Jonson, Diabolics*.

Carafó. s. [Fr.; corrupted into *croft* and *watercroft*.] Glass bottle for water.

At three or four feet distances are placed, in a black wooden frame, a cruet of red vinegar, and one of oil; poppy oil, by-the-by, not olive. A heavy *carafé* of water is supplied among six guests, and long rolls of bread are distributed in like manner.—*Continental Excursions by Victor Verca*.

Caramel. s. [?] In Chemistry. Burnt sugar.

At a temperature a little above its fusion, a sugar becomes brown, swells up, and becomes black, porous, shining mass, which is known as *caramel*, losing nothing but two atoms of water.—*Graham, Elements of Chemistry*.

Carapace. v. [French name for the dorsal portion of the integument, or case, of the Chelonians; i.e. the turtles and tortoises. Of this *callipash*, applied to the fleshy part that lies— it is a corruption, from which *callipe*, to signify a tissue of an opposite kind, seems to have been coined.] Upper covering of the Chelonians, i.e. tortoises and turtles.

This casing is composed of two shields, covered with horny plates; the upper one, which is more or less highly arched, is termed the *carapace*.—*Carpenter, Physiology*, § 324.

Carat. s. [See extract; in which the statement as to the exact details of the origin of the word in the Shaugalla language must be taken with caution; Shaugalla being a word meaning black or negro, and consequently applying to more than one African language on the frontier of Abyssinia. That *kuara*, however, is the root of the word under notice, as well as of Carob, is probable.

The spelling with *c* (see Caract) was probably encouraged, if not originally produced, by some confusion of the notion of *quality* as expressed by the weight of a diamond, and as expressed by the Greek *χαρακτ*, or character.] See extract.

The weight and value of diamonds is reckoned by *carats* of four grains each; and the comparative value of two diamonds of equal quality, but different weights, is as the squares of those weights respectively.... The term *carat* is said to be derived from the name of a bean, the produce of a species of *Erythrina*, a native of the district of the Shaugalla, in Africa, a famous mart for gold dust. The tree is called *kuara*, a word signifying 'sun' in the language of the country; because it bears flowers and fruit of a flame colour. As the dry seeds of the fruit are nearly always of uniform weight, the savages have used them from time immemorial to weigh gold. The beans were transported into India at an ancient period, and have long been employed there for weighing diamonds. The *carat* of the civilized world is an imaginary weight, consisting of four nominal grains, a little lighter than four grains troy. *Ery, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Diamond*.

Caravan. s. [Fr. *caravane*.] Troop or body of merchants or pilgrims, as they travel in the East; migratory or journeying body in general.

They set forth
Their very *caravans*, high over seas
Flying, and over lands, with mutual wing
Easting their flight. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii, 427.
When Joseph, and the blessed Virgin Mother, had

lost their most holy Son, they sought him in the regions of their kindred, and the *caravans* of the Galilean pilgrims.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

Caravansary. s. [Persian, *serai*—large house for caravans.] House built in the Eastern countries for the reception of travellers.

The inns which receive the caravans in Persia and the Eastern countries are called by the name of *caravansaries*.—*Spencer*.

The spacious mansion, like a Turkish *caravansary*, entertain the vagabond with only bare lodging. *Pope, Letters*.

The Venetian of Karaman is properly bequeathed by private individuals for the same pious purposes as enumerated above; especially, however, for the erection of *caravansaries*, fountains, wells, and other accommodations for the convenience of those who make the pilgrimage to the holy cities.—*J. L. Parky, Remains of Turkey*, ch. ii.

Caravel. s. [Spanish, *caravela*.] See last extract.

In an obstinate engagement with some Venetian *caravels*, the vessel on board which lay served took fire.—*Robertson*.

In Turkey, this name [*caravel*] is given to large ships. In Portugal it is a small vessel carrying between sails. The three vessels which composed the expedition of Columbus on the occasion of his discovering America were *caravels*, but there is said to be no authentic account of their form, size, or rig.—*Town, Nautical Dictionary*.

Caraway. s. [*Curum Carui*, an umbelliferous plant of which the *caraway* is the seed: hence, no second *r*.]

1. Kind of apple.

Nay, you shall see mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's poppin of my own gridding, with a dish of *caraways*, and so forth—come, wash, Silvester; and then to bed.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II*, v. 3.

2. Seed so called.

This is a confirmation of our use in England, for the serving of apples and other fruits last after meals. Howbeit, we are wont to eat *caraways* or biscuits, or some other kind of comfits or seeds—stuffed with apples, thereby to break wind, induced by them; and surely it is a very good way for students. *Cogan, Heralds of Health*, 1335.

Used adjectively with *seed*, or, probably, as the first element in a compound.

I had gone down into the cabin, feeling faint with the noise of the trambone and the sea. For they used to have sea a good way up from Gravesend in those days and when below, ordered a pint bottle of stout, which they have fresh every morning from the stores underneath London-bridge, and is really delicious; and a *caraway-seed* biscuit.—*Salt, The Late Mr. D*.

Carbine. s. [Fr. *carabine*.]

1. Small sort of firearm.

As the soldiers would naturally be named from their peculiar armament, it is inferred by Diaz with great probability that the term *carabine*, originally signifying a catapult or machine for casting stones, was transferred on the invention of gunpowder to a fire-lock, and that the *calabris* or *carabins* were named from everyone a weapon of that nature. He might have strengthened his surmise by a reference to the English *cudgel*, which is an obvious modification of the same word.—*Widgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

2. Soldier armed with a carbine.

When he was taken, all the rest they fled,
And our *carbine* pursued them to the death.
Kyd, Spanish Tragedy.

Carbon. s. [Fr. *carbone*; Lat. *carbo*, -onis.]

A chemical term, and as such the root of numerous derivatives, chiefly in -ure, -ic, and -ate: as *Carburet*, for a combination of carbon with certain other simple substances; *Carbonic* (acid, or fixed air), for its combination with oxygen; and *Carbonate*, for the salts of that acid.

Carbon is a simple body, black, sonorous, and brittle; and is obtained from various substances in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, generally by volatilizing their other constituent parts.—*Parkinson*.

Carbon, in a perfectly pure state, constitutes diamond. *Carbonaceous* substances are more or less compound, containing hydrogen, or sometimes oxygen, and azote, along with earthy and metallic matters. *Carbon*, tolerably pure, abounds in the mineral kingdom; and, in a combined state, it forms a main constituent in the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Anthracite is a mineral charcoal.... Coke is the *carbonaceous* mass which remains after the pit coal has been exposed to ignition for some time, out of contact with the air.... Wood charcoal is obtained

by the calcination of wood in close vessels.—*Erg, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Carbonaceous. adj. Containing carbon.

The atmosphere deposits fixed air and *carbonaceous* substance on earth long exposed to it. *Kirwan, On Minerals*, i. § 1.

In India, the great heat of the climate betimes into play that law already pointed out, by virtue of which the ordinary food is of an oxygenous rather than of a *carbonaceous* character.—*Barke, History of Civilization in England*, p. 63.

(See also second extract under Carbon.)

Carbonado. s. [Spanish.] Meat cut across, to be broiled upon the coals.

If I come in his way willingly, let him make a *carbonado* of me.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I*, v. 3.

Carbonado. v. a. Cut or hack.

Draw, you rogue, or I'll so *carbonado*

Your shanks. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, ii. 2.
Canst thou flesh they sell in the bazzars, roasted upon skewers, or cut in mince, and *carbonado*.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels in Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 310.

Carbonated. adj. Impregnated with Carbonic acid.

Carbonated water is either pure or holding various saline matters in solution, impregnated with carbonic acid gas. For general sale in this country the water contains a little soda, which being charged with the gas is called soda and water.—*Erg, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Carboy. s. [Roumic, *καρπυζόριον*; the π being sounded as *b*, and the γ as *y*.] Large globular glass vessel protected with wicker-work, used for containing oil of turpentine, sulphuric acid, &c.

But the whole... set it... inside in a corked *carboy*, before it be bottled. . . . Stir it well, and set it inside in *carboys*. Stir and it be at all clouded, it must be filtered till it is perfectly pellucid. *Erg, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Liquors*.

Carbuncle. s. [Lat. *carbunculus*—burning piece of charcoal.]

1. Name given by jewellers to a variety of precious garnet so cut that the point on which the light falls displays a brilliant fire-red.

His head
Crested aloft, and *carbuncle* his eyes,
With burnish'd neck of verdant gold.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 325.

It is believed that a *carbuncle* does shine in the dark like a burning coal; from whence it hath its name. *Bishop Wilkins*.

Carbuncle is a stone of the ruby kind, of a rich blood-red colour. *Woodward*.

2. Red spots or pimples breaking out upon the face or body.

It was a pestilential fever, but there followed no *carbuncle*, no purple or livid spots, or the like, the mass of the blood not being tainted. *Brown*.
Red blisters, rising on their tops, appear,
And flaming *carbuncles*, and noisome sweat.

Dryden.
The fatal circle burned into his head, which broke out into *carbuncles*, of which he died. *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iv. ch. viii.

Carbuncled. adj. Set with carbuncles: (in the following extract, jewels).

He has deserv'd it, were it *carbuncled*
Like holy Phobas' ear.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 8.

Carcajou. s. French or Canadian, rather than English, name for the American badger (*Meles lebradorica*).

Carcanet. s. [Fr. *carcan*.] Chain or collar of jewels.

I have seen her beset and bedeckt all over with
emeralds and pearls, and a *carcanet* about her neck.
Hakewell, Apology.
While his locks a-dropping twined
Round the neck in subtle ring
Make a *carcanet* of rays.

And ye talk together still. *Tennyson*.

Carcase. s. [Fr. *carcasse*.]

1. Dead body of any animal.

To blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his *carcase* shame,
Whose living cowardice immortal'd his name.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Where cattle pastur'd late, now scatter'd lies
With *carcases* and arms the ensanguin'd field,
Deserted. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 153.

If a man visits his sick friend, in hope of legacy,
he is a culture, and only waits for the *carcase*.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

The scaly nations of the sea profound,
Like shipwreck'd *carcasses*, are driv'n aground.
Dryden.

2. Simply body.

a. In a good sense.

I stirred my boat, and when I came to shore,
The boy was waked; I thought it was a wonder;
The dune had eyes like lightning, or the flash
That runs before the loud report of thunder;
Her smiles
Were sweet,
Lovely her face; was never so fair a creature,
For earthly *carcasses* had a heavenly feature.
Utham, Poems.

b. In disparagement, or vulgarly.

'Tis why how many would have given their honours,
To've said their *carcasses*!

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 3.
He that fluds himself in any distress, either of
carcasses or of fortune, should deliberate upon
the matter before he prays for a change.—*Sir R. L. Est-
range.*

3. Decayed parts of anything; ruins; re- mains.

A rotten *carcass* of a boat, not rigg'd,
Nor tackle, sail, nor mast.
Shakespeare, Tempest, i. 2.

4. Main parts or framework of anything without completion or ornament (as the walls of a house). *Skeleton* and *shell* are now the commoner terms.

What could he thought a sufficient motive to have
had an eternal *carcass* of an universe, w/
the materials and positions of it were eternally laid
out?—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Carcass-shell. s. [Fr. *carcasse*.] Iron frame or hollow shot filled with combustibles and fired from a mortar.

He went in his first lieutenant, Mr. Peter Richards,
in the Queen Charlotte's barge, who boarded the in-
nermost frigate and set her on fire; *carcass-shells*
burnt another.—*Young, Naval History of Great
Britain.*

Carcavelhos. s. Wine from a district in Portugal so called: (the commoner forms in England are Calavella and Calavellos).

Of Lisbon, there are the dry, the mellow, and the
rich kinds, with *carcavellos*, which is richest still and
sweetest, and is made near Belem.—*Shaw, Wine,
the Vine, and the Cellar, ch. iii.*

Carcinoma. s. [Gr. *karkinos*, from *karkinos* = cancer, crab; hence a concrement form with cancer, from which it differs in being of Greek origin and a more technical, i.e. more purely medical, form. From it are formed Carcinomatous and other deriva- tives.] Cancer in general (as opposed to *scrophula* and other constitutional diseases); ulcerative stage of cancer itself (as op- posed to *scirrhus*, which applies to the in- dured stage).

When this process commences it is in that stage
which has been denominated *carcinoma*, or cancer.
—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Card. s. [Fr. *carte*.]

1. For playing. One of a number of small oblong pieces of thin pasteboard marked with divers points and figures, and used in games of chance or skill.

Soon as she spreads her hand, th' aerial guard
Descend, and sit on each important *card*;
First, Ariel perch'd upon a matadore. *Pope.*

2. Paper on which the points are marked for the mariner's compass.

The very points they blow;
All the quarters that they know,
Th' shipman's *card*. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 3.*
How absolute the love is! we must speak by the
card, or equivocation will undo us.—*Jd., Hamlet,
v. 1.*

On life's vast ocean diversely we sail,
Reason the *card*, but passion is the gale. *Pope.*

3. Small oblong piece of thin pasteboard in- scribed with name and address, conveying notices, invitations, &c.

Next year, Mrs. P. insists upon going to Town—
with 12 ladies in Charles Street at ten pounds a
week, with a hired Brougham, and new dresses for
herself and the girls, and the dance and all to pay.
Our first *cards* were to Caroline Home. My Lady's
are returned by a great big stunk; and I leave you
to fancy my poor Betty's disfigurement as the lodg-
ing-house maid took in the *cards*, and Lady St. Mi-
chael's drives away, though she actually saw us at
the drawing-room window.—*Thackeray, Book of
Snobs, ch. xxviii.*

Card. s. [?] See extract.

Cards are instruments which serve to disentangle
the fibres of wool, cotton, or other analogous bodies,
to arrange them in an orderly lap or fleece, and
thereby prepare them to be spun into uniform
threads. . . . *Cards* are formed of a sheet or fillet of
leather, pierced with a multitude of small holes; in
which are implanted small staples of wire, with bent
projecting ends called teeth.—*Enc. Dictionary of
Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Card. v. a. [?]

1. Comb or disentangle wool by means of a card.

The while their wives do sit
Beside them, *carding* wool.
Map, Translation of Virgil's Georgics.

And leave the business of the war to men. *Dryden.*

2. Mingle together: (probably with a view of lowering, fining, or clarifying liquors.)

It is an excellent drink for a consumption to be
drunk either alone, or *carded* with some other beer.
—*Becon, Natural and Experimental History.*
But mine is such a drench of balderdash,
Such a strange *carded* cumminess.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Tamer tamed.

3. Disentangle.

It is necessary that this book be *carded* and purged
of certain base things. *Shelton, Translation of Don
Quixote, i. 4.*

Cárdamom. s. Seed of several plants of the genus *Amomum*, akin to the ginger.

I am now trying to do it in the midst of com-
mercial noises, and with a quill which seems more
ready to glide into artificial flutes and tubes of
gongs, cussis, *cardamoms*, aloes, ginger, or tea,
than into kindly responses and friendly recollections.
—*Laub, Letter to Mrs. Wordsworth.*

Cárdboard. s. Pasteboard.

The skeleton has no head, the place thereof being
applied by a mask of *cardboard*, forming a dummy
of a superlative inane cast of beauty. *Sala, Dutch
Pictures, The Shadow of a young Dutch Painter.*

Cárdor. s. [from *card* from Fr. *carte*.] On who plays much at cards.

Jolly carders,
Oppressors of people, with many sweaters.
Hogge, Scavenger.
So many adulterers, robbers, stealers, cutp-
purses, swindlers, sellers of lands, and bank-
rupts, issue out of that lake and filthy muddell.—
Woolton, Christian Annual, sign. I. vi. 1676.

Cárdor. s. [from *card* = comb wool.] One who cards wool.

The clothiers all have put off
The spinsters, *carders*, fullers, weavers.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII, i. 2.

Cárdiac. adj.

1. Cordial; having the quality of invigo- rating the spirits.

The stomachic, *cardiac*, and diuretic qualities
of this fountain somewhat resemble those of tar-
water.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris, § 54.*

2. Appertaining to the heart: common in *Anatomy*, as in the *cardiac* orifice of the stomach, i.e. the one nearest the heart, as opposed to the *pyloric*, or the one nearest the liver).

The stomach was stricken by the Divine Hand
with perturbation of his sense, and with a *cardiac*
passion.—*Donne, History of the Septuagint, p. 184;
1683.*

Cárdialgia. s. [Gr. *kardia* = heart, *algos* = pain.] Heartburn: (a form of indigestion, and, as such, connected with the stomach, rather than the heart).

Cardiaca chiefly occurs during the period of
digestion; but sometimes not until an advanced
stage of the process. *Copland, Dictionary of Prac-
tical Medicine, Indigestion.*

Cárdinal. adj. [Lat. *cardinalis*, from *cardo*, is = hinge, i.e. that on which anything

turns].

1. Principal; chief.

The divisions of the year in frequent use with as-
tronomers, according to the *cardinal* intersections
of the ecliptic.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*
His *cardinal* perfection was industry.—*Lord Cla-
rendon.*

2. In Grammar. Noting number, and applied to one, two, three, &c., as distinguished from first, second, third, &c.: (opposed to Ordinal: and called Cardinal, as being chief, primary, or fundamental; and not secondary or derived, like first, second, &c.).

Cárdinal. s. One of the chief dignitaries of the Romish church, by whom the pope is elected out of their own number.

A *cardinal* is so styled, because serviceable to the
apostolick see, as an axle or hinge on which the
whole government of the church turns; or as they
have, from the pope's grant, the hinges and govern-
ment of the Romish church.—*Ayliffe, Parergon
Juris Canonici.*

You hold a fair assembly;
You are a churchman, or I'll tell you, *cardinal*,
I should judge now unhappily.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII, i. 4.

Cárdinalate. s. Office and rank of a car- dinal.

An ingenious cavalier, hearing that an old friend
of his was advanced to a *cardinalate*, went to con-
gratulate his eminence upon his new honour.—*Sir
R. L'Estrange.*

Cárdinalate. v. a. Create a cardinal. *Rare.*

What though it were granted that Innocentius
was *cardinalized* by an intruding pope?—*Bishop
Hall, Honour of married Clergy, § 20. (Ord. 318.)*

Cardinalitial. adj. Of the rank of cardinal.

He raised him to the *cardinalitial* dignity.—*Car-
dinal Wiseman, Lives of the last four Popes.*

Cárdinalize. v. a. Make a cardinal.

He hath, above the want of carnal pines, *cardi-
nalized* divers, to the bolstering up of the Borghesi-
an faction.—*Shelton, Miracles of Antichrist, p.
304.*

Cárdinalship. s. Same as Cardinalate.

In his *cardinalship*, scorned as a base friar; in his
popery, revered as a prince of great worth and
spirit. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*
He dares pull off his red hat, and trample it on
the floor; denying his *cardinalship*.—*Bishop Hall,
Honour of the married Clergy.*

Whether he should divest the *cardinalship*, by
rule with a shabbis greatness.—*Sir H. Wotton, Reli-
quie Wottonianae, p. 215.*

Cárding. s. Act of playing at cards.

Carding and *dicing* have a sort of good fellows
also going commonly in their company, as blind for-
tune, stumbling chance, &c.—*Archam, Topophilus.*

Cárdmaker. s. Maker of cards.

1. For wool.

Am not I Christophers Sly, by occupation a *card-
maker*?—*Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, ii. i.*

2. For playing.

(For example see extract under Card playing.)

Cárdmaking. s. Making of playing-cards.

(For example see extract under Card playing.)

Cárdmatch. s. Match made by dipping pieces of card in melted sulphur.

Take care, that these may not make the most
noise who have the least to sell; which is very ob-
servable in the vendors of *card-matches*.—*Addison.*

Cardoon. s. Small sort of artichoke. See extract.

In a number of species of this order nutritive mat-
ter is collected in sufficient abundance to render
them worthy of notice as esculents. The most im-
portant in that way are *cardoons*, the blunneted leaf-
stalks and stems of *Cynara Cardunculus*; Artichokes,
Scorzonera, &c.—*Laubley, The Vegetable Kingdom,
Asteraceae, p. 708.*

Cárdparty. s. Party for playing at cards.

An interchange of civilities and *card-parties* was
established, which lasted through the life of Lamb,
whom Godwin only survived a few months.—*Lamb,
Letter to Southey.*

Cárdplaying. s. Playing at cards.

The first certain notice of their [*cards*] having
been known in England, occurs in a record in the
time of Edward IV. On an application of the *card-
makers* of London to Parliament, A.D. 1463, an act
was made against the importation of playing-cards.
From this statute it appears that both *card-playing*
and *card-making* were known and practised in Eng-
land before this period.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia, in voce.*

Cárdtable. s. Table appropriated to those who play at cards.

Whether there be not every year more cash circu-
lated at the *card-tables* of Dublin, than at all the
fairs of Ireland?—*Bishop Berkeley, Querist, § 552.*

Care. s.

1. Solitude; anxiety; perturbation of mind; concern.

Or, if I would take *care*, that *care* should be
For wit that scorn'd the world, and liv'd like me.
Dryden.

Nor sullen discontent, nor anxious *care*,
Ev'n though brought thicker, could inhabit there.
Jd.

Raise in your soul the greatest *care* of fulfilling
the divine will.—*Archbishop Wake, Preparation for
Death.*

2. Caution; regard; charge; heed in order to protection and preservation.

The foolish virgins had taken no care for a further supply, after the oil, which was at first put into their lamps, was spent, as the wise had done.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

If we believe that there is a God, that takes care of us, and we be careful to please him, this cannot but be a mighty comfort to us.—*Id.*

3. Object of care, of caution, or of love.

O my poor kingdom, sick with civil blows I When that my care could not withhold thy riots, What wilt thou do, when riot is thy care?—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.*

Flush'd were his cheeks, and glowing were his eyes: Is she thy care? Is she thy care? he cries.—*Dryden*.

Your safety, more than mine, was then my care, 'Tis of the guide heretofore, the rudder lost, Your ship should run against the rocky coast.—*Id.*

The wily fox, Who lately fleh'd the turkey's callow care.—*Gay, Trivia*.

None taught the trees a nobler race to bear, Or more improv'd the vegetable care.—*Pope*.

Take care (also, Have a care). Take heed; be careful: (vaguely implying attention or inclination, in any degree more or less).

Well, sweet Jack, have a care of thyself.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. ii. 4.*

You come in such a time, As if propitious fortune took a care, To swell my tide of joys to their full height.—*Dryden*.

Behold! the priest expects you at the altar.— But, tyrant, have a care, I come not thither.—*A. Phillips*.

We take care to flatter ourselves with imaginary views and prospects of future happiness.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Care, v. a. Store with care. Obsolete.

The way to make honour last is to do by it as men do by rich jewels, not innumerate them to the every-day eye, but care them up, and wear them but on festivals.—*Pettit, Randle, l. 76. (Ord MS.)*

Care, v. n. Be anxious or solicitous; be in concern about anything.

As the Germans, both in language and manners, differed from the Hungarians, so were they always at variance with them; and therefore much care'd not, though they were by him subdu'd.—*Knollys, History of the Turks*.

She care'd not what pain she put her body to, since the latter part, her mind, was laid under so much agony.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Well, on my terms thou wilt not be my heir; If thou care'st little, less shall be my care.—*Dryden*.

With far before nouns, to before verbs.

Not caring to observe the wind, Or the new sea explore.—*Waller*.
The remarks are introduced by a compliment to the works of an author, who, I am sure, would not care for being praised at the expense of another's reputation.—*Addison*.

Care-crazed, adj. Broken with care and solicitude.

These both put off, a poor petitioner, A care-craz'd mother of a many children.—*Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 7.*

Careén, v. a. [Fr. *caréner*.] Lay a vessel on one side, to caulk, stop up leaks, refit, or trim the other side.

She's come to moorage— To lie aside with care'n'd.—*Oliva Sacra (Poema), p. 162; 1618.*

We see some, and hear of others very often, split up sink, and never disband, and lie in the bay.

Career, s. [Fr. *carrière*.]

1. Ground on which a race is run; length of a course.

They had run themselves too far out of breath, to go back again the same career.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

2. Course; race.

What rein can hold licentious wickedness, When down the hill he holds his three career?—*Shakespeare, Henry V. iii. 3.*

It is related of certain Indians, that they are able, when a horse is running in his full career, to stand upright on his back.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick*.

Practice them now to curb the turning steed, Mocking the foe; now to his rapid speed To give the rein, and, in the full career, To draw the certain sword, or send the pointed spear.—*Prior*.

3. Course of action; uninterrupted procedure.

Small quips and sentences, and these paper bullets of the brain, were a man from the career of his humour?—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, ii. 3.*

The heir of a blasted family has rose up, and promised fair, and yet, at length, a cross event has certainly met and stop'd him in the career of his fortune.—*South*.

Knight in knightly deeds should persevere, And still continue what at first they were; Continue, and proceed in honour's fair career.—*Dryden*.

Careering, part. adj. Running a career.

As with stars, their bodies all And wings were set with eyes; with eyes the wheels Of beryl, and careering fire between.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 754.*

Nature's king, who oft Amid tempestuous dark seas dwells alone, And on the wings of the careering wind Walks dreadfully serene, commands a calm.—*Thomson, Seasons, Winter*.

Careful, adj.

1. Anxious; solicitous; full of concern.

The pitious maiden careful, comfortless, Does throw out thrilling shrieks and shrieking cries.—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things.—*Luke, x. 41.*

Wellcome, thou pleasing slumber; A while embrace me in thy leaden arms, And charm my careful thoughts.—*Sir J. Denham, Sophy*.

With for.

Be careful for nothing; but in every thing by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known to God.—*Philimon, iv. 6.*

2. Provident; diligent.

Hence, get thee to bed, have careful looking to, And eat warm things, and trouble not me.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid's Tragedy*.

To cure their mad ambition, they were sent To rule a distant province, each alone: What could a careful father more have done?—*Dryden*.

With for.

Behold, thou hast been careful for us with all this care; what is to be done for thee?—*2 Kings, iv. 13.*

3. Watchful: (with of).

It concerns us to be careful of our conversations.—*Ray*.

4. Subject to perturbations; exposed to troubles; full of anxiety; full of solicitude.

By him that rais'd me to this careful height, From that contented lap, which I enjoy'd.—*Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 3.*

Carefully, adv. In a manner that shows care; heedfully; watchfully; vigilantly; attentively.

You come most carefully upon your hour.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 1.*

By considering him so carefully as I did before my attempt, I have made some faint resemblance of him.—*Dryden*.

All of them, therefore, studiously cherished the memory of their honourable extraction, and carefully preserved the evidences of it.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Carefulness, s. Vigilance; heedfulness; caution.

The death of Selimus was, with all carefulness, conveyed by Feriales.—*Knollys, History of the Turks*.

Careless, adj.

1. Having no care; feeling no solicitude; un-

derstandings, the state of the State of Ireland, very careless.—*Spencer, View of the State of Ireland*.

Nor lose the good advantage of his grace, By seeming cold or careless of his will.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.*

A woman, the more curious she is about her face, is commonly the more careless about her house.—*B. Junot*.

A father, unaturally careless of his child, sells or gives him to another man.—*Locke*.

2. Cheerful; undisturbed.

Thus wisely careless, innocently gay, Cheerful he plays.—*Pope*.

In my cheerful morn of life, When nurs'd by careless solitude I liv'd, And sung of nature with unceasing joy, Pleas'd have I wander'd through your rough domain.—*Thomson*.

3. Unheeded; thoughtless; unconsidered.

The freedom of saying as many careless as things as other people, without being so severely remarked upon.—*Pope*.

4. Unmoved; unconcerned.

'Tis no matter, Sweet, let her say what she will; that art not worse to me, and then how not at all; be careless.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Scurfious Lady*.

With of.

Careless of thunder from the clouds that break, My only concern from your looks I take.—*Groundell*.

5. Contrived without care or art; having an appearance of negligence.

How earnest were some preachers against careless ruffians, and against set ruffs too?—*Jeremy Taylor, A Short Discourse, p. 118.*

One evening, as he fram'd the careless rhyme.—*Scott, Roderick*.

Carelessly, adv. Negligently; inattentively; without care; heedlessly.

There he him found all carelessly display'd, In secret shadow.—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

Hear now this, that that art given to pleasures, that dwell'd carelessly.—*Isaiah, xlviii. 8.*

Many young gentlemen flock to him every day; and feed the time carelessly, as they did in the golden world.—*Shakespeare, As you like it, l. 1.*

Not content to see, That others write so carelessly as he.—*Waller*.

The body was careless, and without solemnity, interred in some retired and unrequented place.—*Sir P. Kyaut, Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches, p. 279.*

Carelessness, s. Heedlessness; inattention; negligence; absence of care; manner void of care.

For Coriolanus, neither to care whether they love or hate him, manifest the true knowledge he has in their disposition, and out of his noble carelessness, lets them plainly see it.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus, ii. 2.*

Who, in the other extreme, only doth Call a rough carelessness and fashion.—*Donne*.

It makes us to walk warily, and tread sure, for fear of our enemies; and that is better, than to be flattered into pride and carelessness.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Reasons of Holy Living*.

The ignorance or carelessness of the servants run hardly have the master disappointed.—*Sir H. Trapp*.

I who at some times spend, at others spare, Divided between carelessness and care.—*Pope*.

Carencey, s. Want; lack. Rare.

This sense of dereliction and carency of Divine favour for the time, it was the Father's pleasure to leave it so.—*Bishop Hewardson, Choice Observations upon the Old Testament, p. 185; 1655.*

Carentane, s. [see Quarantine.] Papal indulgence, multiplying the remission of penance by forties. Rare.

In the church of St. Vitus and Modestus, there are for every day in the year, seven thousand years, and seven the usual caradous of pardon.—*Jeremy Taylor, Dissuasive against Popery*.

Carress, v. a. [Fr. *carresser*; Lat. *carus* = dear.]

Endear; fondle; treat with kindness.

If I can feast, and please, and carress my mind with the pleasures of worthy speculations, or virtuous practices, let greatness and malice vex and abuse me, if they can.—*South*.

Carress, s. Act of endearment; expression of tenderness.

He, she knew, would intermix Grateful depressions, and solve high dispute With conjugal carresses.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 54.*

There are some men who seem to have brutal minds wrought up in human shapes; their very carress is a violence and importune.—*Sir R. L. Estlin, Europe*.

After his successor had publicly owned himself a Roman Catholic, he began with his first carresses to the church party.—*Swift*.

Cargason, s. [Spanish, *cargazon*.] Cargo. Rare.

My body is a cargason of ill humours.—*Howell, Letters*.

The ship Swan was sailing home with a cargason valued at 50,000.—*Id. ibid. l. 6, 42.*

These travellers, in lieu of the ore of Ophir where-with they should come home richly freighted, may be said to make their return in asses and oxen, in a cargason of commendments and cruises, or some such monstrous periwigs, which is the golden fleece they bring over with them.—*Id., Instructions for Jews, 1738 Travel, p. 188.*

Cargio, s. [Italian, *carico* or *carco* = burthen.] Lading of a ship; merchandise or wares contained and conveyed in a ship.

In the hurry of the shipwreck, Simionides was the only man that appeared unconcerned, notwithstanding that his whole fortune was at stake in the cargo.—*Sir R. L. Estlin, Europe*.

A ship, whose *carugo* was no less than a whole world, that carried the fortune and hopes of all posterity.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.
This gentleman was then a young adventurer in the republic of letters, and just fitted out for the university with a good *carugo* of Latin and Greek.—*Addison*.

Caribou. *s.* (or used *affectively* with *deer*.) Canadian name, derived from an island in Lake Superior, for a variety of the American reindeer.

The *caribou* deer of America, who have to contend still more with deep snow than the reindeer of the old continent, have their horns broader and better adapted to the purpose; besides, both varieties, in addition to these natural shovels, have broad feet, not only to sustain them better on the snow, but also to clear it away.—*Swainson, Natural History of Quadrupeds*, p. 292.

Caricature. *s.* [Italian, *caricatura*, from *caricare*—load, charge, or overcharge, i. e. exaggerate.] Representation of a person or circumstance, so as to render the original ridiculous, without losing the resemblance.

From all these hands we have such draughts of mankind as are represented in those burlesque pictures which the Italians call *caricatures*; where the art consists in preserving, amidst distorted proportions and exaggerated features, some distinguishing likeness of the person, but in such a manner as to transform the most venerable beauty into the most odious monster. *Spectator*, iv. 337.

Let us examine the works of a comic history painter, where those performances which the Italians call *caricatures*; where we shall find the true excellence of the former to consist in the exactest copy of nature; inasmuch, that a judicious eye instantly rejects anything outré; any liberty which the painter hath taken with the features of that Alma Mater.—Whereas in the *caricature* we allow all licence. Its aim is to exhibit monsters, not men; and all distortions and exaggerations whatever are within its proper province.—*Fiddling, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*, proface.

Let not this strained affectation of striving to be witty upon all occasions, be thought exaggerated, or a caricature of Cowley. *J. Walton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope*.

Used *affectively*.

Expose and thyself, by four-faced manners, into monstrous draughts and *caricatures* representations. —*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 14.

Caricature. *s.* Newer form of *Caricatura*. A portrait is sufficient: a *caricature* needless. —*Bishop Horne, Letters on Infidelity*, proface.

A new exhibition in English of the French *caricature* (Anquet's) of this most valuable biographer (Plutarch) by North, must have still more widely extended the deviation from the original. —*T. Watson, History of English Poetry*, iii. disc. p. xx.

High as Trevor had risen in the world, there were people who could still remember him a strange-looking clerk in the lower Temple. Indeed, nobody who had ever seen him was likely to forget him. For his grotesque features and his hideous scowl were far beyond the reach of *caricature*. —*Maccubay, History of England*, ch. xv.

Caricature. *v. a.* Ridicule; represent unfairly.

He could draw an ill face, or *caricature* a good one, with a masterly hand. —*Lord Lyttelton*.

The numerous imitators, who are certain to follow every extraordinary effort of genius, may be induced to *caricature* its errors. —*Pope*.

Caricaturist. *s.* One who caricatures other persons or things.

That circumstance would afford sufficient ground to a professed *caricaturist* for denouncing him that fertility which unquestionably he possessed; ridicule, not truth, being the object of all painters and writers of that description. —*Malone, Life of Dryden*, p. 492.

Caries. *s.* [Lat.] In *Surgery*. Rottenness peculiar to a bone.

Fistulas of a long continuance, are, for the most part, accompanied with ulcerations of the gland, and *caries* in the bone. —*Wiseeman, Surgery*.

Believing the disease to be the result of inflammation, Mr. Thomas Bell has substituted for *caries* the term empyema. . . and Mr. Hunter, in treating of the disease, says it appears to deserve the name of mortification. —*Harris, Dictionary of Dental Science*.

Carillon. *s.* [Fr.] Kind of chimes common in the Netherlands, played on a series of bells by means of the hands and feet.

And every day the warless festal throng,
And every night the dance and feast and song,
Shared with young leon companions, marked the time.

As with a *carillon's* exulting chime.
Hon. Mrs. Norton, The Lady of La Garaye.

Caring. *verbal abs.* Act or habit of one who cares for another.

If the god of indulgence is a mightier deity with you than the god of *caring* for one, tell me, and I won't thin you; but will drop your correspondence as silently as if I owed you money. —*Horace Walpole, Letters*, i. 39.

Cariote. *s.* Light carriage used in Norway, with a seat for one person, and drawn by one horse.

A person touching the earth only by . . . or the points of contact of the wheels of his *cariote*, may not be sensible to a very considerable vibration, &c. —*N. Long, Residence in Norway*, ch. iii.

Cariosity. *s.* Rottenness. *Rare*.

This is too general, taking in all *cariosity* and ulcers of the bones. —*Wiseeman, Surgery*.

Carious. *adj.* Rotten.

I discovered the blood to arise by a *carious* tooth. —*Wiseeman, Surgery*.

Car. *s.* Care; anxiety; solicitude; concern; heedfulness. *Obsolete*.

And Khuri taking for his youngling *car*,
Lest greedy eyes to them might challenge lay,
Busy with o'er did their shoulders mark.
Sir P. Sidney.

He down did lay
His heavy head, devoid of careful *car*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Car. *v. n.* [A.S. *cearcian*.] Be careful: be solicitous; be anxious: (in an ill sense). *Rare*.

Hark, my husband, he's singing and boiting;—
and I'm fain to *car* and *care*, and all little enough.
—*Donn and Fletcher, Knight of the Burning Pestle*.

What can be vainer, than to lavish out our lives in search of trifles, and to lie *car*king for the unprofitable goods of this world? —*Sir R. E. Estrange*.

Car. *part. adj.* Causing anxiety.

I do find what a loathsome is chained to my life, from such muddy abundance of *car*king notions, to states which still be adherent. —*Sir P. Sidney*.

Car. *verbal abs.* Care; anxiety.

Nothing can supersede our own *car*ings and contrivances for ourselves, but the assurance that God cares for us. —*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Car. *s.* [see Churl.] Mean, rude, rough, or brutal man. *Obsolete*.

The *car* beheld, and saw his guest
Would safe depart, for all his subtle sleight.

Answer, thou *car*, and judge this right
I'll frankly own thee for a cunning wight.
Gay, Pastoral.

The editor was a covetous *car*, and would have his pearls of the highest price.—*Death*.
Our master's secret sleeps with trustful tongues,
Thou wilt make themselves to *car* like you.
Go, get you gone, you knaves.
Lamb, John Woodvil.

Car. *r. n.* Act like a *car*. *Obsolete*.

They told persons [car] many times as they sit,
and talk to themselves: they are angry, waspish,
displeased with every thing.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 53.

Car. *s.* See Hemp.

The humble to spin and the *car* for her seed.
Tanner.

Carline (*thistle*). *s.* Plant so called (*Carlina vulgaris*).

It is commonly called in Latine, and that not mistily, *Carlina sylvestris*, for it is like to *Carline* in flowers, and not very unlike it in leaves.—*Gerardus, Herball*, p. 1130: 1633.

Carlish. *adj.* Churlish; rude; uncivil. *Obsolete*.

Shee witch'd me, being a faire yonge maide,
In the greene forest to dwell;
Shee witch'd my brother to a *carlish* huore.
Marriage of Sir Gawayne, ii.

Carlock. *s.* See Charlock.

Cariot. *s.* [Car.] Contryman. *Obsolete*.

He hath bought the cottage, and the bounds,
That the old *cariot* once was master of.
Shakespeare, As you like it, iii. 5.

Carman. *s.* Man whose employment it is to drive a *car*.

If the strong *car* support thy walking hand,
Chariots no longer shall the wall command;
E'en sturdy *car*men shall thy nod obey,
And rattling coaches stop to make thee way.
Gay, Trivia.

Carminative. *s.* [Lat. *carmen* = incantation, charm.] Medicine which acts like a charm

(especially in the expulsion of wind from the intestines).

Carminative and diuretic.
Will damp all passion sympathetick. *Swift*.
Carminative are such things as dilute and relax at the same time, because wind occasions a spasm, or convulsion in some parts.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Carminative. *adj.* With the nature of a carminative.

Whatever promotes insensible perspiration, is *carminative*: for wind is perspirable matter retained in the body.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Carmino. *s.* [see Kermes.] See extract.

Carmino is, according to Boileau and Cawenton, a triple compound of the colouring substance and an animal matter contained in cochineal, combined with an acid to effect the precipitation. . . There is sold in the shops different kinds of *carmino*, distinguished by numbers, and possessed of a corresponding value. This difference depends upon two causes, either upon the proportion of alumina added in the precipitation, or of a certain quantity of vermilion put to dilute the colour.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Car. *s.* [Fr. *carnage*, from Lat. *caro* = flesh.] Slaughter; havoc; massacre; mass of flesh.

Such a scent I draw
Of *carnage*, very human, and I taste
The savour of death from all things there that live.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 267.

His ample maw with human *carnage* fill'd,
A milky deluge next the giant swill'd. *Pope*.
Perhaps the mother of some rebel who had perished in the *carnage* of Sedgemoor, or in the more fearful *carnage* of the Bloody Circuit, broke from the crowd, rushed through the drawn swords and curvetting horses, touched the hand of the deliverer, and cried out, that now she was happy.—*Maccubay, History of England*, ch. ix.

Carnal. *adj.* [Lat. *carnalis*, from *caro*, *carnis* = flesh.]

1. *Fleshly*: (not *spiritual*).

Thou dost justly require us, to submit our understandings to thine, and deny our *carnal* reason, in order to thy sacred mysteries and commandments.—*Edison Basilike*.

From that pretence
Spiritual laws by *carnal* power shall force
On every conscience. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 521.
Not sunk in *carnal* pleasure: for which cause,
Among the beasts no mate for thee was found.
Boyd, viii. 363.

A glorious apparition! I had not doubt
And *carnal* fear that day dimm'd Adam's eye.
Ibid., xi. 211.

He perceives plainly, that his appetite to spiritual things abates, in proportion as his sensual appetite is indulged and overcame; and that *carnal* desires kill not only the desire, but even the power of tasting purer delights. —*Bishop Atterbury*.

2. *Lustful; lecherous; libidinous.*

Preys on the issue of his mother's body.
Shakespeare, Richard III., iv. 4.

Carnal-minded. *adj.* Thinking only of the flesh; worldly-minded.

Abusing the credulous and *carnal-minded*, thereby to be masters of their persons and wealth.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. x.

He [Jesus Christ] strip'd off those veils and colours, which the worldly and *carnal-minded* Seribes and Pharisees had laid over them [the Scriptures]. —*West, Observations on the Resurrection*, p. 191.

Carnal-mindedness. *s.* Grossness of mind.

They made their own virtue their god, which was the most cursed piece of *carnal-mindedness* and idolatry. —*Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 252.

Carnalist. *s.* One given to carnality. *Rare*.

They are in a reprobatu sense mere *carnalists*, fleshly minded men.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 680.

Carnalite. *s.* Worldly-minded man. *Rare*.

God is on our side, and therefore we fear not what the pope or any other *carnalite* can do against us.—*Anderson, Exposition upon Benedictus*, fol. 7. b.: 1573.

Carnality. *s.*

1. *Fleshly lust; compliance with carnal desires.*

An iter of lust, and the waker of carnality.—*Edithon, Republic*, ii. 86.
Mortifications were more in use, and all luxurious indulgence to *carnality* generally condemned.—*Sir P. Eycourt, Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 307.

If godly, why do they wallow and sleep in all the *carnality* of the world, under pretence of christian liberty?—*South*.

2. *Grossness of mind.*

C A R O

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CAROUSEY
CARRION

C A R O

Carouse. *v. a.* Drink up lavishly.

Now my sick fool, *Boileau*,
Whom love hath turn'd almost the wrong side out,
To *Deidamia* hath to-night caroused
Potations past the deep. *Shakespeare, Othello*, ii. 3.
Our chestnut carous carouse the sparkling tears
Of the rich grape, whilst music charms their ears. *Sir J. Denham*.

Carouse. *s.* Drinking-match; hearty dose of liquor.

He had so many eyes watching over him, as he could not drink a full carouse of sack; but the state was so tired of them, within few hours after.—*Sir J. Denham, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.
Please you, we may contrive this afternoon,
And quill carouse to our mistress's health.
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.
Waste in wild riot what your fund allows,
There ply the early feast, and late carouse. *Pope*.

Carouser. *s.* Drinker; toper.

The bold carouser, and advent'ring dame,
Nor fear the fever, nor refuse the flame;
Safe in his skill from all constraint set free,
But conscious shame, remorse, and pity.

Greenville.

Carp. *s.* (pl. in extract *carps*; at present we should say *carp*, the singular form having a collective import. [Fr. *carpe*].) Species of pond fish (Cyprinidæ Carpio).

A friend of mine stored a pond of three or four acres with *carps* and tench.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Manhood*.

Used adjectively, or as the first element in a compound.

In most fishes the jaws are covered by the skin, which, in passing into the mouth, takes on the character of the mucous membrane. In some fishes the integument is folded before passing over the jaws, and the arched and fortified barrier is preceded by a fosse enclosed by fleshy lips. The *Wrasse* (Labridæ), *Mullet* (Mugilidæ), and the *Carp* tribe (Cyprinidæ) exemplify this character.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrata*.

Carp. *v. n.* [Lat. *carpo* = *crap*, nibble, wear away.]

1. Jest. *Obsolete*.

In fellowship well would she laugh and *carpe*.
Chaucer, Prologue to Canterbury Tales.

Censure; evil; find fault.

Not only, sir, this year all lieues'd fool,
But other of your insolent returns,
Do hourly *carpe* and quarrel; breaking forth
In rank and not to be endured riots. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 4.

With *at* (the common construction).

Tertullian, even often through discontent,
carpet injuriously at them, as though they did it
even when they were free from such meaning.—*Hosker*.

No, not a tooth or nail to scratch,
And at my actions *carpe* or catch. *G. Herriot*.
Strawbow was like a new-tuned harpsichord;
But Loughbow was like an Arabian harp.
And when the winds of heaven can claim accord,
And make a music whether flat or sharp,
Of Strawbow's talk you would not dream a word;
At Loughbow's phrases you might sometimes *carpe*:
Both wits — one born so, and the other bred,
This by his heart — his rival by his head. *Byron, Don Juan*, xiii. 103.

Carp. *v. a.* Blame. *Rare*.

Which my saying divers ignorant persons, not
used to read old ancient authors, nor acquainted
with their phrase and manner of speech, did *carpe*
and reprehend, for lack of good understanding.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Doctrine of the Sacrament*, fol. 100.

They *carpe* us like crickets. *Stellan, Poems*, p. 213.
Herald heard John ghastly while he *carped* others.
—*Archbishop Sandys, Sermons*, fol. 120, b.

When I spoke,
My honest homely words were *carped* at and censur'd,
For want of courtly stile. *Dryden*.

Cárpel, *adj.* [Lat. *carpus* = wrist.] Pertaining to the wrist.

The direction of the force determines the direction in which the *carpal* bones are thrown; thus, if a person in falling put out his hand to save himself, and fall upon the palm, ... the *carpal* bones are thrown backwards.—*Cooper, Surgical Dictionary*.

Cárpel. *s.* [the radical part Greek, i.e. *kárp-* = fruit, the termination Latin; whence the word is hybrid.] In *Botany*. Part of the flower which constitutes the fructification.

Within the floral envelopes or perianth we find the essential parts of the flower, namely the stamens which bear the sperm-cells, and the *carpels* which include the germ-cells.—*Carpenter, Principles of Physiology*, § 278.

Cárpenter. *s.* [Fr. *charpentier*.] Artificer

C A R R

in wood; builder of houses and ships; (distinguished from a *joiner*, as the carpenter performs larger and stronger work).

This work performed with adroitness good,
Godfrey his *carpenter*, and men of skill,
In all the camps, sent to an aged wood. *Boisfleur*.
In building Herod's great ship, there were three
hundred *carpenters* employed for a year together.—*Bishop Wilkins*.

Thither the brawny *carpenters* repair,
And, as the surgeons of main'd ships, attend. *Dryden*.

Cárpentry. *s.* Trade or art of a carpenter.

It had been more proper for me to have introduced *carpentry* before *joinery*, because necessarily did doubtless compel our forefathers to use the convenience of the first, rather than the extravagance of the last. *Mason, Mechanical Exercises*.

Cárper. *s.* Caviller; censorious person.

By putting on the emblem of a *carper*.
Shakespeare, Titus of Athens, iv. 3.
That audacious *carper* at the works of God was sufficiently silenced.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 58.

Cárpet. *s.* [Italian, *carpetto*.]

1. Covering of various colours, spread upon a floor or table.

He the Jacks fair within, the Jills fair without,
carpets laid, and everything in order?—*Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.
Against the wall, the middle of the hall pace,
is a chair placed before him, with a table and *carpet* before it. *Bacon*.

2. Ground variegated with flowers, and level and smooth; anything spread out and variegated; anything serving as a *carpet*.

Go signify as much, while here we march
Upon the grassy *carpet* of this plain. *Shakespeare, Richard II*, iii. 3.

The whole dry land is, for the most part, covered over with a lovely *carpet* of green grass and other herbs.—*Rory*.

Used adjectively.

The *carpet* ground shall be with leaves *versipellis*.
And boughs shall 'ring for your head. *Dryden*.

Cárpet. *v. a.* Cover with a *carpet*.

We found him in a fair chamber, richly hang'd
and *carpeted* under foot, without any doores to the state;
he was set upon a low throne, richly adorned,
and a rich cloth of state over his head, of blue satin
embroidered.—*Bacon*.
The dry land we find everywhere naturally *carpeted*
over with grass, and other agreeable wholesome plants. *Berham*.

Cárpet-bag. *s.* Travelling-bag made of the same material as carpets.

In the meantime the hour of dinner is at hand.
Coningsby, who had lost the key of his *carpet-bag*,
which he finally cut open with a pen-knife that he
found on his writing-table, and the blade of which he
broke in the operation, only reached the drawing-room
as the figure of his grandfather, leaning at his ivory cane
and following his words, was just visible in the distance.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, h. i. ch. v.

Cárpet-walk. *s.* Walk over which a *carpet* is laid; grass walk, closely mown and smooth as a *carpet*.

Mow *carpet-walks*, and ply weeding.—*Beetyn*.

Cárping. *part. adj.* Captious; censorious.

No *carping* critic interrupts his praise,
No rival strives, but for a second place. *Greenville*.
Lay aside therefore a *carping* spirit, and read
even adversity with an honest desire to find out
his true meaning; do not snatch at little lapses, and
appearances of mistake.—*Watts*.

Cárping. *verbal abs.* Cvil; censure; abuse.

The passage of the Israelites over Jordan, in memory of which those stones at Gilead were set up, is free from all those little *carplings* before mentioned, that are made as to the passage through the Red Sea.—*Leake, Short Method with the Bible*, and with the Jews.

Cárpingly. *adv.* Captiously; censoriously

We derive out of the Latin at second hand by the French, and make good English, as in these adverbs, *carpingly*, currently, actively, colourably.—*Camden, Remains*.

Cárpiage. *s.* [Fr. *carriage*.]

1. Act of carrying, transporting, or bearing anything.

The unequal agitation of the winds, though material to the *carriage* of sounds further or less way, yet do not confound the articulation.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

If it seem so strange to you this obelisk for so little space, what may we think of the *carriage* of it out of Egypt?—*Bishop Wilkins*.

2. Vehicle.

Went horse or *carriage* can take up and bear away all the loppings of a brimley tree at once.—*Watts*.

They are the most useful animals of this country, not only affording excellent fleeces and wholesome flesh, but serving in *carriages* over rocks and mountains where no other beast can travel.—*Johnson, Life of Drake*, (Ord. MS.).

3. Frame upon which cannon is carried.

He commanded the great ordnance to be laid upon *carriages*, which before lay bound in great unwieldy timber, with rings fastened thereto, and could not handily be removed to or fro. *Knutler, History of the Turks*.

4. Deportment; behaviour; personal manners; conduct.

Before his eyes he did cast a mist, by his own insimulation, and by the carriage of his youth, that expressed a natural princely behaviour.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

You may hurt yourself, may, utterly grow from the king's acquaintance by this *carriage*. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII*, iii. 1.

He advised the new government to have so much discretion in his *carriage*, that there might be no notice taken in the exercise of his religion.—*Lord Clarendon*.

Though in my free there's no affected frown,
Nor in my *carriage* a feign'd niceness shown,
I keep my honour still without a stain. *Dryden*.
Let them have ever so learned lectures of breeding, that which will most influence their *carriage*, will be the company they converse with, and the fashion of those about them.—*Locke*.

5. Bearing; meaning.

Among God's people, we see that Joseph fell into the same error (superstition) under the shadow of a vow of devotion; albeit I know very well that the Hebrew text hath no other *carriage* but that he offered to God no more but the virginity of his daughter only, and that this is the opinion and interpretation of the most learned Robines.—*Tim's Store-house*, p. 112. (Ord. MS.).

6. That which is carried; huerthen.

With square in th' one hand (Calepine) stay'd himself upright,
With th' other staid his lady up with staidly might. . . .

But, whereas Calabro came to the brim,
And saw his *carriage* past that perill well,
His heart with vengeance inwardly did swell. *Spenser, Faerie Queene*, vi. 3. 33.

7. Method by which anyone carries his point or end; whence management, or manner of transacting anything in general; and, more loosely still, conquest; acquisition.

The manner of *carriage* of the business, was as it there had been secret inquisition upon him.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Sedwyn resolved to besiege Vienna, in good hope that, by the *carriage* away of that, the other cities would, without resistance, be yielded.—*Knutler, History of the Turks*.

Cárrier. *s.*

1. One who carries.

You must distinguish between the motion of the air, which is but a 'vehiculum cause', a *carrier* of the sounds, and the sounds conveyed. *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The welcome news is in the letter found:
The *carrier*'s not commissioned to expand;
It speaks itself. *Dequena, Religio Laici*.

For winds, when homeward they return, will drive
The loaded *carriers* from their evening hive. *Id.*

I have rather made it my choice to transcribe all, than to venture the loss of any originals by post or *carrier*. *Pierce, Letters and History*.

The roads are crumpled with *carriers*, laden with rich manufactures.—*Swift*.

2. Variety of pigeons, so called from their use in the conveyance of letters, which they carry to the place where they were bred, however remote.

There are tame and wild pigeons, and of tame there are crappers, *carriers*, *runts*.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler*.

Used adjectively.

The offspring of the Merino sheep retain the fineness of their wool in Saxony and in England. Poultry, banians, tumbling and *carrier* pigeons, geese, ducks, turkeys, &c., all afford instances of the same kind.—*Sir H. Dary, Salomon's Second Day*.

Cárrion. *s.* [Fr. *charogne*.]

1. Flesh, either from disease or overkeeping, unfit for human food; inedible flesh in general; garbage.

It is I,
That, lying by the violet in the sun,
Do as the *carries* does, not so the lower. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, i. 2.

Sheep, oxen, horses fall; and heap'd on high,
The differing species in confusion lie,
Till war'n'd by frequent ills, the way they found,
To lodge their limbo some carrion under ground.

The wolves will eat a breakfast by my death,
Yet scarce enough their hunger to supply,
For love has made me carrion ere I die. *Id.*
Not all that prattle that makes them swell,
As big as thou dost blow-up vent;
Nor all thy tricks and sleights in cheat,
Sell all thy tricks for good meat.

Criticks, as they are birds of prey, have ever a
natural inclination to carrion.—*Pope.*

2. Generally a collective term, its use in the
plural number or with the article being
comparatively rare. In these cases it
means either piece of carrion or a tainted
carcass.

They did eat the dead carrions, and one another
soon after; inasmuch that the very carrions, they
scraped out of their graves. *Spenser, View of the
State of Ireland.*

Ravens are seen in flocks where a carrion lies, and
wolves in herds to run down a deer. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. Name of reproach for a worthless woman.
Shall we send that foolish carrion, Mrs. Quickly,
to him, and excuse his throwing in the water?—
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 3.

CARRION, adj. Relating to carcases; feeding
upon carcases.

Match to match I have quarrelled him,
And made a prey for carrion kites and crows,
Even of the beauteous he had so well.

You'll ask me why I rather choose to have
A weight of carrion flesh, than to receive
Three thousand ducats?

This foul deed shall smell above the earth
With carrion men groaning for burial.
Id., Julius Caesar, iii. 1.

With *erou*, it may almost be considered as
the *clarity* of our death-bed visits from one an-
other, is much at a rate with that of a carrion crow
to a sheep; we smell a carrion.—*Sir R. L. Estlin.*

CARRONADE, s. [see extract.] Short piece of
iron ordnance.

The carronade is a gun of intermediate length
and weight between the cannon and the howitzer.
... The first gun of this nature was cast and con-
structed, according to the suggestions of General
Mellish, at Carron, in 1779.—*Rees, Cyclopædia, Car-
ronade.*

The division that attacked the eastern island
where the carrons were encamped, by Lieutenant
Bourne, had even less success, as they failed to dis-
seminate a single man; while Bourne, who, though his
batteries were weak, had two sixty-eight pound carronades
in one of them, put at his assailants a still
more crushing fire than had been in the power of his
brother officer. *Young, History of the British Navy.*

CARROT, s. [Fr. *carotte*.] Culinary vegetable
(Daucus Carota) so called.

Carrots, though much in vogue, yet they do very
little in the fields for seed. *Mackay.*
His spouse orders the sack to be immediately
opened, and greedily pulls out of it half a dozen
bunches of carrots.—*Dequain.*

CARRY, v. a.

1. Convey from a place (opposed to bring,
or convey to a place; often with a particle
signifying departure, as, away, off); trans-
port; bear out, or take with, one.

When he dieth, he shall carry nothing away.—
Palmer, xlix. 18.

And devout men carried Stephen to his burial:—
Acts, viii. 2.

Where many great ordnance are shot off together,
the sound will be carried, at the least, twenty miles
upon the land.—*Bacon.*

I mean to carry her away this evening, by the
help of these two soldiers.—*Trupin, Spanish Friar.*
They exposed their goods with the price marked,
then retired; the merchants came, left the price
which they would give upon the goods, and retired;
the Seres returning carried off either their goods or
money, as they liked best. *Arbuthnot.*

Do not take out bones like surgeons I have met
with, who carry them about in their pockets.—*Wise-
man, Surgeon.*

If the ideas of liberty and volition were carried
along with us in our minds, a great part of the dif-
culties that perplex men's thoughts would be easier
resolved.—*Locke.*

I have listened with my utmost attention for half
an hour to an orator, without being able to carry
away one single sentence out of a whole sermon.—
Swift.

By force.

Go, carry Sir John Falstaff to the fleet;

Take all his company along with him.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 5.

2. Effect anything; prevail; gain in compe-
tition after resistance; manage; decide.

The town was distressed, and ready for an assault,
which, if it had been given, would have cost much
blood; but yet the town would have been carried
in the end.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry
VIII.*

There are some vain persons, that whatsoever
goeth alone, or worthily upon greater means, if they
have never so little hand in it, they think it is they
that carry it. *Id.*
And hardly shall I carry out my side,
Her husband being alive.

Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 1.

How many stand for carousings?—Three, they
say; but it is thought of every one Coriolanus will
carry it. *Id., Coriolanus, ii. 2.*

The count woos your daughter,
Lays down his wanton siege before her beauty;
Resolves to carry her; let her consent,
As well direct her now, 'tis best to bear it.

I see not yet how any of these six reasons can
fairly avoided; and yet if any of them hold good, it
is enough to carry the cause. *Locke, Sketches.*

The latter still engaging his place, and continuing
a joint commissioner of the treasury, still opposed,
and commonly carried away every thenceforward him.
Lord Clarendon.

By these and the like arts, they promised them-
selves, that they should easily carry it; so that they
entertained the house all the morning with other
debates.—*Id.*

3. Bear out; face through; make a show or
appearance of anything; behave; conduct.
With it.

What a full fortune does the thick-lips owe,
If he can carry 't thus! *Shakespeare, Othello, i. 1.*
My niece is already in the belief that he's mad;
we may carry it thus for our pleasure, and his pe-
nuary. *Id., Twelfth Night, iii. 1.*

If a man carries it off, there is so much money
saved; and if he be detected, there will be some-
thing pleasant in the frolic. *Sir R. L. Estlin.*

- With self.

No doubt not also the examples of those that ha
carried themselves ill in the same place.—*Bacon.*

He attended the king into Scotland, where he did
carry himself with much singular sweetness and
temper.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

He carried himself so insolently in the house,
and out of the house, to all persons, that he became
odious.—*Lord Clarendon.*

4. Bring forward; advance in any progress.

It is not to be imagined how far constancy will
carry a man; however, it is better walking slowly in
a rugged way, than to break a leg and be a cripple.
—*Locke.*

This plain natural way, without grammar, can
carry them elegant and polite in their
language.—*Id.*

There is no vice which mankind carries to such
wild extremes, as that of avarice. *Swift.*

5. Urge; bear forward with some kind of
external impulse.

Men are strongly carried out to, and hardly took
off from, the penitence of vice.—*South.*

He that the world, or flesh, or devil, can carry
away from the profession of an obedience to Christ,
is unworthy of the faithful Abrahim.—*Hammond, Prac-
tical Catechism.*

Ill nature, passion, and revenge, will carry them
too far in punishing others; and therefore God hath
certainly appointed government to restrain the partial-
ity and violence of men. *Locke.*

6. Bear; exhibit; imply; contain.

In some vegetables, we see something that carries
a kind of analogy to sense; they contain their
leaves against the cold; they open them to the fa-
vourable heat.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Man-
kind.*

The aspect of every one in the family carries so
much satisfaction, that it appears he knows his
happy lot.—*Johnson.*

It carries too great an imputation of ignorance,
lightness, or folly, for men to quit and renounce
their former tenets, presently upon the offer of an
argument, which they cannot immediately answer.
—*Locke.*

He thought it carried something of argument in
it, to prove that doctrine. *Watts, Improvements of
the Mind.*

7. Move or continue anything in a certain
direction; support; sustain; train.

His chimney is carried up through the whole
rock, so that you see the sky through it, notwith-
standing the rooms lie very deep.—*Johnson, Travels
in Italy.*

Carry camomile, or wild thyme, or the green
strawberry, upon sticks, as you do hops upon poles.
—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*

8. Push on ideas, arguments, or anything
successive in a train.

Manetho, that wrote of the Egyptians, hath car-
ried up their government to an incredible distance.
—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind.*

9. Bear (as trees).

Set them a reasonable depth, and they will carry
more shocks upon the stem.—*Bacon, Natural and
Experimental History.*

10. Fetch and bring (as dogs).

Young whelps learn easily to carry; young pop-
injays learn quickly to speak.—*Ascham, School-
master.*

As in a liver's viciousness done,
Ten thousand bees enjoy their home;

Each does her studious action vary,
To feed and come, to fetch and carry. *Prior.*

Carry away. In Naval language. Break a
spar, &c.; part a rope.
We carried away our mizen-mast.—*Byron, Nar-
ral, p. 4.*

Carry back. Bear injuries.

I advise those who are sensible that they carry
coals, and are full of ill will, and entertain thoughts
of revenge, that they do by day think upon this
argument, till they have wrought out all malignity
out of their souls.—*Wicksteed, Sermons.*

Carry it. Prevail.

Are you all ready'd to give your voices?
But that's no matter: the greater part carries it.

If the immenseness of a train must carry it,
virtue may as follow Atræa, and vice only will be
with the courting. *Johnson.*

Children who live together often strive for mas-
tery, whose wills shall carry over the rest.—*Locke.*
In pleasures and pains, the present is to carry
it, and those at a distance have the disadvantage in
the comparison.—*Id.*

Carry off. Kill.

Old Farlow to one hundred and fifty-three years
of age, and might have gone further, if the change
of air had not carried him off.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Carry on.

- a. Promote; help forward.

It carries on that is promoted by
another of an and only does it in another
manner. *Abb.*

- b. Continue; put forward from one stage to
another.

By the administration of grace, begun by our
Blessed Saviour, carry on by his disciples, and to
be completed by their successors to the world's end,
all those that darkened this faith, are enlightened.—
Bishop Hooker.

James's section Italy was carried on through
all the opposition way to it, both by sea and
land.—*Johnson.*

- c. Prosecute; not let cease.

France will not consent to furnish us with money
sufficient to carry on the war.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Carry out.

- a. Transport (of which it is a rough trans-
lation).

These things transport and carry out the mind,
That with herself herself can bear a mind.
*Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of
the Soul, st. 35.*

- b. Fully accomplish. Colloquial.

Carry through. Support; succeed by perse-
verance.

That grace will carry us, if we do not wilfully be-
tray our successes, victoriously through all difficul-
ties. *Hammond.*

Carry with. Be invested with anything.

There was a rich man and a searching law, di-
rectly forbidding such pro-lives; and they knew
that it carried with it the divine stamp.—*South.*

There are many expressions, which carry with
them, to my mind, no clear ideas.—*Locke.*

The obvious portions of extension, that affect our
senses, carry with them into the mind the idea of
limits.—*Id.*

CARRY, v. n. Have a propelling power: (an
expression common in archery and gun-
nery).

We'll put up to Paris with all speed;
For, on my soul, as far as Athens
Shall carry blank.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Tamorlane, d.

CARRYING, verbal abs. Act of one who carries.
With on.

Charles, however, could not venture to raise, by
his own authority, taxes sufficient for carrying on
war.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. 1.*

With away.

But even in the seven years which intervened

between his visit and that of Porter, the everlasting digging and carrying away of the bricks had been sufficient to change its shape. *Transactions of the Royal Society of Antiquaries into the Edition, &c., of the principal Nations of Antiquity, Babylonians, ch. i.*

Off-times we lose the occasion of carrying a business well thoroughly by our too much haste. — *H. Johnson, Discourses.*

These advantages will be of no effect, unless we improve them to words, in the carrying of our main point. — *Adams.*

Used adjectively with trade. Business of conveying goods by sea.

At this period the Dutch encroached, not by means of any artificial monopoly, but by the greater number of their ships, and their superior skill and economy in all that regarded navigation, almost the whole carrying trade of Europe. — *McCulloch, Dictionary of Commerce.*

Cárryale. s. Talebearer.

Some carry-fish, some pleasure-man, some slight zany, Told our intents before. — *Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.*

Cart. s. [A.S. *car*; Fr. *charette*.] Vehicle mounted on two wheels, and generally used for heavy carriage: (distinguished from a *wagon*, which has four wheels).

The Scythians are described by Herodotus to lodge always in *carts*, and to feed upon the milk of mares. — *Sir W. Temple.*

Triumphants, so sung the Nine, Strow'd plenty from his *cart* divine. — *Dryden.*

Now while my friend, just ready to depart, Was packing all his goods in one poor *cart*. — *Dephens, Juvenal's Satires.*

Thus! what weights are these that load my heart! I am as dull as winter starved sheep. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

For carrying criminals to execution.

The squire, whose good grace was to reign the scene, Now fitted the halber, now traversed the *cart*, And often took leave, but was loth to depart. — *Prior.*

Cart. et a. Place, carry, or transport in a cart; expose in a cart by way of punishment.

If this house be not turn'd within this fortnight With the foundation upward, I'll be carted. — *Bonmouth and Pletcher, Tamer tamed.*

Democritus we're laughed so loud, To see laws carted through the crowd. — *Bulwer, Hudibras.*

No woman led a better life: She to intrigues was e'en hard-hearted; She chuckled when a lawd was carted; And thought the nation ne'er would thrive, Till all the widows were burnt alive. — *Prior.*

Cart. v. n. Use carts for carriage.

Oxen are not so good for draught where you have occasion to cart much, but for winter ploughing. — *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Carre. s. [Fr., from *quatre* — four.] Term in fencing. See extract.

To thrust in *carre* is to throw your hand as far as possible on the inside, with the point of your sword towards your adversary's breast. — *Ross, Cyclopaedia.*

But Joan, eager now the truth to pierce, Follow'd, his reins no longer cold, but heated, Resolved to thrust the mystery ecart and tierce, At whatsoever risk of being defeated. — *Byron, Don Juan, xvi. 119.*

Carte blanche. [Fr. *carte* = card, *blanche* = white; here with the sense of *blank*, implying that the holder or receiver of it may write on it what, or as much as, he chooses.] Discretionary power.

During the progress of the Bill through the Lower House, the journals which were looked upon as the organs of the ministry had announced, with unhesitating confidence, that Lord Grey was armed with what was then called a *carte blanche* to create any number of peers necessary to insure its success. — *Disraeli the younger, Convention, h. i. ch. ii.*

If that is not sufficient for the moment," he added, "here are what we call *cartes blanches*. You have only to fill them up for what you want; here, mind, you must write the sum in figures, and here in words." — *Emilia Winstanley, ch. ix.*

Carted. part. adj. Placed in a cart.

Thespian... with his *carted* actors. — *Sir W. Soames and Dryden, Art of Poetry.*

Cartel. s. [Fr. *cartel*.]

1. In general, a writing containing stipulations between enemies; especially respecting the exchange of prisoners.

As this discord among the sisterhood is likely to engage them in a long and lingering war, it is the more necessary that there should be a *cartel* settled among them. — *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. Challenge. *Obsolete.*

They flatly disavouch To yield him more obedience, or support; And as to perjur'd duke of Lancaster, Their *cartel* of defiance they prefer. — *Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.*

Xerxes sent a *cartel* of defiance against the mountain Athos. *Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying, viii. § 3.*

Cartel. v. a. Challenge to a duel; defy. *Rare.*

Come hither, you shall *cartel* him; you shall kill him at pleasure. — *B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.*

Cartier. s. Man who drives, or whose trade it is to drive, a cart.

Let me be no assistant for a state, But keep a farm, and *cartiers*. — *Shakespeare, Hamlet, ii. 2.*

The divine goodness never fails, provided that, according to the advice of Heracles to the *cartier*, we put our own shoulders to the work. — *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Cartier and host confronted face to face. — *Dryden.*

It is the province of a *cartier* to put bells upon his horses, to make them carry their burdens cheerfully. — *Id.*

It is not easy for a generation accustomed to find chivalrous sentiments only in company with liberal studies and polished manners to image to itself a man with the deportment, the vocabulary, and the accent of a *cartier*, yet unacquainted with the rudiments of grammar and precedence, and ready to risk his life rather than see a stain cast on the honour of his house. — *Mereday, History of England, ch. iii.*

Cartierly. adj. Rude, like a *cartier*.

A *cartierly* or clunkish trick. — *Colgrave.*

Carthamus. s. [Lat.] Safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*).

Carthamus, the flower of which alone is used, is an annual plant cultivated in Spain, Egypt, and the Levant. There are two varieties of it, one which has large leaves, and the other smaller ones. It is the last which is cultivated in Egypt, where it is a considerable article of commerce. — *Brande, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Carthorse. s. Horse bred or used for drawing carts or wagons, or for heavy work.

It was determined, that these sick and wounded soldiers should be carried upon the *cart-horses*. — *Koehler, History of the Turks.*

Cartilage. s. [Lat. *cartilago*.] Smooth and solid body, softer than a bone, but harder than a ligament; gristle.

Canals, by degrees, are abolished, and grow solid; several of them united, grow a membrane; these membranes further consolidated, become *cartilages*, and *cartilage* bones. — *Arbuthnot.*

Cartilaginous. adj. Same as *Cartilaginous*. *Obsolete.*

By what artifice the *cartilaginous* kind of fishes pose themselves, ascend and descend at pleasure, and continue in what depth of water they list, is as yet unknown. — *Boyle.*

Cartilagineous. adj. Consisting of cartilages. The larynx gives passage to the breath, and as the breath passeth through the rima, makes a vibration of these *cartilagineous* bodies, which forms that breath into a vocal sound or voice. — *Holder, Elements of Speech.*

The office of the sheath is strengthened by a pair of *cartilagineous* plates, on which other muscles act. — *Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Carting. verbal abs. Carrying, or loading, in carts.

Some in farms taking and improving of rents; some in *carting*, and ploughing. — *Martin, Treatise on the Marriage of Priests, l. i. b. 155.*

The preparing of this fuel, the felling, lopping, ... clearing, *carting*, measuring, storing, are operations going on all the year round in every neighbourhood and every household. — *Laing, Residence in Norway, ch. iv.*

Cartload. s. Quantity of anything piled on a cart; quantity sufficient to load a cart.

A *cart-load* of carrots appeared of darker colour, when looked upon where the points were averted to the eye, than where the sides were so. — *Boyle.*

Let Wood and his accomplices travel about a country with *cart-loads* of their ware, and see who will take it. — *Swift.*

Cartoon. s. [Italian, *cartone*.] Painting or drawing upon large paper.

It is with a vulgar idea that the world beholds the cartoons of Raphael, and every one feels his share of pleasure and entertainment. — *Watts, Logic.*

Cartouch. s. [Fr. *cartouche*.]

1. See extract.

A *cartouche* [is] a case of wood three inches thick at the bottom, gilt round with marlin, and holding

forty-eight musket-balls, and six or eight iron balls of a pound weight. It is fixed out of a hold, or small mortar, and is proper for defending a pass. — *Harris.*

2. Oval in hieroglyphic inscriptions which contains royal names.

Still a part of it [the Rosetta stone] was deciphered. If the reader will refer to the plate of it he will see two names in an oblong enclosure called a *cartouche*. The happy thought that these were the proper names of Ptolemy and Cleopatra struck Dr. Thomas Young; the result being that ... letters were obtained. — *Sharpe, History of Egypt.*

Cartouche. s. [Fr. *cartouche*.] Case of paper or parchment filled with gunpowder, used for the greater expedition in charging guns.

Our monarch stands in person by, His newest cannon's firmness to explore; The strength of his *cartouche* powder loves to try, And ball and *cartouche* sorts for every bore. — *Dryden.*

But oh! ye modern heroes with your *cartouches*, When will your names lend lustre 'e'en to partridges? — *Byron, Don Juan, xv. 311.*

Cartrope. s. Strong cord used to fasten the load on the carriage; proverbially, any thick cord.

We unto them that draw iniquity with cords of vanity, and sin as it were with a *cart-rope*. — *Isaiah, v. 18.*

Carttail. s. Punishment in which the criminal was tied to the tail of a cart, and whipped as it moved along the streets to its destination.

It seems as if, in framing the act, he [Henry VIII.] had Simon Fish's petition before him, and was commencing at last the rough remedy of the *cart-tail*, which Fish had dared to recommend for a very obdurate evil. — *Frederick, History of England, ch. i.*

With the first element in the genitive case: (two words rather than a compound).

My uncle's jaws began to quiver with indignation. He said, the scribbles of such infamous stuff deserved to be scurged at the *cart's tail* for disgusting their country with such monuments of unbecoming stupidity. — *Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker.*

He proposed, it is said, that Baxter should be whipped through London at the *cart's tail*. — *Macaulay, History of England, ch. iv.*

Cartulaire. s. [N.Fr. *cartulaire*.] Register: record.

I may, by this one, show my reader the form of all these *cartulaires*, by which such devout Saxon princes endowed their sacred structures. — *Watts, Ancient Funeral Monuments of Great Britain and the Islands adjacent.*

Entering a memorial of them in the *cartule* or ledger-book of some adjacent monastery. — *Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries.*

Cartway. s. Way through which a cart may conveniently travel.

Where your woods are large, it is best to have a *cart-way* along the middle of them. — *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Cartwright. s. Maker of carts.

After local names, the most names have been derived from occupations or professions: as Taylor, Potter, Smith, *Cartwright*. — *Camden, Remains.*

Some, housewrights; some, shipwrights; some, *cartwrights*; and some, the joiners of small vessels. — *Koehler, Athematic, p. 193.*

Carucate. s. [L.Lat. *caruca* = plough.] As much land as one team can plough in the year.

The hide was the measure of land in the Conqueror's reign: the *carucate*, that to which it was reduced by the Conqueror's new standard. Twelve *carucates* of land make one hide. If the *carucate*, must be various, according to the nature of the soil, and custom of husbandry, in every county. — *Kelham, Domesday Book, p. 168.*

Caruncle. s. [Lat. *caruncula*.] Small protuberance of flesh, either natural (as the *caruncula lacrymalis*, and the wattle of a turkey) or morbid: (chiefly anatomical).

Caruncles are a sort of loose flesh, arising in the urethra by the erosion made by virulent acid matter. — *Wiseeman, Surgery.*

Carunculated. adj. Having a fleshy protuberance.

The turkey has a bare red *carunculated* head and neck. — *British Birds, i. 287.*

Carve. s. [from Fr. *carree* = plough.] Same as *Carucate*. *Rare, obsolete.*

As *carucates* are diversely estimated, so are also

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carves or plowlands.—*Sir J. Ware*, in his edition of *Spenser*, *View of the State of Ireland*.
A hide, a plough-land, or a carve, I hold clearly equivalent.—*Selden*, *Drayton's Polyglotton*, xl.

Carve. *v. a.* [from A.S. *ceorfan*.]

1. Cut with delicacy and skill; cut wood or stone, or other matter, into certain form; engrave.

O Rosalind! these trees shall be my books,
And in their barks my thoughts I'll character;
Thou every eye, which in this forest looks,
Shall see thy virtue witness'd every where.
Run, run, Orlando, carve on every tree,
The fair, the chaste, the unexpressive she.

Shakespeare, As you like it, iii. 2.
Yet fearing idleness, the nurse of ill,
In sculpture exercise'd his happy skill;
And carve'd in ivory such a maid so fair,
As nature could not with his art compare.
Wore she to work.

Dryden.
Had Democritus really carved mount Athos into a statue of Alexander the Great, and had the memory of the fact been obliterated by some accident, who could afterwards have proved it impossible, but that it might casually have been?—*Scott*.
Travelers, on reaching a distant point of a journey, or on viewing any remarkable objects of their curiosity, have at all times been fond of carving or scribbling their names on the spot, to boast of their prowess to after comers.—*Sharpe*, *History of Egypt*, ch. xiii.

Used figuratively.

And there the Ionian father of the rest;
A million wrinkles carved his skin;
A hundred winters snow'd upon his breast,
From cheek and throat and chin.

Tennyson, *The Palace of Art*.

2. Simply cut.

Or they will buy his sheep forth of the cote,
Or they will carve the shepherd's throat.

Spenser, *Pastorals*.

3. Cut meat, for distribution at table.

Whether the passing fashion of the day exact it or not, a gentleman should always, for his own sake, be able to carve well and easily the dishes that are placed before her.—*Miss Acton*, *Modern Cookery*.

4. Provide; distribute; apportion.

He had been a keeper of his flocks, both from the violence of robbers and his own soldiers; who could easily have carved themselves their own food.—*South*.

Carve out. Here the notion of cutting through obstacles is combined with that of the skill implied in carving for distribution.

How darest sinful dust and ashes invade the prerogative of Providence, and carve out to himself the seasons and issues of life and death?—*South*.

After the Restoration, under the government of an easy prince, who had indeed little disposition to give, but who could not bear to refuse, many noble private fortunes were carved out of the property of the Crown.—*Maccarty*, *History of England*, ch. xxiii.

Carve. *v. n.* Perform at table the office of supplying the company from the dishes.

I do mean to make love to Ford's wife; I spy entertainment in her; she discourses, she carves, she gives the leer of invitation.—*Shakespeare*, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 3.

Well then, things handsomely were serv'd;
My mistress for the strangers carved.

Prior.

Used figuratively.

The labourer's share, being seldom more than a bare subsistence, never allows that body of men opportunity to struggle with the richer, unless when some common and great distress emboldens them to carve to their wants.—*Lucke*.

Carvel. *s.* [see Caravel.] Small ship.

I gave them order, if they found any Indians there, to send in the little fly-boat, *the Carvel*, into the river; for, with our great ships, we durst not approach the coast.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

She spreads sails, as the king's ships do canvases, everywhere; she may spare me her nose, and her bonnets, strike her main petticoat, and yet outlast me; I am a carvel to her.—*Beaumont and Fletcher*, *Without Money*.

As the first element in a compound.

Carvel-built implies that the planks of a ship or boat are all flush; that is to say, their edges being all fayed to each other, and not overlapping, as in clinkerwork.—*Young*, *Nautical Dictionary*.

Carvel. *s.* Apparently a term for the Pyrosoma, or Portuguese man-of-war, a tropical mollusk of the order Tunicata. *Rare*.

The carvel is a sea-fowl, floating upon the surface of the ocean, of a glorious form, like so many lines throwing abroad her stings, which she can spread at pleasure, angling for small fishes, which by that artifice she captivates.—*Sir T. Herbert*, *Relation of*

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some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia, p. 20.

Carver. *s.*

1. Sculptor.

All arts and artists Theseus could command,
Who sold for hire, or wrought for better fame,
The master painters and the carvers came. *Dryden*.

2. One who cuts up the meat at table.

Meanwhile thy indignation yet to raise,
The carver, dancing round each dish, surveys
With flying knife, and, as his art directs,
With proper features ev'ry fowl dissects. *Dryden*.

3. One who apportions or distributes at will.

In this kind, to come in lavishing arms,
Be his own carver, and cut out his way.
To find out right with wrongs,—it may not be.

Shakespeare, *Richard II.* ii. 3.
We are not the carvers of our own fortunes.—*Sir R. L'Esrange*.

Carving. *verb. abs.*

1. Sculpture; figures carved.

They can no more last like the ancients, than
excellent carvings in wood like the marble and
brass.—*Sir W. Temple*.

The lids are ivory, graven in clusters lurk
Beneath the carving of the curious work.

Dryden, *Virgil's Eclogues*.

2. Cutting up meat at table.

the widow's cruse—the leaves and fishes;
carving could not lessen, nor helping diminish it—
the stamens were left—the elemental home still flourish-
ed, divested of its accidents. *Lamb*, *Essays of Elia*, *Captain Jackson*.

Carving-knife. *s.* Knife for carving at table.

'Carving-knife,' said Short.—'Carving-knife,' rejoined
Cobbe.—'Carving-knife!' said Vanslyperken,
raising himself up; 'I never said a word about a
carving-knife; did I?'—*Maryat*, *Saurduggone*, vol. i.
ch. xix.

Casava. *s.* [Spanish, *cazabe*.] Bread made of the fecula obtained from the root of the tapioca plant (*Jatropha Manihot*).

The plant of whose root the Indian bread casava is made is a low herb; *Ger. Gerardus*, *Herball*, p. 153; ed. 1633.

The tubercles root consists principally of starch and a white milky poisonous juice. It is rasped and pressed to separate the juice, which deposits a fecula. The compressed pulp is dried in chimneys, exposed to the smoke, and afterwards powdered. In this state it constitutes casava powder. When dried or baked into cakes on plates of iron or clay, it constitutes casava, or cassava, bread.—*Pereira*, *Matéria Medica*.

The casava cakes sent to Europe (which I have eaten with pleasure) are composed almost entirely of starch, along with a few fibres of ligneous matter. It may be purified by diffusion through warm water, passing the milky mixture through a linen cloth, evaporating the strained liquid over the fire, with constant agitation. The starch evolved by the heat, thickens as the water evaporates; but, on being stirred, it granulates, and must be finally dried in a proper stove. The product obtained by this treatment is known in commerce under the name of tapioca; and being starch, very nearly pure, is often prescribed by physicians as an aliment of easy digestion. A tolerably good imitation of it is made by heating, stirring, and drying potato starch in a similar way.—*Liebig*, *Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Cascade. *s.* [Fr. *cascade*.] Cataract; waterfall.

Rivers diverted from their native course,
And bound with chains of artificial force,
From huge cascades in pleasing tumult roll'd.

Prior.
The river Teverone throws itself down a precipice, and falls by several cascades, from one rock to another, till it gains the bottom of the valley.—*Adrian*.

Cascarilla (bark). Bark of the Croton Cascarilla.

Cascarilla bark is imported chiefly from Florida, one of the Balama islands, packed in chests and bales.—*Thomson*, *London Dispensatory*, *Croton*.

Cascata. *s.* [Italian.] Same as Cascade. *Obsolete*.

There is a great cascata or fall of waters.—*B. Browne*, *Travels in Europe*, p. 79; 1685.

Casse. *s.* [from Fr. *casse* = box.]

1. Covering; box; sheath.

O cleave, my sides!
Heart, once be stronger than thy continent,
Crack thyself for *Shakespeare*, *Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 12.

Each thought was visible that roll'd within,
As through a crystal case the figur'd hours are seen.

Dryden.
Other caterpillars produced maggots, that imme-

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dately made themselves up in cases.—*Ray*, *Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.
The body is but a case to this vehicle.—*Boome*, *Home's Odegy*.

Just then Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,
A two-edged weapon from her shining case. *Pope*.

2. Cover, or skin, of an animal.

O, thou dissembling cub, wilt wilt thou be,
When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy case!
Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

Generally, as with rich-fur'd coves, their cases
are for better than their bodies.—*Burton*, *Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 480.

3. Outer part of a house or building; building unfinished. *Obsolete*.

He had a purpose likewise to raise, in the university, a fair case for books, and to furnish it with choice collections from all parts of his own charge.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

The case of the holy house is oddly designed, and executed by great masters.—*Addison*, *Travels in Italy*.

Case. *s.* [from Lat. *casus* falling, chance.]

1. That which befalls; accident; contingency; state of things; condition; instance.

He saith, that if there can be found such inequality between man and man, as between man and least or between soul and body, it investeth a right of government, which searcheth rather an impossible case than an untrue sentence.—*Bacon*.

Fortworthy wretch, quoth he, of so great grace,
How dare I think such glory to attain?
These that have it attain'd were in like case,
Quoth he, as wretched, and liv'd in like pain.

Spenser, *Fairy Queen*.
Question your royal thoughts, make the case yours.

Be now a father, and propose a son.

Shakespeare, *Henry IV. Part II.* v. 2.
They are excellent in order to certain ends; he hath no need to use them, as the case now stands, being provided for with the provision of an sword.—*Jeremy Taylor*, *Rule and Exercise of Holy Living*.
These were the circumstances under which the Corinthians then were, and the argument which the apostle advances is intended to reach their particular case.—*Isidore*, *Atk. clergy*.

The atheist, in case things should fall out contrary to his belief or expectation, hath made no provision for this case; if, contrary to his confidence, it should prove in the issue that there is a God, the man is lost and undone for ever.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Your parents did not produce you much into the world, whereby you have fewer ill impressions; but they failed, as is generally the case, in too much neglecting to cultivate your mind.—*Sieff*.

2. In Law.

a. Statement of question (as in a brief for counsel).

If he be not apt to hunt over matters, and to call on one thing to prove and illustrate another, let him study the lawyers' cases; so every defect of the mind may have a special receipt.—*Bacon*, *Essays*.

b. Instance in point.

But in this, as in almost every other dispute, it usually happens that much time is lost in referring to a multitude of cases and precedents, which prove nothing to the purpose, or in maintaining propositions, which are either not disputed, or, whether they be admitted or denied, are entirely indifferent to the matter in debate.—*Letters of Junius*, let. 25.

In the following extract it is used either adjectively or as the first element in a compound, and means *casuistical*.

'That which law and case divinity speaks of life, that man is not 'dominus vite sue, sed custos,' is as true of wealth.—*Righteous Mawoa*. (Ord MS.)

3. In Medicine. State of the body; state of the disease; also the history, or note, of such.

Chalybeate water seems to be a proper remedy in hypochondriacal cases.—*Arbuthnot*, *On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

4. Condition of body; good condition: (generally somewhat ludicrous).

It was well; for we had rather met with calms and contrary winds, than my tempests; for our sick were many, and in very ill case.—*Bacon*.

Thou liest, most ignorant monster; I am in case to juggle a constable.—*Shakespeare*, *Tempest*, iii. 2.

Pray leave but patience till then, and when I am in little better case, I'll throw myself in the very mouth of you.—*Sir R. L'Esrange*.

Thou Ralph, I should not, if I were
In case for action, now be here. *Batter*, *Indubitas*.

For if the sire be faint, or out of case,
He will be copied in his foolish'd race.

Dryden, *Virgil*.
The priest was pretty well in case,
And shew'd some humour in his face;

Look'd with an easy carelessness,
A perfect stranger to the spleen. *Swift.*
His father's sense, his mother's grace,
In him I hope will always sit so;
With, still to keep him in good case,
The health and appetite of Riza. *Byron.*
Epigram on the Birth of Bizio Hupner.

5. In Grammar. See extracts.

The several changes which the noun undergoes in the Latin and Greek languages, in the several numbers, are called *cases*, and are designed to express the several views or relations under which the mind considers things with regard to one another; and the variation of the noun for this purpose is called declension. — *Clark, Latin Grammar.*

Sometimes grammarians use this word [case] to signify (which is its strict sense) a certain variation in the writing and utterance of a noun, denoting the relation in which it stands to some other part of the sentence; sometimes to denote that relation itself, whether indicated by the termination, or by a preposition, or by its education. . . . Much confusion and frivolous debate has hence resulted. Whoever would see a specimen of this, may find it in the *Port Royal Greek Grammar*; in which the authors insist on giving the Greek language an ablative *case*, with the same termination, however, as the dative; (though, by the way, they had better have fixed on the genitive; which often answers to the Latin ablative) ureine, and with great truth, that if a distinct termination be necessary to constitute a *case*, many Latin nouns will be without an ablative, some without a genitive or without a dative, and all nouns without an accusative. And they add, that since it is possible, in every instance, to render into Greek the Latin ablative, consequently there must be no ablative in Greek. If they had known and recollected that in the language of Lapland, there are, as we are told, thirteen *cases*, they would have hesitated to use an argument which would prove that there must therefore be thirteen *cases* in Greek and Latin also! All this confusion might have been avoided, if it had but been observed that the word *case* is used in two senses. — *Whately, Logic, Appendix, no. 1, Ambiguous Terms, Case.*

In case, if it should happen; upon the supposition that.

For *in case* it be certain, hard it cannot be for them to show us where we shall find it; that we may say these were the orders of the apostles. — *Hooker.*

A sure retreat to his forces, *in case* they should have an ill day, or unlucky chance in the field. — *Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

This would be the accomplishment of their common felicity, *in case*, either by their evil destiny or advice, they suffer not the occasion to be lost. — *Sir J. Hayward.*

All a case. All the same; a matter of indifference.

I can but be a slave where-ever I am; so that taken or not taken, 'tis all a case to me. — *Sir R. L. Estcourt.*

Case, v. a.

1. Put in a case or cover.

Cock ye, case ye, on with your vizours, there's money of the king's coming down the hill. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 2.*

And still it might, and yet it may again,
If thou wouldst not entomb thyself alive,
And case thy reputation in thy tent.

Id., Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.
Like a fall'n cedar, far diffus'd his train,
Cas'd in green scales, the crocodile extends.

Thomson.

2. Cover on the outside with materials different from those of the inside.

Then they began to case their houses with marble. — *Arbuthnot.*

3. In Hunting. Take off the skin.

We'll make you some sport with the fox ere we case him. — *Shakespeare, As You Like It, ends well, iii. 6.*

Case, v. n. Put cases; contrive hypothetical representations of facts.

They fell presently to reasoning and casing upon the matter with him, and laying distinctions before him. — *Sir R. L. Estcourt.*

Case-bottle, s. Bottle so formed as to fit into a case with others.

The first thing I did was to fill a large square case-bottle with water; and set it on my table, in reach of my bed. — *In Fox, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, p. 28.*

Caseharden. v. a. 'Harden anything on the outside, especially iron by steeling the surface.

Fine keys, too, require to be casehardened. — *Rees, Cyclopaedia, Steel.*

Casehardening, verbal abs. Hardening on the outside, generally iron by steeling the surface.

The manner of casehardening is thus: Take cow horn or hoof, dry it thoroughly in an oven, then beat it to powder; put about the same quantity of bay salt to it, and mingle them together with stale chamberlye, or else white wine vinegar. Lay some of this mixture upon loam, and cover your iron all over with it; then wrap the loam about all, and lay it upon the hearth of the forge to dry and harden. Put it into the fire, and blow up the coals to it, till the whole lump have just a blood-red heat. — *Moreau, Mechanical Exercises.*

Casehardening is the name of the process by which iron tools, keys, &c., have their surface converted into steel. Steel when very hard is brittle, and iron alone is, for many purposes, too soft for use. It is, therefore, an important desideratum to combine the hardness of a steady surface with the toughness of an iron body. These requisites are united by the process of case-hardening. — *Vre, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Casein, s. [See Cheese.] In Chemistry and Physiology. Albuminous principle of milk.

The deficiency of gluten and albumen, as compared with the *casein* of milk, is supplied by milk itself, by eggs, by meat, flesh or salt, and by the seeds that abound in *casein* — *Alfalfa, the bean, and the lentil.* — *Dr. Gagn, On Dietetics.*

Caseknife, s. Knife kept in a case.

The king always acts with a great case-knife stuck in his girdle, which the lady snatches from him in the struggle, and so defends herself. — *Addison, Tracts in Italy.*

Casemate, s. [? Italian, *casamatta*, from *casa armata* — house armed; Spanish, *casamata*; Fr. *casemate*; see also last extract, as explanatory of the suggested doubt.]

Secure your casemates;

Here, Master Picklock, sir, your man o' law
And learn'd attorney, has sent you a bag of munition.

R. Johnson, Staple of News.
[Originally a loop-holed gallery excavated in a bastion, from whence the garrison could descend upon an enemy who had obtained possession of the ditch, without risk of loss to themselves. Hence the designation from Spanish *casa*, house, and *matar*, to slay, corresponding to the German *ward-scheller*, *ward-grade*, and the Old English *staegher house*. *Casemate*, a casemate or slaughter-house, which is a place built over the walls of a bulwark, not reaching to the height of the ditch, and serveth to annoy the enemy when he entereth the ditch to scale the wall. (Florio.) *Casemate*, a loop-hole in a fortified wall. (Cudworth.) 'A vault of mason's work in the flank of a bastion next the curtain, to fire on the enemy.' (Bailey.) As defence from shells became more important, the term was subsequently applied to a banquered vault in a fortress, for the security of the defenders, without reference to the annoyance of the enemy. *Walden, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Casement, s. [Italian, *casamento*.] Window opening upon linges.

Why, then, may you have a *casement* of the great chamber window, when we play, open, and the moon may shine in at the *casement*. — *Shakespeare, Much Ado About Nothing, iii. 1.*

Here in this world they do much knowledge read,
And are the *casements* which admit most light.

Sir J. Davis.

They waken'd with the noise, did fly
From inward room to window eye,
And gently opening lid, the *casement*,
Look'd out, but yet with some amazement.

Bailey, Hudibras.

There is as much difference between the clear representations of the understanding then, and the pleasure discovers that it makes now, as there is between the prospect of a *casement* and a key-hole. — *South.*

And I arose, and I released
The *casement*, and the light increased
With freshness in the dawning morn.

T. Gray, The Two Voices.

Caseous, adj. [See Cheese.] Resembling cheese; cheesy.

Its illous parts are from the caseous parts of the chyle. — *Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the animal Humours.*

Casern, s. [Fr. *caserne*.] Lodgings erected between the rampart and the houses of fortified towns, for the soldiers of the garrison; barrack.

A commodious, hardly inferior to the Louvre, palace when inspected to be only a *casern*, or a barrack. — *Wrasell, Memoirs of the Courts of Berlin, Dresden, Warsaw, and Vienna.*

Caseshot, s. Bullets enclosed in a cylindrical case, which bursts on leaving the gun.

In each seven small brass and leather guns, charged with case-shot. — *Lord Charendon.*

Caseworm, s. Caddis.

Caddises, or *caseworms*, are to be found in this nation, in several little brooks. — *Sir J. Floyer.*

Cash, s. [from Fr. *cuisse* = box.]

1. Moneybox.

She [the countess of Shrewsbury] is said to have amassed a great sum of money to some ill use. 20,000*l.* are known to be in her cash. — *Winstood's Memoirs*, iii. 281.

2. Money in the chest, or at hand; ready money.

He is at an end of all his cash, he has both his law and his daily bread now upon trust. — *Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

He sent the thief, that stole the cash, away,
And punish'd him that put it in his way. *Pope.*

Cash, v. a. [from Fr. *casser*.] Same as Cashier. Obsolete.

And thereupon *cashing* the greatest part of his land army, he only retained one thousand of the best soldiers. — *Sir A. Gorges, in Purchas's Pilgrimage.*

Cashbook, s. See extract.

The *cashbook* contains an account of all money transactions. It is kept in a table form like the ledger, with Mr. marked on the left hand page, and Cr. on the right. On the Dr. side is entered all money received; and on the Cr. all money paid. — *Rees, Cyclopaedia, Bookkeeping.*

Cashbox, s. Moneybox.

Lillo, who moraliz'd of the fate of George Barnwell, a foolish young apprentice who emulated his master's cashbox. — *Hazlitt, Lectures on Dramatic Literature.*

Cashier, s. (this accentuation probably represents the commoner pronunciation, though *cashier* is common; at any rate, the distinction between the derivative of *cash* = money, and that of *cash* in *cashier* — discard, should be recognized.) [from *cash* = money.] One who has charge of money.

If a steward or cashier be suffered to run on, without bringing him to reckoning, such a selfish barbarism will teach him to shuffle. *South.*

A Vermont, finding his son's expenses grow very high, ordered his cashier to let him have no more money than what he should count when he received it. *Locke.*

Possessed of a private fortune equal to that of any duke, he had not thought it beneath him to accept the place of cashier of the exchequer, and had perfectly understood how to make that place lucrative. — *Macaulay, History of England, ch. xxiii.*

With the accent on the last syllable.

Flight of *cashiers*, or mobs, I'll never mind;
And knows no losses, while the nurse is kind. *Pope.*

Cashier, v. a. [from Fr. *cassier*.]

1. Dismiss from a post, or a society, with reproach.

Seconds in fiction many times prove principals; but many times also they prove cyphers, and are *cashied*. — *Bacon.*

If I had omitted what he said, his thoughts and words being thus *cashied* in my hands, he had no longer been *laetentis*. — *Arguon.*

They have already *cashied* several of their followers as mutineers. — *Addison, Freetholder.*

The king, greatly exasperated, instantly despatched a troop of horse to Portsmouth with orders to bring the six refractory officers before him. A council of war sat on them. They refused to make any submission; and they were sentenced to be *cashied*, the highest punishment which a court-martial was then competent to inflict. — *Macaulay, History of England, ch. ix.*

With the accent on first syllable.

Does 't not go well? *Cashied* hath beaten thee,
And thou by that small hurt hast *cashied* *Cashie*.
Shakespeare, Othello, ii. 3.

2. Annul; vacate; get rid of.

Some *cashied*, or at least endeavour to invalidate, all other arguments, and forbid us to hearken to those proofs, as weak or fallacious. — *Locke.*

Cashiering, verbal abs. Act of one who cashiers; process of discharging any person or thing.

If we should find a father corrupting his son, or a mother her daughter, we must charge this upon a peculiar anomaly and baseness of nature; if the same of nature may be allowed to that which seems to be either *cashiering* of it, and deviation from, and a contradiction to, the common principles of humanity. — *South.*

Such was the first solemn, deliberate, authoritative act by which a General Council assumed a power superior to the Papacy. . . . It assumed a dictatorial right in a representative body of the Church to sit as a judicial tribunal, with confidence of the title by which Papal authority was exercised. . . . It was much less a decision on a contested election; it was the *cashiering* of both, and that not on account of irregularity or invalidity of title, but of crimes and excesses subject to ecclesiastical cen-

sure; it was a sentence of deposition and deprivation, not of uncanonical election.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, ii. xlii. ch. v.

Cash-keeper. *s.* Man intrusted with the money.

Dispositor was properly a cash-keeper, or privy-purse.—*Archibald, Table of ancient China, Weights, and Measures*.

Cashmere. *s.* Shawl woven in Cashmere, from the wool of the Tibetan goat; imitation fabricated in Paris.

The doctor's body, clothed in cashmere, sometimes inquired after their health, and occasionally received a report as to their linen.—*Disraeli the gossamer, Coningsby*, h. i. ch. ii.

Spelt with *ch* (i. e. a purely French word).

I hope to see you about ten days after you receive this; and if you can bring me a *Cashmere* shawl, it would give me great pleasure to see your taste in its choice. . . . Perhaps you could get my old friend, Madame de —, to choose the *Cashmere*;—take care of your health.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Pelham*.

Mord luvv, also. Mrs. Smith thinks it is against her that poor Sally Balnes sinned in the matter of the bunnet. Foolish Mrs. Smith! Suppose that you were to purchase at Swan and Edgar's that lustrous guinea *cashmere* labelled 'the queen's choice'—whom would you harm, her majesty or yourself? So, when your Emma or Betty buys a silk gown and a twelve-shilling parasol, she errs, and grievously too; but it is against herself.—*Author of John Halifax, Gentleman, A Woman's Thoughts about Women*, p. 114.

Casia. *s.* [Latin; in which language the word has but one *s*, and the *a* is short: hence the present spelling is better than that which is more common, and which doubles the *s*.] Aromatic bark resembling cinnamon, and obtained from the *Laurus Cassia*.

All thy garments smell of myrrh, aloes, and *cassia*.—*Psalms*, xlv. 8.

Cassia is used for such as he vexed with hot gums, pleurisy, jaundice, or any other inflammation of the liver, being taken as above is shewed.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 163; ed. 1633.

Casimere. *s.* Same as Kerseymere.

Suppose him in a handsome uniform; A scarlet coat, black breeches, a long plume, Waving like sails new shivered in a storm, Over a cock's hat in a crowded room, And brilliant feathers, bright as a Cairn Gorm, Of yellow *cassimere* no may presume, White stockings drawn underneath as new milk, O'er limbs whose symmetry set off the silk.—*Byron, Don Juan*, ix. 43.

Casing. *s.* See Cazon.

Casing, part. adj. Encasing. *Obsolete*.

Then comes my fit again, I had also been perfect; Whole as the marble, furnished as the rock; As broad, and general, as the casing air.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iii. 4.

Casino. *s.* [Italian.] Public room for dancing and music.

The times are such that one scarcely dares to allude to that kind of company which thousands of our young men in Vanity Fair are frequenting every day, which nightly fills *casinos* and dancing-rooms, which is known to exist as well as the Ritz in Hyde Park or the congregation at St. James's—but which the most squeamish if not the most moral of societies is determined to ignore.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*.

Cask. *s.* [Fr. *casque*, from L. Lat. *cadiscus*, diminutive of *cadus* = vessel.] Barrel; wooden vessel for containing liquor or provisions.

Great inconveniences grow by the bad *cask* being commonly so ill seasoned and conditioned, as that a great part of the beer is ever lost and cast away.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Will ye then see the reason why there is so much empty *cask* in the cellar of God?—*Bishop Hall, Sermon in St. John's*, (Ord. MS.)

The patient turning himself about, it makes a fluctuating kind of noise, like the rattling of water in a *cask*.—*Hareng*.

Perhaps to-morrow he may change his wine, And drink old sparkling Albion, or Setium, Whose title, and whose age, with mould o'ergrown, The good old *cask* for ever keeps unknown.—*Dryden*.

Cask. *s.* Helmet. See Casque.

Why does he load with darts His trembling hands, and crush beneath a *cask* His wrinkled brow?—*Addison*.

Casket. *s.* Small cask, in sense of vessel; chest for jewels, or things of particular value.

They found him dead, and cast into the streets, An empty *casket*, where the Jew's life, By some damn'd hand was robb'd and taken away.—*Shakespeare, King John*, v. 1.

O ignorant poor man! what dost thou bear, Lock'd up within the *casket* of thy breast? What jewels, and what riches hast thou there? What heavenly treasure in so weak a chest?—*Sir J. Davies*.

Mine eye hath found that and sepulchral rock, That was the *casket* of Heaven's richest store.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*.

That had by chance pack'd up his choicest treasure In one dear *casket*, and say'd only that.—*Shakespeare, The Merchant of Venice*.

This *casket* India's glowing gums unlocks, And all Arabia breathes from yonder box.—*Pope*.

Casket. *v. a.* Put into a casket.

I have writ my letters, *casketed* my treasure, and given order for my horses.—*Shakespeare, All's well that ends well*, ii. 5.

Casket them not up for holy reliques.—*Sir M. Sandys, Europa*, p. 133; 1634.

Casque. *s.* [Fr. *casque*, probably from the same origin as *casque* = vessel; though, according to some authorities, from *cassis* = helmet. As far as the sense goes this is the better derivation: it fails, however, to account for the sound of the *k*.] Helmet; armour for the head.

Let thy blows, doubly resounded, Fall like amazing thunder on the *casque* Of thy adverse pernicious enemy.—*Shakespeare, Richard II.*, i. 3.

Their *casques* are cork, a covering thick and light.—*Dryden*.

Cass. *v. a.* Annul; dismiss; make void.

Obsolete.

Severally, to *cass* all old and unfaithful bands, and entertain new.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire*, p. 14.

Cassate. *v. a.* Vacate; invalidate; make void; nullify. *Rare*.

If he do not *cassate*, his path made to his neighbour.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 14.

This opinion supersedes and *cassates* the best medium we have.—*Ross, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Cassava. *s.* See Casava.

Cassia. *s.* See Cassia.

Cassidony. *s.* [?] See extract.

The apothecaries call the brittle Strobilodes; *Dioscorides* *cassidony*; *Galen* *strobilos*; by the double tongue in the last syllable, in Latin *Stobilos*; in High Dutch, *Stickles-kant*; in Spanish, *Thommasin Cantesso*; in English, French *Lavender*, *Strobilos*, *Sticmor*, *Cassidony*; and some simple people, imitating the same name, do call it 'Cass down'.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 586; ed. 1633.

Cassino. *s.* [?] Game at cards so called, in which each player holds three cards, and plays to get them of the same numerical value, e. g. three aces, three tens, or the like, and, failing this, to get them in sequence, e. g. two, three, four of the same suit. See Cribbage.

Cassock. *s.* [Fr. *casaque*.] Loose outward coat.

a. Of a soldier. *Obsolete*.

Half of the which [soldiers] dare not shake the snow from off their *cassocks*, lest they shake themselves to pieces.—*Shakespeare, All's well that ends well*, iv. 3.

He will never come within the sight of it, the slight of a *cassock*, or a musket-rest again.—*R. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour*.

b. Of a clergyman.

Persons ecclesiastical may use any comely and scholar-like apparel, provided that it be not cut or pink; and that in public they go not in their doublet and hose, without coats or *cassocks*.—*Ecclesiastical Constitutions and Canons*, § 74.

What enemies were some ministers to persons, to high-crowned or broad-brimmed hats, to long cloaks and canonicateds; and now to long *cassocks*, since the Scotch jump is looked upon as the more military fashion, and a badge of a northern and cold reformation.—*Jeremy Taylor, A Practical Handmaidness*, p. 119.

His scanty salary compelled him to run deep in debt for a new gown and *cassock*, and now and then forced him to write some paper of wit or burlesque, or preach a sermon for ten shillings, to supply his necessities.—*Swift*.

There were earls in stars and garters, clergymen in *cassocks* and humps, port Templars, sleepish lords from the universities, translators and indolent masters in ragged coats of friars.—*Maccarty, History of England*, ch. iii.

Cassocked. *adj.* Dressed in a cassock.

Oh, laugh, or mourn with me the rueful jest, A *cassocked* humpback and a balding priest; He from Italian songsters takes his cue; Set Paul to music, he shall quote him too.—*Cowper, Progress of Error*, 111.

Cassowary. *s.* Large bird akin to the ostriches and emus, i. e. of the family of Struthionidae.

I have a clear idea of the relation of dam and chick, between the two *cassowaries* in St. James's Park.—*Locke*.

Cast. *v. a.*

1. Throw.

a. Such is the exact meaning in the following extracts, in each of which *throw* may be substituted simply for *cast*.

They had compassed in his vessel, and cast darts at the people from morning till evening.—*1 Maccabees*, vii. 80.

If thy right hand offend thee cut it off, and cast it from thee.—*Matthew*, v. 30.

Further chase to enlarge the wounds of those darts, which every *cast* at novelty, than to go on safely and sleepily in the easy ways of ancient mistakings.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

What length of lands, what ocean havey on poss'd? What storms sustain'd, and on what shore been cast?—*Dryden*.

So bright a splendour, so divine a grace, The glorious *Daphnis casts* on his illustrious race.—*Id.*

His friends contend to punish his folly, his enemies, that they may cast it to the dogs.—*Pope, Essay on Man*.

This fumes off in the cabinet of the stone, and casts a sulphurous smell.—*Woodward*.

The reason of mankind cannot suggest any solid ground of satisfaction, but in making God our friend, and in carrying a consequence so clear, as may encourage us with confidence, to cast ourselves upon him.—*South*.

The world is apt to cast great blame on those who have an indifference for opinions, especially in religion.—*Locke*.

We may happen to find a fairer light cast over the same scriptures, and see reason to alter our sentiments even in some points of moment.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind*.

b. In the following, *throw* is less exactly synonymous; the object being something that partakes of the nature of a covering, and the meaning being shed, mould, change. Our diarist lost her wheels, their points our spurs, The bird of conquest her chief feather cast.—*Fairfax*.

Of plants some are green all winter, others cast their leaves.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The waving harvest bends beneath his blast, The forest shakes, the groves their humours cast.—*Kepler*.

From hence, my lord, and love, I thus conclude, That though my lonely ancestors were rude, Mean as I am, yet I have the grace To make you fitter of a generous race: And noble then am I, when I begin.—*Id.*

In virtue cloth'd, to cast the race of sin.—*Id.* The India's have been in a kind of mourning season, having cast great quantities of ribbon and cambric, and reduced the brown tinge to the beautiful glaucular form.—*Addison*.

c. With the following nouns, *cast*, as compared with *throw*, is the commoner element in the combination; *throw*, or *throw out*, however, giving sense.

And I think, being too strong for him, though he took my loss sometime, yet I made a shift to cast him.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, ii. 3.

And Joshua cast lots for them in Shiloh.—*Joshua*, xviii. 19.

The king of Assyria shall not come into this city, nor shoot an arrow there, nor come before it with shield, nor cast a bank against it.—*2 Kings*, xix. 32.

At thy rebuke both the chariot and horse are cast upon a dead sleep.—*Psalms*, lxxvi. 6.

As he had heard that John was cast into prison.—*Matthew*, iv. 12.

Howbeit we must be cast upon a certain island.—*Acts*, xxvii. 26.

They let down the boat into the sea, as though they would have cast anchor.—*Id.*, xxvii. 30.

At length Barbarossa having cast up his trenches, landed fifty-four pieces of artillery for battery.—*Knapton, History of the Turks*, and moles will cast up mounds, and these bite more, against ruin.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The two great powers, the spiritual and the temporal, each working in his separate sphere, were to dwell together in the same eternal metropolis, and give laws, wise and holy and salutary laws, to Christendom. Rome might seem to have cast a spell upon the mind of the Trenton; it was on the Aventine Hill that he conceived and brooded over this great vision.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, h. v. ch. xiii.

d. Have abortions; bring forth before the time.

Thy ewes and thy she-goats have not cast their young.—*Genesis*, xxii. 34.
Nor shall your vine cast her fruit.—*Malachi*, iii. 11.

c. With eye, mind, &c., signifying look, glance, direct attention.

A lone wandering by the way,
One that to bounty never cast his mind;
No thought of heaven ever did assay,
His baser breast.

Spenser.

As he past along,
How earnestly he cast his eyes upon me!
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. v. 2.

Begit, suspicious begot, to cast about
Thy infant eyes, and, with a smile, thy mother single out.

Dryden, Virgils Eclogues.

Far-eastward cast thine eye, from whence the sun,
And orient science at a birth began.

Pope, Dunciad.

He then led me to the rock, and placing me on
the top of it, cast thy eyes eastward, said he, and
tell me what thou seest.—*Adrian*.

2. Defeat in a lawsuit.

Were the case referred to any competent judge,
they would inevitably be cast.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety*.

We take up with the most incompetent witnesses,
may, often suborn our own surmises and jealousies,
that we may be sure to cast the unhappy criminal.—*Id., Government of the Tongue*.

The northern men were agreed, and, in effect, all
the others, to cast our London escheator.—*Comden, Remains*.

3. Throw down; disgrace; ensnare. *Rare*.

You are but now cast in his mood, a punishment
more in policy than in justice; even so, as one would
beat his offenceless dog, to afflict an imperious lion.—*Shakespeare, Othello*, ii. 3.

4. Throw back; distance; (as in a race).

In short, so swift your judgements turn and wind,
You cast our fleetest wits a mile behind.

Dryden.

5. Throw down; cause to preponderate (as the scale of a balance).

How much interest casts the balance in cases dubious.—*South*.

Life and death are equal in themselves;
That which could cast the balance, is thy falsehood.

Dryden.

6. Compute; reckon; calculate (taken from the old way of computing by counters); contrive.

What the pope hath lost since printing began,
let him cast his counters.—*Pope, Book of Martyrs*.

Hearts, tongues, figures, scribbles, harps, poets,
cannot

Think, speak, cast, write, sing, number, ho!
His love to Antony.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 2.

Here is now the smith's note for shewing and
plow-iron.—*Id., Let it be cast and paid—Id., Henry IV.*

Part II. v. 1.

You cast th' event of war, my noble lord,
And summi'd th' account of chance, before you said,
Let us make head.

Id., Henry IV. *Part II.* i. 1.

The best way to represent to life the manifold use
of friendship, is to cast and see how many things
there are, which a man cannot do himself.—*Bacon, Essays*.

I have lately been casting in my thoughts the several
unhappinesses of life, and comparing infelicities
of old age to those of infancy.—*Adrian*.

The cloister facing the South, is covered with
vines, and would have been proper for an orna-
ment; and had, I doubt not, been cast for that
purpose, if this piece of gardening had been then in
as much vogue as it is now.—*Sir W. Temple*.

7. Judge; consider in order to judgment; (borrowed from the old medical custom of judging the disorder by the inspection of urine, as 'to cast the water'; or from the astrological practice of calculation, as 'to cast a nativity').

If thou could'st, doctor, cast
The water of my land, find her disease,
And purge it to a sound and pristine health,
I would applaud thee.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, v. 3.

I had it of a Jew, and a great while
Who every morning cast his cup of white wine
With sugar, and by the residence of the bottom
Would unke report of any chronic malady.

R. Jonson, Maguelick Lady.

But oh, that treacherous breast to whom weak
you
Did trust our counsels, and we both may rue,
Having his falsehood found too late, 'twas he
That made me cast you guilty, and you me.

Donne.

Pence, brother, be not over exquisite
To cast the fashion of uncertain evils.

Milton, Comus, 360.

8. Fix the parts in a play.

Our parts in the other world will be new cast, and
mankind will be there ranged in different stations
of superiority.—*Adrian*.

9. Found; form by running in a mould; model.

How to build ships, and dreadful ordinance cast,
Instruct the artist.—*Waller*.

The father's grief remain'd his art;
He twice essay'd to cast his son in gold,
Twice from his hands he dropp'd the forming mould.

Keble.

Yon' crowd, he might reflect, yon' joyful crowd
With restless rage would pull my statue down.
And cast the brass anew to his renown.

Prior.

We may take a quarter of a mile for the common
measure of the depth of the sea, if it were cast into
a channel of an equal depth everywhere.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

The sword of the Kegelgraben often has a richly
ornamented hilt—not unfrequently cast, and even
resembling network; a beautiful example in the
Schwerin collection still shows marks of the chieftain
grain of the mould.—*Krumboltz, Horse Fables*, introd.
p. 48.

Used figuratively.

Under this influence, derived from mathematical
studies, some have been tempted to cast all their
logical, their metaphysical, their theological and
moral learning into this method.—*Watts, Logic*.

Cast *de*. Dismiss as useless or incon-
venient.

I have bought

Golden opinions from all sorts of people,
Which would be worn now in their newest gloss,
Not cast aside so soon.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 7.

Cast away.

a. Shipwreck.

Sir Francis Drake, and John Thomas, meeting
with a storm, it thrust John Thomas upon the
islands to the South, where he was cast away.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays*.

His father Philip had, by like mishap, been like to
have been cast away upon the coast of England.—*Knutson, History of the Turks*.

With pity mov'd, for others cast away
On rocks of hope and fears.

Lord Roscommon.

But now our fears tempestuous grow,
And cast our hopes away;
Whilst you, regardless of our woe,
Sit careless at a play.

Lord Dorset.

b. Lavish; waste in profusion; turn to no
use; ruin.

They that want means to nourish children, will
abstain from marriage; or, which is all one, they cast
away their bodies upon rich old women.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays*.

France, hast thou not yet more blood to cast away!
Say, shall the current of our right run on?

Shakespeare, King John, ii. 2.

He might be silent, and not cast away
His sentences in vain.

B. Jonson.

O Maria, O my sister, still there's hope!
Our father will not cast away a life
So useful to us all and to his country.

Adrian, Cato.

It is no impossible thing for states, by an oversight
in some one act or treaty between them and their
potent opposites, utterly to cast away the selves for
ever.—*Hooker*.

Cast back. Put behind.

Your younger feet, while mine cast back with age
Came lugging after.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 336.

Cast by. Reject or dismiss with neglect
or hate.

Old Capulet and Montague
Have made Verona a noisy citadel;
Cast by their grave beseeching ornaments.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.

When men, presuming themselves to be the only
masters of right reason, cast by the ideas and opinions
of the rest of mankind as not worthy of reckon-
ing.—*Locke*.

Cast down. Deject; depress the mind.

We're not the first,
Who with best meaning, have invert'd the worst;
For thee, oppress'd king, I am cast down;
Myself could else outdraw false fortune's frown.

Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 3.

The best way will be to let him see you are much
cast down and afflicted for the ill opinion he enter-
tain of you.—*Adrian*.

Cast forth. Emit; eject; throw out; spread.

I cast forth all the household stuff.—*Nehemiah*,
xiii. 8.

Cast me forth into the sea.—*Jonah*, i. 12.

He shall grow as the lily, and cast forth his roots
as Lebanon.—*Isaiah*, xiv. 8.

Cast in. Throw into the bargain.

Such an omniscient church we wish indeed;
'Twere worth both Testaments, cast in the creed.

Dryden, Religio Laici.

Cast in one's lot with any one. Take the
chance; run the risk; share the fortune.

The attempt to reconcile the contending factions
failed. Baxter cast in his lot with his proscribed
friends, refused the mitre of Hereford, quitted the

parsonage of Kidderminster, and gave himself up
almost wholly to study.—*Macaulay, History of
England*, ch. iv.

Cast off.

a. Discard; put away.

The prince will, in the perfectness of time,
Cast off his followers.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

Cast me not off in the time of old age.—*Psalm*,
ixi. 9.

He led me on to mightiest deeds,
But now hath cast me off, as never known.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 650.

How I not call him father? I see preferment
alters a man strangely: this may serve me for an use
of instruction, to cast off my father when I am great.

Dryden.

I long to clasp that haughty maid,
And bend her stubborn virtue to my passion:
When I have gone thus far, I'd cast her off.

Adrian.

b. Reject.

It is not to be imagined, that a whole society of
men should publicly and professedly disown and
cast off a rule, which they could not but be infinitely
certain was a law.—*Locke*.

c. Disburden one's self of.

All conspiring in one to cast off their subjection to
the crown of England.—*Spenser, View of the State
of Ireland*.

This maketh them, through an unweariable desire
of receiving instruction, to cast off the care of those
very affairs which do most concern their estate.—*Hooks, Ecclesiastical Policy*, preface.

The true reason why any man is an atheist, is
because he is a wicked man; religion would curb
him in his lusts; and therefore he casts it off, and
puts all the scorn upon it he can.

Archbishop Tillotson.

Company, in any action, gives credit and counte-
nance to the merit; and so much to the sinner gets
of this, so much he casts off of shame.—*South*.

We see they never fail to exert themselves, and to
cast off the oppression, when they feel the weight
of it.—*Adrian*.

d. Throw hounds off the scent; whence,
leave behind.

Away he scours cross the fields, casts off the dogs,
and gains a wood; but, pressing through a thicket,
the bushes hold him by the horns, till the hounds
came in and plucked him down.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Cast out.

a. Reject; turn out of doors.

Thy brut hath been cast out, like to itself, no
father owning it.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, iii. 2.

b. Vent; suggest.

Why dost thou cast out such ungenerous terms
Against the lords and sovereigns of the world?

Adrian.

Cast up.

a. Compute; calculate.

The writers, in casting up the goods most desir-
able in life, have given them this rank,—health,
beauty, and riches.—*Sir H. T. Taylor*.

A man who designs to build is very exact, as he
supposes, in casting up the cost beforehand; but,
generally speaking, he is mistaken in his account.

Dryden.

b. Vomit; throw up.

The wicked are like the troubled sea, when it can-
not rest, whose waters cast up mire and dirt.—*Isaiah*, lvii. 26.

Thou, leastly feeder, art so full of him,
That thou provok'st thyself to cast him up!

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. i. 3.

Their villainy goes against my weak stomach, and
therefore I must cast it up.—*Id., Henry V.* iii. 2.

O that in time Rome did not cast
Her errors up, this fortune to prevent!

B. Jonson.

Thy foolish error find;
Cast up the poison that infects thy mind.

Dryden.

Cast upon. Refer to; decide by.

If things were cast upon this issue, that God
should never prevent sin, till man deserved it, the
best would sin and sin for ever.—*South*.

Cast. c. n.

1. Contrive; consider; prepare; plan.

Then closely as he might, he cast to leave
The court, not asking any pass or leave.

Spenser.

From that day forth, I cast in careful mind,
To seek her out with labour and long time.

Id.

But first he casts to change his proper shape;
Which else might work him danger or delay.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 634.

This way and that I cast to save my friends,
Till one resolve my varying counsels ends.

Pope.

2. Admit of a form, by casting or melting.

It comes at the first fusion into a mass that is
immediately malleable, and will not run thin, so as
to cast and mould, unless mixed with poorer ore, or
cinders.—*Woodward, On Metals*.

3. Warp; grow out of form.

Stuff is said to cast or warp, when, by its own

drought, or moisture of the air, or other accident, it alters its flatness and straightness.—*Mozon, Mechanical Exercises.*

4. Vomit.

These verses too, a poison on 'em, I cannot abide 'em, they make me ready to cast, by the banks of Hellcon.—*B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

Cast about.

a. Contrive.

We have three that bend themselves, looking into the experiments of their fellows, and cast about how to draw out of them things of use and practice for man's life and knowledge. *Baron, New Atlantis.*

As a fox with hot pursuit

Chased through a warren, cast about. *Butler, Hudibras.* All events, called chance, among inanimate bodies, are mechanically produced according to the determinate figures, textures, and motions of those bodies, which are not conscious of their own operations, nor contrive and cast about how to bring such events to pass.—*Bentley.*

b. Turn.

The people that Ishmael had carried away captive from Mizpah cast about and returned, and went into Johanan.—*Jeremiah, xli. 14.*

Cast. s.

1. Act of casting or throwing; throw; thing thrown; state of anything cast or thrown.

Sh when a sort of lusty shepherds throw The bar by turns, and none the rest outgo So far, but that the rest are measuring casts. Their emulation and their pasture lasts. Yet all these dreadful deeds, this deadly fray, A cast of dreadful dust will soon play. *Dryden, Virgil's Georgics.*

2. Manner of throwing.

Some harrow their ground over, and sow wheat or rye on it with a broad cast; some only with a single cast, and some with a double.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. Space through which anything is thrown.

And he was withdrawn from them about a stone's cast, and kneeled down and prayed.—*Luke, xxii. 14.*

4. Motion of the eye; direction of the eye; approach to a squint; delicate term for a complete squint.

Pity causeth sometimes tears, and a fiction or cast of the eye aside; for pity is but grief in another's behalf; the cast of the eye is a gesture of aversion, or loathsomeness, to behold the object of pity. *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

A man shall be sure to have a cast of his eye to warn him before they give him a cast of their nature to betray him.—*South.*

If any man desires to look on this doctrine of gravity, let him turn the first cast of his eyes on what we have said of fire.—*Sir K. Digby, Operations and Nature of Man's Soul.*

Thy soul sits in thy eyes: There held in holy passion still, Forget thyself to unworld, till With a sad laden downward cast Thou fix them on the earth as fast. *Milton, Il Penseroso, ll.*

They are the best ridges in the world, and let you see, with one cast of an eye, the substance of above an hundred pages. *Johnson, Dialogue on the Usefulness of ancient Metaphors.*

Now and then, too, there is a slight cast in the eye, or it may be a constant squint; or even, if not, the child sometimes seems to see, and then you doubt a few hours after whether its sight is not altogether gone. *Dr. Ward, How to nurse sick Children.*

5. Throw of dice; venture from throwing dice; chance from the fall of dice.

In his own instance of casting antiseptic, though it partake more of contingency than of freedom, supposing the posture of the party's hand, who did throw the dice; supposing the figure of the table and of the dice themselves; supposing the measure of force applied, and supposing all other things which did concur to the production of that cast, so be the very same they were, there is no doubt but, in this case, the cast is necessary.—*Bishop Burnham, Answer to Hobbes.*

Plato compares life to a game at tables; there what cast we shall have is not in our power, but to manage it well, that is,—*Norris.*

Used metaphorically.

Were it good, To set the exact wealth of all our states All at one cast; to set so rich a main On the nice hazard of some doubtful hour? *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 1.*

When you have brought them to the very last cast, they will offer to come to you, and submit themselves. *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

With better grace an ancient chief may yield The long contended honours of the field, Than venture all his fortune at a cast, And fight, like Hamulid, to lose at last. *Dryden.*

Will you turn recruit at the last cast?—*Id.*

In the last war, has it not sometimes been an even

cast, whether the army should march this way or that way?—*South.*

6. Stroke; touch.

Some muttering at the altar, and an other sort jostling up and down to wangle, when my Lady shall be ready to see a cast of their office.—*Confutation of N. Sherton, sign. G. v. 1540.*

We have them all with our voice for giving him a cast of their court prophecy.—*South.*

Another cast of their politics, was that of endeavouring to impeach an innocent lady, for her faithful and diligent service of the queen.—*Sneyfl.*

This was a cast of Wood's politics; for his information was wholly false and groundless.—*Id.*

7. Mould; form; act of casting metal; figure resulting from the mould.

Why such daily cast of brassen cannon, And forever hunt for implements of war? *Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 1.*

The whole would have been an heretic poem, but in another cast and figure, than any that ever had been written before.—*Prior.*

The Omphale stat sent me is a most excellent figure, and I shall wish much to get a good cast of it. *Shenstone, Letters, 107. (Oud MS.)*

8. Shade or tendency to any colour.

A flaky mass, grey, with a cast of green, in which the talky matter makes the greatest part of the mass.—*Woodward.*

The qualities of blood in a healthy state are to be florid, the red part prevailing, and the white to be without any greenish cast.—*Achuthan, Out Nature and Choice of Placenta.*

9. Exterior appearance; manner; air; mien.

The native line of resolution Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought. *Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 1.*

New crimes, new dressings, and the modern cast. Some scenes, some persons alter'd, and outcast. The world. *Sir J. Denham.*

Pretty conceptions, fine metaphors, glittering expressions, and something of a neat cast of verse, are properly the dress, gown, or loose ornament of poetry. *Pope, Letters.*

Neglect not the little figures and turns on the words, nor sometimes the very cast of the periods: neither omit or confound any rites or customs of antiquity. *Id., On Homer.*

10. In Falconry. Flight; number of hawks dismissed from the fist.

A cast of merlin there was besides, which, flying of a gallant height, would beat the birds that rose down into the bushes, as falcons will do wild fowl over a river. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Cast. s. [?] Trick.

I have detected his native meaning, revealed his juggling cast, and by his own authors opens clearly their meaning much contrary to his assertion. *Martin, Marriage of Friends, Ll. 1. 1535.*

Cast. part. adj.

1. In Law. Condemned; worsted; ruined (as one who has lost in a lawsuit).

He could not, in this former case, have made use of the very last part of a cast criminal, nor so much as have cried, Mercy! Lord, mercy! *South.* So many cast pots write; there's no pretension To argue loss of wit from loss of person. *Dryden.*

2. In Metaphory. Rim in a mould.

The space-head of the cone varies from those of a lance only in this respect, that the latter are of wrought iron, the former of cast bronze, otherwise they are nearly similar both in form and size. *Kemble, Horse Knights, p. 49.*

Cast-clothes. s. Clothes which when done with by one person are considered good enough for another.

He has ever been of opinion, that giving cast clothes to be worn by valets, has a very ill effect upon little minds.—*Addis.*

Does not the Black African take of sticks and old clothes (say, exported Moomoth-Street cast-clothes) what will suffice; and of these, commonly containing them, fabricate for himself an Eddien (jodel, or thing seen), and name it Mumbo-Jumbo; which he can thenceforth pray to, with upturned awestruck eye, not without hope?—*Cutler, French Revolution, pt. i. l. c. h. ii.*

Cast-me-down. s. See Cassidyony.

Castanet. s. [Spanish, castaneta.] Small shell, like that of the Castanea or chestnut, made of ivory or hard wood, and rattled in their hands by dancers.

If there had been words enow between them, I have expressed provocation, they had gone together by the ears like a pair of castanets. *Gingree, Way of the World.*

Castaway. s. Person lost or abandoned; anything thrown away.

Neither given any leave to search in particular who are the heirs of the kingdom of God, who castaways.—*Hooker.*

Lost that by any means, when I have preached others, I myself have been a castaway.—*1 Corinth. ix. 27.*

Castaway. adj. Useless; of no value.

We only prize, pompier, and exalt, this vassal anatomy of death, or only remember, at our evening leisure, the imprisoned immortal soul.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Cast. s. [Portuguese, casta.] Class of population formed by the hereditary transmission of certain privileges or occupations, and kept up by limitations in the way of marriage; breed; race; species.

This world was to be continued for four ages, and to be peopled by four casts or sorts of men. *Lord, Discourse of the Indians, p. 3. 1630.*

Many of the Indian casts will not drink out of the same cup, nor feed out of the same dish with a person deemed impure; and they hold all such except their own fraternity.—*Brydson, Ancient Mythology.*

As feudalism was the conservative element which connected medieval society with order and property, but threatened to turn it into a hierarchy of casts, so chivalry may be called the element of progress. *C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England, ch. xxvii.*

In the days of Polish ascendancy he had taken refuge among his friends here: he had returned to his home when the ascendancy of his own caste had been established; and he had been chosen to represent the University of Dublin in the House of Commons. *Macleay, History of England, ch. xxiii.*

Castellan. s. [Spanish, castellano.] Captain,

governor, warden, or constable of a castle.

These are the castles which belong to Robert Fitzwalter, constable of London. *Blount, Ancient Treatises, p. 116.*

Walter Linus Oiler was castellan of Windsor, assumed his surname from it, and was ancestor to the lords Windsor.—*Johnson, Dictionary Book, p. 35.*

The masonry and masonry of this state of things were not so prominent among the Anglo-Saxons, because the subdivision of powers was much less than where the principles of feodality prevailed and the casts and castles were not numerous. *Kemble, The Saxons in England, l. ii. ch. vii.*

Castellany. s. Lordship belonging to a castle; extent of its land and jurisdiction.

Earl Albin has within his castellany, or the jurisdiction of his castle, 200 manors, all but one. *Achard, Thesaurus Book, p. 117.*

Castellated. part. adj. Built, either wholly or in part, after the manner of a castle. (more particularly applied to the character of the parapet).

It was not without emotion that Goughsby held for the first time the castle that bore his name. . . . It was a castellated building, immense and magnificent, in a very faulty and incurious style of architecture; indeed, but compensating in some degree for these deficiencies of external taste and beauty by the splendour and accommodation of its interior, and which in a further and, raised according to the strict rules of art, would severely have merited. *Diary of the young Mr. Coningsby, l. iv. ch. v.*

Castelry. s. Custody or government of a castle.

The said Robert and his heirs ought to be and are chief banner-bearers of London in fee, for the castelry, which he and his ancestors have, of Baynard's castle in the said city.—*Blount, Ancient Treatises, p. 116.*

Cast. s.

1. Thrower; one who casts.

If, with this throw, the strongest castor eye, Still, further still, I bid the discs fly. *Pope.*

2. Calculator; caster of an account.

Did any of them set up for a caster of fortunate figures, what might he not get by his predictions?—*Addis.*

3. In Metallurgy. One who makes castings.

Soon after his accession, he issued an order, exempting from military service all printers, and all persons immediately connected with printing, such as casters of type, and the like.—*Huckle, History of Civilization in England, vol. ii. ch. ii.*

Cast. s. Small wheel, the axis of which is fixed to a swivel, that it may move more easily in any direction.

I had a reputation even then, and the moment the girls had heard who was coming, they made up their minds to turn out in a big Mrs. Bagshaw rolled herself into the hall, like a bill of veal upon casters, to do me honour.—*Thackeray, Book, Gilbert Gurney, vol. i. ch. v.*

Castification. s. [Lat. castus = chaste, facio = make.] Making chaste. Rare.

Let no impure spirit drille the virgin purities and castifications of the soul.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermon at Golden Grove, p. 226. 1633.*

Castigate. v. a. [Lat. *castigatus*, part. from *castigo*.] Chastise; chasten; correct; punish.

If thou dost put this sour cold habit on,
To castigate thy pride, 'twere well.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.
These lower powers are worn, and wearied out, by the toilsome exercise of drugging about and managing such a load of flesh; whereof being so *castigated*, they are only attuned to the more easy lody of air again.—*Glaucippe, Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. xiv.

About a year ago, reflecting upon some passages of St. Hieron, that he had adjusted and *castigated* the then Latin Vulgate to the best Greek exemplars, &c.—*Bentley, Letters*, p. 237.

Castigation. s. Penance, discipline; punishment, correction; emendation, repressive remedy.

This hand of yours requires
A squire from liberty; a fisting and prayer,
With *castigation*.—*Shakspeare, Othello*, iii. 4.
Their *castigations* were accompanied with encouragement; which care was taken, to keep me from looking upon as mere compliments.—*Boyle*.

The ancients had these conjectures touching these floods and conflagrations, so as to fence them into an hypothesis for the *castigation* of the excesses of generation.—*Sir M. Hale*.

Castigator. s. [Lat.] One who makes an emendation or correction.

The Latin *castigator* hath observed, that the Dutch copy is corrupted and faulty here.—*Barnet, A. Spelling with Marginal Castigations*, F. li. b. 1018.

Castigatory. adj. Punitive, in order to amendment.

There were other sorts of penalties inflicted, either promulgate, *castigatory*, or exemplary.—*Bishop Burnell, Against Hobbes*.

Castig. part. adj. Deciding.

Which being inclined, not constrained, contain within themselves the *casting* act, and a power to command the conclusion.—*Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errors*.

Chiefly in connection with *voice* or *note*.

Not many years ago, it so happened, that a colder had the *casting* role for the life of a criminal, which he very graciously gave on the merciful side.—*Liddon, Tracts in Italy*.

Suppose your eyes sent equal rays
Upon two distant parts of air,
In this sad state, your doubtful choice
Would never have the *casting* voice. *Prior*.

Castig. verbal abs.

1. Moulding.

The *casting* of the skin is, by the ancients, compared to the breaking of the seedline, or cawl, but not rightly; for that were to make every *casting* of the skin a new birth; and besides, the seedline is but a general cover, not shaped according to the parts, but the skin is shaped according to the parts.—*Galen, Natural and Experimental History*.

2. In Metallurgy. Running in a mould.

Whether they were cast in their present form I prefer leaving uncertain, but it is very possible, since everything betokens great perfection in the *casting* of metals during the bronze period.—*Kemble, Norse Rides*, p. 54.

3. In the sense of arrangement. Contrivance; distribution.

Distribution is that useful *casting* of all rooms for office, entertainment, or pleasure.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture*.

4. Vomit. *Obsolete*.

The bound turnpike agent to his *castyp*, and a vomit is waished in wading in fenne.—*Wells, 2 St. Peter*, ii.

Castig-drawn. s. Net thrown into the water and drawn up. (Not placed and left).

Castig-draw did rivers' bottoms sweep.
May, Translation of Virgil's Georgics.

Castle. s. [A.S. *castra*, from Lat. *castellum*.]

1. Strong house, fortified against assaults.

The *castle* of Maelhuf I will surprise.
Shakspeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.

2. In Chess. See Chess.

Castles in the air. Projects without reality.

These were not like *castles in the air*, and in men's fancies, vainly imagined. *Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

Do not our great reformers use
This *idiot* to forebode news;
To write of victories next year,
And *castles* taken yet? *the air?* *Butler, Hudibras*.

Castle-builder. s. Fanciful projector; one who 'builds castles in the air.'

The poets are the greatest *castle-builders* in the world.—*Student*, l. 223.

Castle-building. s. Building of castles: (in the following passage in the air).

Castle-building, or the science of aerial architecture, is of much too vague a nature to be comprehended in a concise regular definition: but, for the sake of custom and method, I define it to be the craft of erecting useless structures in the air, and populating them with proper nominal inhabitants for the employment and improvement of the understanding.—*Steele*, l. 233.

Castled. adj. Furnished with castles.

The horses' necking by the wind is blown,
And *castled* elephants o'look the town. *Dryden*.
The groves and *castled* cliffs appear
Invested all in radiance clear. *T. Warton, Odes*, xl.

Castlet. s. Small castle. *Rare*.

There was in it a *castlet* of stone and brick.—*Lealand, Itinerary*.

Castling. s. [from *cast* = throw.] Abortion.

We should rather rely upon the urine of a *castling's* bladder, a resolution of embryo's eyes, or a second distillation of urine, as Helmont hath commended.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Castor. s. [Lat.] Beaver (Castor Fiber).

Like hunted *castors* conscious of their stay,
Their wayward wealth to Norway's coast they bring. *Dryden*.

In Castor Oil, the construction is either *adjectival*, or that of the first element in a compound. The oil itself has nothing to do with *castor* = beaver, in respect to its origin; but is expressed from the Ricinus Palma Christi, and resembles Castoreum only in its smell, and some reputed qualities.

Castor. s. See Castoreum.

Castoreum. s. [Lat.] In Medicine. Secretion from a special gland in the Castor Fiber.

Chemists, and in particular Boisson, Lagrange, Lavoisier, and Hildebrandt, have examined *castor*, and found it to be composed of a resin, a fatty substance, a volatile oil, an extractive matter, benzoic acid, and some salts. The mode of preparing it is very simple. The sacs are cut off from the *castors* when they are killed, and are dried to prevent the skin being affected by the weather. In this state the interior substance is solid, of a dark colour, and a faint smell; it softens with heat. When chewed, it adheres to the teeth somewhat like wax; it has a bitter, slightly acrid, and nauseous taste. The *castoreum*, as imported, are often joined in pairs by a kind of lincure. Sometimes the substance which constitutes their value is sophisticated, a portion of the *castor* being extracted, and replaced by lead, clay, gums, or some other foreign matters. This fraud may easily be detected, even when it exists in small degrees, by the absence of the membranous partitions in the interior of the bags, as well as by the altered smell and taste. The

rially in nervous and spasmodic diseases, and it often advantageously combined with opium.—*C. Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Castrametation. s. [N.Fr. *castrametation*; from Lat. *castra* = camp, *meto* = measure, = measurement for camps.] Art or practice of encamping.

Between Chillingdon and Saresden is also an unmentioned camp, either Saxon or Danish, for both are concerned in this question; and their *castrametation*, even under the most practicable and continuous circumstances of ground, is sometimes ambiguous. *T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 50.

Castrato. v. [Lat. *castratus*, part. from *castra*.] Geld; emasculate.

Origen having read that scripture, 'There he saute that *castrate* themselves for the kingdom of God,' which was but a parabolical speech, he did really, and therefore foolishly, *castrate* himself.—*Bishop Morton, Discharge of five Imputations from the Romish Party*, p. 134.

Used figuratively. Mortify; take the vigour or spirit out of anything.

Ye *castrate* the desires of the flesh, and shall obtain a more ample reward of grace in heaven.—*Martin, Treatise on the Marriage of Priests*, Y. l. 1: 1554.

Castration. s. Act of gelding; emasculation.

The largest needle should be used, in taking up the spermatic vessels in *castration*.—*Sharp, Surgery*.

Castrel. s. Same as Kestrel (Falcon Tinnunculus), a kind of hawk: (used figuratively in the extracts).

But there is another in the wind, some *castrel*

That hovers over her, and dares her daily;
Some flick'ring slave.

Boanmont and Fletcher, Pilgrim.
That air of hope has blasted many an airy of *castrel* like yourself.—*B. Jonson, Staple of News*.

Casual. adj. [Fr. *casuel*, from Lat. *casus*, from *cado* = fall.] Accidental; arising from, or depending upon, chance; not certain.

The revenue of Ireland, both certain and *casual*, did not rise unto ten thousand pounds.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

That which seemeth most *casual* and subject to fortune, is yet disposed by the ordinance of God.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

Whether fount, where *casual* fire
Had wasted woods, on mountain, or in vale
Down to the veins of earth.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 608.
The commissioners entertained themselves by the fireside, in general and *casual* discourses.—*Lord Clarendon*.

Most of our rarities have been found out by *casual* emergency, and have been the works of time and chance, rather than of philosophy.—*Glaucippe*.

The expenses of some of them always exceed their certain annual income; but seldom their *casual* supplies. I call them *casual* in compliance with the common form.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

I sing how *casual* bricks in *casual* clime,
Encountered casual horseshaircasual lime.
Revised Address, s.

Casually. adv. Accidentally; without design or set purpose.

Go, bid my woman
Search for a jewel, that too *casually*
Hath left mine arm. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline*, ii. 3.

Wood new shrank, laid *casually* upon a vessel of verjuice, had driven up the verjuice, though the vessel was without any dew.—*Bacon*.

I should have acquainted my judge with one advantage, and which I now *casually* remember. *Dryden*.

Cases, however, occur in which the effect of a constant cause is so small, compared with that of some of the changeable causes with which it is liable to be *casually* conjunct, that of itself it escapes notice.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. iii. ch. xvii. § 4.

Casualty. s. (used also adjectively: the *casualty* ward in a hospital being the ward for accidents; thence the simple term for the room for receiving out-patients, and *casualty* patient = out-patient).

1. Accident.

a. In the sense of a thing happening by chance, not by design.

With more patience men endure the losses that befall them by mere *casualty*, than the damages which they sustain by injustice.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays*.

That Octavius Caesar should shift his camp that night that it happened to be took by the enemy was a mere *casualty*; yet it preserved a person who lived to establish a total alteration of government in the imperial city of the world. *South*.

b. In the sense of a chance which produces severe wounds or unnatural death.

Built in the weather on the outward wall,
Ev'n in the force and road of *casualty*.

Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice, ii. 3.
It is observed in particular nations, that, within the space of two or three hundred years, notwithstanding all *casualties*, the number of men doubles.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

We find *casualty* in our bills, of which, though there be daily talk, there is little effect.—*Grant, Observations on the Bills of Mortality*.

The *casualties* on board the British frigate amounted to but one man killed and four wounded.—*Young, Naval History of Great Britain*.

2. Incident. *Rare*.

The *casualties* were exacted with the most rigorous severity.—*Gilbert Stuart, Discourse on Learning*, Lecture, p. 14. (Orc MSS.)

Casualist. s. [Fr. *casualiste*, from Lat. *casus*, in the sense of particular instance.] One who studies and settles cases of conscience.

The judgment of any *casualist*, or learned divine, concerning the state of a man's soul, is not sufficient to give him confidence.—*South*.

You can scarce see a bench of porters without two or three *casualists* in it, that will settle you the rights of princes.—*Addison*.

Who shall decide, when doctors disagree,
And soundest *casualists* doubt like you and me? *Page*.

What *casualist*, what lawgiver, has ever been able nicely to mark the limits of the right of self-defence?—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.
Gentle *casualist*, I leave it to thee to conjecture, whether the blush (for there was one between us) was the property of the nymph or the swain in this

dilemma.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, Detached Thoughts on Books and Reading.*

Casualist. *adj.* Relating to cases of conscience; containing the doctrine relating to cases.

What arguments they have to bewail poor, simple, unstable souls with, I know not; but surely the practical, *casualist*, that is, the principal, vital part of their religion savours very little of spirituality. *South.*

There is a generation of men, who have framed their *casualist* divinity to a perfect compliance with all the corrupt affections of a man's nature.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 393.

Casualistically. *adv.* In a casualist manner.

Themselves are necessitated by the tenour of their principles, *casualistically* to allow much private judgment and will, as is altogether inconsistent with civil sovereignty.—*Cathcart, MS.* (Ord MS.)

The [Jeremy Taylor] obtained in that house much of that learning wherewith he was enabled to write *casualistically*.—*Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses*, ii. 400. (Ord MS.)

Casualting. *verbal abs.* Playing the casualist. *Rare.*

We never leave subtilizing and *casualting*, till we have straitened and pared that liberal penit into a razor's edge to walk on.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divinity*, ii. 20.

Casistry. *s.* Science of a casuist; doctrine of cases of conscience.

This confession would not pass for good *casistry* in these ages.—*Pope, Homer's Odyssey*, Notes.

Morality, by her false guardians shown, Chieftain in furs, and *casistry* in lawn. *Id. Dunciad.* *Casistry* is the jurisprudence of theology; it is... digest of the moral and religious maxims to be observed by the priest, in advising or declining upon questions which come before him in confession, and in assigning the amount of penance due to each sin. *Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, etc. v.

Cat. *s.* [?] Three-masted vessel of Norwegian build used in the coal trade.

There are vessels, at this day, which are common upon the northern part of the English coast, and are called *cats*. Part of the harbour at Plymouth is called catwater, undoubtedly from ships of this denomination, which were once common in those parts.—*Bryant, Observations on Rowley's Poems*.

Cat. *s.* [Lat. *catus*.] Animal of the genus Felis.

A *cat*, as she beholds the light, draws the ball of her eye small and long, being covered over with a green skin, and dilates it at pleasure.—*Peachment, Complaint of Gentlemen*.

Used metaphorically.

'Twas you fencers'd the rabble;
Cats, that can juggle as dilly of his worth;
As I can of those mysteries, which Heaven
Will not have eartl' to know.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 2.

Cat. *s.* Colloquial for Cat-o'-nine-tails. *Not (or just) room to swing a cat.* Phrase applied to narrow berths, boxes, or apartments. (This connection, at least, the editor thinks preferable to the notion that *cat* here means the animal so called.)

Now mark the contrast at London. I am pent up in frowzy lodgings, where there is not room enough to swing a cat; and I breathe the steams of endless putrefaction.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker*.

Cat in pan. [probably no connection with *cat* as an English word at all; but the catachrestic transformation of some misunderstood foreign term.] The meaning of *turning the cat in the pan* does not seem to have been always the same; or, what is more probable, the exact import of the phrase was not always understood. (The construction is by no means unequivocal; since *turn* may be either active, and govern *cat*, or neuter, as in 'turn king's evidence'.)

1. Transfer of a charge of calumny.

A subtle *turning the cat in the pan*, or wresting of a false thing to some purpose.—*Holcroft, Dictionary*.

There is a cunning which we, in England, call the *turning of the cat in the pan*; which is, when that which a man says to another, he lays it as if another had said it to him.—*Deacon*.

2. Become a turncoat; shift about; veer round.

When George, at pudding-time, came o'er,
And moderate men look'd big, sir;

I turned the *cat in pan* once more,
And straight became a Whig, sir.
For this the rule I will maintain
Until my dying day, sir,
That, whatsoever king shall reign,
I'll be the Vicar of Bray, sir.

Song.

Cat-eyed. *adj.* Having eyes like a cat.

If *cat-eyed*, then a Pallas is their love;
If freckled, she's a party-coloured dove.

Dryden, Translation from Lucretius.

Cat-o'-nine-tails. *s.* [see third extract.] Whip with nine lashes, used in the army and navy.

You dread reformers of an implous age,
You awful *cat-o'-nine-tails* to the stage.

Sir J. Vanbrugh, False Friend, Prologue.

I tell you one thing, if you should give such language at sea, you'd have a *cat-o'-nine-tails* laid cross your shoulders. *Campfire, Love for Love.*

[*Cat-o'-nine-tails.* Polish, *kat*, executioner; *katapir*, to lash, rack, torture. Lithuanian, *kolos*, the stalk of plants, shaft of a lance, handle of an axe, &c.; *kat-kolos*, the handle of a scourge; *kolos*, the executioner; *katapir*, to scourge, to torture. Russian, *koshka*, a cat; *koshki*, a whip with several pitched cords, cat-o'-nine-tails. —*Walwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Catabaptist. *s.* [Gr. *κατά* and *βαπτίζω*.] One who is against, or who abuses, baptism.

Of these analogists or *catabaptists*, who differ no more than Bavius and Mevius, Abolition nanketh fourteen sorts.—*Pestly, Dipper's Dipt.*, p. 23.

Catachresis. *s.* [Gr. *καταχρησμός*; abuse of which it is the Greek translation.] Abuse in Grammar and Rhetoric. (For the special import given to this word by the editor, see preface.)

I ask if now and then he does not offer at a *catachresis*, wresting and torturing a word into another meaning. *Dryden, Essay on Dramatic Poesy.*

Their skill in astronomy divided into that, which, by a great *catachresis*, is called judicial astrology. —*Bishop Stillingfleet, Origines Sarræ*, i. 3.

Catachrestic. *adj.* Abusive, in the rhetorical or grammatical sense of the word. See Catachresis.

Catachrestical. *adj.* Same as Catachrestic.

A *catachrestical* and far-fetched similitude it holds with men, that is, in a bifurcation. —*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Catachrestically. *adv.* In a forced or exaggerated manner.

Where, in diverse parts of Holy Writ, the denunciation against groves is so express, it is frequently to be taken but *catachrestically*.—*Evelyn*, iv. § 1.

Cataclysm. *s.* [Gr. *κατακλυσμός*.] Deluge; inundation.

The opinion that held these *cataclysms* and egresses universal was such as held that it put a total consummation into things in this lower world. —*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mod. Lit.*

In *Geology* it has taken a technical meaning, signifying a sudden or violent rush of water, considered as the efficient cause by which certain phenomena have been produced, rather than by the gradual action of moderate currents, or by that of ice. As such, it has as its adjectives *Cataclysmal* and *Cataclysmic*.

Catacomb. *s.* [see last extract.]

On the side of Naples are the *catacombs*, which must have been full of stench, if the dead bodies that lay in them were left to rot in open niches.—*Adelphi, Travels in Italy*.

The *Dictionary Etymologique* says that the name is given in Italy to the tombs of the martyrs which people go to visit by way of devotion. This would tend to support Diez's explanation from Spanish, *cata*, to look at, and *tomb*, a tomb (as the word is also spelt *catacombs* and *catacombs*), or *combar*, a vault, which however is not satisfactory, as *show* is not the primary point of view in which the tombs of the martyrs were likely to have been considered in early times. Moreover the name was apparently confined to certain old quarries used as burial places near Rome. Others explain it from *cata*, down, and *combar*, a cavity. —*Walwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Catadupe. *s.* [Gr. *κατάδουπος* = catarnet of the Nile: from *κατά* = down, *δουπος* = make a loud sound in falling.] Catarnet; waterfall: (applied by way of eminence to those of the Nile, and also to the inhabitants near them). *Rare.*

Our ears are so well acquainted with the sound,

that we never mark it: As I remember, the Egyptian *catadupes* never heard the roaring of the fall of Nile, because the noise was so familiar to them. —*Brewer, Lingua*, iii. sc. ult.: 1667.

Catagmatic. *adj.* [Gr. *κατάγμα* = fracture.] Endowed with the quality of consolidating the parts. *Obsolete.*

I put on a *catagmatick* emplaster, and, by the use of a heated clove, scattered the pituitous swelling, and strengthened it.—*Winnius, Surgery*.

Cataléctic. *adj.* [Gr. *καταληκτικός* = ceasing, leaving off.] Relating to poetical measure, and denoting the deficiency or falling short of a final syllable.

A stanza of six verses, of which the first, second, fourth, and fifth, were all in the octosyllable metre, and the third and last *cataléctic*; that is, wanting a syllable, or even two.—*Tyrrhill, On Chaucer's Versification*.

Catalépsia. *s.* [Gr. *κατάληψις*.] See Catalepsy.

There is a disease called a *catalépsia* wherein the patient is suddenly seized without sense or motion, and remains in the same posture in which the disease seizes him. —*Achætan*.

Catalépsy. *s.* Trance; ecstasy; loss of consciousness without either spasm or relaxation of the muscles, which remain in the condition in which they were when the fit came on, or in that which any second person may determine.

Catalépsy and *Ecstasy*, although treated of by some writers as distinct affections, generally present very nearly the same pathological conditions. ... This disease is very rare; so much so, that its existence has been doubted by many writers, who consider it to have been feigned. Its occasional occurrence, however, is well ascertained. I have seen one case of it in my own practice, and have been consulted by letter respecting a second. —*Croft, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*.

Cataléptic. *adj.* With a tendency to, or pertaining to, catalepsy.

It was at this point in their history that Silas's *cataléptic* fit occurred during the prayer meeting. —*Silas Abner*, ch. 1.

Catalogue. *s.* [Gr. *κατάλογος*.] Enumeration of particulars; list; register of things one by one.

In the *catalogue* ye go for men;
Shameless, water-runes, and dem-wolves, are cheped
All by the name of dogs.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 1.

Make a *catalogue* of prosperous superstitious persons, and I believe they will be repeated sooner than the alphabet. —*South*.

In the library of manuscripts belonging to St. Lawrence, of which there is a printed *catalogue*, I looked into the Greek which denotes its antiquity with that of the Vatican. —*Idem*.

The bright Taygete, and the shining Bear,
With all the sailor's *catalogue* of stars.

Id., Translation from Ovid.

Catalogue. *v. a.* Put into a catalogue; make a list of.

We censured, or *catalogued*, and scattered our books, as from that time to this we could never recover them. —*Sir J. Harrington, Brief View of the State of the Church of England*, p. 80.

The jacobins of France, by their studied, deliberate, *catalogued* lies of numbers with the piquard, the sabre, and the tribunal, have shocked whiterer remnant of human sensibility in our breasts. —*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Party*.

It is in point to notice also the structure and style of Scripture, a structure so mysterious and various, and a style so figurative and indirect, that no one would presume at first sight to say what is in it and what is not. It cannot, as it were, be unguessed, or its contents *catalogued*. —*Newman, Development of Christian Doctrine*.

Catalysis. *s.* [Gr. *κατάλυσις*.]

1. Dissolution. *Rare.*

While they were in thoughts of heart concerning it, the sad *catalysis* did come, and swept away eleven hundred thousand of the nation. —*Jerome Taylor*.

2. In *Chemistry*. Action of one body on another by contact, rather than that which is accompanied by change on both sides. (For example see extract under Catalytic.)

Catalytic. *adj.* See Catalysis.

An interesting class of decompositions has of late attracted considerable attention, as, as they cannot be accounted for on the ordinary laws of chemical affinity, have been referred by Berzelius to a new power, or rather new form of the force of chemical affinity, which he has distinguished as the *catalytic* force and the effect of its action as *catalytic*.

gla. . . A body in which this power resides resolve others into new compounds, merely by its contact with them, or by an action of pressure, as it has been termed, without adding or losing anything itself. Thus an acid converts a solution of starch (at a certain temperature) first into gum and then into sugar of grapes, although no combination takes place between the elements of the acid and those of the starch, the acid being found free and undiminished in quantity after effecting the change.—*Orabam Elements of Chemistry*, p. 186.

Cátamarán. *s.* [?] See extract.

The *cátamaráns* used in the Brazils, and which are also common in the East Indies, consist of three logs of wood tapered at one end and lashed together. They are furnished with paddles, and are said to pull as fast as boats, the men being squatted in a kneeling position, and managing them with wonderful dexterity in passing the surf which beats on the shores. These used in the Brazils also carry sail.—*Young, Nautical Dictionary*.

Cataménia. *s.* [Gr. *kata*—according to, *mén*—month.] Menstrual discharge; menstruation.

Two ancient Hindoo sages are of opinion, that if the marriage is not consummated before the first appearance of the *catamenia*, the girl becomes "degraded in rank."—*Dunn, On the Unity of the Human Species*.

Catamenial. *adj.* Appertaining to the catamenia.

As to the period of puberty, and the first appearance of the *catamenial* flux, there is found to exist great uniformity throughout the habitable globe. . . The only marked exception occurs in the case of the Hindoo females, with whom, on an average, the *catamenial* flux appears about two years earlier than it does among other nations.—*Dunn, On the Unity of the Human Species*.

Cátamite. *s.* [? *Gangymede*, ? *Sodomite*.]

Among the Greeks, it was no disgrace for philosophers themselves to have their *cátamites*. *Great Cosmology Sacra*, p. 128.

Catamountain. *s.* Wild cat.

Would any man of discretion venture such a wrist to the rude claws of such a *kat-at-mountain*.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Custom of the Country*.

The black prince of Monomodon, by whose side were seen the shining *catamoutas*, and the quill-sharpened porcupine.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scribner*.

As separate words.

As *cata* of the *mountain*, they are spotted with diverse fickle fantasies. *Bede, Discourse on the Revelation*, p. 2, sign. d. vi. 1550.

Cátaphract. *s.* [Gr. *katáphraktos* = encased, fortified.]

1. Horseman in complete armour.

On each side went armed guards
Both horse and foot, before him and behind,
Archers and slingers, *cátaphracts* and spears.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1619.

2. Armour itself; defence.

In a battle we fight not but in complete armour.
Virtue is a *cátaphract*: for in vain we arm our limbs,
While the other is without defence.—*Felltham, Breviary*, B. 8.

Cátaplasma. *s.* [Gr. *katáplasma*.] Poultice; soft and moist application.

I bought an unction of a mountebank,
So mortal, that but clip a knife in it,
Where it draws blood, no *cátaplasma* so rare,
Collected from all simples that have virtue
Under the moon, can save.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, iv. 7.

Warm *cátaplasma* discuss, but scalding hot may confirm the tumour.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Cátapult. *s.* [Fr. *cátapulte*; Lat. *cátapulta*.] Engine used anciently to throw stones; recently applied to a machine for delivering the ball (bowling) in cricket.

The ballista violently shot great stones and quarrels, as also the *cátapults*.—*Camden, Remains*.
Bring up the *cátapults* and shake the wall,
We will not be out-braved thus.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Bonduca.

Cátaract. *s.* [Gr. *καταρᾶς*.]

1. Fall of water from on high; shoot of water; cascade.

Blow, winds, and *cat* your cheeks; rage, blow!
You *cátaracts* and hurricanes, spout,
Till you have drench'd our steeples.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 2.

No sooner be, with them of men and beast
Select for life, shall in the ark be lodged,
And shelter'd round; but all the *cátaracts*
Of heav'n's wet net, on the earth shall pour
Rain day and night. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 824.
Tornadoes and loud impetuous *cátaracts*,
Through roads abrupt, and rude unfashion'd tracts,
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Run down the lofty mountain's channel'd sides,
And to the vale convey their foaming tides.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Applied, like stream and other similar words,
to fire.

What if all
Her stores were open'd, and this fragment
Of hell should spout her *cátaracts* of fire?
Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 174.

2. In *Medicine*. Opacity of the capsule of the lens of the eye.

Saladine hath a yellow milk, which hath likewise much acrimony; for it cleareth the eyes; it is good also for *cátaracts*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

And accordingly, a deaf-mute, before he has been taught a language—either the finger-language, or reading,—cannot carry on a train of reasoning any more than a brute. He differs indeed from a brute in possessing the mental capability of employing language; but he can no more make use of that capability till he is in possession of some system of arbitrary general-signs, than a person born blind from *cátaract* can make use of his capacity of seeing, till the *cátaract* is removed.—*Whately, Elements of Logic*, introd.

Cátarrh. *s.* [Fr. *cátarrhe*, from Gr. *kata*—down, *rhéin*—flow; a translation of the Latin *defluxio*—flow down, whence *Defluxion*.] Defluxion; cold in the head.

Convulsions, epilepsies, fierce *cátarrhs*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 483.
Neither was the body then subject to die by piercing, and laugh under *cátarrhs*, or convulsions.—*South*.

Cátarrhal. *adj.* Relating to a *cátarrh*; proceeding from a *cátarrh*.

The *cátarrhal* fever requires evacuations.—*Sir J. Poyser*.

Cátarrhus. *adj.* Rarer form of *Cátarrhal*.

Old age attended with a phthisis, cold, *cátarrhus*, leucophlegmatic constitution.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Cause of Mankind*.

Cátasterism. *s.* [Gr. *καταστερισμός*, from *κατά*—star.] See extract.

Ptolemy makes no mention of the star or the story, and his catalogue contains no bright star which is not found in the "Cátasterism" of Eudoxos. These *Cátasterisms* were an enumeration of 473 of the principal stars according to the constellations in which they are and were published about sixty years before Hipparchus.—*Barthol, History of the Inductive Sciences*, b. i. ch. iv. § 1.

Cátastrophé. *s.* [Gr. *καταστροφή*, from *κατά*—turn.]

1. Change, or revolution, which produces the conclusion or final event of a dramatic piece; change of fortune near the end of a story.

But he comes, like the *cátastrophé* of the old comedy.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 2.

That philosopher declares for tragedies, whose *cátastrophes* are unhappy, with relation to the principal characters.—*Hume*.

2. Critical or final event, in general; conclusion, generally unhappy.

Here was a mighty revolution, the most horrible and portentous *cátastrophé* that nature ever yet saw; an elegant and habitable earth quite shattered.—*Woodward, Natural History*.

3. In *Geology*. Violent change, and one of a magnitude beyond those known from actual experience, as opposed to the uniform action of changes of the same character as those in progress now, or within the range of historical evidence.

There are, in the paleontological sciences, two antagonistic doctrines: *cátastrophical* and uniformity. The doctrine of a uniform course of nature is tenable only when we extend the notion of uniformity so far that it shall include *cátastrophes*.—*Whewell, Novum Organum renovatum*, p. 25.

Cátastrophist. *s.* In *Geology*. See preceding entry, 3.

The *cátastrophist* constructs theories, the uniformitarian demolishes them. The former adduces evidence of an origin, the latter explains the evidence away. The *cátastrophist's* dogmatism is undetermined by the uniformitarian's skeptical hypotheses. But when these hypotheses are asserted dogmatically, they cease to be consistent with the doctrine of uniformity.—*Whewell, Novum Organum renovatum*, p. 25.

Cátell. *s.* Squeaking instrument used in the playhouse to condemn plays.

Three *cátells* be the bribe
Of him, whose chattering shames the monkey tribe.
Pope.

Should kindly sleep relieve the weary wit,
He rolls no *cátells* o'er the drowsy pit. *Johnson*.

Catch. *v. a.* [Lat. *capto*.]

1. Lay hand on; seize.

And when he arose against me, I caught him by his beard, and smote him, and slew him.—*1 Samuel*, xvii. 35.

With hold.

The mule went under the thick boughs of a great oak, and his head caught hold of the oak.—*2 Samuel*, xviii. 19.

Would they, like Benhadad's ambassadors, *catch* hold of every amicable expression?—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

2. Overtake.

I saw him run after a gilded butterfly, and, when he caught it, he let it go again; and after it again; and over and over he comes, and up again; and caught it again.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, i. 3.

3. Arrest during a fall.

A shepherd diverted himself with tossing up eggs, and catching them again.—*Spectator*.

4. Arrest attention suddenly and in a pleasing manner.

And they sent unto him certain of the Pharisees and of the Herodians, to catch him in his words.—*Mark*, xii. 13.

For I am young, a novice in the trade,
The fool of love, unpractic'd to persuade,
And want the soothing arts that catch the fair;
But, caught myself, lie struggling in the snare.
Dryden.

Catch'd with a trick? well, I must bear it patiently.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Humorous Lientenant.
These artificial methods of reasoning are more adapted to catch and entangle the mind, than to instruct and inform the understanding.—*Locke*.

5. Entrap; ensnare; take with a net or hook.

After we had fished some time and caught nothing, for when I had fish on my hook I would not pull them up, that he might not see them, I said to the Moor, "This will not do; our master will not be thus served; we must stand farther off."—*De Foë, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*.

5. Receive any contagion or disease.

I cannot tame the disease, and it is caught
Of you that yet are well. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

Those measles,
Which we disdain to tell us, yet seek
The very way to catch them. *Id., Coriolanus*, iii. 1.
In sooth I know not why I am so said:
It worries me; you say it worries you;
But how I caught it, found it, or came by it,
I am to learn. *Id., Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

With cold. Probably, in its origin, a *Latinism*, from *frigus captare*.

The softest of our British ladies expose their necks and arms to the open air, which the men could not do, without catching cold for want of being accustomed to it.—*Addison, Guardian*.

Or call the winds through long avenues to roar.
Proud to catch cold at a Venetian door. *Pope*.

The production of the consequent required that they should all exist immediately previous, though not that they should all begin to exist immediately previous. The statement of the cause is mechanical; unless in some shape or other we introduce all the conditions. A man takes mercury, goes out of doors, and catches cold. We say, perhaps, that the cause of his taking cold was exposure to the air. It is clear, however, that his having taken mercury may have been a necessary condition of his catching cold.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. iii. c. v. § 3.

Catch at. Endeavour suddenly to lay hold on.

Saucy factors
Will catch at us like strumpets, and wail rhimers
Ballad us out of tune. *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 2.

Make them catch at all opportunities of subverting the state.—*Addison, Essay on State of the War*.

Catch as catch may (or) *can*. Seize indiscriminately.

Mine or thine be nothing, all things equal,
And catch as catch may, be proclaimed.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Loyal Subject.

Catch up. Snatch.

They have caught up every thing greedily, with that busy minute curiosity, and unsatisfactory inquisitiveness, which Seneca calls the disease of the Greeks.—*Pope*.

He was caught up into paradise, and heard unspeakable words.—*2 Corinthians*, xii. 4.

Sometimes they thought he might be only shewn.
And for a time caught up to God, as mice
Moose was in the mount, and missing long.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 13.

Catch, or catching, a Tartar. Be caught in the trap one has laid for another, instead of taking an enemy, to be taken by him.
Colloquial.

Catch. v. n.

1. Hitch; hold: (as 'the lock catches,' 'the clothes caught in the briar.')
2. Be contagious or infectious; spread epidemically.

Does the scellion *cat-h* from man to man,
And run among the ranks? *Addison, Cato.*

3. Grasp or seize eagerly, as one not missing an opportunity: (with *at*).

If you resolve on publishing, Phillips will *catch at* it.—*Lamb, Letters.*

Catch. s.

1. Seizure; act of seizing anything that flies or hides.

Taught by his open eye,
His eye, that ev'n did mark her trodden grass,
That she would fain the catch of Strephon fly.
Sir P. Sidney.

2. Watch; posture for seizing.

Both of them lay upon the *catch* for a great action; it is no wonder, therefore, that they were often engaged on one subject. *Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Metals.*

3. Advantage taken; hold laid on suddenly.

All which notions are but ignorant catches of a few things, which are most obvious to men's observations.—*Bacon.*

The motion is but a *catch* of the wit upon a few instances; as the manner is in the philosophy revealed.—*Id.*

Fate of empires, and the fall of kings,
Should turn on flying hours, and catch of moments.
Dryden.

4. Song in which the parts are caught up in succession by the singers.

This is the time of our *catch*, play'd by the picture of woe.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth, iii. 2.*
Far be from thence the light of parasite,
Singing his drunken catches all the night. *Dryden.*
The next was serv'd, the bowls were crown'd,
Catches were sung and healths went round. *Prior.*
I am for a song or a *catch*. When will the catches come on, the sweet wicked catches! *Lamb, John Woodvil, i. 1.*

5. Thing caught; profit; advantage.

Whether shall have a great catch, if he knock out your brains; he were as good crack a nut with no kernel.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth and Cressida, ii. 1.*
She entered freely into the state of her affairs, asked his advice upon money matters, and fully proved to his satisfaction that, independent of her beauty, she would be a much greater *catch* than Frau Vanderbloosh. *Morritt, Saarbruggen, vol. i. ch. 22.*

6. Snatch; short interval of action. *Rare.*

It has been writ by *catches*, with many intervals.—*Locke.*

7. Slight remembrance.

We retain a *catch* of those pretty stories, and our awakened imagination snatches in the recollection.—*Glanville, Scopia Scientifica.*

Catchable. adj. Liable to be caught. *Rare.*

The eagerness of a kennee man's mouth often as *catchable* as the ignorance of a fool. *Lord Halifax.*

Catcher. s. He who, or that which, catches.

So *catchers* and snatchers do toll both night and day.

Not needful, but greedy, still preying for their prey.
Milton, For Maudslayi, p. 278.

That great *catcher* and devourer of souls. *South, Sermons, x. p. 338.*

Scalops will move so strongly, as oftentimes to leap out of the *catcher* wherein they are caught. *Trevor, Museum.*

- Catchy. s.** [see extract.] Name given to several plants of the genera *Silene* and *Lycnis*, especially *S. viscosa* and *S. anglica*.

The whole plant, as well leaves and stalks, as well as the flowers, are here and there covered over with a most thick and clammy matter, like unto birdlime, of which the silimness is such that your fingers will stick and cleave together as if your hand touched birdlime; and further more, if flies do light upon the same, they will be so entangled with the liminess that they cannot fly away; inasmuch that in some hot day or other you shall see many flies caught by it lime-wool.—*Gerarde, Herbal, p. 601: ed. 1633.*

- Catching. part. adj.** Contagious.

'Tis time to give them physick, their diseases
Are grown so *catching*.

Considering it with all its malignity and *catching* nature, it may be enumerated with the worst of epidemics.—*Harvey.*

And yet, it would seem, the assassin mood proves *catching*. Two days more, . . . and towards nine in the evening . . . a young woman of spot-blooming look, presents herself at the cabinet-maker's in the

Rue Saint-Honoré; desires to see Robespierre.—*Carlyle, French Revolution, pt. iii. b. vi. ch. iii.*

Catchpoll. s. [Fr. *chacepoll.*] Sergeant; bumbailiff.

When day was come, the magistrat senten *catchpolls*, and selden, delivero them the men.—*Wycliffe, Acts, xvi.*

They call all temporal businesses undersheriffries, as if they were but matters for undersheriffs and *catchpolls*; though many times those undersheriffs do more good than their high speculations.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Shed from this arme is recompence enough
Though you had cut the throats of all the *catchpolls* in France, any in the world.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Honest Man's Fortune.

Another monster,
Sullen of aspect, by the vulgar call'd
A *catchpoll*, whose polluted hands the gods,
With force incredible and magic charm
First have enchain'd, if he his ample palm
Should haply on ill-fated shoulder lay
Of doctor. *J. Phillips, Splendid Shilling.*

As I conceive, 'twas on Saint Beth, still in measured accents, then dost not wish to be conveyed hence by tipsayers and *catchpolls* to be flung into the dungeons of the Tower, there to lie with fifty pounds' weight of iron on thy legs, and surrounded by all the rickard stealers of men's gold and the blood-stained takers of men's lives, until the time shall come for thee to be arraigned before the arbiters of justice as a midnight housebreaker.—*Sala, The Ship-Chandler.*

Catchwater. s. (also with adjectival construction)

Drain cut along the boundary between a high and a low district, to catch the water from the former, and to protect the latter against any rain but that which falls directly upon it. See *Drain*.

Catchword. s. Word which comes last in one division of any subject and furnishes a guide to the next, as in the succession of parts for acting; cue; word marking the connection between two consecutive pages, and placed beneath the lower right-hand corner, where it anticipates the first word of the following page, or, less commonly, above the upper left-hand corner, where it repeats the last word of the preceding page; the practice is now obsolete (used as an instrument of criticism in bibliography).

John de Baniac wrote also a Consolation of Theology in fifteen books, 1364. It was very early printed, without name, date, signature, printing, or catchword.—*Park, Note on Warton's History of British Poetry, ii. 255: seq. 26.*

Cate. s. Singular of Cates. *Rare.*

Yet two ridiculous a height is this foolish custom grown, that even the Christmas-pye, which in its very nature is a kind of consecrated *cate*, and a badge of distinction, is often forbidden to the druid of the family. *Parker, no. 255. (Ord. MS.)*

Catechetic. adj. After the manner of a catechism.

He communicated his Practical Catechism, which for his private use he had drawn up out of those materials which he had made use of in the catechetic institution of the youth of his parish.—*Bishop Pitt, Life of Hammond, § 1.*

Catechetical. adj. Same as Catechetic.

Socrates introduced a *catechetical* method of arguing; he would ask his adversary question upon question, till he convinced him out of his own mouth that his opinions were wrong.—*Addison, Spectator.*
He introduced a mode for philosophy among the christians; and, though Atrengens rather deserves that honour, he was called the founder of the *catechetical* school which gave birth to the series of learned christian writers that flourished in Alexandria for the next century.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt, ch. xiv.*

In Syria too the schools were private, a circumstance which would tend both to diversity in religious opinion, and inattention in the expression of it; but the sole *catechetical* school of Egypt was the organ of the church, and its bishop could banish Origen for speculations which developed and ripened with impunity in Syria.—*Newman, Development of Christian Doctrine, v. 2.*

Catechism. s. Form of instruction by means of questions and answers (generally concerning religion).

Way of teaching there have been sundry always usual in God's church; for the first introduction of youth to the knowledge of God, the Jews, even till this day, have their *catechisms*.—*Hobbes.*

He had no *catechism* but the creation, needed no

study but reflection, and read no book but the volume of the world.—*South.*

Catechist. s. One whose charge is to instruct by questions, or to question the uninstructed concerning religion.

None of yours and knowledges was admitted, who had not been instructed by the *catechist* in this foundation, which the *catechist* received from the bishop. *Hammond, On Pseudomartyria.*

To have been a learned man and a christian, and to have encouraged learning among the *catechists* in his schools, may seem deserving of no great praise.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt, ch. xiv.*

Catechistical. adj. Instructing by question and answer.

S. Cyril was the author of those *catechistical* sermons or institutions which are mentioned by S. Jerome. *Bishop Cosin, Scholastical History of the Canon of the holy Scriptures, § 58.*

All these are short pieces, some of them are in the *catechistical* method.—*Burke, Abridgement of English History, ii. 2.*

Catechistically. adv. In a catechistical manner.

The principles of Christianity, briefly and *catechistically* taught them, is enough to save their souls. *South, Sermons, vii. 100.*

Catchize. v. a. [Gr. *καταγιζω*, from *κατα* = sound; nearly corresponding with the English 'din anything into anyone.']

1. Instruct by asking questions, and receiving the answers.

I will *catchize* the world for him; that is, make questions, and by them answer.—*Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 4.*

Catchize cross ignorance; purge Italy of luxury and riot. *Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy, To the Reader, p. 55.*

καταγιζω is derived from *κατα*, and signifies originally and properly *catchizing*, or such a kind of teaching wherein the principles of religion, or of any art or science, are often inculcated, and by someline and reasoning beat into the ears of children or novices; but yet it is taken in Holy Scripture in a larger sense, not only for *catchizing* of children, but instructing men of ripe years in the doctrine of salvation.—*Booth, Dignity of Duty, p. 36.*

Had those thousand souls been *catchized* by our modern enthusiasts, we had seen a wide difference. *Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

2. Question; interrogate; examine; try by interrogatories.

Why then I surk my teeth, and *catchize*
My picked man of countries.

There flies about a strange report,
Of some exiles arriv'd at court;
I'm stopp'd by all the fools I meet,
And *catchized* in every street. *Swift.*

"Your Lordship believes in the Trinity?" "Who told you so?" said Middleton. "Not believe in the Trinity?" cried the priest in amazement. "Nay," said Middleton, "praise your religion to be true if you; but do not *catchize* me about mine." *Maccarty, History of England, ch. 22.*

Catechizer. s. One who catechizes.

He that is a reader, preacher, or *catechizer*.—*Encyclopaedical Constitution and Canon, § 26.*

This is an admirable way of teaching, wherein the catechized will at length find delight, and by which the *catechizer*, if he once get the skill of it, will draw out of ignorant and silly souls even the dark and deep points of religion.—*G. Herbert, Country Parson, ch. 221.*

Hark you, good Maria,
Have you got a good *catechizer* here?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Tamer tamed.

Catechizing. s. Interrogation; examination.

You must hear long-winded exercises, singings, and *catechizings*, which you are not given to.—*H. Lawson, Episcopus.*

Catechin. s. [?] See extract.

Catechin, absurdly called *Tern japonica*, prepared by boiling the slices of the interior of the wood in water, evaporating the solution to the consistency of syrup over the fire, and then exposing it to the sun to harden. It occurs in flat rough cakes, and under two forms. The first, or Bombay, is of uniform texture, and of specific gravity 1.50. The second is more friable and less solid. It has a chocolate colour, and is marked inside with red streaks. Areca nuts are also found to contain *catechin*.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufacturers, and Mines.*

Catechumen. s. [Gr. *κατηχημενος* = one under catechetical instruction.]

1. One who is yet in the first rudiments of christianity; member of lowest order of christians in the primitive church.

The prayers of the church did not begin in St. Austin's time, till the *catechumens* were dismissed.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

St. Augustine's mother, who is herself a saint, was a Christian when he was born, though his father was not. Immediately on his birth, he was made a *catechumen*; in his childhood he fell ill, and asked for baptism.—*Newman, Development of Christian Doctrine*, i. 8.

2. Generally, one who is in the first rudiments of any profession.

The same language is still held to the *catechumens* in Jacobitism.—*Lord Bellingham, To Windham*.

Catechumenist. s. Same as Catechumen. *Rare*.

Hence their forenamed authors assume that the children of the faithful dying without baptism, may be thought to receive the baptism of the spirit, as well as those catechumens spoken of, &c.—*Bishop Morton, Catholic Appeal*, p. 218.

Categorém. s. [*Gr. kateghōmēnē*.] Categorématic word. See extract.

Similarly, names are called categorématic words, or *categorémata*, because they can be predicated independently of any other word. Some logicians would exclude adjective names from the class of *categorémata*, and reduce the latter to substantive names only. . . . As a proof of this, they say that an adjective cannot stand as subject of a proposition unless accompanied by the definite article, and in the plural number.—*Shedd, Elements of Logic*, ch. ii.

Categorématic. adj. Conveying a whole term, i.e. either the subject or predicate of a proposition, in a single word.

It is evident that a term may consist either of one word or of several; and that it is not every word that is *categorématic*, i.e. capable of being employed by itself as a term. Adverbs, prepositions, &c., and also nouns in any other case besides the nominative, are syncategorématic, i.e. can only form part of a term. A nominative noun may be by itself a term. A verb (all except the substantive-verb) is also an equal is a mixed word, being resolved into the Copula and Predicate, to which it is equivalent; and, indeed, is often so resolved in the mere rendering out of one language into another; as 'ipse adest,' 'he is present.'—*Whately, Elements of Logic*, b. ii. ch. i. § 3.

Categorématic. adj. Same as Categorématic.

Can there possibly be two *categorématic* words, positive substantival infinitives; or can it be that a finite should, remaining finite, yet not be finite, but infinite and innumerable places at once?—*Jeremy Taylor, Real Presence*, sec. 11, § 14. (Ord MS.)

Categorématically. adv. In a categorématic manner.

By this rule it is necessary (against Aristotle's post grounds) that some quantitative bodies should not be in a place, or else that quantitative bodies were categorématically infinite.—*Jeremy Taylor, Real Presence*, sec. 11, § 24. (Ord MS.)

Categorématic. adj. Absolute; adequate; positive; equal to the thing to be expressed.

The king's commissioners desired to know whether the parliament's commissioners did believe that bishops were unlawful? They could never obtain a categorématic answer.—*Lord Clarendon*.

A single proposition, which is also categorématic, may be divided again into simple and complex.—*Watts, Logic*.

Propositions considered merely as sentences, are distinguished into *categorématic* and hypothetical. The *categorématic* asserts simply that the predicate does, or does not, apply to the subject; as 'The world had an intelligent maker.' 'Man is not capable of raising himself, unassisted, from the savage to the civilized state.' The hypothetical . . . makes its assertion under a condition, or with an alternative; as 'If the world is not the work of chance, it must have had an intelligent maker.' . . . The division of propositions into *categorématic* and hypothetical, is, as has been said, a division of them considered merely as sentences; for a like distinction might be extended to other kinds of sentences also. Thus, 'Are men capable of raising themselves to civilization?' 'Go and study books of travels,' are what might be called 'if sentences,' though not propositions.—*Whately, Elements of Logic*, b. ii. ch. ii. § 1.

Categorématic. s. Absolute, or unconditional, affirmative or negative (as *yes* or *no*).

A hypothetical proposition is defined to be two or more *categorématic* united by a copula (conjunction); and the different kinds of hypothetical propositions are named from their respective conjunctions, viz. conditional, disjunctive, causal, &c. . . . But when the reasoning itself rests on the hypothesis (in which way a categorématic conclusion may be drawn from a hypothetical premise), this is what is called hypothetical syllogism; and rules have been devised for ascertaining the validity of such arguments at once, without bringing them into the categorématic form. (And note, that in these syllogisms, the hypothetical premise is called the major, and the categorématic one the minor.—*Whately, Elements of Logic*, b. ii. ch. iv. § 2.

Categorématic. adv. Directly; expressly; positively; plainly: (as *yes* or *no*).

We must not look, from them, for either discourses, or demonstrations, or positions, directly and categorématic to this purpose.—*Fotherby, Athomastice*, p. 255.

I dare affirm, and that categorématic, in all parts wherever trade is great, and continues so, that trade must be nationally profitable.—*Sir J. Child, Discourse on Trade*.

Categorém. s. [*Gr. kateghōmēnē*.] In *Logic*. General head of a class, to one among a certain number of which anything whatever is referable: predicament, of which it is the Greek equivalent.

The absolute infinitude, in a manner, quite changes the nature of beings, and exalts them into a different category.—*Cheyne*.

Porphyry wrote an introduction to the *Categorémata* of that philosopher, which is entitled 'On the Five Worlds.' The 'Five Worlds' are Genus, Species, Difference, Property, Accident.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, b. viii. ch. i. § 11.

We must not here omit to notice the merits of Archytas, to whom we are indebted (as he himself probably was, in a great degree, to older writers) for the doctrines of the *categorémata*.—*Whately, Elements of Logic*, introd.

Catenarian. adj. Relating to a chain; resembling a chain.

In geometry, the *catenarian* curve is formed by a rope or chain, hanging freely between two points of suspension.—*Harris*.

The back is bent after the manner of the *catenarian* curve, by which it obtains that curvature that is suited for the included marrow.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion*.

Catenation. s. [*Lat. catenatio, -onis*, from *catena* = chain.] Linking; regular connection.

This *catenation*, or conserving union, whenever its pleasure shall divide, let go, or separate, they shall fall from their existence.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Cáter. v. n. [*N.F. acater* = purchase, purvey.] Provide food; buy in victuals.

He that doth the ravens feed, Yea providently cateth for the sparrow, He comfort to me giveth.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, ii. 3.

Pen Brownock was a new object. At this moment in his life, novelty was indeed a treasure. If he could *cater* for a month, no expense should be spared; as for the future, he thrust it from his mind.—*Disraeli the younger, The young Duke*, b. iv. ch. i.

Cáter. s. [*? from the noun cater.*] Caterer, purveyor. *Obsolete*.

We call to witness of their fastness, and great pains they take for the church, their faces and bellies, their *caters*, butlers, and cooks.—*Harnar, Translation of Beza's Sermons*, p. 577.

Your want should be both neat and cleanly handled.

See, Sweet, I am cook myself, and mine own *cater*.

Beaumont and Fletcher, *Women pleads*.

A lady's dainty maid, Had curiously raised an antick band

Of banquet powers. Beaumont, *Psyche*, iv. 127.

The oysters dredged in this Lynce, find a welcome acceptance, where the taste is *cater* for the stomach, than those of the Tamar.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall*.

Cater-cousin. s. [*Fr. quatre* = four.] Cousin in the fourth degree.

His master and he, saving your worship's reverence, are scarce *cater-cousins*.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

Poetry and reason, how come these to be *cater-cousins*?—*Rymer, Tragedies of the last Age*.

Cáterer. s. [*from the verb cater.*] One employed to select and buy in provisions for a family, or any other association; provider; purveyor.

Let no scent offensive the chamber infest;

Let fancy, not cost, prepare all our dishes;

Let the *caterer* mind the taste of each guest,

And the cook, in his dressing, comply with their wishes.—*H. Johnson, Tavern Academy*.

He made the greedy ravens to be *clerk's caterers*, and being him food.—*Ridley, Banister*.

Seldom shall one see in cities or courts that stolid vigour which is seen in poor houses, where nature is their cook, and necessity their *caterer*.—*South*.

Cáteress. s. Female who caters.

Important! do not charge most innocent nature, As if she would her children should be riotous With her abundance! she, good *cateress*, Means her provision only to the good.—*Milton, Comus*, 762.

Cáterpillar. s. [*see last extract.*] Larva of the Lepidoptera.

We see infinite *cáterpillars* breed upon trees and hedges, by which the leaves of the trees or hedges are consumed.—*Racem*.

Aster is drawn with a pot pouring forth water, with which descend grasshoppers, *cáterpillars*, and creatures bred by moisture.—*Peascham, Compleat Gentleman*.

[The frequency with which the element cat appears in the designation of this animal in different dialects makes it probable that it is named from its resemblance to the tail of a cat, and so originally to the tail of a cat or a dog. Swiss, *tenfalkatz*; Lombard, *gatta*, *gattola* (literally, a cat or catkin, a little cat); French, *chenille* (Latin, *canicula*, a little dog), a *caterpillar*; Milanese, *can*, *capum* (a dog), a silkworm. The second half of the English word doubtless alludes to the destructive habits of the insect, piling the trees upon which it is bred. The same notion is expressed by the former element of the Swiss *tenfalkatz*. The French *chate-peleuse*, a weevil (Norman, *carpeuse*, a caterpillar, is probably an accommodation from the English *caterpillar*; it may be formed from *chate*, *chacon*, a chat or catkin, with allusion to the hairy aspect of a caterpillar; Italian, *bruca pelosa*.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Cáterwaul. v. n. Make a noise as cats under the influence of the sexual instinct; make any offensive or odious noise.

The very cats *cáterwauled* more horribly and pertinaciously there than I ever heard elsewhere.—*Cobridge, Table Talk*.

Cáterwauling. part. adj. Making the noise of a cat.

Was no dispute between The *cáterwauling* brethren. Butler, *Hudibras*.

Cáterwauling. verbal abs. Noise as that of a cat.

What a *cáterwauling* do you keep here? If my lady lay not called up her steward Mulvolio, and bid him turn you out of doors, never trust me. Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

This being performed, and the company withdrawn, a sort of *cáterwauling* ensued, when Jack found means to introduce a real cat shod with walnut-shells, which galloping along the boards, made such a dreadful noise as effectually discomfited our lovers.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker*.

Cates. s. pl. [*the singular is rare.*] [*N.F.* *acater* = buy; whence *Acates* = things bought or purveyed, delicacies.] Viands; delicacies.

See what *cates* you have, For soldiers' stomachs always serve them well. Shakespeare, *Henry VI. Part I.*, ii. 3.

The fair acceptance, sir, creates The entertainment perfect, not the *cates*.

B. Jonson.

O wasteful riot, never well content With low prize'd fare: hunger ambitious Of *cates* by land and sea far fetcht and sent.

Sir W. Raleigh.

Alas, how simple in these *cates* compare'd Was that crude night that diverted Eve!

John Dryden, *Paradise Regained*, li. 348.

They by th' alluring odour draw'd in, In haste Fly to the dulcet *cates*, and crowding still Their palatable bauc.

J. Philips, *Cider*, i.

With costly *cates* she stain'd her frugal border, Thence with ill-gotten wealth she bought a lord.

Arbuthnot.

Cátfish. s. Anarrhichas Lupus, wolf-fish, sea-wolf, or sea-cat. (Though heard among fishermen, the compound in this form is not found in Yarrell. He gives however *sea-cat*, and, as may be seen under Catlike, recognizes the composition.) Popular or local.

Cátgut. s. See extract.

Cátgut is the name absurdly enough given to cords made of the twisted intestines of sheep. . . . It has long been a subject of complaint . . . that *cátgut* strings cannot be made in England of the same goodness and strength as those imported from Italy.—*Coxe, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Cátharist. s. [*Gr. kathnps* = pure.] One who holds himself more pure than others; puritan; member of a sect so called.

They whom they called in ancient times *Cátharists* as also the Donatists, make good proof hereof.—*Harnar, Translation of Beza's Sermons*, p. 88.

Cátharists deny children baptism, affirming that they have no original sin, and pretending themselves to be pure and without sin.—*Pagitt, Hieroglyphics*, p. 28.

Cathártic. adj. Purgative, of which it is the Greek equivalent.

A considerable number of *cathártic* substances

have been detected in the blood and secretions.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, p. 212.

Cathartic. *s.* Purging medicine; purgative.

Lustrations and *catharticks* of the mind were sought for, and all endeavour used to calm and regulate the fury of the passions.—*Dr. H. More, Deception of Christian Piety*.

Plato has called mathematical demonstrations the *catharticks* or purgatives of the soul.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Cathartical. *adj.* Same as Cathartic.

Quicksilver precipitated either with gold, or without addition, into a powder, is want to be strongly enough *cathartical*, though the chymists have not proved that either gold or mercury hath any salt, much less any that is purgative.—*Boyle, Serpentine Chymist*.

Cathedral. *s.* Nodular matrix of ferns, &c., from the coal measures.

The nodules with leaves in them, called *cathedrae*, seem to consist of a sort of iron stone, not unlike that which is found in the rocks near Whitehaven in Cumberland, where they call them *cathescaps*.—*Woodward, On Fossils*.

Cathedralical. *adj.* Pertaining to a cathedral.

The author endeavoured to prove them one and the same with the *cathedralical* duty.—*Dagge, Parson's Counsellor*, p. 284. (Ord MS.)

Cathedral. *adj.* [Gr. *καθῆρα*; Lat. *cathedra* - chair of authority; Fr. *cathédrale*.]

1. Episcopop; containing the see of a bishop; pertaining to a cathedral.

A *cathedral* church is that wherein there are two or more persons, with a bishop at the head of them, that do make up as it were one body politic.—*Aguliff, Peregrine Juris Consulti*.
Methought I sat in seat of majesty
In the *cathedral* church of Westminster.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. i. 2.
His constant and regular assistance at the *cathedral* service was never interrupted by the sharpness of weather.—*Luthe*.

2. Resembling the pikes of a Gothic cathedral.

Here aged trees *cathedral* walls compose,
At mount the hill in venerable rows;
There the green infants in their beds are laid.

Pope.

And aged elms with awful bend
In long *cathedral* walks extend. *Sir W. Blackstone, The Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse*.

3. Having authority; displaying authority.

Since rulers now do by counsel their great actions, and assume others to advise with them, their personal errors are drowned in their *cathedral* abilities, which can neither do, nor ought to receive wrong.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 11: 1653.

Cathedral. *s.* Head church of a diocese.

There is nothing in London so extraordinary as the *cathedral*, which a man may view with pleasure, after he has seen St. Peter's.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Cathedral. *adj.* Relating to the authority of the chair or office of a teacher. *Rare*.

If his reproach be private, or with the *cathedral* authority of a preceptor or public reader.—*W. H. Lock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 285.

Catherine (pear). *s.* [P] Sort of pear.

For streaks of red were mingled there,
Such as are on a *catherine pear*.
The side that's next the sun. *Sir J. Suckling*.

Catheter. *s.* [Gr. *καθετήρ*, from *καθῆρα* - introduce.] Hollow and somewhat crooked instrument, introduced into the bladder, to assist in bringing away the urine, when the passage is stopped by a stone or gravel.

A large clyster, suddenly injected, hath frequently forced the urine out of the bladder; but if it fail, a *catheter* must help you.—*Wiccius, Surgery*.

Catholic. *adj.* [Gr. *καθολικός*.] Universal; general.

a. Applied to the church.

Catholic signifieth not the Romish church: it signifieth the consent of all true teaching churches of all times, and all ages.—*Hogers, in Foxe's Book of Martyrs*, 1565.

If such stuff as this may goe for argument, we may be eloyed with them in those unnumberable authors, *Silence* Metaphysics for the Greeks, and *Jacobus de Voragine* for the Latin, who make it a trade to lay for God and for the interest of the *catholic* cause.—*Jeremy Taylor, Real Presence*, sec. 10. § 6. (Ord MS.)

b. In the common sense.

Doubtless the success of those your great and

catholic endeavours will promote the empire of man over nature, and bring plentiful accession of glory to your nation.—*Glauville, Scipio Scientific*.

Those systems undertake to give an account of the formation of the universe, by mechanical hypotheses of matter, moved either uncertainly, or according to some *catholic* laws.—*Huy*.

We observe the Fathers to use the word *catholic* for nothing else but general or universal, in the ordinary or vulgar sense; as the *catholic* resurrection is the resurrection of all men; the *catholic* opinion, the opinion of all men.—*Bishop Iearnson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ix.

All *catholic* christians acknowledge the great love, and humility, and condescension of our Saviour in becoming man.—*Sherlock, On a Future State*, p. 275. (Ord MS.)

With these exceptions, I can read almost anything. I bless my stars for a taste so *catholic*, so unexcludable.—*Laub, Last Essays of Elia, Detached Thoughts on Books and Reading*.

Catholic. *s.* Member of any branch of the universal church governed by its own bishops; often taken simply for Roman Catholic; (for an exception to the latter expression see second extract under Catholicism).

What two or three as good *catholics* as the other deny.—*Jeremy Taylor, Dissuasive against Popery*, ch. i. § 1.

The increasing and undiminished efforts of the *catholics* to prejudice reformed religion. *Bishop Hoadly, Charge*.

Catholic. *adj.* [Gr. *καθολικός*; Lat. *catholicus*.] Rarer form of Catholic.

These *catholic* activities were so much believed by the ancient kings, with Italy, that they enquired into the sentiments of the principal men under their dominions.—*Gr. G. W. Works*, p. 31.

Then the head shall be o'er all:
Have I not sworn thee king, true king *catholic*!!
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soud, l. 37.

Catholicism. *s.*

1. Universality, or the orthodox faith of the whole church, called catholic, that is, universal.

There is a church which is holy, and which is catholic; and I understand that church above, which is both catholic and holy; and, being this, holiness and catholicism are but affections of this church which I believe, I must first declare what is the nature and notion of the church, &c.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. iv.

Near akin to their notion of church authority is that of *catholicism*.—A particular church, indeed, may be catholic in one sense, i.e. true, sound, and pure, and holding the catholic doctrine; but not catholic, i.e. universal. To say Roman-Catholic therefore, as they the Papists mean it, is to say 'part-whole,' which is a contradiction. The church of Rome, notwithstanding her boasts, is but a part of the catholic church.—*Trapp, Popery truly stated*, i. § 2.

The subject then varied to Roman Catholicism, and he gave us an account of a controversy he had had with a very sensible priest in Sicily on the worship of saints.—*Cubridge, Table Talk*.

2. Adherence to the Romish church; condition or tendency of a Roman Catholic.

Though they conform to the Roman Catholic mode of worship, they are looked upon in the light of unbelievers; but all the episcopi I have conversed with, assured me of their sound *catholicism*.—*Steuernburg, Travels through Spain*, let. 23.

Catholicity. *s.* Catholic character.

It admits of being interpreted in one of two ways: if it be narrowed for the purpose of disproving the catholicity of the creed of Pope Pius, it becomes also an objection to the Athanasian; and if it be relaxed to admit the doctrines retained by the English Church, it no longer excludes certain doctrines of Rome which that church denies. *Newman, Development of Christian Doctrine*, introd.

Whether the majority be large or small, the catholic church is, as so understood, nothing more than a majority of Christians; its universality, in the view even of its advocates, is merely a pretence, and a demand of numbers over the ignorant sects, and therefore, an appeal to the catholicity of the church, in proof that its doctrines are true, is an appeal to the voice of the multitude upon a dispute as to truth.—*Ibid.*, ch. iv.

Catholicity. *adv.* Generally.

No drugist of the soul bestow'd on all

So *catholically* a curing countess.

Sir L. Cary, Elegy on the Death of Donne.
That marriage is indissoluble is not *catholically* true.—*Milton, Tetrachordon*. (Ord MS.)

Catholicness. *s.* Universality. *Rare*.

One may judge of the *catholicness*, which Romanists brag of, and challenge on two accounts.—*Erskine, Saul and Samuel at Endor*, p. 10.

Catholicism. *s.* [Gr.] Universal medicine.

Preservation against that sin, is the contemplation of the last judgment. This is indeed a *catholic* against all; but we find it particularly applied by St. Paul to judging and desiring our brethren.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Catkins. *s.* [Dutch, *kattkens*.] In Botany. Inflorescence consisting of bracts closely arranged on a lengthened deciduous axis, as in the poplar and willow.

The blowies, or *catkins* (of the chestnut-tree), be slender, long, and greene.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 124: col. 163. (Ord MS.)

Thus Linnaeus established exact distinctions between *foeculentus*, *capitulum*, *racemus*, *thyrsus*, *paniculus*, *spica*, *umbra*, *coraculus*, *umbellula*, *cyana*, *verticillus*; or, in the language of English botanists, a tuft, a head, a cluster, a bunch, a panicle, a spike, a *catkin*, a corymb, an umbel, a cyane, a whorl.—*Whitely, Nomenclon Organon reductum*, p. 2-1.

Catlike. *adj.* Like a cat.

A flossie, with mlders all drawn dry,

Lay couching head on ground, with *catlike* watch.

Shakespeare, As you like it, iv. 3.
The appearance of this fish, wolf-fish, sea-wolf, or sea-cat, is not prepossessing. Independently of a foreboding-looking *cat-like* head, with an exceedingly thick coarse skin covered with slime, it possesses most formidable teeth, and neither wants it will nor the power to attack others or defend itself.—*Fuerdt, British Fishes*, *Acipenser lupus*.

Catling. *s.* Catgut; fiddle string. *Rare*.

What music fire will be in him when Hector has knocked out his brains, I know not. But I am sure, none unless the fiddle Apollo got his fingers to make catlings out.—*St. Asaph, Troubles and Crosses*, vi. 3.

Catmint. *s.* [see extract.] Plant so called (Nepeta Cataria).

The later herbiers do not call it *Herba cataria* and *Herba catia*, because the cats are very much delighted herewith, for the smell of it is so pleasant to them that they rub themselves upon it, and wallow and tumble in it, and also feed on the branches and leaves very greedily. It is named by the poets *Nepeta*; but *nepeia* is properly called as we have said *Wild penny-royal*; in High Dutch, *Katzen munt*; in Low Dutch, *Cattemint*; in Italian, *Catmura* or *Herba catia*; in Spanish, *Yerva cataria*; in English, *Catmint*, or *Ne* and *Nep*. The true *nepeia* is *Catantha pulgillodora*.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 63: col. 163.

Catoptrical. *adj.* Relating to catoptries, or vision by reflection.

A catoptrical or dioptrical heat is superior to any vitrifying the hardest substances.—*Achard, On the Effects of Air on Human Bodies*.

Catoptries. *s.* [Gr. *κατα-τροπῆ* - mirror.] That part of optics which treats of vision by reflection. See Dioptries.

To see strange uncouth sights by *catoptries*.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 216.

Catpipo. *s.* Catcall.

Some sonisters can no more take in any chamber but their own, thus some *catpipo* can read in any book but their own; not their own of their own over, and they are more *catpipo* and dunces.—*S. R. E. Lister*, &c.

Catcradle. *s.* Child's game in which the players take a looped string off each other's fingers alternately, giving a different form at each remove.

The whale chain as a piece among mammalia, though we might fancy that, in the child's game of *catcradle*, some strange interposition had been permitted, to make it so like, yet so contrary, to the animals with which it is itself classed.—*Newman, Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. i.

Catseys. *s.* Variety of quartz. See extract.

Catseys is of a glistering grey, interchanged with a straw colour. *Woodward, On Fossils*.

The *catseys* is one of the jewels of which the Soudanese are especially proud, from a belief that it is only found in their island; but in this I apprehend they are misinformed, as specimens of equal merit have been brought from Quilon and Cochim, on the southern coast of Hindustan. The *catseys* is a greenish translucent quartz, and when cut in cabochon it presents a moving internal reflexion which is ascribed to the presence of asbestos. The perfection is estimated by the natives in proportion to the narrowness and sharpness of the ray, and the pure olive-tint of the ground over which it plays.—*Sir J. R. Tennent, Ceylon*, pt. i. ch. i.

Catsfoot. *s.* Indigenous plant so called: (? according to the extract, the Ground-ivy, *Glechoma hederacea*; ? according to Hooker and Arnott, *Antennaria dioica*).

It is commonly called *Hedera terrestris*, in English Ground-ivy, Ale-hoofe, Gill-go-by-ground, Time-hoofe, and *Catsfoot*.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 939: col. 1633.

Cat's-head. s. Kind of apple.

Cat's-head, by some called the Go-no-further, is a very large apple, and a good bearer.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Cat's-paw. s. Mining name for mica: (probably of German origin).

Cat's-paw is composed of plates that are generally plain and parallel, and that are flexible and elastic; and is of three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black.—*Woodward, On Minerals*.

Cat's-paw. s. Dupe used as a tool (in allusion to the fable of the monkey who used the cat's paw to pick some roasting chestnuts out of the fire).

They took the enterprise upon themselves, and made themselves the people's *cat's-paw*. But now the chestnut is taken from the cinders, and the monkey is coming in for the benefit of the cat's subservience. Germany has conquered her kinsmen, and will not readily suffer the victory to slip through her fingers.—*Times*, July 20, 1844.

Cat-tail. s. Native water-plant so called: (Typha minor, or smaller bulrush).

They are called in Greek *typha*, in Latine Typha . . . In English *Cat-tail*, and *Reed-mace*. Of this *cat-tail*, Aristophanes maketh mention in his 'Comedy of Frogs,' where he bringeth them forth, one talking with another, being very glad that they had spent the whole day in shipwreck and beating 'inter cyperum et phileum,' among cythere and *cat-tails*. Ovid seemeth to name this plant Scirpus, for he termeth the nuts made of the leaves *cat-tail-nuts*, as in his sixth book *Pastorum*.—*Gervase, Herb. p. 46*; ed. 1623.

Cat-tail-grass. s. Native plants of the genus Phleum so called. See Timothy-grass.

Great cat-tail-grass hath very small roots. The small *cat-tail-grass* is like unto the other, differing chiefly in that it is lesser than it.—*Gervase, Herb. p. 41*; ed. 1623.

Cat's-up. s. Same as Ketchup.

And for our humbled British chieft, Botany, *cat's-up*, and caviar. *Swift*.

Cattle. s. [L. Lat. *catalla* = chattels.] Domesticated quadrupeds kept for draught or food, such as oxen, horses, &c.; beasts of pasture.

Make poor men's *cattle* break their necks. *Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus*, v. 1.

And God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and *cattle* after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind. *Genesis*, i. 25.

Used in reproach of human beings.

Boys and women are for the most part *cattle* of this colour.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, iii. 2.

Cattle-pen. s. Pen for cattle.

Among so many hundreds when the lannched arrest hits, who are rolled off to Towndall or Section-hill, to preliminary Houses of Detention, and hurled in thither as into *cattle-pens*, we must mention one other: Harriet Martineau, author of *Picaro*.—*Cutler, French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. i. ch. ii.

Caudal. adj. [Lat. *cauda* = tail.] In Zoology. Relating to the tail of an animal.

The fins of fishes are named from their situation on the animal, viz. dorsal or back-fin, pectoral or breast-fin, ventral or belly-fin, anal or vent-fin, and caudal or tail-fin.—*Shaw, Zoology, Pisces*, iv. (Orel MS.).

Caudate. adj. Tailed. *Rare*, except in Zoology.

How comate, *caudate*, ermine stars are from'd, I know. *Boydell, Translation of Tasso*.

Caudle. s. [etym. *caudle* = cordial.] Mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childhood and to sick persons.

He had good bread, *caudle*, and such like; and I believe he did think some wine. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*.
She is at this moment with a bowl of *caudle*, has just drunk a cup of *caudle*, and I think she is well disposed for her supper, and gives hopes of a good night. *Life and Correspondence of Mrs. Delany*, edited by Lady Manners.

Used metaphorically.

You shall have a hempen *caudle* then, and the help of a butcher.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II.* iv. 7.

Caudle. c. a. Refresh as with *caudle*. *Rare*.

Will the cold brook, Cuddled with ice, *caudle* thy morning taste To cure thy o'er-night surfeit? *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

Caul. s. [Fr. *caile*, whence *calotte* = small cap.]**1. Net in which women enclose their hair; hinder part of a woman's cap**

No agreed they to strip her naked all, Then when they had despoil'd her the *caul*, Such as she was, their eyes might her behold. *Spenser*.

Her head with ringlets of her hair is crown'd, And in a golden cap the curls are bound. *Dryden, Virgil's Æneid*.

2. Any kind of small net.

An Indian mantle of feathers, and the feathers wrought into a net of bark-thread. *Grew, Museum*.

3. Omentum; integument in which the guts are enclosed.

The *caul* serves for the warming the lower belly, like an apron or piece of woollen cloth. Hence a certain gladiator, whose *caul* taken out, was so liable to suffer cold, that he kept his belly constantly covered with wool. *Rapin*.

The best they then divide, and disamite The ribs and limbs, observant of the rite; On these, in double *caula* divid'd with art, The choicest morsels lay. *Pope, Homer's Odyssey*.

4. Membrane sometimes found encompassing the head of a newborn child, once esteemed a preservative against drowning.

You were born with a *caul* on your head.—*R. Jonson, Alchemist*.

If a child be borne with a *caul* on his head, he shall be very fortunate. *Mellon, Astrologaster*, p. 15.

A person possessed of a *caul*, may know the state of health of the party who was born with it; if alive and well, it is firm and crisp; if dead or sick, relaxed and flaccid.—*Grew, Popular Superstitions*.

Oh, no, no! take comfort, for sure nobody would go to kill so handsome and good creature as he is. Besides, it's his loss, he's not a mole on his right arm? 'was he not born with a *caul*? and has he not a pocket-piece that I got conjured?—*Morton, Secrets worth knowing*, i. 4.

Caullet. See Colewort.**Cauliflower. s.** [see Colewort.] Species of cabbage with edible flower-buds.

Towards the end of the month, earth up your winter plants and salad herbs, and plant forth your *cauliflowers* and cabbages, which were sown in August.—*Evelyn, Calendarium hortense*.

Since Granville was turned out, there has been no *cauliflower* in this nation worth the meal that whitened his periwig. They are so ignorant, they scarce know a crab from a *cauliflower*; and then they are such dunces, that there's no making them comprehend the plainest proposition. *Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker*.

The *cauliflower* is one of the most delicate and nutritious of the whole of the Brassica tribe, the flower-buds forming a close firm cluster or head, white and delicate, and for the sake of which the plant is cultivated. *London, Encyclopædia of Gardening*.

Caulking. verbal obs. [see extract.]

Caulking, caulking, or caulking in shipbuilding [is] the operation of driving a quantity of oakum, or old ropes unwarped and drawn asunder, into the seams of the planks, or into the intervals where the planks are joined to each other in the sides or decks of the ship, in order to prevent the entrance of water. After the oakum is driven very hard into these seams, it is covered with hot melted pitch or resin to keep the water from rotting it. . . . Kevelin derives the word from the barbarous Latin Calcaum, shining. *Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Caulking-iron. s. Iron chisel for driving the oakum into the seams of ship-builders.

He [Peter the Great of Russia] repaired to Amsterdam, took a looking in the dockyard, assumed the garb of a pilot, put down his name on the list of workmen, wielded with his own hand the *caulking iron* and the mallet, fixed the pumps, and twisted the ropes. Ambassadors who came to pay their respects to him were fawed, much against their will, to clamber up the rigging of a man of war, and found him enthroned on the cross trees.—*Macleay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

Caulponize. c. n. [Lat. *caupo*, = inn-keeper, victualler.] Sell wine or victuals.

I call your virtues unaccountable, as I do the wealth of our rich rogues, who *caulponize* to the armies in Germany in this last war.—*Bishop Warburton, To Lord, Letters*, 171.

Causable. adj. Capable of being caused or effected by a cause. *Rare*.

That may be miraculously effected in one which is naturally *causable* in another. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Causal. adj. Relating to causes; implying or containing causes.

Every motion owning a dependence on prerequisite motions, we can have no true knowledge of any, except we would distinctly pry into the whole method of causal connections.—*Glasse, Sceptical Scientifics*.

Causal propositions are, where two propositions are joined by causal particles; as, houses were not built, that they might be destroyed; Robinson was

unhappy, because he followed evil counsel.—*Watts, Logic*.

But again; not only must we, in aiming at the formation of a *causal* section in each science of phenomena, consider fluids and their various modes of operation admissible, as well as centers of mechanical force; but we must be prepared, if it be necessary, to consider the forces or powers to which we refer the phenomena, under still more general aspects, and invested with characters different from mere mechanical force.—*Whewell, Novum Organum renovatum*, p. 121.

Causality. s. Agency of a cause; quality of causing. See Causation.

As he created all things, so he is beyond and in them all, in his very essence, as being the soul of their *causalities*, and the essential cause of their existences. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

By an unadvised transference from the effect to the remotest cause, we observe not the connection, through the interposal of more immediate *causalities*. *Glasse, Sceptical Scientifics*.

But further;—though the Supreme Cause must thus be inconceivably different from all subordinate causes, and immeasurably elevated above them all, it must still include in itself all that is essential to each of them, by virtue of that very circumstance that it is the cause of their *causalities*.—*Whewell, Novum Organum renovatum*, b. iii. ch. x. art. 7.

Causally. adv. According to the order or series of causes.

Thus may it more be *causally* made out, what Hippocrates affirmeth.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Causation. s. Act or power of causing.

(Though sometimes used indiscriminately, Causality is the commoner term in *Metaphysics*, where we look most to the connection of cause and effect; and Causation in *Physics*, where we look most for the exhibition of a force.)

Thus doth he sometimes include us in the conceits of stars and meteors, besides their allowable actions, ascribing effects thereto of independent *causation*. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

We cannot fix the mind upon occurrences, without including these occurrences in a series of causes and effects. The relation of *causation* is an condition under which we think of events, as the relations of space are a condition under which we see objects.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, i. 180.

The basis of all these logical operations is the law of *causation*. The validity of all the inductive methods depends on the assumption that every event, or the beginning of every phenomenon, must have some cause; some antecedent, on the existence of which it is invariably and unconditionally consequent. . . . The method of difference authorizes us to infer a general law from two instances; one, in which A exists together with a multitude of other circumstances, and B follows; another, in which A does not exist, and all other circumstances remaining the same, B is prevented. What, however, does this prove? It proves that B, in the particular instance, cannot have had any other cause than A; but to conclude from this that A was the cause, or that A will on other occasions be followed by B, is only allowable on the assumption that B must have some cause. . . . The universality of the law of *causation* is assumed in these things. . . . But in this assumption, we are warranted. . . . For this difficulty, which I have purposely stated in the strongest terms it would admit of, the school of metaphysicians who have long predominated in this country had a ready salvo. They affirm, that the universality of *causation* is a truth which we cannot help believing; that the belief in it is an instinct, one of the laws of our believing faculty.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. ii. ch. xxi. § 1.

The order of the occurrence of phenomena in time is either successive or simultaneous; the uniformities, therefore, which obtain in their occurrence, are either uniformities of succession or of coexistence. Uniformities of succession are all comprehended under the law of *causation* and its consequences. Every phenomenon has a cause, which it invariably follows.—*Ibid.*, ch. xxi. § 1.

Causes of force would no longer represent the modes of *causation* which belonged to the phenomena. Polarization required some other contrivance, such as the undulatory theory supposed.—*Whewell, Novum Organum renovatum*, b. iii. ch. viii. art. 8.

In contemplating the series of causes which are themselves the effects of other causes, we are necessarily led to assume a Supreme Cause in the order of *causation*, as we assume a First Cause in the order of succession.—*Ibid.*, ch. x. aph. 63.

We have already seen that a difficulty of the same kind, which arises in the contemplation of causes and effects considered as forming an historical series, drives us to the assumption of a First Cause, as an axiom to which our idea of *causation* is in time necessarily leads. And as we were thus guided to a First Cause in order of succession, the same kind of necessity directs us to a Supreme Cause in order of *causation*.—*Ibid.*, art. 7.

Causative. adj.

1. Effective as a cause, reason, or agent.

It appears to be one of the essential forms of things, as that that is *causative* in nature of a number of effects. — Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*.

The notion of a Deity does expressly signify a being or nature of infinite perfection; of a nature or being which consisteth in this, that it be absolutely, and essentially necessary, an actual being of itself; and potential or causative of all things beside itself; independent from any other, upon which all things depend, and by which all things else are governed. — Bishop Pearson, *Exposition of the Creed*, art. i.

2. In Grammar. Applied to certain changes of form whereby neuter verbs become transitive (thus
- raise*
- , make or cause to rise), also to the class constituted by such change.

Let any Hebrew reader judge whether piled can properly be said, in general, to augment the signification, or helped to be *causative*. — Studer, ii. 318.

Causatively. adv. In a causative manner; (in the following extract *grammatically*).

Several conjugations are used very indiscriminately; and whether they are to be taken actively, passively, *causatively*, or absolutely, must be determined by the context. — Studer, ii. 318.

Causator. s. [Lat.] Causar; author of any effect. *Rare*.

Demonstratively understanding the simplicity of perfection, and the invisible condition of the first *causator*, it was out of the power of earth, or the agency of hell, to work them from it. — Sir T. Browne, *Vulgar Errors*.

Cause. s. [Lat. *causa*.]

1. Reason; motive; that which produces or accomplishes anything correlative to Effect. See Efficient and Final.

The wise and learned amongst the very heathens themselves, have all acknowledged some first *cause*, whereupon originally the being of all things dependeth; neither have they otherwise spoken of that *cause* than as an agent, knowing what and why it worketh, cleareth, in working, a most exact order or law. — Hooker.

Butterflies, and other flies, revive easily when they seem dead, being brought to the sun or fire; the *cause* whereof is the diffusion of the vital spirit, and the dilating of it by a little heat. — Bacon, *Natural and Experimental History*.

Cause is a substance exerting its power into act, to make one thing begin to be. — Locke.

So great, so constant, and so general a practice, must needs have not only a *cause*, but also a grant, a constant, and a general *cause*, every way commensurate to such an effect. — South.

Thus, great sir! to see you landed here, Was *cause* enough of triumph for a year. — Dryden.

Æneas would ring stood; then asked the Droyden, Which to the stream the crowding people draws. — Id.

Even he, Lamenting that there had been *cause* of unity, Will often wish fair had ordain'd you friends, Rover.

2. Reason of debate; subject of litigation.

O madness of discourse, That *cause* sets up with and against itself! — Shakespeare, *Timon of Athens*, v. 2.

Hear the *cause* between your brethren, and judge righteously between every man and his brother, and the stranger that is with him. — Deuteronomy, i. 16.

3. Side; party; ground or principle of action or opposition.

Ere to thy *cause*, and there, my heart inclin'd, Or love to party had subdu'd my mind. — Tickell.

Cause. adv. Abbreviation of Because. *Rare*.

I will never despair, *cause* I have a God; I will never presume, *cause* I am but a man. — Felltham, *Reveries*, cent. i. res. 10. (Orel MS.)

Cause. v. a. Effect as an agent⁴ produce.

Never was man whose apprehensions are sober, and by a judicious inspection advised, but hath found by an irresistible necessity one everlasting being, all for ever *causing* and all for ever sustaining. — Sir W. Raleigh.

It is necessary in such a chain of causes to ascend to and terminate in some first which should be the original of all, and the cause of all other things; but itself be *caused* by none. — South.

She weeping ask'd, in those her blooming years, What unforeseen misfortune *caus'd* her tears. — Dryden, *Pables*.

Things that move so swift as not to affect the senses distinctly, and so *cause* not any train of ideas in the mind, are not perceived to move. — Locke.

Cause. v. n. [Fr. *causer* = talk, discourse.] Talk; chat. *Rare*.

But he, to shifter their curious request, Can *cause* why she could not come in place; Her crased health, her late recourse to rest, — Vol. I.

And humid evening, ill for sick folks' ease; But none of these *causes* could take place. — Spenser, *Barrie Queene*, iii. 9, 20.

Causeless. adj.

1. Having no cause; original in itself.

Teach thy Almighty's sacred throne, And make his *causeless* power, the cause of all things, known. — Sir R. Blackmore, *Grat*.

2. Wanting just ground or motive.

Yet is my truth explicit, And love avow'd to other lady late, That, to remove the same, I have no might; To change love *causeless* is reproach to wretched knight. — Spenser, *Barrie Queene*.

And me and mine, threats cut with war but death; Thus *causeless* hatred endless is my death. — Fairfax, *The rancid*, which *causes* have *caused*, is not sufficient reason for us to forbear in any place. — Hooker.

As women yet who apprehend Some sudden *cause* of *causeless* fear, Although that seeming cause take end, A shaking through their limbs they feel. — Waller.

Alas! my fears are *causeless* and ungrounded, Fantastic dreams, and melancholy fumes. — Sir J. Dunsen.

Causelessly. adv. Without cause; without reason.

They [sin against the ninth commandment] that secretly raise jealousies and suspicion of their neighbours *causelessly*. — Jeremy Taylor, *Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying*, vol. 8, l.

Human laws are not to be broken with scandal, rat all without reason; for he that does it *causelessly*, is a despoiler of the law, and undervalues its authority. — Ibid.

Causelessness. s. Unjust ground or motive.

Disavowing and acknowledging the *causelessness* of your exceptions. — Hammond, *Works*, i. 104.

Causar. s. One who causes; agent or act by which an effect is produced.

Lo thus disposeth me both death and life, And my delight is *causer* of this strife. — Wyatt, *Poems*.

His whole creation stood upon a short creation, what was the *causer* of this metamorphosis. — Sir P. Sidney.

Is not the *causer* of these timeless deaths As blameful as the executioner? — Shakespeare, *Richard III.*, i. 2.

Abstinence the apostle determines is of no other real value in religion, than as a ministerial *causer* of real effects. — Rogers.

Causeway. s. Classical, but *catchrestic* for Causey.

It is strange to see the chargeable pavements and *causeways* in the avenues and entrances of towns abroad beyond the scene; whereas London, the second city at the least of Europe, in glory, in greatness, and in wealth, cannot be discerned by the fairness of the ways, though a little perhaps by the broadness of them, from a village. — Bacon, *Charge upon the Commission for the Venge*, *Works*, iv. 535. (Orel MS.)

The Lord our Saviour hath cast up such a *causeway*, as it were, to heaven, that we may well travel thither from all castles and corners of the earth. — Simon Ashe, *East-day Sermon*, p. 1632. (Orel MS.)

But that broad *causeway* will direct your way. — Deighton.

Whose *causeway* parts the vale with shady rows; Whose seats the weary traveller repose. — Pope.

Causey. s. [Fr. *chaussée*.] Road raised and paved; road raised above the rest of the ground. *Vulgar*, but correct.

To Shalpin the lad came forth westward by the *causey*. — Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales*, lvi.

The other way Satan went down, The *causey* to hell-gate. — Milton, *Paradise Lost*, x. 114.

Caustic. adj. [Gr. *καυστικός* = burning.] Destructive to animal tissues by forming an eschar.

Air too hot, cold, and moist, abounding perhaps with a *caustic*, strident, and exsiccating particles. — Arbutnot, *On the Effects of Air upon Human Bodies*. I proposed cauterizing by escharotics, and began with a *caustic* stone. — Wiseman, *Surgery*.

Used figuratively. Biting; burning.

We last night lodged at the house of Sir Thomas Bullford, an old friend of my uncle, a jolly fellow of moderate intellects, who, in spite of the gout, which had invaded him, is resolved to be merry to the last; and with him he has a particular knack in extracting from his guests, let their humour be never so *caustic* or refractory. — Smollett, *Expedition of Humphrey Clink*.

Caustic. s. Anything caustic (more especially in medicine); nitrate of silver, or lunar caustic.

So saying, he bowed with great solemnity all round, — Vol. I.

and retired to his own lodgings, where he applied *caustic* to the wart. — Smollett, *Expedition of Humphrey Clink*.

It was a tenderness to mankind that introduced *caustics* and *causticks*, which are indeed but artificial fires. — Sir W. Temple.

Potash, called common *caustic*, and nitrate of silver, called lunar *caustic* by surgeons. — See, *Encyclopædia of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, in voce.

Caustical. adj. Same as Caustic.

Extraction he said the best way will be by *caustic* medicines or escharotics. — Wiseman, *Surgery*.

Causticity. s. Caustic property or character.

Causticity, and fluidity, have long since been excluded from the characteristics of the class, by the inclusion of soda and many other substances in it; and the formation of neutral bodies by combination with alkalis, together with such electro-chemical peculiarities as this is supposed to imply, are now the only differences which form the fixed combination of the word acid, as a term of chemical science. — J. S. Mill, *System of Logic*, p. 150.

Cautel. s. [Lat. *cautele*.] Caution; proviso; condition; limitation. *Obsolete*.

Perhaps he loves you now; And now no soil, nor *cautel*, doth besmirch The virtue of his will. — Shakespeare, *Hamlet*, i. 3.

This posture *cautelous* was accounted for *cautel* and provision against the like sins. — Folke, *Against Allure*, p. 118. (1581).

Cauteulous. adj. [Fr. *cauteleur*.] Cautious, wary, provident; wily, cunning, treacherous. *Obsolete*.

Philidodoth wish, like a *cauteulous* artisan, that the inward walls might bear some good share in the burden. — Sir H. Bolton.

Of themselves, for the most part, they are so *cauteulous* and wily headed, especially being men of so small experience and practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow such subtilties and sly shifts. — Spenser, *Four of the State of Ireland*.

Your son Will or exceed the common, or be caught With *cauteulous* baits and practice. — Shakespeare, *Coriolanus*, iv. 1.

Cauteulously. adv. Cunningly, slyly, treacherously; cautiously, warily. *Obsolete*.

All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid asleep, under the pretence of a retirement, and the other party *cauteulously* get the start and advantage, yet they will set back all times in statu quo pennis. — Bacon, *Wise with Sp*.

The Jews, not resolved of the seclusion side of Jacob, *cauteulously*, in their diet, abstain from both. — Sir T. Browne.

Cauteulousness. s. Cautiousness, *Obsolete*.

Let it not offend you, if I compare these two great Christian virtues, *cauteulousness*, repentance. — Hooker, *Trilogia*, p. 253.

This Christian *cauteulousness* and wariness hero commendeth. — Ibid.

Cauterism. s. Application of cauthery.

Some use the *cauterisms* on the legs. — Ferrand, *Love Mischology*, p. 232.

Cauterization. s. Act of burning flesh with hot irons or caustic medicaments.

They require, after *cauterization*, no such language as that thereby you need fear interception of the spirits. — Wiseman, *Surgery*.

Cauterize. v. a. Burn with the cauthery.

The action of the cauthery is to prevent the canal from closing; but the operators confess, that, in persons *cauterized*, the tears trickle down ever after. — Sharp, *Surgery*.

Used figuratively.

The more habitual our sins are, the more *cauterized* our conscience is, the less is the fear of hell, and yet our danger is much the greater. — Jeremy Taylor, *Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying*, i. 603. (Orel MS.)

Cauterizing. part. adj. Burning like a cauthery; blistering.

No unweary though cautharides have such a corrosive and *cauterizing* quality; for there is not one of the insects, but is lord of a duller matter. — Bacon, *Natural and Experimental History*.

Cauterizing. verbal abs. Act of burning with the cauthery.

For each true word a blister! and each false Be as a *cauterizing* to the root of the tongue, Consuming it with speaking. — Shakespeare, *Timon of Athens*, v. 2.

Cautey. s. In Surgery. Application of burning; (chiefly used with the distinction explained in the first extract).

Cautey is either actual or potential; the first is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with caustics

medicines. The actual cautery is generally used to stop mortification, by burning the dead parts to the quick; or to stop the effusion of blood, by searing up the vessels. — *Quincy*.

In heat of light it will be necessary to have your actual cautery always ready; for that will secure the bleeding arteries in a moment. — *Wiseman, Surgery*.

Caution. s. [Fr. *caution*; Lat. *cautio*, -onis.]

1. Prudence, as it respects danger; foresight; provident care; wariness against evil.

This also thy request, with caution ask'd.
Obtain.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 111.

2. Security for, or provision against, anything. Such conditions, and cautions of the condition, as might assure with as much assurance as worldly matters bear. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

The Cædri, upon this new request, gave him part of Becharia for caution for his disbursements. — *Hansell*.

The parliament would yet give his majesty sufficient caution that the war should be prosecuted. — *Lord Clarendon*.

He that objects any crime ought to give caution, by the means of surmises, that he will persevere in the prosecution of such crimes. — *Ascham, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

3. Provisionary precept.

In despite of all the rules and cautions of government, the most dangerous and mortal of vices will come off. — *Sir E. L'Estrange*.

Attention to the forerunning symptoms afford the best cautions and rules of diet, by way of prevention. — *Arbutnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Caution. v. a. Warn; give notice of a danger.

You caution'd me against their charms,
But never gave me equal arms. — *Swift*.

The words "considerably larger" having been used in some things that were read, Sir William Polley cautioned, that no word might be used but what marks either number, weight, or measure. — *History of the Royal Society*, iv. 133. (Ord MS.)

Cautionary. adj.

1. Given, or capable of being given, as security.

I am made the cautionary pledge,
The gaoler and hostess of your keeping it. — *Southern*.

Is there no security for the island of Britain?
Has the enemy no cautionary towns and scapories,
to give us for securing trade? — *Swift*.

2. Warning.

Of old, the Jews wrote the entrances of their synagogues with devout and cautionary sentences. — *L. Addison, Account of the present State of the Jews*, p. 100.

To serve an adherence to the letter requires a cautionary or explanatory note. — *Watcman, Scripture vindicated*, iii. 61.

Cautioned. part. adj. Advised; warned.

How shall our thought avoid the various snare?
Or wisdom to our caution'd soul declare
The different shapes then pleased to employ,
When bent to hurt, and certain to destroy? — *Prior*.

Cautionize. v. a. Promote caution in anything; warn. *Obsolete*.

The captain of the Janissaries rose and slew the Sultan, and gave his daughter in marriage to one Aslan Begli, a pretender to the ancient inheritance of a boisterous province, to cautionize that part. — *Continuation of Knollys*, 134 k. (Ord MS.)

Cautious. adj. Wary; watchful.

Be cautious of him; for he is sometimes an inconsistent lover, because he hath a great advantage. — *Swift*.

Cautiously. adv. In an attentive wary manner; warily.

They know how fleck common lovers are:
Their oaths and vows are cautiously believed;
For few there are but have been once deceived. — *Dryden*.

Cautiousness. s. Attribute suggested by Cautious; watchfulness; vigilance; circumspection; provident care; prudence with respect to danger.

We should always act with great cautiousness and circumspection, in points where it is not impossible that we may be deceived. — *Addison, Spectator*.

Cavalcade. s. [Fr.] Procession on horseback.

Your cavalcade the fair spectators view,
From their high standstills, yet look up to you;
From your brave train each singlet out a ray,
And longs to date a conquest from your day. — *Dryden*.

How must the heart of the old man rejoice, when he saw such a numerous cavalcade of his own mingling? — *Addison*.

James, however, in spite of the recent and severe touching of experience, believed whatever his corre-

spondents in England told him; and they told him that the whole nation was impatiently expecting him, that both the West and the North were ready to rise, that he would proceed from the place of landing to Whitehall with in little opposition as he had encountered when, at old times, he made a progress through his kingdom, escorted by long cavalades of gentlemen, from one lordly mansion to another. — *Mansel, History of England*, ch. xviii.

Cavaliér. s. [Fr.]

1. Horseman; knight.

It is reported, that Taliacontus had at one time in his house twelve German counts, nineteen French marquesses, and a hundred Spanish cavaliers. — *Tatler*, no. 291.

Said the abbot, 'You are welcome; what is mine
We give you freely, since that you believe
With us in Mary Mother's Son divine;
And that you may not, cavaliers, conceive
The cause of our delay to let you in
To be rusticity, you shall receive
The reason why our gate was hard to you:
Thus those who in suspicion live must do.

Byron, Mordante Maggiore.

2. Gay sprightly military man.

For who is he, whose chin is but enrich'd
With one appearing hair, that will not follow
Those curl'd and choice-drawn cavaliers to France?
Shakespeare, Henry V. iii. chorus.
Sedition couch of tyranny, insolency, or mutinous disposition of certain captains, cavaliers, or ringleaders of the people. — *Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire*, p. 101.

3. Partisan of King Charles the First: (so called in opposition to the real or pretended severity of the Republicans). A proper rather than a common term.

Each party grows proud of that appellation, which their adversaries at first intend as a reproach: of this sort were the Guelphs and Gibelins, Huguenots, and Cavaliers. — *Swift*.

During some years they were designated as Cavaliers and Roundheads. They were subsequently called Tories and Whigs; nor does it seem that these appellations are likely soon to become obsolete. — *Mansel, History of England*, ch. l.

Used adjectively.

I know Lyle well, and he speaks to me without disguise. You see 'tis an old Cavalier family, and Lyle has all the opinions and feelings of his race. — *Disraeli the younger, Contagion*, b. iii. ch. iii.

4. In Fortification. Mount; bastion higher than the principal bastion, raised within a fortress, to lodge cannon for scouring the field, and to overlook and command all around the place.

Our casemates, cavaliers, and counterescarp,
Are well survey'd by all our engineers. — *Heywood, Four Ps.*

Cavaliér. adj. With the manners or spirit of a cavalier; disdainful; haughty.

The people are naturally not valiant, and not much cavalier. Now it is the nature of cowards to hurt where they can receive none. — *Sir J. Suckling*.

Cavaliérly. adv. Haughtily; arrogantly; disdainfully.

Several writers, who profess to believe the Christian religion, treat Moses and his dispensation so cavalierly, that one would suspect they thought the abandoning him could have no consequences destructive of Christianity. — *Bishop Warburton, Alliance of Church and State*, p. 157.

He [Warburton] very cavalierly tells us, that these notes were among the amusements of his younger years. — *Edwards, Canons of Criticism*, preface, p. 9.

He has treated our opinion a little too cavalierly. — *Letters of Junius*.

Cavályry. s. Horse troops; bodies of men furnished with horses for war.

If a state run must to gentlemen, and the husbandmen and plowmen be but as their workfolks, you may have a good cavályry, but never good stable hands of any kind. — *Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Their cavalry, in the battle of Blenheim, could not sustain the shock of the British horse. — *Addison, Present State of the War*.

Cave. s. [Lat. *cavea*, from *cavus* - hollow.]

1. Cavern; den; hole entering horizontally under the ground; habitation in the earth.

The watchful skies
Gallow the very warblers of the dark,
And make them keep their caves. — *Shakespeare, King Lear*, iii. 2.

They did square, and carve, and polish their stone
And marble works, even in the very cave of the quarry. — *Sir H. Walton*.

Through this cave was dug with vast expence,
The work it seem'd of some suspicious prince. — *Dryden*.

2. Hollow; any hollow place. *Obsolete*.

The object of sight doth strike upon the pupil of the eye directly; whereas the cave of the ear doth hold off the sound a little. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Cave. v. n. Dwell in a cave. *Rare*.

Such as we
Cave here, haunt here, are outlaws. — *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

Cave. v. a. Make hollow. *Rare*.

Under a steep hill's side it plac'd was,
There where the moulder'd earth had cav'd the bank. — *Spenser, Faerie Queene*, iv. 5. 33.

Caveat. s. [Lat. *caveat*, third pers. sing. pres. subj. of *caveo* - let him beware.] Intimation of caution; warning; process at law to stop or delay certain proceedings, as enrolment, probate, &c. (hence the phrase 'Enter a caveat against' anything).

A caveat is an intimation given to some ordinary or ecclesiastical judge by the act of man, notifying to him, that he ought to beware how he acts in such or such an affair. — *Ascham, Parergon Juris Canonici*. The chief caveat in refutation must be to keep out the Scots. — *Spencer, View of the State of Ireland*.

I am in danger of commencing poet, perhaps laureat; pray desire Mr. Rowe to enter a caveat. — *Trumbull, To Pope*.

We are in love with our malady, and are loth to be cured of the luxury of the tongue, as St. Augustine was of his other sensuality, against which he pray'd with a caveat, that he might not be too soon heard. — *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*, sec. ii. § 43.

This immoderate self-love is the spring and root of most of our complaints, makes us such unequal judges in our own concerns, and prompts us to put in caveats and exceptions in our own behalf. — *Id., Art. of Conscience*, sec. 6, § 1. (Ord MS.) As, however, there is scarcely any use of the principles of a true method of philosophizing which does not require to be guarded against errors on both sides, I must enter a caveat against another misapprehension, of a kind directly contrary to the preceding. — *J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, § 3.

Cavern. s. Hollow place in the ground.

Where wilt thou find a cavern dark enough
To mask thy monstrous visage? — *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*, ii. 1.

Minsters of the frowning deep,
From the deep ooze, and gulf caverns rous'd,
They thence and tremble in unwichly joy. — *Thomson*.

Caverned. adj.

1. Full of caverns; hollow; excavated.

Emball'd troops, with flowing banners, pass
Through flow'ry meads, delineated; nor distrust
The smiling surface, while the cavern'd ground
Bursts fatal, and involves the hopes of war. — *Philips*.
High at his head from out the cavern'd rock,
In living rills a gushing fountain broke. — *Pope, Homer's Odyssey*, 9.

2. Inhabiting a cavern.

No laundish hermit, no tyrant mad with pride,
No cavern'd devil, rest self-satisfied. — *Pope*.

Cavernous. adj.

1. Full of caverns.

No great damages are done by earthquakes, except only in those countries which are mountainous, and consequently stony and cavernous underneath. — *Woodward, Natural History*.

2. With cavities in the anatomical sense: (in this usage the accent is commonly on the second syllable).

The presence of the mesentery in the Myxinioids, and its absence in the Lampreys, involve corresponding differences in their lateral systems: in the Myxinioids the laterals are supported and conveyed by the mesentery to the dorsal region of the abdomen, and empty then elevates into a receptacle above the aorta and the cardinal veins, between these and the vertebral chord: in the Lampreys the laterals pass forward, and enter the abdominal cavernous sinus beneath the aorta. — *Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

Cavernous. adj. In small caverns. *Rare*.

Unless pointed out in a very liquid state, that is, of very great heat, copper will not cast either solid or lustrous, but is cavernous and weak; in its best state it seems porous. — *Black, Lectures*, iii. 329. (Ord MS.)

Caviár. s. [Romæ, *caviári*, or *caviári*.]

He doth learn to make strange names, to eat anchovies, macaroni, and caviar, because he loves 'em. — *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*.

A certain of our merchants having seized upon the Jewish lake of caviar in the vessel called the Swallow, riding in the lower. — *Milton, State Letters*.

The eggs of a sturgeon being salted, and made up into a mass, were first brought from Constantinople by the Italians, and called caviar. — *Grew, Museum*.

Its trade consists of grain, wine, timber, charcoal, pitch, potash, fish, caviar, lingams, shagreen, salted

provisions, cheese, poultry, butter, wool, hides, hemp, tallow, honey, tobacco, salt, iron, copper, and salt-petre, but especially corn.—*Admiral Synthe, The Mediterranean.*

Cávil. v. n. [Fr. *caviller*; Lat. *cavillor*.] Raise captious and frivolous objections.

I'll give thee so much laud

To any well-deserving thing;

But, in the way of bargain, mark ye me,

I'll *cavil* on the ninth part of a mair.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.

My lord, you do not well, in obstinacy

To *cavil* in the course of this contract.

Id., Henry VI. Part I. v. 4.

With at.

He *cavils* first at the poet's insisting so much upon the effects of Achilles' rage.—*Pope, Notes on the Iliad.*

Except by *cavilling* at one or two words, it seemed impossible for the Roman Catholics to decline so reasonable a test of loyalty, without justifying the worst suspicions of Protestant jealousy.—*Hallam, History of England, vol. i. ch. xii.*

Cávil. v. a. Receive or treat with objections.

Rare.

Thou didst accept them: wilt thou enjoy the good?

Then *cavil* the conditions?

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 738.

Cávil. s. False or frivolous objection.

Wiser men consider how subject the last things have been unto *cavil*, when wits, possessed with disdain, have set them up as their mark to shoot at.—*Hooker.*

Several divines, in order to answer the *cavils* of those adversaries to truth and morality, began to find out farther explanations.—*Swift.*

Cavillation. s. Disposition to make captious objections; practice of objecting. *Rare.*

It is now necessary to make answer to the subtlest persuasions and sophisticated *cavillations* of the Papists.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Doctrine of the Sacrament, fol. 112; 1250.*

They shall not thereby pick any matter of *cavillation* against us.—*Martin, Treatise on the Marriage of Priests, 8. l. 1654.*

Persuading themselves, by *cavillations*, and sophistications, to excuse the impurity of their false cath.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Art of Rhetoric, p. 66.*

I am resolved, when I come to my answer, not to trick my innocency (as I writ to the lords) by *cavillations* or vouchances.—*Bacon, To King James I.*

I might add so much concerning the large odds between the case of the eldest churches, in regard of heathens, and ours, in respect of the church of Rome, that very *cavillation* itself should be satisfied.—*Hooker.*

Cáviller. s. One fond of making objections; unfair adversary; captious disputant.

Socrates held all philosophers, *cavillers* and madmen.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 107.*

The candour which Homer shows, is that which distinguishes a critic from a *caviller*; he declares, that he is not offended at little faults, which may be imputed to inadvertency.—*Addis, to Guardian.*

There is, I grant, room still left for a *caviller* to misrepresent my meaning.—*Bishop Atterbury, Preface to his Sermons.*

Cávilling. s. Dispute; captious objection.

These, many times, instead of convincing the judgements of sober persons, fall to *cavillings* and cavillings.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness, p. 66.*

Cávillous. adj. Unfair in argument; full of objections. *Rare.*

The faithful advocates, by whose fraud and iniquity justice is destroyed.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Cávillously. adv. In a cavillous manner.

Rare.

Since that so *cavillously* is urged against us.—*Milton, Articles of Peace between the Earl of Ormond and the Irish.*

Cávity. s. [Lat. *cavitas, -atis*; Fr. *cavité*.]

1. Hollowness; hollow; hollow place.

There is nothing to be left void in a firm building; even the *cavities* ought not to be filled with rubbish, which is of a perishing kind.—*Dryden, Dedication to Æneid.*

An instrument with a small *cavity*, like a small spoon, dunt in oil, may fetch out the same.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

If the atmosphere was reduced into water, it would not make an orb above thirty-two feet deep, which would soon be swallowed up by the *cavity* of the sea, and the depressed parts of the earth.—*Hentley.*

2. In Anatomy. See last extract.

The vowels are made by a free passage of breath,

vocalized through the *cavity* of the mouth; the said *cavity* being differently shaped by the postures of the throat, tongue, and lips.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Materials packed together with wonderful art in the several *cavities* of the skull. *Addison, Spectator.*
Cavity . . . in Anatomy . . . is used to signify any excavation or even depression of more than ordinary depth, which may exist in or between the solid parts. Hence we find *cavities* existing in bones or formed by the junction of one or more bones; but we have likewise large excavations whose walls are of a more complicated arrangement, and which are destined to receive and protect those organs which are concerned in the functions of innervation, respiration, and digestion . . . namely the cephalic or cranial *cavity* containing the brain, the thoracic *cavity* containing the organs of respiration, and the abdominal *cavity* containing the organs of digestion and of the secretion of urine. To this last is appended, as a continuation, the pelvic *cavity*.—*Todd.*

Cávy. s. Animal of the genus *Cavia*; of which the guinea-pig is the best-known species. See extract.

The *cavies* are placed in the eighth and last division [of the Glires or Rodents]. They are among the largest-sized animals of this order, although, when compared with ordinary quadrupeds, they would be termed small. In these regions [certain parts of South America], however, are found the *cavies*, living much in the same manner, equally swift and equally indolent as hares, but clothed with hair so fine and thin, as to convey to the touch a feeling of coolness rather than of warmth. Their flesh, generally speaking, is excellent, as we can personally vouch for, these animals being the favourite game of the Brazilian hunters. The first sub-genus on the list is *Hydrochirus*, of which there is but one species, the *cayghara*, or water *cavy* of Brazil. Although it seems to inhabit the sides of nearly all the great rivers of South America, it is probably the largest animal in this order, measuring about three feet in total length.—*Swainson, History of Quadrupeds, p. 333.*

Caw. s. Note of the crow family.

The very rooks seem to have something hollow in that venerable *caw* which it always does me such good to hear.—*Sir R. L. Baker, Pilgrim, ch. liii.*

Caw. v. n. Cry as the rook, raven, or crow.

Russet-pated chonzies, many in sort,

Rising and *cawing* at the gun's report.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

A walk of aged elms, so very high, that the rooks and crows upon the tops seem to be *cawing* in another region.—*Atkins.*

The rook, who hild amid the boughs,

In early spring, his airy city builds,

And censeless *caws*.—*Thomson, Spring.*

Cáxon. s. [?] Kind of wig.

He had two wigs, both pedantic, but of different

The one serene, smiling, fresh powdered, betokening a mild day. The other, an old, discoloured, unkempt, angry *caxon*, denoting frequent and bloody exertion. Woe to the school when he made his morning appearance in his *caxon*, or passionate wig.—*Laub, Christ's Hospital five and twenty Years ago.*

Cayenne, or Cayénne (pepper). s. (Common with an *adjectival* construction.) Powdered capsules of the *Capsicum frutescens*, a plant belonging to Solanaceae, and, as such, no true pepper. See Chillies.

Summer the sauce for a few minutes, and skim it well, then add salt should it be needed, a tolerable seasoning of pepper or of *cayenne*, in fine powder, from two to three teaspoonful of minced parsley, and the strained juice of a small lemon.—*E. Acton, Modern Cookery, p. 107.*

Cáyman. s. Name for the alligator. See extract.

The colonists and negroes give to this species [the crocodile of St. Domingo] the name of *cayman*. . . The tribe of *caymans*, as far as it is known at present, is confined to the continent of America. But the word *cayman* is generally employed by all European colonists to designate the crocodiles which are the most common among their habitations. Thus the *cayman* of St. Domingo is a true crocodile. Authors are but little agreed as to the origin of the name. Boutin will have it to be aboriginal to the East Indies, and Schouten is of the same opinion. Margrave tells us that it comes from *Couma*, and Rochefort that it was peculiar to the old inhabitants of the Antilles. M. de Tressac considers the assertion of Margrave to be the most correct. The slaves, on their arrival from Africa, at sight of a crocodile gave it immediately the name of *cayman*. It would appear from this that it was the negroes who spread the name throughout America, where it is employed even in Mexico.—*Translation of Currier's Région Animal, Savri, ix. 100.*

Casique. s. Title given by the Spaniards to the petty kings and chiefs of several countries in America.

The principal *casique* of the island came to visit Cortes, with a numerous but ill-appointed equipage.—*Zuñiga, Conquest of Mexico, l. 13.*

Cáson. s. [Fr. *gazon* = turf.] As the editor has little doubt as to the accuracy of the derivation, he looks upon this as the right spelling. The word is local. In Lincolnshire, and doubtless elsewhere, it has exactly the meaning it bears in the extract. The original application, however, was to the squares of dried turf more usually sold as Peat.

God permitted him to take other fuel, namely, cow's dung, dried *cassus*, to bake his bread with.—*Waterland, Scripture condensed, iii. 94.*

Cease. s. [? *decease*.] Extinction; failure. *Rare.*

The *cease* of majesty
Dies not alone, but, like a gulph, withdraws
What's near it with it. *Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 3.*

Ceaso. v. n. [Fr. *cesser*; Lat. *cesso*.]

1. Leave off; stop; give over; desist.

Let not the more

Ceaso I to wander, where the Muses hunt

Clear spring, or shady grove, or sunny hill,

Suit with the love of sacred song.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 20.

With from before a noun.

The lives of all, who *cease* from combat, spare;

My brother's be your most peculiar care. *Dryden.*

2. Fail; be extinct; pass away.

The poor shall never *cease* out of the land.—*Deuteronomy, xv. 11.*

The soul being removed, the faculties and operations of sense, intellect, *cease* from that modes corporeal, and are no longer in it.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Manhood.*

3. Be at an end.

But now the wonder *ceases*, since I see

She kept them only, Tityrus, for thee. *Dryden.*

4. Rest.

The ministers of Christ have *ceased* from their labours. *Bishop Speed.*

Ceaso. v. n. Put a stop to; put an end to.

Importune him for my monies; he not *ceas'd*

With night denial. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, ii. 1.*

You may sooner, by imagination, quicken or slack

a mortal, than raise or *cease* it; as it is easier to

make a dog go slower than to make him stand still.

—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

For even the very look of it repelled

All blastings, withered, . . .

It killed the fear of thunder and of death;

The disorders that conceit engendereth

'Twixt man and wife it for the time would *cease*;

The flames of love it quenched, and would increase.

Chapman, Translation of Ilia and Lauler.

Ceaso then this implies *cease*.

Addison, Paradise Lost, v. 845.

But He, her fears to *cease*.

Sent down the neck-ey'd Eve. *Id., Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity, 45.*

The discord is complete, nor can they *cease*

The dire debate, nor yet command the peace.

Dryden.

Ceáseless. adj. Incessant.

My quitted blood must quench the *ceaseless* fire,

On which my endless tears were bodiless spent.

Fairfax.

All these with *ceaseless* praise his works behold,

Both day and night. *Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 679.*

Like an oak

That stands secure, though all the winds employ

Their *ceaseless* roar, and only sheds its leaves,

Or mast, which the revolving spring restores.

Philips.

Fast and hot

On them poured the *ceaseless* shock. *Byron, Siege of Corinth.*

Sir Robert Peel, who had escaped from Lord A. Verulam, escaped from Mr. Canting, escaped even from the Duke of Wellington in 1832, was at length caught in 1834; the victim of *ceaseless* intrigues,

who neither comprehended his position, nor that of his country.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby, h. ii. ch. i.*

Ceáselessly. adv. Incessantly; perpetually.

This universal quire

Prays *ceaselessly*. *Boone, Poems, p. 341.*

Cécity. s. [Lat. *cecitas, -utis*; Fr. *cecité*;

from *caecus* = blind.] Blindness; privation

of sight. *Rare.*

They are not blind, nor yet distinctly see; there is in them no *cecity*, yet more than a *cecity*; they have sight enough to discern the light, though not prisms to distinguish objects or colours. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Cécam. s. [Lat. *cecum*, neut. of *caecus* = blind, an adjective used as a substantive,

the word understood being *intrastinum* = intestine, or gut. Cecal and Ceciform are among its derivatives.] In *Anatomy*. Part of the intestinal canal where the small intestines join the large, or the part between the ileum and colon, which from bulging in a lateral direction may be treated as if it had no outlet, and were therefore a *blind gut*, though it is really continuous with the colon.

The resemblance of the *cecum* to the stomach in gizzardiness, and particularly the ruminating animals, as well as its form and situation throughout all the higher classes of the animal kingdom, are circumstances showing that it is an important viscus, and one in which the last act of digestion is performed. — *Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*, in voce.

Cecitency. *s.* Tendency to blindness; claudication of sight. *Rare*.

(For example see extract under *Cerity*.)

Cedar. *s.* (common with *penicil*, &c., in an adjectival construction.) [A.S. *ceder*; Lat. *cedrus*.] Coniferous tree so called: (especially *Cedrus Libani*).

I must yield my body to the earth;
Thus yields the cedar to the axe's edge.
Whose trunk gave shelter to the princely eagle;
Under whose shade the ramping lion slept,
Whose top branch overtopped Jove's spreading tree,
And kept low shrubs from winter's powerful wind.
Shakspeare, Henry VI, Part III, sc. 2.

Cedarlike. *adj.* Resembling a cedar tree.

His tall
And growing gravity, so cedar-like.

B. Jonson, New Inn.

Cedarn. *adj.* Of or belonging to the cedar tree. *Obsolete*.

West winds, with musky wine,
About the cedarn alleys bling
Nard and Cassia's balmy smells. *Milton, Comus, 980.*

Cedo. *v. n.* [Fr. *céder*; Lat. *cedo*.] Yield: (in the following extract it means *lapse*, and is, probably, an intentional Latinism).

This fertile eldrie, this fair domain,
Had well nigh *ceded* to the shafted hamps
Of monks libidinous. *Shakspeare, Ruined Abbey.*

Cedo. *v. a.* Resign; give up.

That honour was entirely *ceded* to the Parthian;
royal race. *Drummond, Truce, p. 236: 1751.*

By the peace of Paris, in 1763, it [Dominion] was
ceded in express terms to the English. *Catholic Geography.*

Of course Galicia was not to be *ceded* in this summary manner. Of course, too, its cession by the Austrian government would, in any case, be an act not of simple virtue, but of high political necessity. — *Edwards, Polish Captivity*, vol. ii, ch. ii.

Cedary. *adj.* Resembling cedar; of the colour of cedar wood. *Rare*.

That which comes from Lebanon being luscious, staid, and clear, and of a yellow or more cedary colour, is esteemed much before the white. — *Evelyn, Sylva*, ii, 3, § 2.

Ceduous. *adj.* [Lat. *cedo* cut down.] Adapted for felling: (applied to trees grown for timber). *Rare*.

These we shall divide into the greater and more ceduous, fruitless, and shrubby. — *Evelyn, Sylva, Introduction*, § 3.

Cee. *s.* Name of the third letter in the Latin alphabet; and, as in one of Latin origin, in the English also.

In the Greek and Hebrew the names of the third letters were *gamma* and *gimel* respectively; their sound being that of the English and Latin *g*, as in *goose* and *grace*. Their forms, however, were those out of which the present *C* has grown, and their place in the alphabet was that of the modern letter.

In Latin this sound afterwards changed; and the fact of its having done so is one of much importance in the history of spelling. When the original *g* took the sound of *k*, the equivalent to the true *k* of the Greek and Hebrew alphabets (*kappa* and *kuf*) became superfluous. Hence, having dropped out of the Latin, it has been avoided in many of the alphabets derived from it;

especially in those where the language was of Latin origin as well. For further remarks on this point see *Alacid*.

This eschewal of the use of *k*, wherever it can be avoided, is an influential principle in our own orthography; and, in the opinion of the editor, a mischievous one. Our language is not of Latin, but of German origin. Neither is *k*, as a letter, excluded from our alphabet, as it is from the French, the Italian, the Spanish, and the Portuguese. On the contrary, we have it without fully using it; the circumstances under which we avail ourselves of it being the following:—

When *C* precedes *e*, *i*, or *y*, it is liable to be sounded as *s*; and to escape this risk we have recourse to *k*. *King*, for instance, is spelt as it is, because *cing* would be in danger of being sounded *sing*; yet the Anglo-Saxon word was *cyning*. *King*, too, was *cyn*; and other examples could be added. These, however, are enough to show that, in respect to the German element of our language, nothing is gained from this letter in the way of etymological representation.

On the other hand, where *C* is sounded as *s*, *s* (as far as the sound is concerned) may be substituted for it.

Hence, *C* is, like *x* (*ks*) and *q* (*kw*), a redundant letter. It has its place in our alphabet; but it has it on etymological, rather than on phonetic, principles. Admitting the validity of those, the legitimate use of it is limited to words of Latin origin. That it goes far beyond may be seen under the entry already referred to, as well as under *Can* and *Ken*.

Historically, its prerogative over *k* is more defensible. As our alphabet was probably derived from the Latin through the British or Irish (for the German languages other than English used *k* from the beginning), *C* was the letter which in Anglo-Saxon represented the sound of *k*; but *k* was then wholly excluded. At present the two letters exist concurrently. The former, however, partly from its prerogative as the older letter, and partly from the Latin principle being unduly extended to words of Greek origin (in which language *C* had no existence), as well as to others from languages wholly foreign to the Latin, has encroached on the domain of the latter.

Preceding *h*, as in the *ch* of *chest* (*tshet*), &c., *C* approaches the character of a necessary, rather than a redundant, letter. Here, however, it is less a separate substantive sign than an element in a combination.

The complement to these remarks will be found under *Gee* and *Kay*.

This letter is derived from the Latin alphabet, in which it first appears. But even in that alphabet it originally possessed the power of *g*, as pronounced in *gesso*. Thus the Roman proper names *Cicero* and *Ciculus*, which retained this sound, are correctly represented in the Greek character by *Γαίος* and *Γαίλος*; and the Dorian inscription, the orthography of which, however, seems to belong to a later date than the events celebrated in it, presents *μακεδονας, λεγιωνας, πεντακτον, ρομειωνας*, in the place of the modern forms, *magistratus, legiones, quinquaginta, effugiant*. Indeed the poet Ausonius expressly states that *C* once performed the duty of *G*: *Gammæ vice functa prima G...* The letter *c* in English is pronounced as *s* before *i*, *e*, and *æ* before *a*, *o*, *u*. This variety in the power of the letter seems difficult to account for; but it may be observed that *i*, *e*, belong to one end of the vowel series, *a*, *o*, *u* to the other; and it is further to be noticed that the vowels *i* and *e*, when they precede vowels, have a power approaching to that of *y* in *goth*, and that if, in addition to this, *c* or *p* precede, there often results a sound like that at the begin-

ning of the words *church* and *John*, and this sound of *ch* is not very different from a sibilant. The vowels *i* and *e* produce a similar sound when preceded by a *d* or *t* and followed as before by a vowel. Thus from *ration* the Italians have obtained *ragione*; and from *radio*, *ruggia*; from *Diana* the rustics of ancient Italy made *Jana*. These considerations are perhaps supported by the employment of the little mark called *cedille* in the French language, which is used to denote that *a* is to be pronounced as an *s* even before the other vowels, as *ca*; for the mark appears to have been originally an *i*. — *Ky, The Alphabet*.

Ceil. *v. a.* Overlay, or cover, the inner roof of a building.

And the greater house he *ceiled* with fir-tree, which he overlaid with fine gold. — *Chronicles*, iii, 5.

How will he, from his house *ceiled* with cedar, be content with his Saviour's lot, not to have where to lay his head? — *Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Ceiling. *s.* [see last extract.] Inner roof.

Varnish makes *ceilings* not only shine, but last. — *Bacon*.

And now the thickened sky
Like a dark *ceiling* stood; down rushed the rain
Impetuous. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi, 742.

So when the sun by day, or moon by night,
Strike on the polish'd brass their twinkling light,
The glittering species here and there divide,
And cast their dubious beams from side to side;
Now on the walls, now on the pavement play,
And to the *ceiling* flash the gliding day. — *Dryden*.

[*Ceiling*.] The modern spelling has probably arisen from an erroneous notion that the word is derived from French, *ciel*, till, canopy, tester; Italian, *chilo*, in the same senses, and also in that of English, *ceiling*. It was formerly written *seel*, having the meaning of wainscoting, covering with boards. To *seel* a room, lambrusser une chambre; *seeling*, lambris, menuiserie. (Sherwood.) Plancher, to plank or floor with planks, to *seel* or close with boards; plancher, a boarded floor, also a *seeling* of boards; planche, boarded, floored with planks, closed or *seeled* with boards. (Coqgrave.) The essential notion is thus denuding the room against draughts by closing or *sealing* up cracks, from Old French, *seal*, *seal*. We still use the metaphor in this sense of closing with respect to the eyes, sealed eyelids. French, *sealer* yeux, to *seel* or sew up the eyelids. Italian, *cegliere*, to *seel* a pigeon's eye. What we now call the *ceiling* was formerly called the *appece-eyling*, French *suslanieris*, to distinguish it from the *seeling* or wainscoting of the walls. The upper *seeling* of a house, *soffita*, *chilo*, (Torriano.) When wainscoting went out of use the distinctive qualification was no longer necessary, and the term *ceiling* was appropriated to the part of plaster which *seals* up the under side of the rafters in a room. — *Wagner's Dictionary of English Etymology*.

Celandine. *s.* [see last extract.] Name given to two native plants, the greater Celandine and the lesser Celandine. The former is the Chelidonium majus a papaveraceous, the latter the Ranunculus Ficaria (Pilewort and Buttercup) a ranunculaceous, plant. The evidence, however, that either of the terms has any claim to be considered a true vernacular name is but slight. They seem to represent merely the approximate translations of the systematic botanists.

The division into the *greater* and *lesser* is to be found in Pliny and in Dioscorides; the text of the former being obscure. 'Animalia quoque invenero herbas, in primis que *chelidonium*. Hæc enim hirsutius oculis pullorum in nilo restitunt visum, ut quidam volunt, etiam eritis oculis. Genera ejus dua, major fruticosa caule. . . . Minori folia cedra rotundiora, minus candida. Succus crævi mordax, semen papaveris.'

Now, unless we so construe the text as to separate the notice of the juice and the seed from the other notices of the Chelidonium minus, we meet with a difficulty; inasmuch as the papaveraceous, or poppy-like, seed is the characteristic of the *greater* species.

[Lat. *chelidonium*; Gr. *χελιδόνιον*, from *χελιδών*, swallow. 'Not,' says Cornille, 'because it first springs forth at the coming in of the swallows, or dieth when they go away, for, as we have said, it may be founde all the year, but because some hold opinion that with this herbe the thame restoreth.' An old notion quoted from Holæus, and copied by him from Pliny, and by Pliny from Aristotle. This wonderful fact is received and repeated by every bota-

nical writer of those days, and is embodied by Maecius in the couplet—

Cecilia pulchra hinc humina mater hirundo
(Plinius ut scripsit) quavis sint eruta reddita.
—*Dr. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants.*

Célatore. *s.* [Lat. *celatura.*] Embossing; figure resulting therefrom; thing embossed.

Rare.
These *celatures* in their drinking cups were so framed, that they might put them on or take them off at pleasure, and were therefore called emblemata.—*Hakewell, Apology*, p. 372.

Célebrant. *s.* One who celebrates, or performs, a solemn office.

They had their orders of clergy, bishops, priests, and deacons; their readers and ministers; their *celebrants* and altar; their hymns and litany. They preached to the crowds in public, and their meetings houses were the semidance of churches. They had their societies and cemeteries; their farms; their professors and doctors; their schools.—*Neerman, Description of Christian Doctrine*, ch. iv, § 2.
The mass was Beethoven's in C, the *celebrant* the Reverend W. O'Connor, &c.—*Times*, Dec. 3, 1855.

Célebrate. *v. a.* [Lat. *celebratus*, part. of *celebro.*] Praise, commend, give praise to, make famous; distinguish by solemn rites, perform solemnly; mention in a set or solemn manner, whether of joy or sorrow.

He slew all them that were gone to celebrate the sabbath.—2 *Maccabees*, v. 26.
On the first day the father cometh forth, after divine service, into a large room, where the feast is celebrated.—*Bacon*.
This pause of power, 'tis Ireland's hour to mourn; While England celebrates your safe return. *Dryden*.
The songs of Sion were psalms and pieces of poetry, that adorned or celebrated the supreme being.—*Addison*.

Célebrated. *part. adj.* Famous.

I would have him read over the celebrated works of antiquity, which have stood the test of so many stiff red ages.—*Addison*.

Célébration. *s.*

1. Solemn performance; solemn remembrance.

He laboured to drive sorrow from her, and to listen the celebration of their marriage. *Sir P. Sidney*.
He shall counsel it.
While you are willing it shall come to note;
What time we will our celebration keep,
According to my birth. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, iv. 3.
During the celebration of this holy sacrament, you attend—*Sty* to what is done by the priest.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

2. Praise; renown; memorial.

No more shall be added in this place, his memory deserving a particular celebration, than that his learning, piety, and virtue, have been attained by him.—*Lord Clarendon*.
Some of the ancients may be thought sometimes to have used a less number of letters by the celebration of those who have added to their alphabet.—*Hakewell, Elements of Speech*.

Célebrat. *s.* One who celebrates or praises.
It [Scripture] has, among the wits, as well as *celebrators* and admirers, as disgracers.—*Boyle, Style of Holy Scripture*, p. 173.

Célebrations. *adj.* Famous; renowned; noted.

Obscure.
The Jews, Jerusalem, and the Temple, having been always so celebrated; yet when, after their captivity, they were despoiled of their glory, even then the Assyrians, Greeks, and Romans honoured with sacrifices the most high God whom that nation worshipped.—*Grete*.

Célebrity. *s.* Public and splendid transaction; celebration.

The manner of her receiving, and the celebrity of the marriage, were performed with great magnificence.—*Bacon*.

Applied to persons and things, in such expressions as 'he (or 'this') was one of the celebrities of the place.'

Célebrat. *s.* Variety of celery so called.

Célebrat, or turnip-rooted celery, to plant in drills two feet asunder, and the plants five or six inches apart in each drill.—*Abercrombie, Gardener's Calendar*, June.

Célebrity. *s.* [Fr. *celérité*; Lat. *celeritas*.] Swiftmess; speed; velocity.

We very well see in them, with this speed, a wonderful velocity of discourse; far, perceiving at the first but only some cause of suspicion, and fear lost it should be evil, they are presently, in one and the self-same breath, resolved, that what beginning so-

ever it had, there is no possibility it should be good.—*Hooker*.

Then, with imagin'd wings, our swift scene flies,
In motion with no less celerity
Than that of thought.

Shakespeare, Henry V. iii. chorus.
Three things concur to make a personus erect; the hiness, the density, and the celerity of the body moved.—*Sir K. Digby*.
Whatever increases the density of the blood, even without increasing its celerity, heats, because a denser body is hotter than a rarer.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Céleri. *s.* (if the derivation given in the extract be right, the French spelling with *e*, which the English follows, is wrong.) Excellent vegetable so called (in its wild state a native plant, *Apium graveolens*).

Celeri, or *celery*; French *céleri*; Italian *celari*, the plural of *celario*, the name under which it was introduced in the seventeenth century, corrupted from the Latin *celarium*, Greek *celarion*.—*Dr. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants*.

Célestial. *adj.* [Lat. *celestis*.] Heavenly.

a. Relating to the superior regions.

There stay, until the twelve celestial signs
Have brought about their annual reckoning.
Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.
'Tis not that ye desire, when ye intend
To worship, and a poor celestial man's? *Dejha*.

b. Relating to the blessed state.

Play that sad note
I nam'd my knell; whilst I sit meditating
On that celestial harmony I love.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iv. 2.

c. With respect to excellence.

The ancients commonly applied celestial descriptions of other climes to their own. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Used adverbially.

To becloud, his bloody free
Glowing chest of sword, with godlike rage. *Pope*.

Célostial. *s.* Inhabitant of heaven.

Thus affable and mild, the prince precedes,
And to the dome th' unknown celestial leads. *Pope*.

Célestity. *v. a.* [Lat. *flu* become.—*sax*

Calceify.] Convert into a heaven. *Rare*.
We should affirm, that all things were in a state
that heaven terrestrial, and that each part above had
influence upon its affinity below. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Cétiac. *adj.* [Lat. *celarius*, from Gr. *καίος*—hollow, paunch.] Relating to the lower belly: (in *Anatomy*, applied to the arteries and *veins* thereof).

The blood moving slowly through the *celiac* and mesenteric arteries, produces complaints.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Célibacy. *s.* Single life; unmarried state.

I can attribute their numbers to nothing but their frequent marriages; for they look on *celibacy* as an unnatural state, and generally are married before twenty.—*Spenser*.

By teaching them how to carry themselves in their relations of husbands and wives, parents and children, they have, without question, adorned the gospel, glorified God, and benefited man, much more than they could have done in the devianest and strictest *celibacy*.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Ascelus, who had once returned in England, declared that the princess was not bound by a profession in which the heart had not consented, and declared her free from the obligation of *celibacy*.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxxv.

Célibate. *s.* [Fr. *celibat*; Lat. *calibatus*, from *celib* bachelor.] Celibacy.

The forest *celibate* of the English clergy is of greater antiquity than these his saints.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the married Clergy*, p. 312.
No divine law then, he grunts, hath injured this *celibate*, but an ecclesiastical. *Id.* *ib.* p. 123.

Celibate, like the fly in the heart of an apple, dwells in a perpetual sweetness, but sits alone. *Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, i. 223.

If any persons, swayed of this meanness, are in the state of *celibate*, they are only eluded with surmises.—*L. Addison, Description of Westbury*, p. 172.

The monks oblige themselves to *celibate*, and then multiplication is hindered. *Grand*.

Cell. *s.* [Lat. *cella*.]

1. Small cavity or hollow place.

The brain contains ten thousand cells,
In each some active fibres dwells.
How loves for ever, though a monarch reign,
Their separate cells and properties maintain. *Pope*.

2. Cave, or little habitation, of a religious person.

Besides she did intend confession
At Patrick's cell this even; and there she was met.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 2.
Then did religion in a lay cell,
In empty, airy contemplations dwell.

Sir J. Denham.

3. Small and close apartment in a prison.

When Jeremiah was entered into the dungeon, and into the cells [in the margin *cells*]. *Jeremiah*, xxvii. 16.

4. Any small place of residence; cottage.

In cottages and lowly cells
True piety nee'ded dwells.
Till call'd to be a son, its native seat,
Where the good man alone is great. *Somerville*.

5. Religious house, subordinate to some great abbey.

As hard as doth the chapel belle,
There as this lord was keeper of the *cells*.
Chaucer, Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.

6. In *Anatomy*. Vesicle consisting of a nucleus, covering, and fluid, elementary to the tissues both vegetable and animal: (in this sense with numerous compounds and derivatives, as *Cellular*, *Cellulose*, &c.).

Hendle and others have questioned the title of the *Grammaire* to be regarded as an organic species of individual at all, or as anything more than a mass of cells. . . . In this *kolliker* published an elaborate monograph on the fluid and granular contents of the cells, and of the nucleus with (transversal) methods. . . . Sometimes the establishment of the two centres of assimilation or force separates the cells contents into two groups, without the conventional division of the cell-wall; but an inner partition-wall is developed. . . . It is believed that this is the result of the conjugation of two individuals. However this may be, another mode of propagation is then set up; the granules of the divided cells, contents, as if represented, develop cells, divide and subdivide, and are ultimately resolved into embryos having the form of Navicelle. . . . The firm nucleus of the *Grammaire* answers to that of the *Bayan* trich; the *cello-membrane* to the cellular membrane, and the granular contents to the moss-sprouts. . . . cells which surround the nucleus. The *Grammaire* may be regarded as a parasitic Mould, and the most simple of the animal kingdom. It differs from the *single-celled* plant by the contractility of its tissue, and the solubility of its cell-wall by acetic acid. *Thom, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, vol. iv.

Céllar. *s.* [Lat. *cellarium*, from *cello* cell.] Place under ground where stores and liquors are kept.

If this fellow had lived in the time of Cato, would, for his punishment, have been confined to the bottom of a *cellar* during his life. *Peckham, Comical History*.

Céllarage. *s.* Under-ground story of a building, in which the cellars are constructed.

Come on, you hear this fellow in the *cellarage*. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, i. 3.

A good ascent makes a house whole some, and gives opportunity for *cellarage*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Céllarer. *s.* Officer in a monastery who had care of the provisions; butler.

Upon my faith, thou art some officer,
Some worthy sexton, or some *celler*.

Chaucer, Monk's Prologue.

Céllarét. *s.* Case for holding liquor bottles.

When my father was convinced of his loss, he called for his dressing-gown—searched the garret and the kitchen—looked in the maid's drawers and the *cellaret*—and finally declared he was distracted.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Pelham*, ch. i.

Céllaring. *s.* Range or system of cellars; practice of placing things in cellars.

I say (aside), I know it—I'll pour forth a torrent of eloquence. Oh! Miss, believe me, I despise riches! how blessed should I be to live with you in a retired and peaceful cottage, situated in a delightful sporting country, with attached and detached offices, rising *cellaring*, and commodious attics. *Newton, Secret to worth knowing*, iii. 4.

Célléd. *adj.* Furnished with cells (generally used as the second element in a compound). (For example see last extract under *Cell*.)

Céllular. *adj.* Consisting of little cells or cavities.

The urine, insinuating itself amongst the neighbouring muscles, and *cellular* membranes, destroyed four.—*Sharp, Surgery*.

Célsitude. *s.* [Lat. *celstudo*.] Height.

Honour to thee, celestial and clear
Goddess of Love, and to thy celestial
Chaucer, *Testament of Love*, 611.
Celt. s. In *Archeology*. Stone implement
of a wedge-like form found in barrows and
other repositories of antiquarian remains,
and named after the Celtic populations
with, at first, were supposed to have more
particularly used it.

And yet urns and stone axes (wedgies, unns,
cells), hammers, daggers, spears, or arrow-heads, and
a few poor objects, such as beads (coralline or of
amber) by way of ornaments, are all that are ever
found in these barrows. — *Kemble, Horia Forates*,
p. 38.

Cement. s. (accented as a verb, like *recórd*
when used as a law term, and a few other
exceptions to the general rule that 'of two
otherwise identical dissyllables, one a verb
and the other a noun, the verb has its ac-
cent on the last, the noun on the first,
syllable; e.g. 'survey a district,' as opposed to
'take a survey of one.') [Fr. *cement*; Lat.
cementum = rubble, mortur.]

1. Muttter with which two bodies are made to
cohere: (as *mortar* or *glue*).

Your temples burned in their cement, and your
franchises confined into an asg're's bore. — *Shake-
speare, Coriolanus*, iv. 6.

There is a cement compounded of flower, whites of
eggs, and staves powdered, that becometh hard as
marble. — *Bacon*.

You may see divers pebbles, and a crust of cement
or stone between them, as hard as the pebbles them-
selves. — *Id.*

The foundation was made of rough stone, joined
together with a most firm cement: upon this was
laid another layer, consisting of small stones and
cement. — *Arbuthnot, Tables of Ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

The diamond cement for uniting bits of china,
glass, &c., which is sold as a secret at an absurdly
dear price, is composed of isinglass soaked in water
till it becomes soft, and then dissolved in proof
spirit, to which a little gum resin, ammoniac, or
gamboge, and resinastic are added, each dissolved
in a minimum of alcohol. — A cement which in-
duces to a stony resistance may be made by mixing
twenty parts of clean river sand, two of litharge,
and one of quinine into a thin putty with linseed
oil. — *Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and
Mineral*.

2. Band of union in friendship.

What cement should unite heaven and earth, light
and darkness? — *Gibson*.
Look over the whole creation, and you shall see,
that the band of cement, that holds together all
the parts of this great and glorious fabric, is gratitude.
— *South*.

With the accent on the first syllable.

Let not the piece of virtue which is set
Before us, as the cement of our love,
To keep it united, be the ruin to better.
— *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 2.

3. In *Anatomy*. See extract.

A single tooth may be composed of dentine, ce-
ment, enamel, and bone: but the dentine and cement
are present in the tooth of all reptiles. — *Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

Cement. v. a. Unite by means of something
interposed.

Liquid bodies have nothing to cement them; they
are all loose and incoherent, and in a perpetual flux.
— *T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.
Love with white lead cements his wings;
White lead was sent us to repair
Two brightest brittlest earthly things,
A lady's face, and china ware. — *Swift*.

With the accent on the first syllable: see
preceding entry.

But how the fear of us
May cement their divisions, and bind up
The petty difference, we yet not know.
— *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 1.

Cement. v. n. Come into conjunction; co-
here.

When a wound is recent, and the parts of it are
divided by a sharp instrument, they will, if held in
close contact for some time, reunite by inoculation,
and cement like our branch of a tree ingrafted on
another. — *Sharp, Surgery*.

Cementation. s. See extract.

Cementation (is) a chemical process which consists
in imbedding a solid body in a pulverulent matter,
and exposing both to ignition in a metallic crucible or
cannon. In this way iron is cemented with charcoal
form steel; and bottle glass with gypsum powder, or
sand, to form Beaumont's porcelain. — *Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Cementer. s. One who, or that which,
cements.

God having designed man for a sociable creature,
furnished him with language, which was to be the
great instrument and cement of society. — *Locke*.

Cementitious. adj. Of the nature of ce-
ment or stucco.

In some parts the cementitious work is inferior.
— *Forsyth, Italy*, p. 123. (Ord MS.)

Cemetery. s. [Fr. *cimetière*; Gr. *κομητήριον*,
from *κομᾶν* = put to sleep.] Place where the
dead are reposit.

The souls of the dead appear frequently in *ec-
clesiastic*, and hover about the places where their
bodies are buried, as still lingering about their old
brutal pleasures, and desiring again to enter the
body. — *Ashmole*.

The living, it is said, secretly suffered to bury the
dead; the gardens within the city, and the vineyards
without, were turned into a vast cemetery. — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iv. ch. vii.

Cenation. s. Meal-taking. *Rare*.

The summer holidays regard the equinoctial meri-
dian, but the comes of *cenation* in the summer, he
observes into the winter season, that is southward.
— *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, p. 300. (Ord MS.)

Cenatory. adj. Relating to the principal
meal, or supper of the Romans. *Rare*.

The Romans washed, were anointed, and wore a
cenatory garment; and the same was practised by
the Jews. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Cenobitical. adj. Living in community.

They have multitudes of religious orders, black
and grey, cenobitical and cenobitical, and nuns. —
Bishop Stillingfleet.

As we have seen already, it was only towards the
end of the eighth century that Chrodegang intro-
duced a cenobitical mode of life in the cathedral of
his archdiocese. — *Kemble, The Saxons in England*,
ii. ii. ch. ix.

Cenoby. s. Place where persons live in
community. *Rare*.

His arms are yet to be seen in the ruins of the
hospital of St. John's near Smithfield, and in the
church of Allhallows at the upper end of Lambard
Street, which was repaired and enlarged with the
stones brought from that cenoby. — *Sir G. Duck, History of Richard III.*, p. 68.

Cenotaph. s. [Fr. *cenotaphe*; from Gr.
κένος = empty tomb.] Monument of
one buried elsewhere.

Primus, to whom the story was unknown,
As dead, deplored his metamorphosis;
A cenotaph his name and title kept,
And Hector round the tomb with all his brothers
wept. — *Dryden, Fables*.

Cense. s. [Fr. *cense*; Lat. *census*.] *Rare*.

1. Public rate.

We see what floods of treasure have flowed into
Europe by that action; so that the *cense*, or rates
of Christendom, are raised since ten times, yea
twenty times told. — *Bacon*.

2. Condition; rank.

If you write to a man, whose estate and *cense* you
are familiar with, you may the holder venture on a
knot. — *B. Jonson, Discourse*.

Cense. v. a. [contraction of *incense*, from
Fr. *encenser*.] Perfume with odours.

The Sati sing, and cense his altars round
With Saban smoke, their heads with poplar bound.
— *Dryden*.

Grineus was near, and cast a furious look
On the side altar, censed with sacred smoke,
And bright with flaming fires. — *Id.*

Cense. v. n. Scatter incense.

In his hand he bore a golden censer, with per-
fume, and censing about the altar, having first
kindled his fire on the top, is interrupted by the genius.
— *B. Jonson, Part of King James's Entertainment*.

Censer. s.

1. Pan or vessel in which incense is burned.
Antonius gave piety in his money, like a lady with
a censer before an altar. — *Pearson, Compleat Guile-
man*.

Of incense clouds,
Fanning from golden censers, hid the mount,
— *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 599.

2. Pan in which anything is burned; fire-
pan.

Here's snip, and nip, and cut, and slash, and slash,
Like to a censer in a barber's shop.
— *Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

Cension. s. Rate; assessment. *Obsolete*.

God intended this *cension* only for the blessed
Virgin and her Son, that Christ might be born where
he should. — *Joseph Hall*.

Censor. s. [Lat. *censor*.]

1. Officer of Rome appointed to watch over

the conduct of the citizens, with power to
punish breaches of morality.

As to the judgment of Cato the censor, he was well
punished for his blasphemy against learning, in
the same kind wherein he offended; for when he
was just threescore years old, he was taken with an
extreme desire to go to school again, and to learn
the Greek tongue, to the end to pursue the Greek
authors; which both well demonstrate, that his
former censure of the Grecian learning was rather an
affected gravity, than according to the inward sense
of his own opinion. — *Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, i. (Ord MS.)

I reflected that it was the proper office of the ma-
gistrate to punish only knaves, and that we had a
censor of Great Britain, for people of another de-
nomination. — *Tatler*, no. 212.

These characters were forwarded by proper offi-
cers, till they arrived at length into the hands of
the censor, an officer of great fame in the Roman
government. — *Harris, On the 53d chapter of Isaiah*.

2. One who is given to censure and expo-
sition.

Ill-natur'd censors of the present age,
And fond of all the follies of the past.

The most severe censor cannot but be pleased with
the prolixity of his wit, though, at the same time,
he could have wished that the master of it had been
a better manager. — *Dryden*.

The alarm was thus given to Anderton. He con-
cealed the instruments of his calling, came forth
with an assured air, and bade defiance to the mes-
senger, the censor, the secretary, and little bookish
himself. — *Maccubbin, History of England*, ch. xx.

Censorial. adj. Full of censure; severe.

The moral gravity and the censorial declamation
of Juvenal. — *T. Warton, History of English Poetry*,
iv. 6.

He conferred on it a kind of inquisitorial and cen-
sorial powers even over the laity, and directed it to
inquire into all matters of conscience. — *Hume, History of England*, iii. 238. (Ord MS.)

'And how dare you,' said her manager, assuming
a censorial severity, which would have crushed the
confidence of a Vestris, and disarmed that beautiful
rebel herself of her professional caprices. — *Laube, Essays of Rlio, Ellipticiana*.

Censorian. adj. Relating to the censor. *Rare*.

As the chancery had the pectoral power for equity,
so the star-chamber had the censorial power for
offences under the degree of capital. — *Bacon*.

Censorious. adj. Addicted to censure;
faultfinding.

Sometimes animating the subject by censorious
exhortations the prince. — *Selden, Notes on Dryden's
Fables*, xvii.

Do not too many believe no religion to be pure,
but what is intemperately right? no and to be spiri-
tual, but what is censorious, or vindictive? —
Bishop Sprat.

O! let thy presence make my travels light,
And potent Venus shall exult my name
Above the rumours of censorious fame. — *Prior*.

With of.
A dogmatical spirit inclines a man to be censorious
of his neighbours. — *Watts, Improvement of the Mind*.

With upon.
He treated all his inferiours of the clergy with a
most sanctified pride; was rigorously and univer-
sally censorious upon all his brethren of the gown.
— *Swift*.

Censoriously. adv. In a censorious manner.

If it be suspected that this great hatred of the
Christians moved this Gentle to misadvert (too
censoriously upon their carriage, then it will be rea-
sonable to enquire what others have delivered in
this matter. — *L. Addison, Life of Mahomet*, p. 128.

Censoriousness. s. Attribute suggested by
Censorious; disposition to reproach; ha-
bit of reproaching; faultfinding; taking
of exception; envying.

Some silly souls are prone to place much piety in
their unwearily pharisees, and in their censorious-
ness of others, who use more comely and costly Chris-
tianities. — *Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness*,
p. 87.

Sourness of disposition, and rudeness of behaviour,
censoriousness and sinister interpretation of things,
all cross and distasteful humours, render the con-
versation of men grievous and uneasy to one another.
— *Archbishop Tillotson*.

Censorship. s.

1. Office of censor.

In his own phrase, he [Smith] whitened himself,
having a desire to obtain the censorship, an office of
honour and some profit in the college. — *Johnson, Lives of the Poets*, Smith.

2. Time during which the office of censor is
held.

It was brought to Rome in the censorship of Clau-
dian. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

3. As applied to the *Press*. Power or practice of superintending, revising, authorising, or otherwise influencing the printed literature of a country, especially that which is periodical and political.

These means may be reduced to the five following heads: 1. Punishment for religious error; 2. Reward for religious orthodoxy; 3. Endowment of clergy and of public worship; 4. Public instruction; 5. *Censorship* of the press. — *See* G. C. Lewis, *On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. ix.

Freedom too was wanting, a want as fatal as that of either capital or skill. The press was not indeed at that moment under a general *censorship*. The licensing act, which had been passed soon after the Restoration, had expired in 1676. Any person might therefore print, at his own risk, a history, a sermon, or a poem, without the previous approbation of any officer; but the judges were unanimously of opinion that this liberty did not extend to Gazettes, and that, by the common law of England, no man, not authorised by the crown, had a right to publish judicial news. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

I have already mentioned that the effect of the *censorship* in the kingdom is to prevent newspapers from publishing one syllable of censure upon anything that takes place in Russia or Poland. — *Edwards, Polish Captivity*, ii. ch. i.

Censual. *adj.* Relating to a census. *Rare*.

He sent commissioners into all the several counties of the whole realm, who took an exact survey, and described in a *censual* roll or book, all the lands, titles, and tenures, throughout the whole kingdom. — *Sir W. Temple, Introduction to the History of England*, ii. 274. (Ord MS.)

Censurable. *adj.* Worthy of censure; blamable; culpable.

A small mistake may leave upon the mind the lasting memory of having been taunted for something *censurable*. — *Locke*.

Censurableness. *s.* Blamableness; fitness to be censured.

This, and divers others, are alike in their *censurableness* by the unskillful, be it divinity, physick, poetry, &c. — *W. Hillack, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 483.

Censure. *s.* [Lat. *censura*.]

1. Blame; reprimand; reproach.

Enough for half the greatest of these days,
To scrape my *censure*; not expect my praise. — *Pope*.

2. Judgement; opinion; determination.

Madam, and you, my sister, will you go
To give your *censure* in this wretched business? — *Shakespeare, Richard III.* ii. 2.

3. Judicial sentence.

To you, lord governor,
Remains the *censure* of this hellish villain. — *Shakespeare, Othello*, v. 2.

4. Spiritual punishment inflicted by some ecclesiastical judge.

Upon the unsuccessfulness of milder meditations,
Use that stronger physick, the *censure* of the church. — *Hammond*.

Censure. *v. a.*

1. Blame; brand publicly.

Men may *censure* thine [weakness]
The gentler, if severely than exact not
More strength from me than in thyself was found. — *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 787.

2. Condemn by a judicial sentence.

His *censure*'d him
Already, and, as I hear, the provost hath
A warrant for his execution. — *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, i. 5.

3. Judge; estimate.

The onset and retire
Of both your armies; whose equality
By our best eyes cannot be *censured*. — *Shakespeare, King John*, ii. 2.

Should I say more, you well might *censure* me
(What yet I never was) a flatterer. — *Beaumont and Fletcher, Elder Brother*.

When two are strip, long ere the course begin,
We wish that one should lose, the other win;
And one especially do we affect
Of two gold ingots, like in each respect:

The reason no man knows; let it suffice,
What we behold is *censured* by our eyes. — *Greene, Hero and Leander*.

Censure. *v. n.* Judge; give an opinion. *Rare*.

'Tis a passing shape,
That I, unworthy body as I am,
Should *censure* thus on lovely gentlemen. — *Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 2.

Censurer. *s.* One who blames; one who reproaches.

We must not stint
Our necessary notions, in the fear
To rope malicious *censurers*. — *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.* i. 2.

A statesman who is
Possess of real merit, should

look upon his political *censurers* with the same neglect that a good writer regards his critics. — *Adams*.

Censuring. *verbal abs.* Reproach; blame.

The like *censurings* and despisings have embittered the spirits, and whetted both the tongues and pens, of learned men one against another. — *Bishop Sanderson*.

Census. *s.* [Lat.] Taking of the numbers of the population of any district or country, or of the members of any class or denomination.

This is manifest from the history of the Jewish nation, from the account of the Roman *census* and registers of our own country, where the proportion of births to burials is found upon observation to be yearly as fifty to forty. — *Baillie, Sermons*, p. 107.

I shall say little here of the *census* of the Romans, it being a thing so well known; and shall only stay to remark, that there were, in their books or registers, not only the condition and quality of all people, but also their characters. — *Harris, On the third chapter of Isaiah*.

Cent. *s.* [Lat. *centum* = hundred. — This word is not only Latin in origin, and abbreviated in form, but it is generally part of a combination rather than a simple word; i.e. it is generally preceded by *per*, which is the Latin for *by*: thus *five per cent* is *five by the hundred*. In *cent per cent*, however, it is a separate word.] Hundred.

The demon makes his full descent
In one abundant shower of *cent per cent*. — *Pope*.

Centaur. *s.* [Lat. *centaurus*.]

1. Mythological being, with the head, trunk, and arms of a man, joined to the trunk and extremities of a horse.

Down from the waist they are *centaurs*, though
Women all above. — *Shakespeare, King Lear*, iv. d.

The idea of a *centaur* has no more falsehood in it than the name *centaur*. — *Locke*.

2. Archer in the zodiac.

The cherub empire of the sky,
To Capricorn, the *Centaur* archer, yield. — *Thomson*.

Centaur. *adj.* Having the appearance or equestrian habits of a centaur.

You remember the ship we saw once, when the sea went high upon the coast of Argos; so went the least. But he [Demetrius], as if *centaurlike* he had been one piece with the horse, was no more moved than one is with the going of his own legs. — *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, ii.

Centaur. *s.* Name given to plants of the genus *Centaurus*: (the common, or lesser, *centaury*, however, is a *Gentium*, *Erythraea Centaureum*).

Add pounded galls, and roses dry,
And with Cereopian thyme strong-scented *centaury*. — *Deeble*.

Centenary. *adj.* (accented often, and perhaps rightly, on the *first* syllable; with prefixes, however, in the opinion of the editor, *centenary* forms the better combination.) [Lat. *centenarius*.] Connected with the number of a hundred, as in '*centenary festival*,' and in *bicentenary*, *tricentenary*, and other compounds.

Centenary. *s.* Number of a hundred.

In every *centenary* of years from the creation, some small abatement should have been made. — *Makenzie, Apology*.

Centenary. *s.* Centurion. *Rare*.

They are in hundred, chosen out of every town and village, and thence were termed *centenarii* or *centurions*. — *Time's Stone House*, p. 19. (Ord MS.)

Centennial. *adj.* Consisting of a hundred years.

To her alone I raised my strain
On her *centennial* day. — *Mason, Poems*.

Center. *s.* See Centre.

Of this nature is the maxim now stated. That in any combination of matter any low supported, the *center* of gravity will descend into the lowest position which the connexion of the parts allows it to assume by descending. It is easily seen that this maxim carries to a much greater extent the principle which the Greek mathematicians assumed, that every body has a *center* of gravity, that is, a point in which, if the whole matter of the body be collected, the effort will remain unchanged. — *Whevell, History of Scientific Ideas*, i. 225.

Centesimal. *s.* In Arithmetic. Hundredth part: (applied to the next step after *decimal* in fractions).

The neglect of a few *centesimals* in the side of the cube, would bring it to an equality with the cube of a foot. — *Arbuthnot, Tables of Ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

Centesimal. *adj.*

1. Hundredfold.

How this multiplication may well be conceived, and that this *centesimal* increase is not naturally strange, you that are no stranger in agriculture, old and new, are not likely to make great doubt. — *Sir T. Browne, Treatise*, p. 40.

2. Hundredth.

In *centesimal* proportion, stony matter 18; fine silicious 20; ureal 22; mild calc 31; 100. — *Kirwan, Essay on Minerals*, p. 80.

Centesimal. *s.* Selection, for some particular purpose, of every hundredth person.

Sometimes the criminals were decimated by lot, as appears in Polybius, Tacitus, Plutarch, Julius Capitolinus, who also mentions a *centesimal*. — *Jeremy Taylor, Doctor Dedicatus*, ii. 122. (Ord MS.)

Centigrade. *adj.* [Lat. *gradus* = step or degree.] Divided into a hundred degrees, as 'the *Centigrade* Thermometer.'

Centiloquy. *s.* [Lat. *centiloquium*, from *centum* = hundred, *loqui* = speak.] Hundred sayings: (applied in the extract to a work of Ptolemy's consisting of a hundred aphorisms). A *proper* rather than a *common* term.

Ptolemy, in his *Centiloquy*, attributes all these symptoms which are in melancholy men to celestial influences. — *Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 189.

Centipede. *s.* Name given to annulose animals of the class *Insecta*: (applied in England to two long wingless animals, with a hard integument, the shape of a worm, and numerous legs, found in old wood and in soil). See *Millepede*.

The certainty with which an accidental pressure or unguarded touch is resisted and returned by a bite, makes the *centipede*, when it has taken up its temporary abode within the sleeve or fold of a dress, by far the most unwelcome of all the *Singulose* animals. The great size (little short of a foot in length) to which it sometimes attains renders it formidable. — *Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon*, pt. ii. ch. vii.

Each of the many legs of a *centipede*, under the influence of its own caudal, goes on receiving impressions and performing motions quite independent of the rest; continuing to do so after the creature has been cut in two. And on watching the wave of movements which progresses from end to end of the series of legs, seen still more clearly in a *Julius* it will be observed that at any moment each leg is in a different phase of its rhythmical movement; and that thus there are, at the same time, in the same organism, a great number of like changes, each at a separate stage of evolution. — *Herbert Spencer, Lectures of Biology*.

Cent. *s.* [Lat. *cento* = garment made up of shreds and patches.] Composition formed by working into a whole scraps from different authors (opposed to *original* composition); paste-and-scissors work.

It is quoted, as it were, out of shreds of divergent poets, such as scholars call a *cento*. — *Gauden, Remarks*.

If any man think the poem a *cento*, our poet will but have done the same in just which Boileau did in earnest. — *Advertisement to Pope's Dunciad*.

Central. *adj.* Relating to the centre; constituting the centre; placed in the centre or middle.

There is now, and was then, a space or cavity in the *central* parts of it, so large as to give reception to that mighty mass of water. — *Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth*.

Unbridled, a dusky melancholy spirit,
Down to the *central* earth, his proper scene,
Repairs. — *Pope, Rape of the Lock*.

Centrality. *s.* State or being of a centre.

An actual *centrality*, though as low as next to nothing. — *Dr. H. More, Notes upon the Song of the Soul*, p. 354.

Centralization. *s.* Reduction to a centre. See *Centralize*.

The civil organization of the kingdom was based on the principle of complete *centralization*. . . . Prefects called *nomarchs*, and sub-prefects called *eparchs*, had been always trained to the service by *Epistatarios*, and no difficulty was found in introducing the outward appearance of a regular and systematic action of the central government over the whole country. — *Finlay, History of the Greek Revolution*, b. v. ch. iv.

Centralize. *v. a.* Concentrate in some particular part, as an actual or conventional centre: (generally applied to the process by which the municipal or local administration of a country is overridden by the administration of the court or capital).

This Maudslayi was enabled to use in his attempt to centralize the power of the government. *Friday, History of the Greek Revolution*, l. v. c. iv.

Centrally. *adv.* (the *l* really denoted, i.e. *central-ly*.) With regard to the centre.

Though one of the feet most commonly bears the weight, yet the whole weight rests *centrally* upon it. *Druidon*.

Centre. *s.* [Lat. *centrum*; Gr. *κέντρον* = point.] Middle: that which is equally distant from all extremities.

If we frame an image of a round body all of fire, a flame proceeding from it would diffuse itself every way; so that the source, serving for the *centre* there, would be round about an huge sphere of fire and light. *Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies*.

Centre. *v. a.*

1. Place on a centre; fix as on a centre.

One foot he *centred*, and the other turn'd Round through the vast profundity pleasure. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 228.

2. Collect to a point.

By thy each look, and thought, and care, 'tis shown,
The joys are *centred* all in me alone. *Druidon*.
He may take a glance all the world over, and draw in all that wide air and circumference of sin and view, and *centre* it in his own breast. *South*.
O independent, regardless of thy own,
Whose thoughts are *centred* on thyself! *Druidon*.

I lost two children in their infancy, by the small-pox; so that I have one son only, in whom all our hopes are *centred*. *South, Expedition of Humphrey Chirk*.

Centre. *v. n.*

1. Rest on; repose on: (as bodies in equilibrium).

Where there is no visible truth wherein to *centre*, error is as wide as men's fancies, and may wander to eternity. *Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Philosophy*.

2. Be placed in the midst or centre.

As God in heaven
Is *centred*, yet extends to all: so thou,
Centring, never'st from all those eyes.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 100.

3. Become collected to a point; gravitate.

What hopes you had in Diamonds, lay down:
Our hopes must *centre* in ourselves alone. *Druidon*.
The common acknowledgements of the body will at length *centre* in him, who appears sincerely to it at the common benefit. *Bishop Atterbury*.

Centric, and Centrical. *adj.* Placed in the centre.

Some that have deeper digg'd Love's mine than I,
Say, where his *centric* happiness dwells lie. *Donne, Poems*, p. 32.

Centrifugal. *adj.* [Lat. *centrum* = centre, *fugis* = fly, avoid.] Chiefly in *Mechanics*. Having a tendency to recede from the centre.

They described an hyperbola, by changing the centripetal into a *centrifugal* force. *Chapman*.

In the same manner the *redifugal* force is not a distinct force in a strict sense, but only a certain result of the first law of motion, measured by the portion of *centrifugal* force which counteracts it. Comparisons of quantities so heterogeneous imply confusion of thought, and often suggest baseless speculations and imagined reforms of the received opinions. *Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, l. i. 225.

Centring. *verbal abs.* Gravitating towards a centre.

It was attested by the visible *centring* of all the old prophecies in the person of Christ, and by the completion of these prophecies since, which he himself uttered. *Bishop Atterbury*.

Centripetal. *adj.* [Lat. *centrum* = centre, *peto* = seek.] Chiefly in *Mechanics*. Having a tendency to the centre.

The direction of the force, whereby the planets revolve in their orbits, is towards their centres; and this force may be very properly called attractive, in respect of the central body, and *centripetal*, in respect of the revolving body. *Chapman*.
(For another example see *Centrifugal*.)

Centry. *s.* Same as Sentry.

The thoughtless wits shall frequent forfeits pay,
Who 'gainst the *centry's* box discharge their trea. *Gay*.

Centuple. *adj.* [Lat. *centuplex*.] Hundred-fold.

It were a vengeance *centuple* for all their former acts that could be named. *B. Jonson, Epitaph*.

Centuple. *v. a.* Multiply a hundredfold.

Of my misfortunes had not spread itself
Upon my son Ascania, though my wants
Were *centupled* upon myself, I could be patient.
Deanmont and Fletcher, Spanish Curate

Then would he *centuple* thy former store,
And make thee far more happy than before.
G. Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job

This shall the dewk with pensive eyes
Behold, and *centuple* their joys.
Id., Psalms, p. 111

Centuplicate. *v. a.* Make a hundredfold; repeat a hundred times.

I performed the civilities you enjoined me to your friends, who return you the like *centuplified*. *Hawthell, Letters*, iv. 2.

Centurion. *s.* [Lat. *centurio*, -onis.] Military officer among the Romans, who commanded a hundred men.

Have an army ready, say you? A most royal one. The *centurions*, and their clerks, distinctly billeted in the entertainment, and to be on foot at an hour's warning. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iv. 3.

Century. *s.* [Lat. *centuria*, from *centum* = hundred.]

1. Hundred: (usually employed to specify time; as, the second *century*).

The nature of eternity is such, that, though our joys, after some *centuries* of years, may seem to have grown older, by having been enjoyed so many ages, yet will they really still continue new. *Boyle*.
And now time's whiter series is begun,
Which in soft *centuries* shall smoothly run. *Druidon*.

The lists of bishops are filled with greater numbers than one could expect; but the succession was quick in the three first *centuries*, because the bishop often ended in the martyr. *Adison*.

The decision of the judges increased the irritation of the people. A *century* earlier, irritation less serious would have produced a general rising. But discontent did not now so readily as in an earlier age take the form of rebellion. *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i.

2. Hundred, simply.

Romances, as you may read, did divide the Romans into tribes, and the tribes into *centuries* or hundreds. *Spenser*.

When with wood leaves and weeds I have strew'd his grave,
And on it said a *century* of prayers,
Such as I can, twice over, I'll weep and sigh. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

3. In *botanical* and *zoological* classification. See extract.

It has been already noticed that even that vague application of the idea of resemblance which gives rise to the terms of common language, introduces a subordination of classes, as man, animal, body, substance. Such a subordination appears in a more precise form when we employ this idea in a scientific manner as we do in natural history. We have then a series of divisions, each inclusive of the lower ones, which are expressed by various metaphors in different writers. Thus some have come as far as eight terms of the series, and have taken, for the most part, military names for them; as Hosts, Legions, Phalanges, *Centurias*, Cohorts, Sections, Genera, Species. But the most received series is Classes, Orders, Genera, and Species? in which, however, we often have other terms interpolated, as Sub-genera, or sections of genera. The expressions Family and Tribe are commonly appropriated to natural groups; and we speak of the Vegetable, Animal, Mineral Kingdom; but the other metaphors of Provinces, Districts, &c., which this suggests, have not been commonly used. *Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, p. 130.

Cephalalgic. *s.* [Gr. *κεφαλή* = head, *ἄλγος* = pain.] Remedy, or nostrum, for the headache.

Administer to each of them lenitives, aperitives, abstersives, corrosives, restitutions, palliatives, laxatives, *cephalalgics*, ikerics, apoplegmatics, acustics, as their several cases required. *Swift, Gulliver's Travels*, pt. iii. ch. vi. (Ord. M.)

Cephalic. *adj.* [Fr. *cephalique*; Gr. *κεφαλή* = head.] Appertaining to the head.

Cephalic medicines are all such as attenuate the blood, so as to make it circulate easily through the capillary vessels of the brain. *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

I dressed him up with soft folded linen, dipped in a *cephalic* balsam. *Waverley, Scrymgeour*.
You are right, Branch: there is no washing the blackmour while. Mr. Stirling will never get rid of Blackmour: always taste of the Barnchie—and the poor woman, his sister, is so busy, and so notable, to

make one welcome, that I have not yet got over the fatigue of her first reception; it almost amounted to suffocation. I think the daughters are tolerable. Where's my *cephalic* snuff? *Colman and Gerrick, The Undivided Marriage*, ll. 1.

Céphalopod. *s.* [Gr. *κεφαλή* = head, *πῶς*, *πῶς* = foot.] Mollusk of the class so called; highest sub-kingdom. See last extract.

The Mollusks are the next class; and these are divided into *Céphalopoda*, *Gasteropoda*, and the like. *W. H. Wood, Natural Organism of the Marine*, p. 335.

As Professor Owen considers that the animals of the shells usually classed together as the *Nautilus* *scutula* constitute three distinct species, we have not ventured to cite any foreign synonym, since the known shells cannot be distinguished from each other, and the *cephalopod* has not hitherto been discovered in the British seas. In regard to indigestion, the claims of the present species, observed by Fleming, are doubtful. *Forbes and Hanby, British Mollusca*.

The molluscan province may thus be primarily divided into *Acephala* and *Céphala*. The *apodous* Molluscs are all aquatic, and are divided into classes according to the modifications of their integument or of their gills. . . . The *cephalopods* are divided into classes according to the modifications of the locomotive organs. The *Pteropoda* swim by two wing-like muscular expansions extended outwards from the sides of the head. The *Gasteropoda* creep by means of a muscular disc attached to a greater or less extent of the under part of the body. The *Céphalopoda* have all or part of their locomotive organs attached to the head, usually in the form of muscular arms or tentacles. In the last class only do we find, in the present series of animals, an internal skeleton, combined, in some, with a shell. *Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xx.

Cérate. *s.* In *Surgery*. Salve, or unguent, in which wax is one of the constituents.

In one case which came under my observation a blister on the scalp was dressed for four days with this *cerate* [of cantharides]. On the fourth day the head swelled to an alarming size. *Thompson, London Dispensatory*, ndr. p. 813.

Cere. *v. a.* [Lat. *cera* = wax.] Wax. *Rare*.

You ought to pierce the skin with a needle, and strong lozenge thread *cere*, about half an inch from the edges of the lips. *Wissman, Surgery*.

Cere. *s.* In *Falconry* and *Zoology*. Naked skin, like a small cerecloth, covering the base of the bill in the hawk kind.

The horn-bird had a black *cere*. *White, Natural History of Selborne*, p. 103.

Cerealis. *adj.* and *s.* [Lat. *cerealis*, appertaining to *Ceres*, the goddess of corn.] Term applied to wheat, oats, barley, and the other grasses grown in agriculture for the sake of their seed as food: (in opposition to *maize* *grasses* on the one side, and *leguminous* and *root crops* on the other).

The chief, though not the exclusive, nutriment of the adult is wheaten flour, and the flour of the *cereals*, oats, barley, rye, and maize. . . . But though the *cereals* which are most largely employed as staple articles of food, resemble thus closely the food of the infant, and the proportion of the two leading elements in wheat approximate to the proportions in milk more nearly than in the other grains, it must not be supposed that the chemical composition of milk and of wheat presents more than this general resemblance. *Dr. Gage, On Dietetics*.

Cerealis. *adj.* Pertaining to corn. *Rare*.
The Greek word 'σπέρματα', generally expressing seeds, may signify any cibus or *cereals* grains. *Sir T. Browne, Travels*, p. 16.

Cérel. *s.* [Lat. *cerebellum*.] Hindler division of the brain. *Rare*; the common form, though Latin, being *cerebellum*.

In the head of man, the base of the brain and *cerebel*, yes, of the whole skull, is set parallel to the horizon. *De Cham*.

Cerebellar. *adj.* Belonging to the cerebellum.

If, on the other hand, we compare the *Cyclaspis* and *Phacelasma* Cartilaginous Fishes, in reference to their modes and powers of locomotion, we shall find a contrast which directly accords with that in their *cerebellar* development. *Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. viii.

Cérel. *adj.* Relating to the brain.

I refer the varieties of moral feeling, and of energy for knowledge and reflection, to those diversities of *cerebral* organization, which are indicated by, and correspond to, the difference in the shape of the skull. If the nobler attributes of man reside in the *cerebral* hemispheres; if the precognitive which lift him so much above the brutes are

satisfactorily accounted for by the superior development of those important parts: the various degrees and kinds of moral feeling and of intellectual power may be consistently explained by the numerous and obvious differences of size in the various cerebral parts, besides which there may be peculiarities of internal organization not appreciable by our means of inquiry.—*Lawrence, Lectures*, p. 500. (Ord MS).

The pseudomercia is thus a kind of 'rete mirabile' for both the cerebral and epidural circulation in the sturgeon.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, p. 480.

Cerebrum. *s.* [Lat.] Brain; front portion, as opposed to Cerebellum, the hinder portion.

Surprise my readers, whilst I tell 'em
Of cerebrum and cerebellum. *Prior, Alma*.

Cerecloth. *s.* Cloth smeared over with glutinous matter.

The ancient Egyptian mummy shrouded in a number of folds of linen, besmeared with gums, in manner of cerecloth.—*Bacon*.

"Twere damnation,
To think so base a thought; it were too gross
To rib her cerecloth in the obscure grave."
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, ii. 7.

His honourable head
Seal'd up in salves and cerecloths, like a packet,
And so sent over to an hospital.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Mock Lover.

Cérement. *s.* [L. Lat. *ceramentum* = coating of wax.] Cloths dipped in melted wax, in which dead bodies were enfolded when they were embalmed.

Let me not burst in ignorance, but tell,
Why thy canonized bones, hearsed in earth,
Have burst their cerements.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 4.

Ceremonial. *adj.* See last extract.

1. Relating to ceremony, or outward rite; ritual.

What will be said? What mockery will it be,
To want the bridegroom, when the priest attends,
To speak the ceremonial rites of marriage?

Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

We are to carry it from the hand to the heart,
To improve a ceremonial nicely into a substantial duty,
and the modes of civility into the realities of religion.

—*South*.
Christ did take away that external ceremonial worship that was among the Jews.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

2. Formal; observant of old forms.

Very ungratified and ceremonial in his outward comportment; in his private carriage humble.—*Sir E. Southey, State of Religion*.

Oh monstrous, superstitious puritan,
Of pedantic manners, yet ceremonial man,
That when thou meet'st a wretch with envying eyes
Dost search, and, like a needy broker, pry
The silk and gold he wears.—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 119.

With dumb pride, and a set formal face,
He moves in the dull ceremonial track,
With Jews's embroidery'd coat upon his back.

Dryden.

[The adjectives *ceremonious* and *ceremonial* are sometimes used promiscuously, though by the best and most general use they are distinguished. They come from the same noun, *ceremony*, which signifies both a form of civility and a religious rite. The epithet of the first signification is *ceremonious*, of the second *ceremonial*.—*Campbell*.]

Ceremonial. *s.* Outward form; external rite; prescriptive formality.

The only condition that could make it prudent for the clergy to alter the ceremonial, or any indifferent part, would be a revolution in the legislature to prevent new sects.—*Swift*.

We have here the whole ancient ceremonial of the laurate.—*Arthurs and Pope, Of the Past Laureate*.

The conference was held with all the antique ceremonial.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, ch. x.

All the detail, all the nomenclature, all the ceremonial of the imaginary government was fully set forth, Polarchia and Phylarchia, Tribes and Galaxies, the Lord Archon and the Lord Strategus.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

Ceremoniality. *s.* Ceremonial character.

The whole ceremoniality of it is confessedly gone.—*Jeremy Taylor, Doctor Dubitantium*, i. 287. (Ord MS.)

Ceremonially. *adv.* In a ceremonial manner.

Thus did David enter into the house of God, and did eat the shewbread, he and his followers, which was ceremonially unlawful.—*Milton, Doctrines and Disciples of Divorce*, ch. v. (Ord MS.)

Ceremoniously. *adj.* See last extract under Ceremonial.

1. Ceremonial.

Under a different economy of religion, God was Vol. I.

more tender of the shell and ceremonious part of his worship. *South*.

2. Full of ceremony; awful.

O, the sacrificer,
How ceremonious, solemn, and unearthly,
It was 't the offering!

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iii. 1.

3. Attentive to outward rites or prescriptive formalities; civil, according to the strict rules of civility; civil and formal to a fault.

Then let us take a ceremonious leave,
And loving farewell of our several friends.

Shakespeare, Richard II, i. 3.

You are too senseless obstinate, my lord;
Too ceremonious, and traditional.

Id., Richard III, iii. 1.

They have a set of ceremonious phrases, that run through all ranks and degrees among them.—*Addison, Guardian*.

Ceremoniously. *adv.* In a ceremonious manner; formally; respectfully.

Ceremoniously let us prepare
Some welcome for the mistress of the house.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

To receive him solemnly, ceremoniously, and expensively.—*Donne, Letters*, p. 279.

I undertook not that the golden mice were so ceremoniously conserved.—*Gregory, Notes on Scripture*, p. 41.

Ceremoniousness. *s.* Addictedness to ceremony; the use of too much ceremony.

They copied the ceremoniousness of the Byzantine emperors.—*Finlay, Medical Greece and Trebizond*, ch. v.

Céremonie. *s.* [Fr. *cérémonie*; Lat. *ceremoni*.]

1. Outward rite; external form in religion; outward forms of state.

Bring her up to the high altar, that she may
The sacred ceremonies there partake.

Spenser, Epithalamium.

He is superstitious grown of late,
Quite from the main opinion he held once
Of fantasy, of dreams, and ceremonies.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iii. 1.

Disrobe the images,
If you do find them deck'd with ceremonies.

Id., i. 1.

What art thou, that thou idly ceremoniest?
What kind of god art thou, that suffer'st more
Of mortal grief than do thy worshippers?

Art thou might else but place, decree, and form?

Id., Henry V, iv. 1.

A coarser slave,
Where pomp and ceremonies enter'd not,
Where greatness was shut out, and highness well
Forced.

Dryden, Fables.

2. Forms of civility.

The source to meet is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Not to use ceremonies at all, is to teach others not
to use them again, and so diminish respect to himself.—*Bacon*.

Céreous. *adj.* Waxen.

At night he [the bee] stores up his day's gatherings,
and what is worth his observation goes into his céreous tides.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, ii. 5.

Cérium. *s.* In Chemistry. Metal so called.

Cérium [is] a peculiar metal discovered in the rare mineral called cerite, found only in the coppermine of Bastnäs, near Bodenlydita in Sweden. *Cérium* extracted from its chloride by potassium appears as a dark red or chocolate powder, which assumes a metallic lustre by friction. It does not conduct electricity well like other metals: it is fusible: its specific gravity is unknown. It has been applied to no use in the arts.—*Encyclopædia of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Cérote. *s.* Same as Cérate. *Obsolete*.

In those which are called, a cérote of oil of olives, with white wax, have hitherto served my purpose.—*Wineman, Surgery*.

Cérrial. *adj.* Relating to the tree called *Cerrus*. *Rare*: used by Dryden rather as the translator or paraphrast of Chaucer than as an original writer.

A corone of a greene oke *cérrial*.
A numerous troop, and all their heads around
With chaplets green of *cérrial* oak were bound.

Dryden, Flower and Leaf.

Cérrus. *s.* (more correctly *Cerris*.) [Lat.]

Bitter oak (*Quercus Cerris*). *Scarcely*

English.
Cerrus is a kind of oak, as is also the ilex.—*F. Thynne, Antiquariorum on Spegh's Chaucer*.

Cértain. *adj.* [Fr. *certain*; Lat. *certus*.]

1. Sure.

However I with thee have find my lot,
Certain to undergo like doom of death,
Consort with thee. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 952.
This form before Ateone present.
To make her certain of the sad event. *Dryden*.

Virtue that directs our ways,
Through certain dangers to uncertain praise. *Id.*

This the mind is equally certain of, whether these
ideas be more or less general.—*Locke*.

'Those things are certain among men, which cannot
be denied, without obstinacy and folly.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

I have often wished that I knew as certain a
remedy for any other distemper.—*Mead*.

2. Regular; fixed; settled; stated.

The people shall go out and gather a certain rate
every day.—*Exodus*, xvi. 4.

Who calls the council, states a certain day,
Who forms the phalanx, and who points the way?

Pope.

The preparation for your supper shows your certain hours.—*Colton*.

3. In an indefinite sense. Some: (as, 'A certain man told me this').

How had severer this fashion may justly be accounted, certain of the same countrymen do pass far beyond it.—*Carré, Survey of Cornwall*.

Some certain of your brethren riad and ran
From noise of our own drums.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, ii. 3.

Let there be certain leather jars made of several
liquors, which, for the matter of them, should be
treacherous.—*Bishop Wilkins*.

Cértain. *s.* Quantity; part; portion. *Obsolete*.

After he had continued a *certain* of time.—*Fabian, Chronicle, Henry VI*, p. 401.
He took with him a *certain* of his idle companions.

—*Bale, Acts of English Voluntaries*.

With the accent on the last syllable.

Beseeching him to lend him a *certain*
Of gold, and he would quite it him again.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.

Cértainly. *adv.* Indubitably; without question; without doubt; without fail.

Certainly he that, by these legal means, cannot be
soured, can be much less so by any private attempt.
—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Polity*.

What precise collection of simple ideas, modest
or frugality stand for, in another's use, is not so certainly known. *Locke*.

Cértainty. *s.*

1. Exemption from doubt or chance of failure.

Cértainty is the perception of the agreement or
disagreement of our ideas. *Locke*.

The prevalent belief in the inferior certainty of
politics, as compared with physical science, arises
in part from a confusion between the *certainly* and
the *certain* of sciences. It has been truly remarked
by M. Comte, that a proposition may be certain with-
out being precise, and precise without being certain.
—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in
Matters of Opinion*, appendix.

2. Thing which is certain.

Doubtful things so ill, often hurts more
Than to be sure they do; for *certainly*
Or are past remedies, or timely knowing.
The remedy then born. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, i. 7.

Cértos. *adv.* [Fr. *certain*.] Certainly; in truth; in sooth. *Obsolete*.

Certos, Sir Knight, ye've been too much to Idame,
Thus far to bid the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his corpse's slame,
Whose living hands immortaliz'd his name.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

For, *certos*, these are people of the island.

Shakespeare, Tempest, iii. 3.

Certos, our authors are to blame.

Butler, Hudibras.

Cértificate. *s.* Written document by which

anything is certified, or shown to be real.

A *certificate* of poverty is as good as a protection.

—*Sir R. E. Estlin*.

I can bring *cértificates*, that I behave myself
soberly before company.—*Addison*.

Cértificate. *adj.* Provided with a certificate.

By the 12th of Queen Anne, it was further enacted,
that neither the servants nor apprentices of such
cértificate man should gain any settlement in the
parish where he resided under such certificate.—*Smith, Wealth of Nations*, i. ch. x. (Ord MS.)

Cértification. *s.* Certificate; passport; notice.

He was served with a new order to appear, &c.,
with this *cértification*, that if he appeared not they
would proceed.—*Bishop Burnet, History of the Reformation*, b. ii.

Cértify. *v. a.* [Lat. *fit* = become; a neuter
verb, but here, as in most other of its de-

derivatives, used actively, i.e. = make.] Give certain information of; assure.

The English ambassadors returned out of Flanders from Maximilian, and certified the king, that he was not to hope for any aid from him.—*Baron.*

This is designed to certify those things that are confirmed of God's favour.—*Alamond, On Fundamentals.*

To show you what a value I have for your dictates, these are to certify the persons concerned, that I will voluntarily continue myself to a retirement.—*Spectator*, no. 413. (Ord MS.)

With of.

And Esther certified the King thereof in Mordecai's name.—*Ezra*, ii. 22.

Certiorari. s. [Lat. *certiorari*, to be made more certain; inf. pass. *certioror*, itself from *certior*, comp. of *certus*.—the word gives the name to the writ in which it appears.] See extract.

Certiorari [is] an original writ issuing out of the Common Law Jurisdiction in the Court of Chancery in civil cases, and the Crown side of the Court of Queen's Bench in criminal cases, addressed in the Queen's name to the judges or officers of inferior courts, commanding them to certify or to return the records of a cause depending before them, &c. If the suggestions of the *certiorari* bill are not proved, a writ of *procedendo* may be obtained by the defendant, &c.—*Wharton, Law Lexicon.*

Certitude. s. Freedom from doubt. *Rare*; Certainty being the *commoner* term.

They thought at first they dream'd; for 'twas offence

With them, to question *certitude* of sense. *Dryden.*
There can be no majus and minus in the *certitude* we have of things, whether by mathematic demonstration, or any other way of consequence.—*Grew, Comologia Sacra.*

Cerule. adj. Same as Cerulean. *Rare.*

The bark,
That silently adown the *cerule* stream
Glides with white sails. *Dyer.*

Cerulean. adj. [Lat. *ceruleus*.] Greyish green or blue, chiefly blue like the sea or sky.

Mosaics and luminous with their *cerulean* tiles
and gilded vanes.—*Sir P. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 120.

From thee the sapphire solid ether takes
Its hue *cerulean*. *Thomson, Seasons, Summer.*
No clust'ring ornaments to clog the pile
From ostentation as from weakness free,
It stands like the *cerulean* arch we see,
Majestic in its own simplicity. *Cooper, Truth*, 20.

Ceruleous. adj. Same as Cerulean. *Rare.*
This *ceruleous* or blue-coloured sea that over-
spreads the diaphanous firmament.—*Dr. H. More, Conjecturae Cobolonica*, p. 3.

It afforded a solution, with, now and then, a light
tough of sky colour, but nothing near so high as the
ceruleous tincture of silver.—*Boyle.*

Ceruleo. adj. [Lat. *fio*.—see *Certify*.] Having the power to produce a blue colour. *Rare.*

The several species of rays, as the rubicell, *ceruleo*,
and others, are separated one from another.—*Grew.*

Cerumen. s. [Lat. from *cera* = wax.] Ear-wax; (in *Anatomy*, extended to other similar or analogous secretions, and giving rise to several derivatives, as *Ceruminous*, *Ceruminiferous*, &c.).

When *cerumen* accumulates and hardens in the ears, so as to occasion deafness, it is easily softened by filling the meatus with a mixture of olive oil and oil of turpentine.—*Broude, in Todd's Cyclopaedia of Anatomy and Physiology*, in voce.

Céruse. s. [Fr. *céruse*; Lat. *cerussa*.] White lead: (used as an ingredient in a white paint or wash, with which ladies affect to mend their complexions).

The sun
Hath given some little taint unto the *céruse*.
R. Jonson, Sejanus.

He should have brought me some fresh oil of tale;
These *céruses* are colomun.

When the process is well managed, as much carbonate of lead is obtained as there was employed of metal; or, for three hundred pounds of lead three hundred of *céruse* are procured.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Céruse. v. a. Wash with *céruse*.

Here's a colour, what lady's cheek,
Though *céruse* d'over, comes near it?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Sea Voyage.

I dare tell you,
To your new *céruse* d'face, what I have spoken
Freely behind your back. *Id., Spanish Curate.*

Cervical. adj. [Lat. *cervicalis*, from *cervix* = neck.] In *Anatomy*. Belonging to the neck: (applied to nerves, glands, &c.).

The aorta bending a little upwards, sends forth the *cervical* and axillary arteries; the rest turning down again, forms the descending trunk.—*Cheyne.*

Cervine. adj. [Lat. *cervinus* = relating to the cervus = stag.] In *Zoology*. Akin or belonging to the stags, as a group.

Professor Owen has pointed out a most curious anomaly in the aberrant *cervine* genus *Camelo* paralis. Out of three individuals anatomised by him, and a single specimen by ourselves, in one instance only has there been found a bile-cyst.—*T. S. Cobbold, in Todd's Cyclopaedia of Anatomy and Physiology, Ruminantia.*

Césarian. adj. [Lat. *Cæsar*, proper name; Julius Cæsar having, as it is said, been brought into the world by incision of the womb. A refinement on this doctrine, however, derives the name *Cæsar* itself from the operation, *cædo*, part. *cæsus* = cut; or from *cæsus* = slain, this method being supposed to have been practised only on mothers who were dead.] See extract.

By the *Césarian* operation is commonly understood that in which the fetus is taken out of the uterus by an incision made through the parietes of the abdomen and womb.—*Cooper, Surgical Dictionary*, in voce.

Cespitiosus. adj. [Lat. *cespes*, *cespitis*.] Made of turfs. *Rare.*

Height and breadth of the *cespitiosus* mounparks.
—*Gough.*

Cess. s. [assess; its spelling being modified by the influence of the N.Fr. *cens*; Lat. *census* = valuation.]

1. Levy made upon the inhabitants of a place (especially in Ireland), rated according to their property.

The *like cess* is also charged upon the country sometimes for vicualing the soldiers, when they lie in garrison.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Cess . . . in Ireland was anciently applied to an exaction of virtues, at a certain rate, for soldiers in garrison. *Wharton, Law Lexicon.*

2. Rate; measure.
I prythee, Tum, beat Cutt's saddle, put a few flocks in the point; the poor jade is wrung in the withers out of all *cess*.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 1.

Cess. v. a. Rate; lay charge on.

We are to consider how much land there is in all Ulster, that, according to the quantity thereof, we may give the said rent, and allowance issuing thereout. *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

They came not armed like soldiers to be *cessed* upon me.—*Brickett, Discourse of Civil Life*, p. 157.
The English rascals *cessed* and pillaged the farmers of Meath and Dublin; the chiefs made forays upon each other, killing, robbing, and burning.—*Froude, History of England*, vol. ii. ch. vii.

Cessation. s. [Lat. *cessatio*, -onis, from *cesso* = cease.]

1. Stop; rest; vacation; suspension.

The day was yearly observed for a festival, by *cessation* from labour, and by resorting to church. *Sir J. Haywood.*

True piety, without *cessation* took
By theories, the practical part is lost.

Sir J. Denham.
The rising of a parliament is a kind of *cessation* from politics.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

He even believes that, in an aristocracy, every person has a single object which he pursues without *cessation*; whereas in a democratic society each person follows several objects at the same time.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, appendix.

2. End of action; state of ceasing to act; pause.

The serum, which is mixed with an alkali, being poured out to that which is mixed with an acid, maketh an effervescence; at the *cessation* of which, the salts of which the acid was compounded will be regenerated.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Cessavit. s. [Lat. = he has ceased; third pers. sing. preterperf. of *cesso*.—the word gives the name to the writ in which it appears.] Writ so called. See extract.

Cessavit [is] a writ which lay when a man who held lands by rent or other services, neglected or ceased to perform his services for two years together, or where a house had lands given to it on condition of performing some certain spiritual services . . . and neglected it.—*Wharton, Law Lexicon.*

Cessibility. s. Quality of receding, or giving way, without resistance.

If the subject stricken be of a proportionate *cessibility*, it seems to dull and deaden the stroke; whereas if the thing stricken be hard, the stroke seems to lose its force, but to work a greater effect.—*Sir K. Digby, Operations and Nature of Man's Soul.*

Cessible. adj. Liable to give way.

If the parts of the stricken body be so easily *cessible*, as without difficulty the stroke can divide them, then it enters into such a body, till it has spent its force, &c.—*Sir K. Digby, Operations and Nature of Man's Soul.*

Cession. s. [Fr. *cession*; Lat. *cessio*, -onis.]

1. Retreat; act of giving way.

Sound is not produced without some resistance either in the air or the body percussed; for if there be a mere yielding or *cession*, it produceth no sound.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Resignation; act of yielding up or quitting to another.

A parity in their council would make and secure the best peace they run with France, by a *cession* of Flanders to that crown, in exchange for other provinces.—*Sir W. Temple.*

The *cession* of her claims on the earldom of Angus by Lady Margaret had won to Burleigh's side the powerful and dangerous Earl of Morton, and had alienated from Murray the kindred houses of Ruthven and Lindsay.—*Froude, History of England*, vol. ii. ch. ix.

Céssor. s. Taxer; assessor.

Some [faults] there be of that nature, that though they be in private men, yet their evil reacheth to a general hurt; as the extortion of sheriffs, and their sub-sheriffs, and bayliffs; the corruption of vicars, *céssors*, and purveyors.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Césspool. s. [P.] Sunk chamber for the reception of sewage; (*figuratively*) any foul and fetid receptacle.

The *cesspool* of aegis, now in a time of paper money, works with a vivacity unexampled, unimagined; exults from itself sudden fortunes, like Aladdin-palaces.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. v. ch. i.

Césure. s. Cessation. *Rare.*

Since the *cessure* of the wars, I have spent a hundred crowns out of purse.—*Puritan, act.* (Ord MS.)

Cest. s. Girdle. See *Cestus*.

Young Paney thus, to meagre name
To whom, prepar'd and bath'd in heaven,
The *cest* of amplex power is given.

Collins, Ode on the Poetical Character.

Céstus. s. [Lat. and Gr.] Girdle of Venus; girdle in general, conveying, however, the notion of delicacy or symmetry on the part of that which it girds. *Rhetorical.*

She [sickness] pulls off the light and fantastical summer-robe of lust and wanton appetite; and as soon as that *cestus*, that lascivious girdle, is thrown away, then the reins clasten us. *Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying*, iii. § 4.

Venus, without any ornament but her own beauties, not so much as her own *cestus*.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Césura. s. [Lat. = cutting.] In *Prosody*.

Division of a foot or measure between two words for the sake of securing an accent on a certain syllable. (This is necessary in those languages where words with an accent on the last syllable are either non-existent or rare. In such cases, whenever the metre requires any particular syllable to be accented, that syllable cannot be final; and the group of syllables, whether we call it *foot* or *measure*, to which it belongs, must be distributed over two words, i.e. must be cut.)

[The above definition is that of the present editor. In the preceding edition the entry is:

CÉSURA. 1. A figure in poetry by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long.
2. The natural pause or rest of the voice, which, falling upon some part of a verse, divides it into two unequal parts.

Concerning these definitions it may safely be said that the first is the explanation of

a word which has no place in the English language; whilst the second gives us little more than another term for pause; and, indeed, in the fullest work we have upon the metres of our language, Dr. Guest's 'English Rhythms,' the word *cæsura* is not only avoided, but, in a long notice of the subject to which it might, according to the preceding definition, be legitimately applied, the word *pause* is used throughout. Perhaps such facts as these recommend its total elimination, rather than its retention with a changed and almost technical sense; in any treatise, however, upon metre in general, or in any special one upon the metres of the classical languages, it is useful.

As its origin is in a word meaning to cut, anything to which it applies should be divided. Now in the pentameter and heptameter *cæsuras* of the Greek iambic trimeter, the metre which gives us the best examples, the thing which is divided is a foot, i.e. the third or fourth, divided between two words.]

As the *cæsura*, or necessity for dividing certain measures between certain words, arises out of the structure of language, it only occurs in tongues where there is a notable absence of words needed on the last syllable. Consequently there is no *cæsura* in English. — Dr. R. G. Latham, *English Language*, ii. 562.

Cæsural, *adj.* Constituted by a *cæsura*, in the sense of pause: (for the sense to which the editor would limit it see above).

The *cæsural* place in heroic verse of ten syllables is for the most part at the end of the second foot. The *cæsural* pause is most natural when it coincides with the proper stops or points that distinguish the sense of the period, e.g.,

'Hail, universal lord!' he bounteous still

To give us only good.]

In English verse there are often many *cæsural* pauses in one line, e.g.,

'Him first, [him midst, [him last, [and without end.' — Milton, *Samson*, (Ord MS.)

There are two kinds of pauses that belong to the music of verse. One is the pause at the end of the line; and the other, the *cæsural* pause in the middle of it. — Blair, *Lectures*, ii. 130. (Ord MS.)

Césure, *s.* [?] In the following extract, *césure*, as a pause at the end of a line.

Vulgar languages that want
Words and sweetness, and be scant
Of true measure;

Tyrant rhyme hath so misused,
That they long since have refused.

Older *césure*. — B. Jonson, *Underwoods*.

Cetacea, *s.* [Lat.] In *Zoology*. Class of mammals (of which the *whale* is the type) with the general character of fishes.

The *Cetacea*, in fact, have so much the external form of fishes, that ordinary observers would not hesitate to consider them as such. It is remarkable, however, that the tail in these animals is always horizontal, while in fishes it is vertical: the present group, moreover, has warm and red blood, ears with small but external openings, and mammae for the purpose of suckling their offspring. These, with many other details of their anatomy, distinctly separate them from the true fishes. . . . The natural divisions of the *Cetacea*, for the reasons above assigned, remain undetermined; but they may be artificially arranged under the denomination of, 1. Porpoises or dolphins; 2. Whales; and, 3. Luminous or sea-cows. — Stenning, *Natural History*, *Quadrupeds*, §§ 185, 186.

Cetacean, *s.* Animal of the whale kind.

One of the most remarkable animals on the coast is the dusky, a phylogingous cetacean. — Sir J. R. Tennent, *Ceylon*, ii. 7.

Cetaceous, *adj.* [Lat. *cete* = whale.] Of the whale kind.

Such fishes as have lungs or respiration, are not without the *cetacean*, as whales and *cetacean* animals. — Sir T. Browne, *Vulgar Errors*.

He hath created variety of these *cetacean* fishes, which converse chiefly in the northern seas, whose whole body being encompassed round with a capacious fat or blubber, is enabled to abide the greatest cold of the sea-water. — Ray, *Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

The dolphins, like the whales and other typical *cetacean* animals, are distinguished by those singular perforations called spiracles. As they swallow,

with their prey, an immense quantity of water, some mode was necessary to enable them to get rid of it. The water passes into the nostrils by means of a peculiar disposition of the palate, and is accumulated in a sac placed at the external orifice of the external cavity of the nose, from which it is expelled with violence, by the compression of powerful muscles, through a very narrow aperture situated at the top of the head. — Stenning, *Natural History*, *Quadrupeds*, § 187.

Ceterach, *s.* [?] Scale-fern (*Ceterach officinarum*).

Ceterach grows upon old stone walls and rocks, in dark and shadowy places throughout the west part of England; especially upon the stone walls by Bristow, as you go to St. Vincent's Rock, and likewise about Bath, Wells, and Salisbury, where I have seen great plenty thereof. . . . Spence-wort, or Milk-waste, is called in Greek *ἀσπλάγχιον*, in Latin likewise *Asplenium*, and also *Scopolendria*; of German *Milch liepha*, in shops *Ceterach*. . . . In English, Spence-wort, Milk-waste, Scale-fern, and Stone-fern. — *Gerarde*, *Herball*, p. 1141: ed. 1633.

Chace, *s.* See *Chase*.

Upon a representation from the admiralty of the extraordinary want of timber, for the indispensable repairs of the navy, the surveyor-general was directed to make a survey of the timber in all the royal *chaces* and forests in England. — *Letters of Junius*.

Once more the gate behind me falls;

Once more before my face

I see the mouldering Abbey-walls,

That stand within the chace.

— Tennyson, *The Talking Oak*.

Chad, *s.* Fish so called (*Clupea Alosa*),

same as *Shad*.

Of round fish there are brit, spunt, whiting, *chad*, eels, euglar, millot. — *Carver*, *Survey of Cornwall*.

Chafe, *v. a.* [Fr. *ichauffer*, from Lat. *calefacio* = make hot.]

1. Warm with rubbing; temper with the fingers.

They laid him upon some of their garments, and fell to rub and chafe him, till they brought him to recover both health, the second, and warmth, the composition of living. — Sir P. Sidney.

At last, recovering heart, he does begin

To rub her temples, and to chafe her skin.

— Spenser, *Faerie Queene*.

First to chafe and prepare the wax to receive the seal; then, as officers, to set to that seal. — Bishop of Montaigne, *Appal to Cesar*, p. 318.

2. Heat by rage or hurry.

Why do you

Chafe yourself so?

— Beaumont and Fletcher, *Philaster*.

For all that he was inwardly chafed with the heat of youth and indignation, against his own people as well as the Rhodians, he moderated himself betwixt his own rage and the offence of his soldiers. — *Knutley*, *History of the Turks*.

3. Perfume.

Lilies more white than snow

Now fall'n from hence's wall with violet's mix'd did grow;

Whose scent so chaf'd the neighbour air, that you

Would surely swear Arncliffe spices grew.

— Sir J. Suckling.

4. Make angry; inflame passion.

Her intercession chaf'd him so,

When she for thy repent was suppliant,

That to close prison he commanded her.

— *Shakspeare*, *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 1.

An offer of pardon now chafed the rage of these,

who were resolved to live or die together. — Sir J. Haywood.

This chaf'd the bear, his nostrils flames expire,

And his red eyeballs roll with living fire. — Dryden.

Chafe, *v. n.*

1. Rage; fret; fume; rave; boil.

Therewith he 'gan fall terribly to roar,

And chaf'd at that indignity right sore.

— Spenser, *Mother Hubbard's Tale*.

He will not rejoice so much at the abuse of Falstaff, as he will chafe at the doctor's unerring my

daughter. — *Shakspeare*, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 3.

He lion mettle, proud, and take no care

Who chafes, who frets. — *Id.*, *Ninth*, i. 1.

How did they fume, and stamp, and roar, and

chafe! — *Pope*.

2. Fret against anything.

Once upon a raw and gusty day,

The troubled Tyler chafing with his shays.

— *Shakspeare*, *Julius Cesar*, i. 2.

The murmuring surge,

That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,

Cannot be heard so high. — *Id.*, *King Lear*, iv. v.

Chafe, *s.* Heat; rage; fury; passion; fume; pet; fret; storm.

When Sir Thomas More was speaker of the parliament, with his wisdom and eloquence he so crossed a purpose of cardinal Wolsey's, that the cardinal in

a chafe sent for him to Whitehall. — Camden, *Remains*.

At this the knight grew high in chafe,

And starting furiously on Ralph,

He trembled. — Butler, *Hudibras*.

Chäfer, *s.* (in the following extract used *adjectivally*.) See *Cockchafer*.

Round ancient elms, with humming noise,

Full loud the chäfer awakes rejoice.

— P. Warton, *Odes*, xi.

Chaff, *s.* [A.S. *cræf*.]

1. Husks of corn separated by threshing and winnowing.

We shall be winnowed with so rough a wind,

That ev'n our corn shall seem as light as chaff.

And good from bad had no partition.

— *Shakspeare*, *Henry IV. Part II.*, iv. 1.

Pleasure with instruction should be join'd;

So take the corn, and leave the chaff behind.

— Dryden.

He set before him a sack of wheat, as it had been just threshed out of the sheaf; he then hid him just out of the chaff from among the corn, and lay it aside by itself. — *Spectator*.

Old birds are not caught with chaff: experienced and sagacious people are not taken by baits without substance.

Shirven fell sick upon the occasion, and prevailed with Matt to interpose in her behalf with his friend; but the doctor, being a sly cock, would not be caught with chaff, and finally rejected the proposal. — *Standard*, *Humphrey Clinker*.

Come, now of your nonsense. Old birds, Master Gilbert, are not to be caught with chaff. Do you make me believe, that either my girl or you care three straws what the moon is made of? or that when you go out in the garden straggling, you look at any stars but her eyes? — *Theodore Hook*, *Gilbert Gairing*, vol. iii. ch. iii.

With which chaff our noble bird was by no means to be caught. — *Thackeray*, *Vanity Fair*.

2. Used *figuratively*. Anything worthless.

Not meddling with the dirt and chaff of nature,

That makes the spirit of the mind and too.

— Beaumont and Fletcher, *Elder Brother*.

3. **Chaff**, *s.* [see last extract.] Banter.

Diana's chaff, if possible, was sharper than his

lowlife's swoop. — *Lives of Savonarola*, p. 174.

[In vulgar language, to rally one, to chatter or talk

lightly. From a representation of the inarticulate

sounds made by different kinds of animals uttering

rapidly repeated cries. Dutch, *koffen*, to yelp, to

lark, also to prattle, chatter, tattle. Willou,

chafre, a chough, jackdaw; *chachter*, to caw; *chace*,

to cheep, to cry; *chäfer*, to blubber, tattle;

Norman, *caquette*, a jackdaw, a prattling woman,

(*Phoebus de Brui*.) French, *japper*, to yap, yelp,

German, *koff*, idle words, impertinence. — *Wedge-*

wood, *Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Chaff, *v. a.* Banter. *Colloquial*.

Chäfer, *v. n.* [from the root of *cheap*, *chapman*, &c.] Treat about a bargain; haggle;

bargain.

That no man overze, neither deserve his brother

in chaffing. — *Wycliffe*, *1 Thimotheus*, iv.

Nor role himself to Paul's, the publick fair,

To chaffer for preferments with his gaird.

Where bishopricks and sinecures are sold.

— Dryden, *Fables*.

In disputes with chairmen, when your master sends you to chaffer with them, take pity, and tell your master that they will not take a farthing less. — *Saunders*.

The quondams of the child, that should be the very outpourings of curiosity in oldness, are marked with forecast and unobtrusively providence. It has come to be a woman, — before it was a child. It has learned to go to market; it chaffs, it laughs, it

enjoys, it murmurs; it is knowing, acute, sharp-eyed; it never prattles. — *Lamb*, *Essays of Elia*, *Popular Follies*.

The wives and daughters of the Kentish farmers came from the neighbouring villages with cream, cherries, wheatears, and quails. To chaffer with them, to dicker with them, to praise their straw beds and tight heels, was a refreshing pastime to voluptuaries sick of the airs of actresses and maids of honour. — *Macaulay*, *History of England*, ch. vi.

Chäfer, *v. a.* *Obsolete*.

1. Buy.

He chaffer'd chairs in which churchmen were set,

And breach of laws to pry farm did let.

— Spenser, *Mother Hubbard's Tale*.

2. Exchange.

Approaching nigh, he never staid to greet,

Ne chaffer words, proud contrived to provoke.

— Spenser, *Faerie Queene*.

Chäfer, *s.* Merchandize; ware; traffic. *Obsolete*.

Small chaffer doth ease. — *Shakspeare*, *Poems*, p. 132.

The chief chaffer and merchandize of England.

— *Archbishop Sandys*, *Sermons*, fol. 20.

His jurisdiction is to require of, punish, and

remove all public nuisances and grievances concerning infection of air, corruption of victuals, ease of chaffer, and contract of all other things that may hurt or grieve the people in general, in their health, quiet, and welfare. *Baron, Office of Constables.* (Ord MS.)

Chaffering. verbal *abs.* Act or habit of one who chaffers or haggles.

The chaffering with dissenters, and dodging about this or t'other reformation, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a-jar. *Sieff.*

Chaffery. *s.* Traffic; practice of buying and selling. *Obsolete.*

The third is merchandise and chaffery, that is, laying and selling. *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Chaffinch. *s.* Kind of songbird (Fringilla caelebs).

The chaffinch and other small birds are injurious to some fruits. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Of song-birds, the thrush and blackbird, the skylark, the linnet, the goldfinch, the chaffinch, and there are common. *Isaiah, The Channel Islands.* p. 205.

Chaffness. *adj.* Without chaff.

The love I bear him, Made me to fan you thus; but the gods made you, Unlike all others, chaffless.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, l. 7.

Chaffron. *s.* See Chaurfrien.

Chaffswax. [*Fr. exchauffer.*] See extract.

Chaffswax [is] an oilier in Chaucery which fitted the wax to seal commissions, and other instruments. *Wharton, Law Lexicon, in voce.*

Chaffy. *adj.* Like chaff; full of chaff; light.

If the straws be light and chaffy, and held at a reasonable distance, they will not rise into the middle. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

A very thift in love, a chaffy lord,

Not worth the name of villain.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Two noble Kinsmen.

The most slight and chaffy opinion, if at a vent remove from the present age, contracts a veneration.

Glauville.

Chaffingdish. *s.* Vessel to make anything hot in; portable grate for coals.

Make proof of the insuperation of silver and tin in equal quantities, whether it will endure the ordinary fire which belongeth to chaffingdishes, pots, and such other silver vessels. *Baron, Physiological and Medical Ruminations.*

Chagrin. *s.* (pronounced *shagreen*.) [*Fr.*]

Ill-humour; vexation; fretfulness; peevishness.

Hear me, and touch Belinda with chagrin;

That single act gives half the world the spleen.

Pope.

I grieve with the old, for so many additional inconveniences and chagrins, more than their small remain of life seemed destined to undergo. *Id., Letters.*

Chain. *s.* [*Fr. chaîne; Lat. catena.*]

1. Series of links fastened one within another.

And Pharoah took off his ring, and put it upon Joseph's hand, and put a gold chain about his neck. *Genesis, xli. 12.*

2. Bond; manacle; fetter; something with which prisoners are bound.

Still in constraint your suffering sex remains,

Or bound in formal, or in real chains. *Pope.*

3. Line of links with which land is measured.

A surveyor may as soon, with his chain, measure out infinite space, as a philosopher, by the quickest flight of mind, reach it, or, by thinking, comprehend it. *Locke.*

Guiter's chain, that which is commonly used in measuring land, contains 100 links, each of 7 1/2 inches; consequently, it is equal to four poles or sixty-six feet. *Encyclopædia Britannica, in voce.*

4. Series linked together (as of causes or thoughts); succession; continuity.

Those so mistake the Christian religion, as to think it is only a chain of fatal decrees, to deny all liberty of man's choice toward good or evil. *Ham-*

As there is pleasure in the right exercise of any faculty, so especially in that of right reasoning; which is still the greater, by how much the consequences are more clear, and the chains of them more long. *T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Chain. *c. a.*

1. Fasten or bind with a chain.

The mariners he chained in his own gallees for slaves. *Knoles.*

Or march'd I chain'd behind the hostile car.

The victor's pastime, and the sport of war. *Prior.*

Used figuratively.

They repeal daily any wholesome act established

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against the rich, and provide more piercing statutes daily to chain up and restrain the poor. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, l. 1.*

2. Enslave; keep in slavery.

The monarch was wot'd, the people chain'd.

Prior.

This world, 'tis true, Was made for Cæsar, but for Titus too;

And which more blest? who chain'd his country,

Or he whose virtue sigh'd to lose a day? *Pope.*

3. Keep or protect by drawing a chain across anything.

The admiral seeing the mouth of the haven chained, and the castles full of ordinance, and strongly manned, durst not attempt to enter. *Knoles, History of the Turks.*

4. Unite.

O Warwick, I do bend my knee with thine,

And in this vow do chain my soul to thine.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. li. 3.

Chaining. verbal *abs.* Stocking-stitch;

system of loopings on a single thread by which stocking-web is formed.

The rib-needles intersecting the plain ones, merely lay hold of the last thread, and, by again bringing it through that which was on the rib-needle before, give it an additional looping which reverses the line of chaining and raises the rib above the plain intervals which have only received a single knitting. *Fre. Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Hosiery.*

Chainpump. *s.* Powerful pump used in

large ships, which consists of an endless chain moving over a wheel and carrying saucers, by which the water is raised in a continuous stream.

It is not long since the striking of the topmast, a wonderful great case to great ships both at sea and in harbour, hath been devised, together with the chainpump, which takes up twice as much water as the ordinary dist; and we have lately added the bucket and the drabble. *Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

Chainshot. *s.* Two bullets or half bullets,

fastened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them.

In sea fights oftentimes, a buttock, the brawn of the thigh, or the calf of the leg, is torn off by the chainshot, and splinters. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

Chainwork. *s.*

1. Work with open spaces like the links of a chain.

Nets of chequerwork, and wreaths of chainwork, for the chaplains which were upon the tops of the pillars. *1 Kings, vii. 17.*

2. In Hosiery. See extract.

This texture [stocking-knitting] is totally different from the rectangular decussation which constitutes cloth, . . . for in this . . . the whole piece is composed of a single thread united or looped together in a peculiar manner, which is called stocking-stitch, and sometimes chainwork. *Fre. Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Hosiery.*

3. Chains laid over the sides of vessels, in order to deaden the effects of shot or shell.

Lord Hardwicke asked if the reports of the action between the *Matama* and the *Kearney* had drawn the attention of the Government to the efficiency of iron chain-work as a defensive armour for ships of war. *Times, July 5, 1864.*

Chair. *s.* [*N. Fr. chaire* - seat, pulpit, from

Lat. cathedra, Gr. καθέδρα, from καθίζωμαι

= sit.]

1. Movable seat.

Whether thou choose Corymbes' serious air, Or laugh and shake in Ral'h's easy chair,

Or praise the court, or magnify mankind,

Or thy griev'd country's copper chains unbind.

Pope.

If a chair be defined a seat for a single person, with a back belonging to it, then a stool is a seat for a single person, without a back. *Watts, Logic.*

2. Seat of justice, or of authority.

He makes for England, here to claim the crown. -

Is the chair empty? Is the sword misused?

Is the king dead? *Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 4.*

If thou be that princely eagle's bird,

Show thy descent by gazing against the sun;

For chair and dukedom, throne and kingdom say;

Either that's thine, or else thou wert not his.

Id., Henry VI. Part III. li. 1.

The honour'd gods

Keep Rome in safety, and the chairs of justice

Supplied with worthy men. *Id., Coriolanus, iii. 3.*

Her grace sat down to rest a while,

In a rich chair of state. *Id., Henry VIII. iv. 1.*

The committee of the Commons appointed Mr

Pym to take the chair. *Lord Clarendon.*

Oh happy chair of Peter, firme, eternal, full of prodigious vertue! which, if we might imagine a wooden one, I should sure think were made of Irish oak: there is no splinter of error can touch it, but presently dyes. *Bishop Hall, No Peace with Rome, p. 361. (Ord MS.)*

His eloquence is masculine and exact, and has all the majesty of the chair in it, tempered with all the softness of persuasion. *Bishop Burnet, Travels, p. 261. (Ord MS.)*

During five months, the administration of Richard Cromwell went on so tranquilly and regularly that all Europe believed him to be firmly established on the chair of state. *Maccanlay, History of England, ch. i.*

3. Vehicle borne by men; sedan.

Think what an equipage thou hast in air,

And view with scorn two pages and a chair. *Pope.*

4. Vehicle drawn by one horse.

Even kings might quit their state to share

Contentment and a one-horse chair.

T. Warton, Phaeton and the One-horse Chair.

Chair. *v. a.* Carry in procession on a chair:

(especially the successful candidate at a parliamentary election).

I must go through all the miseries of a canvass, must shake hands with crowds of freeholders, or freemen, must ask after their wives and children, must hire conveyances for outciders, must open almshouses, must provide mountains of beef, must set rivers of ale running, and might perhaps, after all the drudgery and all the expense, after being humiliated, hustled, pelted, and himself at the bottom of the poll, see his antagonist chaired, and sink half ruined into obscurity. *Maccanlay, History of England, ch. xix.*

The Conservative cause triumphed in the person of its Elton champion. The day the member was chaired, several men in Goring's rooms were talking over their triumph. *Disraeli the younger, Coningsby, b. v. ch. li.*

Chairing. verbal *abs.* Act of carrying in

procession; procession itself.

As the day fixed for the chairing approached,

Drivers became uneasy. *Theodore Hook, Sayings and Doings of Diocesan.*

Chairman. *s.*

1. President of an assembly.

In assemblies generally one person is chosen *chairman* or moderator, to keep the several speakers to the rules of order. *Watts.*

It seems it is usual for the young gentleman of the bar to repair to the sessions, not so much for the sake of profit, as to show their parts, and learn the law of the Justices of Peace: for which purpose one of the wisest and gravest of all the justices is appointed speaker or *chairman*, as they modestly call it, and he reads them a lecture, and instructs them in the true knowledge of the law. *Fulding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

2. One whose trade it is to carry a chair.

One chews him, one justles in the shade,

A rafter breaks his head, or *chairman's* pole.

Dryden.

True *chairmen* have the wooden steed,

Pragmatic with Greeks, impatient to be freed;

Those bulgy Greeks, who, as the moderns say,

Instead of paying *chairmen*, run them through.

Sieff.

Those arched awnings have afforded an agreeable covered walk, and sheltered the poor *chairmen* and their carriages from the rain, which is here almost perpetual. *Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker.*

Chaise. *s.* [*Fr.* - see Chair.] Sort of light

open two-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse.

Instead of the chariot he might have said the

chaise of government; for a chaise is driven by the person that sits in it. *Addison.*

[They] run,

They know not whither, in a chaise and one.

Pope, Imitation of Horace.

Chalcédony. *s.* [see extract.] So called

variety of quartz.

The fundamental terms of a system of nomenclature may be conveniently borrowed from casual or arbitrary circumstances. For instance, the names of plants, of minerals, and of geological strata, may be taken from the places where they occur conspicuously or in a distinct form; as *Parietaria*, *Parissia*, *Chalcédony*, *Arragonite*, *Silurian system*, *Purbeck limestone*. These names may be considered as at first supplying standards of reference; for in order to ascertain whether any rock be *Purbeck limestone*, we might compare it with the rocks in the Isle of Purbeck. But this reference to a local standard is of authority only till the place of the object in the system, and its distinctive marks, are ascertained. It would not vitiate the above names if it were found that the *Parissia* does not grow at *Parissus*; that *Chalcédony* is not found in *Chalcédony*; or even that *Arragonite* no longer occurs in

Arragon: for it is now firmly established as a mineral species. Even in geology such a reference is arbitrary, and may be superseded, or at least modified, by a more systematic determination. Alpine limestone is no longer accepted as a satisfactory designation of a rock, now that we know the limestone of the Alps to be of various ages.—*Whewell, Novum Organum renovatum*, p. 304.

Chalcographie. *adj.* Relating to Chalcography.

We shall now give the names of chalcographic artists, according to the date of their proficiency.—*Encyclopædia Britannica*, in voce.

Chalcography. *s.* [*Gr.* χαλκος = brass, γραφω = write.] Engraving on metal.

Mr. A. Bartsch . . . enumerates thirteen classes of engraving. *Chalcography*, or engraving, properly so-called, executed with a graver. . . Three sorts of material are here spoken of: wood, metal, and stone. We consequently divide the art into three branches, *Xylography*, *Chalcography*, and *Lithography*.—*Encyclopædia Britannica*, in voce.

Chalice. *s.* [*A.S.* calic; *Fr.* calice; *Lat.* calix.]

1. Cup; bowl.

When in your motion you are hot,
And that he calls for drink, I'll have prefer'd him
A chalice for the nonce. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iv. 7.

2. Sacramental cup.

All the church at that time did not think emblematical figures unlawful ornaments of cups or chalices.—*Archibishop Stillingfleet*.

When Childobert the Frank had been brought into Spain by the cruelties exercised against the Catholic queen of the Goths, who was his sister, he carried away with him from the Arian churches, as St. Gregory of Tours informs us, sixty chalices, fifteen patens, twenty crosses, in which the gospels were kept, all of pure gold and ornamented with jewels.—*Neuman, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. v. sect. 1.

Most of these persons were still drunk, with the brandy they had swallowed out of chalices. *Carlyle, French Revolution*, vol. iv.

Chalice. *adj.* Having a cell or cup.

Hark, hark! the hark at heav'n's gate sings,
And Phœbus' reins arise,
His steeds to water at those springs,
On chalyd flowers that lie.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, ii. 3, song.

Chalk. *s.* [*A.S.* ceale; *Lat.* calx = lime.]

1. Variety of carbonate of lime.

Chalk is of two sorts: the hard, dry, strong chalk, which is best for lime; and a soft, mucous chalk, which is best for limbs, because it easily dissolves with rain and frost.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

With chalk I first describe a circle here,
Where these ethereal spirits must appear. *Dryden*.

2. Piece used to score up tavern reckonings; hence, the reckoning itself.

But what say you, master, shall we have 'taller
bed before we part? It will waste but a little chalk
more; and if you never pay a shilling, the loss will
not ruin me.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.

Chalk for cheese. Inferior article substituted for what is good.

Lo! how they feign chaste for cheese,
Gower, *Confessio Amantis*, Prologue.

Chalk. *r. a.*

1. Rub with chalk; manure with chalk.

Laud that is chalked, if it is not well dunn'd, will
revive but little benefit from a second chalking.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

2. Mark or trace out, as with chalk.

Being not prept by ancestry, whose grace
Chalks successors their way. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*, i. 1.

With out.

His own mind chalked out to him the just proportions
and measures of behaviour in his fellow-creatures. *South*.

With these helps I might at least have chalked out
a way for others, to amend my errors in a like design.—*Dryden*.

The time falls within the compass here chalked out
by nature, very punctually.—*Woodward, Natural History*.

We should also recollect, that clodders which seem
slightly chalked out whilst our knowledge is imperfect,
are very frequently mitted with others when
fresh discoveries are made, and the intermediate
grades brought to light: so that their apparent
isolation may afterwards arise from our ignorance of
the absent links, rather than from the fact itself.—*T. F. Wallaston, On the Variation of Species*, ch. vi.

Chalkcutter. *s.* Man who digs chalk.

Shells, by the seamen called chalk-eggs, are dug
up commonly in the chalk-pits, where the chalk-
cutters drive a great trade with them.—*Woodward*.

Chalking. *verbal abs.* Rubbing, marking, or manuring with chalk.

(For example see extract under Chalk, r. a. 1.)

Chalkmark. *s.* Mark made by chalk.

The want of the notable person, meant, is that of
Deputy Daniel Paine has sat in the Lavender
since January; and seemed forgotten; but Foulquier
had pricked him at last. The turkey, list in hand,
is marking with chalk the outer door of to-morrow's
Furnace. Paine's outer door happened to be open,
turned back on the wall; the turkey marked it on
the side next him, and hurried on; another turkey
came, and shut it; no chalk-mark now visible, the
Furnace went without Paine. Paine's life lay not
there.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. vi.
ch. viii.

Chalkpit. *s.* Pit, or quarry, of chalk.

(For example see extract under Chalkcutter.)

Chalkstone. *s.*

1. Small piece of chalk.

He smeth all the stones of the altar as chalk-
stones that are beaten asunder.—*Isaiah*, xxvii. 9.

2. In *Medicine*. Gouty nodes of urate or
lithate of soda on the joints.

Also, in many gouty persons, but not in all . . .
what are called chalk-stones form; concretions that
look exactly like chalk, collect around and outside
the joint . . . and lying in general immediately below
the skin.—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and
Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxxi.

Chalky. *adj.* Consisting of, white as, im-
pregnated with, or abounding in, chalk.

As far as I could ken thy chalky cliffs,
When from the shore the tempest beat us back,
I stood upon the hatches in the storm.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II., iii. 2.

Chalky water towards the top of earth is too fre-
quent. *Bacon*.

Challenge. *r. a.* [*N.F.* challenger = claim.
—see last extract.]

1. Call another to answer for an offence by
combat; call to a contest.

The Prince of Wales stepped forth before the king,
And, nephew, chalk'd up his sin to single fight.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I., v. 2.

Thus form'd for speed, he challenge up the wind,
And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind. *Dryden*,
I challenge any man to make any pretence to
power, by right of fatherhood, either intelligible or
possible. *Locke*.

2. Accuse; call to account.

Many of them be such heels and senterlings, as
that they cannot easily by any sherrif be gotten,
when they are challenged for any such fact.—*Spenser*,
View of the State of Ireland.

Were the great person of our Banquo present,
Whom may I rather chalk up for unkindness.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 4.

3. In *Law*. Object to a declaration, &c.;
object to a juror; clear away jurors by
objections (with off).

Though only twelve are sworn, yet twenty-four
are to be returned, to supply the defects or want of
appearance of those that are chalk'd off, or took
default. *Sir M. Hale*.

4. Claim as due.

That divine order, whereby the pre-eminence of
chiefest acceptance is by the best things worthily
challenged. *Hobbes*.

Which of you, shall we say, doth love us most?

That we our largest bounty may extend,
Where nature doth with work challenge us.

Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 1.

And so much duty as my mother shew'd

To you, preferring you before her father;

So much I challenge that I may profess

Due to the Moor, my lord. *Id., Othello*, i. 3.

Had you not loved their father, these white flakes

Had chalked out pity of them. *Id., King Lear*, iv. 7.

So when a tyger sucks the milk's blood,

A famish'd lion, issuing from the wood,

Bears loudly hence, and challenges the food.

Dryden.

Hadst thou not drawn o'er young Juba?

That still would recommend thee more to Cæsar.

And challenge better terms. *Johnson*.

5. Call anyone to the performance of con-
ditions: (with off). *Rare*.

I will now challenge you of your promise, to give
me certain rules as to the principles of blazony.—
Peacham, Compleat Gentleman.

[To challenge one to fight is to call him to decide on the
matter by combat. The origin is the forensic Latin
calumniare to institute an action, to go to law. (Du-
cenne.) So from dominus, domini, domini, English,
dugeon; from somnus, French, souter. Provençal,
calonia; dispute; calumpniare, contestation, dilige-
ntly; calonia, to dispute, refuse. The sacrum ac-
tum de calumnia was an oath on the part of the
person bringing an action of the justice of his
ground of action, and as this was the beginning of
the suit it is probably from thence that calumpniari

in the sense of bringing an action arose. 'Can hom
ven al plaic et fa sacramen de calumpniar.' 'Sacramen-
to de calumpnia o de veritat per la una part e per
l'altra.'—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Challenge. *s.*

1. Summons to combat.

Never in my life

Did hear a challenge urg'd more modestly.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I., v. 2.

2. Demand of something as due; claim.

And he wote to him, synge ye no man wrong-
fully, neither make ye fals challenge, and be ye ayaid
with your sounes. *Hutchins, St. Luke*, iii.

Taking for his younglings mark,

Lest greedy eyes to them might challenge lay.

Busy with other did the shoulders mark.

Sir P. Sidney.

There must be no challenge of superiority, or dis-
countenancing of freedom. *Collier, Of Friendship*.

3. In *Law*. Exception taken either against
persons or things: (in the former case,
against jurors, or any one or more of them;
in the latter, against declarations, &c.).

I do believe

You are mine enemy, and make my challenge,

You shall not be my judge.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII., ii. 4.

Challengeable. *adj.* Liable to be, or capa-
ble of being, challenged.

How bolds are challengeable by their vassals; and
how homage may be dissolved, and adjudged by
combat. *Sallier, Rights of the Kingdom*, p. 30;
1610.

God now uses his Majesty to succeed and surpasses
persons lately in power, highly challengeable for
the want of mercy and truth.—*Spencer, Righteous
Ruler*, p. 47; 1660.

Challenger. *s.*

1. One who defies or summons another to
combat; one who claims superiority.

Whose worth, if praises may go back again,
Shall challenge for on mount of all the age,
For her perfections. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iv. 7.

Young man, have you challenged Charles the
wrestler?

No, fair princess; he is the general challenger.

Id., As you like it, i. 2.

He took the summons, void of fear,
And unconcernedly cast his eyes around,
As if to find and dare the grisly challenger.

Dryden.

2. Claimant; one who requires something as
of right.

Ernest challengers there are of trial, by some
publick disputation. *Hobbes*.

Chalybeate. *adj.* (succeeded in the extract on
the second syllable; grammatically the ac-
cent should be on the third.) [*Lat.* chalybs
= iron, steel; *Gr.* χαλκός, pl. χαλκός, and as
this was originally the name of the forgers
of steel rather than of the metal itself, the
word is a proper rather than a common
term.] Of the highest quality: (relating
to steel).

The hammer'd cuirass,

Chalybeate-temper'd steel, and frack of mail

Admiration proof. *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 132.

Chalybeate. *adj.* Impregnated with iron
or steel; having the qualities of steel.

The diet ought to strengthen the solids, allowing
spices and wine, and the use of chalybeate waters.

Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.

Chalybeate. *s.* Well or medicine impreg-
nated with iron or steel.

The topical action of these chalybeates is very im-
portant.—*Perce, Elements of Materia Medica and
Therapeutics*, p. 189.

Cham. *s.* Same as Khan.

I will fetch you a toothpicker now from the
farthest inch of Asia; bring you the length of
Pester John's foot; fetch you a hair off the great
Cham's beard. *Shakespeare, Much Ado about
Nothing*, ii. 1.

Chamade. *s.* [*Fr.*] Bent of the drum
which declares a surrender.

Several French battalions under a show of resist-
ance; but, upon our preparing to fill up a little
flood, in order to attack them, they bent the chamade,
and sent us carte blanche.—*Addison*.

Chamber. *s.* [*Fr.* chambre; *Lat.* camera.]

1. Apartment in a house: (generally used
of lodgings and sleeping-rooms).

A natural cave in a rock may have something not
much unlike to parlours or chambers.—*Bentley*.

2. Any retired room.

The dark caves of death, and chambers of the grave. *Prior*.

3. In *Anatomy*. Division of a cavity.

Petit has, from an examination of the figure of the eye, argued against the possibility of a fluid's existence in the posterior chamber.—*Sharp*.

4. Court of justice.

In the Imperial chamber this vulgar answer is not admitted, viz. I do not believe it, as the matter is propounded and alleged.—*Ayliff, Purgation Juris Canonici*.

5. Kind of cannon now obsolete.

Names given them, as cannons, demi-cannons, chambers, armbushes, musket, &c.—*Camden, Remains*.

To come off the breach with his pike bent bravely, and to surgery bravely: to venture upon the charged chambers bravely.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. li. 4*.

Used *adjectively* or as the *first element* in a compound.

Bid them come forth and hear me,
Or at their chamber door I'll beat the drum,
Till it cry, Sleep to death!

Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 4
Was it in erecting a chamber consultation of surgeons, with authority to examine into and supersede the legal verdict of a jury?—*Letters of Junius*.

Chamber. *v. a.* Shut up as in a chamber.

To prove myself a loyal gentleman
Even in the best blood chamber'd in his bosom.

Shakespeare, Richard II. i. 1
A beggarly drunkard is tided to the stocks, whilst the rich is chamber'd up to sleep out his snuff.—*Hidrop Hall, Contemplations, li. iv.*
I that have now been chamber'd here alone,
Barr'd of my guardian, or of any else,
Am not for nothing at an instant freed
To fresh access. *Ford, The Pity she's a Whore*.

Chamber-council. *s.* Private or secret council.

I have trusted thee, Camilla,
With all the nearest things to my heart, as well
My chamber-councils.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, i. 2
Chamber-counsel. *s.* Burrister who gives advice privately, or at his chambers, and does not appear in court. See *Counsellor*.

Chamber-hanging. *s.* Tapestry, or other lining of the walls of a chamber.

With tokens thus and thus; averring notes
Of chamber-hanging, pictures.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 5
Chamber-practice. *s.* Practice of lawyers, who give their advice in chambers, as opposed to advocates in open court.

Chamber-practice, and even private conveyancing, the most voluntary agency, are prohibited to them.—*Burke, On the Popery Laws*.

Chamberer. *s.*

1. Man of intrigue.

I have not those soft parts of conversation,
That chamberers have. *Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 3*.

2. Chambermaid.

I ne held me never digne in no manner
To be your wife, no yet your chamberer.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale
Ladies faire with their gentillwomen chamberers
also and inventours.—*Trovid, Chronicle, fol. 193*.

She [i. e. Catherine Howard] had gotten also into her privy chamber, to be one of her chamberers, one of the women which had before lye in the bed with her.—*Lord Herbert of Cherbury, History of King Henry VIII.*

Chamberfellow. *s.* One who lies in the same chamber.

It is my fortune to have a chamberfellow, with whom I agree very well in many sentiments.—*Spectator*.

Chambering. *adj.* Wanton; intriguing.

Their chambering fortitude they did descry
By their soft maiden voice, and flickering eye.

Newell, Cuckoo: 1607
Chambering. *verbal abs.* Intrigue; wantonness.

Let us walk homely as in the day, not in rioting and drunkenness, not in chambering and wantonness.—*Romans, xiii. 13*.

News, &c. that chambering is counted a civiler quality than playing at tables in the hall, though serving-men use both.—*Sir T. Overbury, Characters, sign. 8, b. h.: 1627*.

Chamberlain. *s.* [N. Fr. *chambellan*.]

1. High officer in European courts.

The lord great chamberlain of England is the sixth officer in the court: a considerable part of his function is at a recreation; to him belongs the provision of every thing in the house of lords; he dis-

poses of the sword of state; under him are the gentleman usher of the black rod, yeomen ushers, and door keepers.—*Chambers*.

Humbly complaining to her dolly,
Gut my lord chamberlain his liberty.

Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 1
He was made lord steward, that the staff of chamberlain might be put into the hands of his brother.—*Lord Clarendon*.

A patriot is a fool in every age,
Whom all lord chamberlains allow the stage. *Pope*.

2. Servant who has the care of the chambers.

Think'st thou,
That the bleak air, thy boisterous chamberlain,
Will put thy shirt on warm?

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3
When Duenna is asleep,
his two chamberlains,
Will I with wine and wassel so convince,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume. *Id., Macbeth, i. 7*.

He serv'd at first Emilia's chamberlain.
Dryden, Fables.

3. Receiver of rents and revenues.

Erastus, the chamberlain of the city, saluteth you.—*Romans, xvi. 23*.

Chamberlie. *s.* [see *Ley*.] Stale urine.

Your chamber-lie breeds flies like a toad.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 1*.

Chambermaid. *s.* Maid whose business is to dress a lady, and wait in her chamber.

Men will not liss,
The chambermaid was named Chas. *R. Johnson*.

Some coarse country wench, almost decay'd,
Trudges to town, and first turns chambermaid.

Pope
When he doubted whether a word were intelligible
or no, he used to consult one of his lady's chambermaids. *Swift*.

If these nurses ever presume to entertain the girls
with the common follies practised by chambermaids
among us, they are publicly whipped. *Id.*

Chamberpot. *s.* Vessel for urine.

If you offer to touch any thing, I will throw the chamber-pot at your head.—*Fiddling, Adventures of Joseph Andree*.

Chambertin. *s.* Superior kind of Burgundy wine, so called from the place of its growth.

'Pistols!' said I; 'well, be it so. I would rather have had swords, for the young man's sake as much as my own; but thirteen paces and a steady aim will settle the business as soon. We will try a bottle of the Chambertin today, Vincent.' *Sir E. L. Bulwer, Pelham, ch. xxviii.*

Chamblet. *s.* Same as Camlet.

Your cold water-chamblets, or your paintings
Spitted with copier.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Philaster

Chamblet. *v. a.* [Fr. *camelot*.] — see *Camlet*.

Vary; variegated.

Some have the veins more varied and chambled,
as oak, whereof wainscot is made.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Chamoleon. *s.* [Gr. *χαμαιλιον* = ground lion,

according to the etymology.] Saurian, or lizard-like animal, of the genus so called, feeding on insects, but long supposed to feed on air, and remarkable for its changes of colour as well as for many anatomical peculiarities and its want of divided affinities in the way of zoological classification.

I can add colours even to the chamoleon;
Change shapes with Proteus, for example.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 2

The thin chamoleon, fed with air, receives
The colour of the thing to which he claves.

Dryden

Chamlot. *s.* Same as Camlet.

And wa'd up like water-chamlot.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 11, 45.

Chamfer. *v. a.* [N. Fr. *chanfer*.] In Architecture.

Slope, or pure off, the edge of a right angle, so that the plane it then forms is inclined at less than a right angle to the planes with which it intersects.

(For example see extract under next entry.)

Chamfer. *s.* [Fr. *chanfrein*.] Sloped angle.

The chamfer is sometimes made slightly concave, and then is termed a hollow chamfer. . . . The angles of early English buildings are very commonly chamfered.—*Glossary of Architecture*.

Construction adjectival.

We carried away with him certain harsen pillars of chamferd work, which supported the chapters of the gates.—*Knots, 314 b. (Ord MS.)*

Used figuratively. Wrinkled.

Copies the brittle winter with chamfer'd brows,
Full of wrinkles and frosty furrows.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, February.

Chamlet. *s.* Same as Camlet.

To make a chamlet, draw five lines, waved over-thwart, if your diapering consist of a double line.—*Peacham, Compleat Gentleman*.

Chamlet. *v. a.* Variegated like Chamlet.

A piece of cloth of gold, fastened with a silken string, with a stamp of Arabic letters curiously gilded upon paper, and chambled with red and blue, agreeable to the mode of Persia.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia, p. 216*.

The paper becomes sleek and chambled or veined in such sort, as it resembles agat or porphyry.—*Ibid, p. 234*.

Chamois. *s.* [Fr. *chamois*; in German,

gens, which is, word for word, *chamois*.] Gout of the Alps (Rupicapra Tragus).

Those are the breeds which you shall eat, the ox, the sheep, and wild ox, and the chamois.—*Deuteronomy, xiv. 5*.

Used adjectively, or as the *first element* in a compound.

The chamois antelopes (Rupicapra) show obvious affinity to the last group; but receding still more from the type of the family. One species only, the European chamois, is known; but it is dispersed very widely, being found in the mountains of Europe, the Caucasus, and those of Persia.—*Savainson, Natural History, Quadrupeds, § 375*.

Similar (the *Lepus alpinus* or *arvicola*, an Arvicola) to the two last [i. e.] species, but distinguished by its uniform chamois-yellow colour.—*Forbes and Hanley, British Mollusca*.

By way of reply to the inquiry of the porter, he whom he accented as Samuel Coxworthy, sat down on a bale of chamois leather, and began to punt as with estimation, and to write the perspiration from his face.—*Nala, The Ship-Chandler*.

For objections to its application to leather, see *Shammy*.

Chamomile. *s.* [Gr. *χαμαιμύλον* = ground-apple, so called from the smell of its flowers.] *Anthemis nobilis* (an aromatic plant used in medicine).

Cool violets, and orpine crawling still,
Embalmed balm, and cheerful galingale,
Fresh costmary, and breathful chickwingale,
Dull poppy, and drink quick'ning setue.

Spenser
For though the chamomile, the more it is trodden
on the faster it grows; yet youth, the more it is
wasted, the sooner it wears.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 4*.

Used adjectively.

Poet's drink with chamomile flowers.—*Sir J. Floyer, Præternatural State of the animal Uterus*.

Champ. *v. a.*

1. Bite with a frequent action of the teeth.

Coffee and opium are taken down, tobacco but in smoke, and betel is bit champt in the mouth with a little lime. *Bacon*.

The friend reply'd not, overcome with rage;
But, like a proud steed rein'd, went laughingly on,
Champing his iron curb.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 537
The steeds enjoin'd with purple stand,
And champ betwixt their teeth the foaming gold.

Dryden

2. Devour with violent action of the teeth.

A tobacco pipe happened to break in my month, and the pieces left such a delicious roughness on my tongue, that I champt up the remaining part.—*Spectator*.

Champ. *v. n.* Perform frequently the action of biting: (with notion of resistance).

Muttering and champting as though his cud had troubled him, he gave occasion to Musidorus to come near him.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

They began to repent of that they had done, and irefully to champ upon the ant they had taken into their mouths.—*Hooker*.

His jaws did not answer, equally to one anchor: but by his frequent nodding and champting with them, it was evident they were neither laxed nor fractured.—*Wicman, Surgery*.

Champagne. *s.* French wine so called from the province in which it is made.

Quick,
As is the wit it gives, the gay champagne.
Thomas, Autumn.

Champaign. *s.* [Fr. *campagne*.] Flat open country.

In the allusion of the customs, meadows you have a fair champaign laid open to you, in which you may at large stretch out your discourse.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Of all these bounds,
With shadowy forest and with champt spots rich'd,
We make these lands. *Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 1*.

The Champanes which dwell in the champaigne
over against Ulgul.—*Deuteronomy, xi. 30*.

If two bordering princes have their territory meeting on an open *champaign*, the more mighty will continually seek occasion to extend his limits unto the further border thereof.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.
Sir John Norreil maintained a retreat without disarray, by the space of some miles, part of the way *champaign*, unto the city of Giamt, with less loss of men than the enemy.—*Howe*.

From his side two rivers flow'd,
The one winding, the other straight, and left between
Fair *champaigns*, with less rivers interven'd.
Milton, Paradise Regain'd, iii. 255.

Champaign, or Champaign. *adj.* Open, or flat.

These all the *champion* fields about, both hill and vale doe cry;
And all the pasture grounds.

Turberville, Mantuan Eclogues, 20.

The *champaign* head
Of a steep wilderness. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 134.

Champor. *s.* One who champs.

Dance, whether he dismissed or distinguished under some or all of the following denominations, to wit, trash-chancers, cat-hall-chancers, pipe-champers.—*Spectator*, no. 431.

Champerty. *s.* [N.Fr. *champart*; from L. Lat. *campus partitus*—field parted or divided.] Maintenance of any man in his suit while depending, upon condition to have part of the thing when it is recovered.

They bring grace to his good cheer, but no peace or benediction else to his house; these made the *champarty*, he contributed the law, and both joined in the divinity.—*Milton, Calistion*.

He thought himself in duty and in conscience bound to clear those points from error which he delivered, lest sacred authority might come in for maintenance and *champarty*, as they would have it.—*Bishop Mantagu, Appeal to Caesar*, p. 5.

Champignon. *s.* [Fr. *champignon*.] Kind of edible mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*); in certain districts the small mushroom of the fairy rings, as opposed to the *A. campestris*.

He vile friends with doubtful mushrooms treats,
Secure for you, himself *champignons* eats. *Dryden*.

It has the resemblance of a large *champignon* because it is open, branching out into a large round knob.—*Wardlaw*.

Champion. *s.* [L. Lat. *campio*, -onis.]

1. One who undertakes a cause in single combat.

In many armies, the matter should be tried by duel between two *champions*.—*Howe*.

At length the adverse admirals appear,
The two bold *champions* of each country's right. *Dryden*.

2. Hero; stout warrior; one bold in contest.

A stouter *champion* never handled sword.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 4.

This makes you incapable of conviction, and they applaud themselves as zealous *champions* for truth, when indeed they are contending for error. *Lowe*.

3. In Law. One who fights in his own cause or in that of another, in wager of battle, now abolished.

In our common law, *champion* is taken no less for him that trieth the combat in his own case, than for him that fighteth in the case of another.—*C. cell.*

Used *adjectively*, or as the *first element* in a compound.

The emperor's wish to check the tyranny of the prefects and tax-gatherers was strongly marked in the case of the *champion* fighting-cock. *Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xi.

Champion. v. a. Challenge to the combat.

Rare.
Rather than so, come fate into the list,
And *champion* me to the utterance.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 1.

Championess. *s.* Female warrior.

The *championess* he thought to saw and know.

Raisius, Translation of Tasso.

The *championess* had harrowed her peacocks to go for Samos.—*Dryden, Amphitryon*.

Chance. *s.* [Fr. *chance*; L. Lat. *cadentia*, from *cado* = fall.]

1. Fortune; cause of fortuitous events.

As the unthought accident is guilty
Of what we wildly do, so we profess
Ourselves to be the slaves of *chance*, and flies
Of every wind that blows.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

The only man, of all that *chance* could bring
To meet my arms, was worth the conquering.

Dryden.

Chance is but a mere name, and really think in itself; a conception of our minds, and only a com-

pendious way of speaking, whereby we would express, that such effects as are commonly attributed to *chance*, were verily produced by their true and proper causes, but without their design to produce them.—*Bentley*.

2. Act of fortune; what fortune may bring.

These things are commonly not observed, but left to take their *chance*. *Bacon, Essays*.

3. Accident; casual occurrence; fortuitous event.

The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong; nor bread to the wise, nor riches to men of understanding; nor yet favour to men of skill: but time and *chance* happeneth to them all.—*Eccles. ix. 11*. The meaning is, that the success of these outward things is not always carried by desert; but by *chance* in regard of us, though by providence in regard of God.—*Hakevill, Apology*, p. 431.

To say a thing is a *chance* or casualty, as it relates to avoid causes, is not profane, but a great truth; as signifying no more, than that there are some events besides the knowledge and power of second agents.—*South*.

The beauty I beheld has struck me dead;
Unknowingly she strikes, and kills by *chance*;
Poison is in her eyes, and death in every glance. *Dryden*.

All nature is but art unknown to thee;
All *chance* direction, which thou canst not see. *Pope*.

4. Event; success; luck.

Now we'll together, and the *chance* of goodness
Be like our warranted quarrel!

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.

5. Misfortune; unlucky accident.

Extremity was the trier of spirits,
That common *chances* common men could bear.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 1.

6. Possibility of any occurrence; probability.

Think what a *chance* thou chancest on; but think

Thou hast thy mistress still.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, i. 6.

A *chance* but *chance* may lead where I may meet
Some wondrous spirit of heav'n by fountain side,
Or in thick shade retir'd.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 530.

Then your ladyship might have a *chance* to escape
this address. *Swift*.

Doctrine of chances, see *Probability*.

Chance. *adj.* Accidental.

Now should they part, malicious tongues would say,
They met like *chance* companions on the way.

Dryden.

Besides these there were five *chance* auditors.—*Swift*.

Chance. adv. By chance; perchance.

If *chance* by lowly contemplation led,
Some kindred spirit shall enquire thy fate.

Gray, Elegy.

Chance. v. n. Happen; fall out; fortune.

How *chance* thou art not with the prince thy brother?

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 4.

Ay, Caesar, tell us what hath *chance'd* to-day.

Thou Caesar looks so sad? *Id., Julius Caesar*, i. 2.

He *chanced* upon dividers of the Turks' victuals,

whom he easily took.—*Knox, History of the Turks*.

I chose the safer way, and *chanced* to find
A river's mouth impervious to the wind.

Pope, Homer's Odyssey.

Chance-comer. *s.* Accidental dropper in.

I would not take the gift.

Which, like a toy dropt from the hands of fortune,
Lay for the next *chance-comer*.

Dryden.

I have found by experience that the country is not a place for a person of my temper, who does not love Jollity, and what they call good neighbourhood. A man that is out of humour when an unexpected guest breaks in upon him, and does not care for sacrificing an afternoon to every *chance-comer*, that will be the master of his own time, and the pursuer of his own inclinations, makes but a very unsociable figure in this kind of life. I shall therefore retire into town, if I may make use of that phrase, and get into the crowd again as fast as I can, in order to be alone.—*Ashmole, Spectator*, no. 131. (Orl M.)

Chance-medley. *s.* [see last extract.]

1. Casual affray; unintentional homicide in self-defence on a sudden quarrel, or in commission of an unlawful act.

If such an one should have the ill hap, at any time, to strike a man dead with a smart saying, it ought, in all reason and conscience, to be judged but a *chance-medley*.—*South*.

2. Haphazard mixture. *Catachrestic*.

Wherefore they are no twins, but one flesh; this is true in the general right of marriage, but not in the *chance-medley* of every particular match.—*Milton, Tetrachordon*. (Orl M.)

[*Chance-medley*.—French, *chance medley*, from *chance*, hot, and *medley*, fray, hickering, fight, an accidental conflict, not prepared beforehand. * *Mellée qui était mieu chancellement et sans arret.* Medieval

Latin, calida mellia, calidamora. Meliore, meliore, loquar, livel. (Carpenter). When the element *chant* lost its meaning to ordinary English ears, it was replaced by *chance* in accordance with the meaning of the compound.—*Hedgewood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Chanceable. *adj.* Accidental. *Rare*.

The trial thereof was cut off by the *chanceable* coming thither of the king of Iberia.—*Sir P. Shirley*.

Chanceful. *adj.* Hazardous. *Rare*.

Myself would offer you to accompany

In this adventurous *chanceful* jeopardy. *Spenser*.

Chancel. *s.* [Lat. *cancelli* = lattices, with which the *chancel* was enclosed.] Eastern part of a church, in which the communion table is placed.

Whether it be allowable or no, that the minister should say service in the *chancel*.—*Hooker*.

The *chancel* of this church is vaulted with a single stone of four feet in thickness, and an hundred and fourteen in circumference.—*Ashmole, Travels in Italy*.

The Roman Catholic priest who had just taken possession of the globe house and the *chancel*, the Roman Catholic squire who had just been carried back on the shoulders of the shouting yeomanry into the hall of his fathers, would be driven forth to live on such alms as peasants, themselves oppressed and miserable, could spare.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

Chancellor. *s.* [Lat. *cancellarius*; Fr. *chancelier*.]

1. In Civil Law. Highest judge in the kingdom.

Cancellarius, at the first, signified the registers or actaries in court; 'graphiarum, scilicet qui conscribendis et recipiendis iudicium actis diti operam.' But this name is greatly advanced, and not only in other kingdoms but in this, is given to him that is the chief judge in causes of property; for the *Chancellor* hath power to moderate and temper the written law, and subjecteth himself only to the law of nature and conscience.—*Cicero*.

Turn out, you rogue, how like a beast you lie:
Go, huckle to the law: Is this an hour
To stretch your limbs? you'll ne'er be *Chancellor*.

Dryden.

Aristotle was a person of the strictest justice, and best acquainted with the laws, as well as forms of their government; so that he was in a manner *Chancellor* of Athens. *Swift*.

2. In Ecclesiastical Law. Officer appointed to hold the bishop's court in his diocese, and to adjudicate upon matters cognizable there.

Within a fortnight after the trial an order was made, enjoining all *Chancellors* of dioceses and all archdeacons to make a strict inquisition throughout their respective jurisdictions, and to report to the *Archbishop*, within five weeks, the names of all such rectors, vicars, and curates as had omitted to read the declaration.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

Almost all the archdeacons and diocesan *Chancellors* refused to furnish the information which was required.—*Ibid*.

Chancellorship. *s.* Office of chancellor.

The Sunday after More gave up his *Chancellorship* of England, he came himself to his wife's pew, and used the usual words of his gentleman-usher, Madam, my lord is gone.—*Chandler*.

Chancery. *s.* [Fr. *chancellerie*.] Court of equity, whereof the Lord-Chancellor of England is the chief judge.

The rudeness and contempt of the party must be satisfied in the court of *Chancery*, by the bishop's letters under the seal episcopal.—*Aylmer, Paragon of Justice*.

The treasury, and the garden, and the huge moderation of that court [the Gospel], though it hath mollified the strict law into never so much *Chancery*, will not proceed further, and mollify obedience into libertinism.—*Hannond, Sermons*, vi.

Used *adjectively*, or as the *first element* in a compound.

His serenity, his modesty, his self-command, prof even against the most sudden surprise of passion, his self-respect, which forced the proudest grandees of the kind to respect him, his urbanity, which won the hearts of the youngest lawyers of the *Chancery Bar*, gained for him many private friends and admirers among the most respectable members of the opposition.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

Another kind of fine was that which gave what we should now call a *Chancery* title to lands. *Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxxiii.

Chancere. *s.* [Fr.] Ulcer usually arising from venereal maladies.

It is possible he was not well cured, and would have relapsed with a chancre.—*Wicman, Surgery.*

Chancreous. *adj.* Having the qualities of a chancre; ulcerous.

You may think I am too strict in giving so many internals in the cure of so small an ulcer as a chancre, or rather a chancreous callus.—*Wicman, Surgery.*

Chandelier. *s.* [Fr.] Branch for candles.

Lamps, branches, or *chandeliers*, (as we now foolishly call them,) were adorned with the flowers then most in season.—*Stukely, Paleographia Sacra*, b. vi. 1730.

And truly there were very manifold traces of hasty and temporary arrangement: new carpets and old hangings; old paint, new gilding; battalions of odd French chairs, squadrons of queer English tables; and large tasteless lumps and tawdry *chandeliers*, evidently true cockneys, and only taking the air by way of change.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. iv. ch. ix.

Used adjectively.

It is the solitary taper and the book that generates a faith in these terrors: a glow by chandelier light, and in good company, deceives us spectators,—a ghost that can be measured by the eye, and his human dimensions made out at leisure.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, On the Tragedies of Shakspeare.*

Chandler. *s.* One who makes candles or sells them; general term for a dealer; (often the second element in a compound, as *candle-chandler*, *ship-chandler*, &c.).

The sack that thou hast drunken me, would have bought me lights as good cheap at the dearest chandlers in Europe.—*Shakspeare, Henry IV. Part I.* iii. 3.

But whether black or lighter dies are worn, The *chandlers*' basket, on his shoulder borne, With tallow spots thy coat. *Gay.*

Chandlerly. *adj.* Like a chandler.

To be scoured our head money, our twopences, in their *chandlerly* shopbook of Easter.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, ii.

Chandlery. *s.* Chandler's ware; chandler's warehouse.

The servant of the *chandlery* was ready at the said chamber-door to deliver the tapers.—*Strophe, Monarchie*, A.D. 1567. (Rich.)

Chandry. *s.* Place where the candles are kept.

To mistake six torches from the *chandry*, and give them one.—*B. Jonson, Masques.*

Chaffrin. *s.* [Fr. *chaffrin*.] See extract.

Chaffrin, in the mane, is the forepart of a horse's head, extending from under the ears along the interval between the eyebrows and the nose.—*Rees's Cyclopaedia*, in voce.

The earlier meaning, however, of the word was the covering of the part in question, or the stall on which, in fully caparisoned horses, the barb was placed.

Extended by several zoologists to the corresponding part in other animals, it is in a fair way of becoming a definite anatomical term under the form *chaffron*. In the following extract it applies to an animal akin to the antelopes on one side, and to the oxen on the other, the Catoblepas Gnu.

The head is large and square, with horns in both sexes; . . . the muzzle is very broad; the nostrils bovine, and provided internally with a triangular valve which opens and closes at pleasure. There are glands on the cheek, a mane on the neck, and a considerable beard upon the throat; the dewlap is small; there is a ridge of hair on the *chaffron*, and bristles round the eyes and upon the lips. The body and tail are those of a horse, and the legs are like those of a stag. A more singular compound of characters cannot well be exhibited; and they conspire to produce an animal of a most extraordinary aspect.—*Bewickson, Natural History, Quadrupeds*, § 285.

Change. *v. a.* [Fr. *changer*; Lat. *cambia*.]

1. Put one thing in the place of another.

He that cannot look into his own estate, had need choose well when he employeth, and *change* them often; for new are more timorous, and less subtle.—*Bacon, Essays.*

2. Quit anything for the sake of another: (with *for* before the thing taken or received).

Persons grown up in the belief of any religion, cannot *change* that *for* another without applying their understanding duly to consider and compare both.—*South.*

3. Give and take reciprocally: (with *with* before the person to whom we give, and *from* whom we take).

To secure thy content, look upon those thousands, *with* whom thou wouldst not, for any interest, *change* thy fortune and condition.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

4. Alter; make other than it was.

Thou shalt not see me idish, Nor *change* my consciousness for this arrest; A heart unspiced is not easily daunted.—*Shakspeare, Henry VI. Part II.* iii. 1.

I would she were in heaven, so she could Intrude some pow'r to *change* this currish Jew.

Id. Merchant of Venice, iv. 1. Whosoever is brought upon thee, take cheerfully, and be patient when thou art *changed* to a low estate.—*Ecclesiastes*, ii. 4.

For the elements were *changed* in themselves by a kind of harmony, like as in psaltory notes *change* the name of the tune, and yet are always sounds.—*Wisdom*, xix. 18.

5. Give the equivalent of a larger piece of money in coin of a smaller denomination.

A shopkeeper might be able to *change* a guinea, or a scudlow, when a customer comes for a crown's worth of goods.—*Swift.*

Change. *v. n.* Undergo change: suffer alteration (as the moon); begin a new monthly revolution.

I am awary of this moon: would he would *change*!—*Shakspeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, v. 1.

Change. *s.*

1. Alteration of the state of anything.

All the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my *change* come.—*Job*, xiv. 13. Since I saw you last, There is a *change* upon you.

Shakspeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 6.

2. Succession of one thing in the place of another.

O wonderful *changes* of a fatal scene, Still varying to the last! Nothing can cure this part of ill breeding, but *change* and variety of company, and that of persons above us.—*Locke.*

Empires by various turns shall rise and set; While thy atomical tribes shall only know A different master, and a *change* of time. Prior. Hear how Timeofens' various lays surprise, And bid alternate passions fall and rise! While, at each change, the sun of Libyan Jove Now burns with glory, and then melts with love. Pope.

3. Time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution.

Take seeds or roots, and set some of them immediately after the *change*, and others of the same kind immediately after the full.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

4. Novelty; state different from the former; that which makes a variety; that which may be used for another of the same kind.

The hearts Of all his people shall revolt from him, And kiss the lips of unacquainted *change*.

Shakspeare, King John, iii. 4. I will now put forth a riddle unto you; if you can find it out, then I will give you thirty sheets, and thirty *change* of garments.—*Judges*, xiv. 12.

His friend, the little waiter, soon made his appearance. 'Sleep pretty well, sir? Some breakfast as yesterday, sir? Tongue and ham, sir? Perhaps you would like a kidney instead of a devil? It will be a little *change*.'—*Disraeli the younger, Henrietta Temple*, b. vi. ch. xx.

5. In *ringing*. Alteration of the order in which a set of bells is sounded.

Four bells admit twenty-four *changes* in ringing, and five bells one hundred and twenty.—*Holler, Elements of Speech.*

Easy it may be to contrive new postures, and ring other *changes* upon the same bells.—*Norris.*

6. Small money, which may be given in exchange for larger pieces.

Wood buys up our old halfpence, and from thence the present want of *change* arises; but supposing not one farthing of *change* in the nation, five and twenty thousand pounds would be sufficient.—*Swift.*

7. Exchange; place where persons meet to traffic and transact mercantile affairs. The bar, the bazaar, the *change*, the schools, and pulpit, are full of quacks, jugglers, and plagiarists.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Changeable. *adj.*

1. Subject to change; fickle; inconstant.

A steady mind will admit steady methods and counsels; there is no measure to be taken of a *changeable* humour.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

As I am a man, I must be *changeable*; and sometimes the gravest of us all are so, even upon ridiculous accidents.—*Dryden.*

2. Possible to be changed.

The fluous or vascular parts of vegetables seem scarce *changeable* in the alimentary duct.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

3. Having the quality of exhibiting different appearances.

Now the taylor make thy doublet of *changeable* taffeta; for thy mind is a very oyal.—*Shakspeare, Twelfth Night*, ii. 4.

Changeableness. *s.*

1. Inconstancy; fickleness.

At length he betrothed himself to one worthy to be liked, if any worthiness might excuse so unworthy a *changeableness*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

There is no temper of mind more unmanly than that *changeableness* with which we are too justly branded by all our neighbours.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

2. Susceptibility of change.

If how long they are to continue in force be nowhere expressed, then have we no light to direct our judgment concerning the *changeableness* or immutability of them, but considering the nature and quality of such laws.—*Hooker.*

Changeful. *adj.* Full of change; inconstant; uncertain; mutable; subject to variation; fickle.

Upward plots, and *changeful* orders, are daily devised for her good, yet never effectually prosecuted.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Britain, *changeful* as a child at play, Now calls in princes, and now turns away. Pope.

Changeless. *adj.* Without change; constant; not subject to variation.

Thus for each *change* my *changeless* heart I fortify. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, ii.

To touch each hollow grove, and shrubby hill, Each murmuring brook, and solitary vale, To sound our love, and to our song accord, Whirling echo with one *changeless* word.

Bishop Hall, Deference to Eury.

Changeling. *s.*

1. Child left, or taken, in the place of another.

And her base elfin breed there for thee left: Such men do *changelings* call, so changed by fairies theft. *Spenser, Faerie Queene.*

She as her attendant, swath A lovely boy stole from an Indian king; She never had so sweet a *changeling*.

Shakspeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 1.

2. Idiot; fool; natural. *Rare.*

Changelings and fools of heaven, and thence shut out, Wildly we roam in discontent about. *Dryden.*

Would any one be a *changeling*, because he is less determined by wise considerations than a wise man? *Locke.*

3. One apt to change; wavering.

Some fine colour, that may please the eye Of fickle *changelings* and poor discontents That empe and rub the elbow at the mow Of lurchy-burly innovation. *Shakspeare, Henry IV. Part I.* v. 1.

'Twas not long Before from world to world they swung, As they had turned from side to side, And as they *changelings* liv'd, they died. *Baile, Hudibras.*

4. Anything changed and put in the place of another.

I folded the writ up in form of the other, Subscribed it, gave the impression, plac'd it safely. The *changeling* never known. *Shakspeare, Hamlet*, v. 2.

Changer. *s.*

1. One who alters the form of anything.

Changer of all things, yet immutable, Before and after all, the first and last. *Giles Fletcher, Christ's Triumph*, ii. 10.

Effect most strange! At last the *changer* shad' her self the *change*. *Euden, Translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses*, iv.

2. One who forsakes the cause which he had espoused.

Meddle not with them that are given to change [in the margin, *changers*].—*Proverbs*, xxiv. 21.

3. One employed in changing or discounting money; money-changer.

He turned upsidown the boards of *changer's*, and the *changers* of men that waken culveris.—*Weyliffe, St. Mathew*, xxi. 12.

The *changers* of money sitting.—*John* ii. 14.

changing. *part. adj.* Variable; inconstant; unsettled. See **Change**.

One Julia, that his *changing* thoughts forget,
Would better fit his chamber.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.

Chanuk. *s.* [?] Shell so called (Turbinella rufa) found in the Indian Ocean.

Its shores . . . afford favorable positions for the fishery of *chanuka*. *Sir R. Tennent, Ceylon, pt. ix. ch. vii.*

Used adjectively.

The natives, in addition to fishing for *chanuk shells* in the sea, dig them up in large quantities from the soil on the adjacent shores, in which they are deeply imbedded, the land having since been upraised.—*Sir E. Tennent, Ceylon, pt. i. ch. i.*

Channel. *s.* [N.Fr. *chanel*; Lat. *canalis*.]

1. Hollow bed of running waters; cavity drawn lengthwise; kennel; gutter.

It is not so easy, now that things are grown into an habit, and have their certain course, to change the *channel*, and turn their streams another way.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Draw them to Tyler's bank, and weep your tears into the *channel*, till the lowest stream Do kiss the most exalted shores of all.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, i. 1.

As if a *channel* should be call'd a sea.

Id., Henry VI. Part III. ii. 2.

So th' huj'dred sea, which from her wonted course,

To gain some access, myriad times do force,

If the new banks, neglected once, decay,

No longer will from her old *channel* stay. *Waller.*

Had not the said straits been dislocated, some of them elevated, and others depressed, there would have been no cavity or *channel* to give reception to the water of the sea.—*Woodward.*

The tops of mountains and hills will be continually washed down by the rains, and the *channels* of rivers adorned by the streams. *Beutley.*

Complaint and hot desires, the lover's hell,
And weeding tears, that were a *channel* where they fell. *Dryden, Fables.*

2. Medium.

You seem to think the *channel* of a pamphlet more respectable and better suited to the dignity of your course, than that of a newspaper. *Letters of Junius.*

[The word appears in English under a triple form; *channel*, any hollow for conveying water; *kennel*, the gutter that runs along a street; and the modern *caveat*.—*Webster, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Channel. *v. a.* Cut anything in channels.

No more shall travelling war *channel* her fields,
Nor bruise her flowers with the armed hoofs
Of hostile paces.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. i. 1.

The body of this column is perpetually *channelled*, like a thick plaited gown.—*Sir H. Wotton, Architecture.*

Used figuratively.

Oh sorrowful and sad! the streaming tears
Channel her cheeks—a Niche appears!
Is this a saint? Threw thus and all away—
True Piety is cheerful as the day.

Will weep, indeed, and leave a pitying groan
For others' woes, but smiles upon her own.

Cowper, Truth, 174.

The more eternal current of thought, which had so *channelled* his mind, that I defy the strength of Hercules to have turned the stream.—*Dante, Divine Comedy, ch. xiii.*

Channelled. *part. adj.* Worn in channels.

Torrents, and loud impetuous extractions,
Roll down the lofty mountain's *channelled* sides,
And to the vale convey their foaming tides.

Sir R. Blackmore.

Chanson. *s.* [Fr.] Song.

The first row of the pious *chanson* will show you more.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet, ii. 2.*

These [Christian carols] were festal *chansons* for relieving the merriments of the Christmas revelry.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry, iii. 142.*

Chant. *v. a.* [Fr. *chanter*.] Sing; celebrate by song; sing in the choral service.

Wherein the cheerful birds of sundry kind

Do *chant* sweet music. *Spenser, Faerie Queene.*

The poets *chant* it in the theatre, the shepherds in the mountains.—*Archbishop, Bramhall.*

Chant. *v. n.* Sing; make melody with the voice.

They *chant* to the sound of the viol, and invent to themselves instruments of music.—*Amon, vi. 7.*

Heav'n heard his song, and hush'd his relief:
And chang'd to snowy plumes his hoary hair,
And wing'd his flight, to *chant* aloft in air. *Dryden.*

Chant. *s.*

1. Song; melody.

A pleasant grove,
With *chant* of tuneful birds resounding loud.

Milton, Paradise Regained, ll. 289.

2. Part of the choral service, both with and without the organ; religious singing in general.

I have now taken notice of every musical part of our cathedral service, except that of the unaccompanied *chant* used in the verses and responses, and that other which is accompanied by the organ (in the use of the Psalter.—*Mason, Essay on Church Music, p. 154.*

3. T'wangu.

His strange face, his strange *chant*, his immutable hat, and his leather breeches, were known all over the country.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xvii.*

Chanter. *s.*

1. Singer; songster.

You curious *chanters* of the wood,
That warble forth some Nature's lays.

Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie Wottonianae, p. 373.

Jove's ethereal lays resistless fire
The *chanter's* soul, and raptur'd song inspire,
Insistent divine! nor blame severe his choice,
Wurling the Grecian woes with harp and voice.

Pope.

2. He who, in a cathedral, presides over the choir.

A country gentleman related a famous quarrel that had lately happened, in a little church in his province, between the treasurer and the *chanter*, the two principal dignitaries of that church. *Dr. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

He orders many of them [psalms] to be sung by the rector, choir, or *chanter*, and the quier, or choir, alternately.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry, iii. 183.*

A certain revenue, sufficient for a *chanter* to one chapel. *Aubrey, Itinerary, iii. 24.*

Used adjectively.

The *chanter* character is to begin 'De Sancta Maria,' &c. The response is, 'Felix nuncupat,' &c.—*Gregory, On the Child-Bishop, Posthumus, p. 115.*

Chanticleer. *s.* [Lat. *canticularius*—singer or chanter.] Cock: (a proper rather than a common name).

And cheerful *Chanticleer*, with his note shrill,
Had warn'd once, that 'Phœbus' fiery car
In haste was climbing up the eastern hill. *Spenser.*

Hark, hark, I hear

The strain of strutting *Chanticleer*.

Shakespeare, Tempest, i. 2.

Stay, the cheerful *Chanticleer*

Tells you that the time is near.
These verses were mentioned by Chaucer, in the description of the squire's story, and painted four, when *Chanticleer* the cock was carried away by Reynard the fox.—*Arbuthnot, Revenant.*

Within this housestead liv'd, without a peer
For crowing loud, the noble *Chanticleer*.

Dryden, Fables.

The feathered songster *Chanticleer*

Hath wound his bugle-horn;

And tells the early villager

The coming of the morn. *Chatterton.*

Chantress. *s.* Female singer: (in the extract applied to the nightingale as *Philomela*).

Sweet bird, that shun'st the noise of folly,
Most musical, most melancholy,
'Tis *chantress*, oft the woods among,
I woo to hear thy even-song.

Milton, Il Penseroso, 61.

Chantry. *s.* Church or chapel endowed with lands, or other yearly revenue, for the maintenance of one priest or more, to sing mass for the souls of the donors, and of such others as they appointed.

Now go with me, and with this holy man,
Into the *chantry* lay;
And, modern with that consecrated roof,
Pledge me the full assurance of my faith.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iv. 3.

Used adjectively.

At Sheriff-Hutton, where he had imprisoned the ill-fated Rivers, he added ten pounds a year to the salary of the *chantry* priest of 'our lady chapel.'

J. H. Jones, Memoirs of King Richard III. ch. vi.

Chaos. *s.* [Gr. *Χαος*.] Confused mass of matter of which the universe is supposed to have consisted before it was divided into its proper classes and elements; confusion; irregular mixture; anything in which the parts are undistinguished.

On did we grow
To be two *chaoses*, when we did show
Care to our eyes.

Shakespeare, Poems, p. 36.

The whole universe would have been a confused *chaos*, without beauty or order.—*Bentley.*

Their reason sleeps, but mimic fancy wakes,
Supplies her parts, and wild ideas takes

From words and things, ill sorted, and unjoin'd,
The murrain of thought, and chaos of the mind.

We shall have nothing but darkness and a *chaos* within, whatever order and light there be in things without us.—*Locke.*

Pleas'd with a work, where nothing's just or fit,
One glaring *chaos* and wild heap of wit. *Pope.*

Far and wide

Temple and tower went down, nor left a site:—
Chaos of ruins!

Byron, Child Harold's Pilgrimage, iv. 80.

Vainlyperken walked away, he hardly knew
whither—his mind was a *chaos*.—*Murray, Shakespeare, vol. ii. ch. iii.*

Chaotic. *adj.* Resembling chaos; confused.

When the terraqueous globe was in a *chaotic* state, and the earthy particles subsided, then those several beds were, in all probability, repositied in the earth.—*Jerham.*

Often in the midst of a long paragraph of the most *chaotic* versification, the fatigued and distressed ear is surprised by a few lines sweet and graceful enough to compensate for ten times as much ruggedness.—*Crack, History of English Literature, i. 547.*

Chap. *v. a.* [see **Chip**.] Break into clefts, or gappings.

Neither summer's blaze can scorch, nor winter's blast chop her fair face. *Lilly, Eudymia, i. 1.*

It weakened more and more the arch of the earth, drying it immoderately, and *chapping* it in sundry places.—*T. Barant, Theory of the Earth.*

Then would unlabour'd heat victorious reign,
Crack the dry hill, and chip the russet plain.

Sir R. Blackmore.

Chap. *s.* Cleft; aperture; opening; gapping; chink.

What moisture the heat of the summer sows out of the earth, it is rapid in the rains of the next winter; and what *chaps* are made in it are filled up again.—*T. Barant, Theory of the Earth.*

Chap. *s.* [A.S. *ceyfl*, *ceyfla*, pl. *cheafslas*; perhaps, like *chaps*, the commoner form.—see **Jaw**], as in *cheek by jaw*.] Jaw; jaws.

So on the downs we

A haster'd here from greedily cryshound go,

And past all hope, his *chap* to frustrate so.

Sir P. Sidney.

Open your mouth; you cannot tell who's your friend; open your *chaps* again.—*Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, ii. 2.*

Their whelps at home expect the prais'd food,
And leave to temper their dry *chaps* in blood.

Dryden.

Truth fills his *chaps*, he sends a grunting snail,
And part he charms, and part becomes the grail.

Id.

The mother *chap* in the male skeleton is half an inch broader than in the female. *Gray, Mammals.*

Chap. *s.* [abbreviation of *chapman*.] Fellow.

Colloquial.

He threw me down in a chaise—and *chap*.—*Thackeray, The Virginians.*

'Poor old *chap*,' said this gentleman, quite kindly,
'Poor old *chap*, he was a first-rate, he was.—*Sadler, The late Mr. D—.*

Chape. *s.* [Fr. *chappe*.] Catch of anything,

by which it is held in its place (as the hook of a scabbard by which it sticks in the belt, or the point by which a buckle is held to the back strap); metal plate at the end of a scabbard; according to Halliwell, the white at the end of a fox's tail. *Obsolete.*

This is Monsieur Parolles, that had the whole theory of the war in the knot of his scarf, and the practice in the *chaps* of his dagger. *Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, iv. 3.*

Chapel. *s.* [see last two extracts.] For

primary meaning see first extract; place of worship used by dissenting religious bodies.

A *chapel* is of two sorts, either adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the same, which men of worth build, or else separate from the mother church, where the parish is wide, and is commonly called a *chapel* of ease, because it is built for the ease of one or more parishioners, that dwell too far from the church, and is served by some inferior curate, provided for at the charge of the rector, or of such as have benefit by it, as the composition or custom is.—*Cowell.*

She went in among those few trees, so closed in the tops together, as they might seem a little *chapel*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Will you dispartch us here under this tree, or shall we go with you to your *chapel*?—*Shakespeare, As you like it, iii. 3.*

Where truth erecteth her church, he helps error to rear up a *chapel* hard by.—*Howell.*

A free *chapel* is such as is founded by the King of England.—*Ayliffe, Paragon Juris Canonici.*

In former times when the kings of France were engaged in wars, they always carried St. Martin's

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cope (capps) into the field, which was kept in a tent where mass was said, as a precious relic, and thence the place was called *capella*, the *chapel*. The word was gradually applied to any consecrated place of prayer, not being the parish church.—*Holk, Church Dictionary, Chapel*.

[*Chapel*. Commonly derived from *capella*, the cape or little cloak of St. Martin, which was preserved in the palace of the kings of the Franks, and used as the most binding relic on which an oath could be taken. . . . Hence it is supposed the name of *capella* was given to the apartment of the palace in which the relics of the saints were kept, and thence extended to similar repositories where priests were commonly appointed to celebrate divine services. . . . But we have no occasion to resort to so hypothetical a derivation. The canopy or covering of an altar where mass was celebrated was called *capella*, a hood. Medieval Latin, *capellare*, to cover, decken, be-decken; *capella*, ein hüneltz, schümel (eucharistic, &c.); the canopy over the sacred elements: eine kleine Kirche. And it can hardly be doubted that the name of the canopy was extended to the recess in a church in which an altar was placed, forming the *capella* or *chapel* of the saint to whom the altar was dedicated.—*Wedgeood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Chapel, v. a. Deposit in a chapel; enshrine.
Rare.

Give us the bones
Of our dead kings, that we may *chapel* them.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.

Chapless, adj. Wanting a chapel. *Rare.*
An old rusty sword, with a broken hilt, and *chapless*, with two broken points.—*Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

Chapellany, s. Chapelry.
A *chapellany* is usually said to be that which does not consist of itself but is built and founded within some other church, and is dependent thereon.—*Agilfr, Patergion Juris Canonici*.

Chapelry, s. [from *chapel*.] Jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel.

The repairs of a *chapelry* are to be made by rates on the landholders within the *chapelry*.—*Burn, Ecclesiastical Law, Chapel*.

Chaperon, s. [Fr.]

1. Hood in general.
The executioner stands by, his head and face covered with a *chaperon*, out of which there are but two holes to look through.—*Hovell, Epistola Hovelliana*, i. 42.

2. Kind of hood or cap worn by the knights of the garter in their habits.

I will omit the honourable badiments, as robes of state, parliament robes, *chaperons*, and caps of state.—*Camden*.

3. Female exhibitor in show-houses; female patroness or protectress (applied to married women who, for the sake of propriety, accompany unmarried ones in public places; used *figuratively* in the extract).

This sun was soon collected, and quietly inserted in the pocket of our *chaperon*, who then conducted us up the passage into a small back room, where were sitting about seven or eight men, enveloped in smoke, and moistening the fever of the Virginian plant with various preparations of malt.—*Sir B. L. Butler, Pithoon*, ch. 1.

Chaperonage, s. Patronage or protection afforded by a chaperon.

Beautiful, and possessing every accomplishment which renders beauty valuable, under the unrivalled *chaperonage* of the countess, they had played their popular parts without a single blunder.—*Disraeli the younger, The young Duke*, h. i. ch. ii.

Chapfallen, adj. Having the mouth sunk; down in the mouth; crestfallen.

Till they be *chap-fall'n*, and their tongues at peace.

Nail'd in their coffins sure, I'll ne'er believe 'em.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase.

A *chap-fall'n* beaver hoarsely bawling by
The cloven helm.—*Dryden, Juvenal's Satires*, x.

Chapiter, s. [Fr. *chapiteau*.] Upper part or capital of a pillar.

He overlaid their *chapiters* and their fillets with gold.—*Ecclesiastical*, xxxvi. 28.

Chaplain, s. [N.Fr. *chapelain*, from L.Lat. *capellanus*.] One who officiates in domestic worship.

Wishing me to permit
John de la Court, my *chaplain*, a choice hour,
To hear from him a matter of some moment.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. i. 2.
Chaplain, away! thy priesthood saves thy life.

A chief governor can never fail of some worthless
illiterate *chaplain*, fond of a title and precedence.—*Swift*.

Chaplaincy, s. Office of a chaplain.

The *chaplaincy* was refused to me, and given to Dr. Lambert.—*Swift, Letters*.

Chaplainship, s. Office or business of a chaplain; possession or revenue of a chapel.

The Bethesda of some knight's *chaplainship*, where they bring grace to his good cheer.—*Milton, Chastelion*.

Chapless, adj. Without the lower jaw.

Now *chapless*, and knocked about the mazzard with a sexton's spade.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, v. 1.
Hide me nightly in a charnel-house,
(Over-covered quite with dead men's rattling bones,
With reeky shanks and yellow *chapless* skulls.
Jul., Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1.

Chaplet, s. [from Fr. *chapelet*.] Garland or wreath worn about the head.

Upon old Hyems' thin and icy crown,
An odorous *chaplet* of sweet summer's buds
Is, as in mockery, set.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 1.
[strangely long to know,
Whether they hold their *chaplets* wear,
Those that their mistress' scorn did bear,
Or those that were used kindly, *Nir J. Snelling*.
They made an humble *chaplet* for the king. *Swift*.

Chaplet, s. [from *chapel*.] Small chapel or shrine. *Obsolete*.

This is in Anac. ch. v. 26, the tabernacle, or sanctuary, of your king or Moloch; that is, the *chaplet*, where that image of your false god, called here *roze*, was enshrined or dwelt; so *expositio* signifies; and the like seems to be understood by Socrates Benoth, the tabernacle of Venus, some little chapel or shrine where her image was kept and worshipped.—*Hammond, On Acts*, vii. 43.

Chapman, s. [A.S. *ceapman*.] Merchant; marketman; purchaser.

Fair *Chapman*, you do as *chapmen* do.

Dispraise the thing that you intend to buy.
Yet have they seen the rump, and bought 'em too,
And understand 'em as most *chapmen* do.
B. Jonson.

There was a collection of certain rare manuscripts, exquisitely written in Arabic; these were upon sale to the Jesuits at Antwerp, liquorish *chapmen* of such wares.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

He dressed two, and carried them to Samos, as the likeliest place for a *chapman*.—*Sir B. L. Estrange*.

Chapmanhood, s. Condition or business of a merchant. *Obsolete and rare*.

Were it for *chapmanhood* or for display.

Chaucer, Man of Lawes Tale.

Chaps, s. See Chap.

Chapt, part, adj. Chapped.

Like a table upon which you may run your finger without rubs, and your nail cannot find a joint; not horrid, rough, wrinkled, gaping, or *chapt*.—*B. Jonson*.

Cooling ointment made,
Which on their sun-burnt cheeks and their *chapt* skins they laid.
Dryden, Fables.

Chapiter, s. [Fr. *chapitre*; Lat. *capitulum*—head.]

1. Division of a book.

The first book we divide into three sections; whereof the first is these three *chapters*.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

If these mighty men at *chapter* and verse can produce them no scripture to overthrow our church ceremonies, I will undertake to produce scripture enough to warrant them.—*South*.

To the end of the *chapter*. Throughout; to the end.

Money does all things; for it gives and it takes away, it makes honest men and knaves, fools and philosophers; and so forward, mutatis mutandis, to the end of the *chapter*.—*Sir B. L. Estrange*.

2. Clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church.

The abbot takes the advice and consent of his *chapter*, before he takes any matters of importance.—*Adrian, Travels in Italy*.

Norwich was the capital of a large and fruitful province. It was the residence of a bishop and of a *chapter*. It was the chief seat of the chief manufacture of the realm. Some men distinguished by learning and science had recently dwelt there; and no place in the kingdom, except the capital and the universities, had more attractions for the curious.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

Chapiter, v. a. Tax; correct; take to task; bring to book, i.e. chapter and verse. *Rare*.

He more than once arraigns him for the inconsistency of his judgment, and *chapters* even his own *Aratus* on the same head.—*Dryden, Character of Polixenus*.

Chapterhouse, s. Place in which assemblies of the clergy are held.

Though the canonical constitution does strictly require it to be made in the cathedral, yet it matters not, where it be made, either in the choir or *chapter-house*.—*Agilfr, Patergion Juris Canonici*.

Chaprel, s. In Architecture. Capital of pillars or pilasters which support arches; impost.

Let the keystone break without the arch, so much as you project over the jaums with the *chaprels*.—*Mozon*.

Char, s. [?] Popular name of the Salmo salvelinus: (used collectively in the extract).

There are no *char* ever taken in these lakes, but plenty in Buttermere water, which lies a little way north of Borrowdale, about Martinmas, which are potted here.—*Gray, Letter to Dr. Walton*.

Char, s. [A.S. *cyrr* = turn; the same word is the origin of *a-jar* = on *cyrr* = on (the) turn. The vowel, was originally short; the ordinary pronunciation at present, however, is *char*, *chare*, or *chair*, and it seems old.] Work done by the day; single job or task.

No more but e'en a woman, and commanded
By such poor passion, as the maid that milks,
And does the meanest *chares*.

Shakespeare, A Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 13.

Char, v. n. Work at others' houses by the day, without being a regular servant. *Colloquial*, and, as such, often pronounced *chare*, as 'She has gone out to *char*, or *charing*.'

Char, v. a. Here the original sense of *turn* is probably preserved. See preceding entries.

That *char* is *char'd*; that business is dispatched.
—*Ray, North-County Words*.

All's *char'd* when he is gone.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.

Char, v. a. [?] Burn wood to a blackinder.

His profession being to make chymical medicines in quantity obliges him to keep great and constant fires, and did put him upon a way of *charring* several, wherein it is, in about three hours or less, without pots or vessels, brought to charcoal, of which, having, for curiosity's sake, made him take out some pieces and cool them in my presence, I found them upon breaking to appear well *charred*.—*Boyle, Works*, ii. 141. (Rich.)

Châraet, or Châreot, s.

1. Inscription; charm, or magical inscription. *Rare*.

It was by necromancy.

By *caractes* and conjuration. *Shelton, Poems*, p. 161.

2. Denomination; description.

Even so many Angles.

In all his dressings, *caractes*, titles, forms,
Be an arch-villain.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

Châraeter, s. [Lat.; Gr. *χαρακτήρ*.]

1. Stamp; mark.

And he shall unke alle, smile and greet... to have a *caracter* in their right hand either in their foreheads.—*W. Griffith, A poyntypose*, xlii. 16.

To his own love his loathsome he saved;
Whose *character* in the adamant world
Of his true heart so firmly was engraved,
That no new love's impression ever could
Derive it thence.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 6. 2.
[Titles of] honour are the *character* of that estimation which publicly is had of public estates and callings in the church or commonwealth.—*Hooker*.

In outward also her resembling less
His image, who made both; and less expressing
The *character* of that dominion given
Over other creatures. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 643.

2. Letter used in writing or printing; handwriting; significant or emblematic figure.

I found the letter thrown in at the easement of my closet.—*You know the character* to be your brother's.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 2.

It were much to be wished, that there were throughout the world but one sort of *character* for each letter, to express it to the eye; and that exactly proportioned to the natural alphabet formed in the mouth.—*Holder, Elements of Speech*.

3. Personal qualities; particular constitution of the mind.

Nothing so true as what you once let fall,
Most women have no *characters* at all. *Pope*.

4. Adventitious qualities impressed by a post or office; position.

The chief honour of the magistrate consists in

maintaining the dignity of his character by suitable notions.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

5. Account of anything as good or bad.

This subterfugeous passage is much mended since Seneca gave no bad a character of it.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

6. Representation, in historic, dramatic, or other compositions, of anyone as to his personal qualities.

Each drew fair characters, yet none Of these they feign'd, excels their own.—*Sir J. Denham*.

Homér has excell'd all the heroic poets that ever wrote, in the multitude and variety of his characters; every god that is admitted into his poem, acts a part which would have been suitable to no other deity.—*Addison*.

7. Person with his assemblage of qualities; personage.

In a tragedy, or epick poem, the hero of the piece must be advanced foremost to the view of the reader or spectator; he must outshine the rest of all the characters; he must appear the prince of them, like the sun in the Copernican system, encompassed with the less noble planets.—*Dryden*.

Character. (A) the earlier writers accented on the second syllable.) v. a.

1. Inscribe; engrave.

These few precepts in thy memory Look thou character.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, i. 3.

Shew me one scar character'd on thy skin—*Id., Henry VI., Part II.*, iii. 1.

O Rosalind! these trees shall be my looks, And in their barks my thoughts I'll character.—*Id., As you like it*, iii. 2.

The pleasing poison The visage quite transforms of him that drinks, And the inglorious likeness of a beast Fixes instead, unimmuting reason's mitre, Character'd in the face.—*Milton, Comus*, 526.

A law not only written by Moses, but character'd in us by nature.—*Id., Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*.

2. Describe; denominate; characterize.

Being thus character'd, And challenged, know, I dare appear, and do To who dare threaten.—*Barnum and Fletcher, Love's Pilgrimage*.

Thummin, one that writeth truth with a steady hand, thus character'd the Con-Waldenew.—They used ray peels clapped about them for their clothes; &c.—*Fidler, History of the Holy War*, p. 115.

The apostle character'd a lawful magistrate by this spirit, Rom. xiii. 4. He is the minister of God to thee for good.—*J. Spencer, Righteous Ruler*, p. 8.

Characterical. adj. Indicative of character.

Rare. Neither taught the observing of these signs to be mix'd with characterical practices.—*Spensian Mundu*, p. 345. (Ord 318.)

Characterism. s. Distinction of character.

Rare. The characterism of an honest man: He looks not to what he might do, but what he should.—*Bishop Hall, Characters*, p. 15.

He [Christ] was described by infallible characteristics which did fit him, and did never fit any but him.—*J. Henry Taylor, Demonstration of the Truth of the Christian Religion*.

So far from preserving this Luminism, this characterism of an author, that it inverts the thought.—*Bentley, Philoetnerus Lipsicinus*, p. 275.

Characteristic. s. That which constitutes the character; that which distinguishes any thing or person from others.

This vast invention exerts itself in Homer, in a manner superior to that of any poet; it is the great and peculiar characteristick which distinguishes him from all others.—*Pope*.

Finding that it was possible for numerous species, whose structural characteristics were less conspicuously pronounced than those of their allies, to be enumerated . . . under two consecutive groups; they . . . inferred that the groups themselves could not be upheld on account of these connective links.—*Whewell, Novum Organum renovatum*.

Characteristic. adj. Constituting, or marking, the character.

There are several others that I take to have been likewise such, to which yet I have not ventured to prefix that characteristic distinction.—*Woodward, On Fossils*.

Characteristical. adj. Same as Characteristic.

The shining quality of an epick hero, his magnanimity, his constancy, his patience, his piety, or whatever characteristic virtue his poet gives him, raises our admiration.—*Dryden*.

Of the foregoing, the first, the second, and the last sort, are my favourites. But the general beauty of them all is, that they are so perfectly characteris-

tical.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, Some Sonnets of Sir Philip Sidney*.

Characteristically. adv. In a manner which constitutes or distinguishes character.

The title of wise men seems to have been anciently the peculiar addition of prophets, and used characteristically.—*J. Spencer, Vanity of Vulgar Prophecies*, p. 36.

Playing with the sword is very characteristically spoken here in this epistle, of the faithful mounty Antipus.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Seven Churches*, ch. v.

Henry's hypocrisy is not characteristically nor consistently sustained.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 141.

Characterize. v. a.

1. Give a character or an account of the personal qualities of any man.

It is some commendation, that we have avoided publicly to characterize any person, without long experience.—*Swift*.

2. Engrave or imprint as characters.

They may be called anticipations, preceptions, or sentiments characterized and engraven in the soul, born with it, and growing up with it.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Manhood*.

3. Mark with a particular stamp or token.

There are faces not only individual, but gentilities and national; European, Asiatick, Chinese, African, and Grecian faces are characterized. *Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies*.

The great stages through which, in the progress of civilization, the human race has successively passed, have been characterized by certain mental peculiarities or convictions, which have left their impress upon the religion, the philosophy, and the morals of the age.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, p. 15.

Characterless. adj. Without a character.

When water drops have worn the stones of Troy, And faded oblivion has allowed cities up, And mighty states characterless are graven To dusty nothing.—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 2.

Characterlessness. s. Attribute suggested by Characterless; want of characteristic marks.

He got a notion of re-introducing the characterlessness of the Greek tragedy with a chorus, as in the *Bride of Messina*, and he was for infusing more lyric verse into it.—*Cobridge, Table Talk*.

Charactery. s. Impression; mark; art of characterizing anything; system of characters or marks.

A third sort bestowed their time in drawing out the true lineaments of every virtue and vice so lively, that who saw the medals might know the face; which art they significantly termed charactery.—*Bishop Hall, Characters, To the Reader*.

With the accent on the second syllable.

Fairies use flowers for their charactery.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

Charade. s. [Fr.] Species of riddle, in which words of more than one syllable are decomposed, and each syllable (my first, my second, &c.) treated as a word to be guessed from the statement made concerning it: out of these the original word (my whole) is reconstructed.

An enigma, which consists in disguising the truth by an antithesis of obscure expression, is certainly superior to a rebus or charade, which only puzzles you with letters and syllables.—*Graces, Redoubt of Shenstone*, p. 59.

If there is to be acting, let us have good acting; a clever proverb or charade.—*Emilia Wingham, ch. iv.*

Charcoal. s. [See Char and Chark.] Coal made by burning wood under turf.

Several lasts longer than charcoal; and charred of roots, being coaled into great pieces, lasts longer than ordinary charcoal.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Love is a fire that burns and sparkles, In men as naturally as in charcoals, Which sooty fire emits spits in holes, When out of wood they extract coals.—*Baker, Hudibras*.

Is there, who, lock'd in ink and paper, scrawls With desperate charcoal round his darken'd walls.—*Pope*.

Used adjectivally, or as the first element in a compound.

That evening [August 2, 1100] he [William Rufus] was found dead by some charcoal-burners.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxv.

Char'd. s. [Fr. charde.] See extract.

Char'd of artichokes are the leaves of fair artichokes.

choke plants tied and wrapt up all over but the top, in straw, during the autumn and winter, this makes them grow white, and lose some of their bitterness.—*Chambers*.

Char'ds of beet are plants of white beet transplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midst, have a large white, thick, downy, and cotton-like main shoot, which is the true char.—*Mortimer*.

Charge. v. a. [Fr. charger; L. Lat. cargare.]

1. Burthen; load; fill with its proper complement (charge) of anything (as a gun, a cannon, an electrical jar, a wineglass, and the like).

Here's the smell of blood still; all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand. Oh! oh! oh! What a sight is there! The heart is sorely charged.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, v. 1.

When often urg'd, unwilling to be great, Your country calls you from your lov'd retreat, And sends to seats, charg'd with common care, Which none more shuns, and none can better bear.—*Dryden*.

Meat swallowed down for pleasure and greediness, only charges the stomach or fumes into the brain.—*Sir W. Temple*.

The brief with weighty crimes was charged, On which the pleader much enlarg'd.—*Swift*.

2. Intrust; commission for a certain purpose: (with with).

What you have charg'd me with, that I have done.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, v. 3.

And the captain of the guard charged Joseph with them, and he served them.—*Genesis* xl. 1.

It is pity the char'ds in Rome had not been charg'd with several parts of the Egyptian history, instead of hieroglyphicks.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

3. Impute: (with on or upon before the object).

No more accuse thy pen, but charge the crime On native sloth, and negligence of time.—*Dryden*.

It is easy to account for the difficulties he charges on the peripatetic doctrine.—*Locke*.

Perverse mankind! whose wills, created free, Charge all their vices on absolute deities; All to the deifying scale their guilt impute, And falsify are mis-call'd the crimes of fate.—*Pope*.

We charge that upon necessity, which was really desired and chosen.—*Watts, Logick*.

4. Accuse; censure.

Specifying thus to me, I am so far from charging you as easily as this matter, that I can sincerely say, I charge the excommunication wholly needless.—*Archbishop, Works, Preparation for Death*.

With with - accuse of.

And his angels he charged with folly.—*Job*, iv. 18.

5. Challenge.

Thou must not, cardinal, devise a name So slight, unworthy, and ridiculous, To charge me to an answer, as the pope.—*Shakespeare, King John*, iii. 1.

6. Command; enjoin.

I may not suffer you to visit them; The king hath strictly charg'd the contrary.—*Shakespeare, Richard III.*, iv. 1.

And he strictly charg'd them that they should not make him known.—*Mark*, iii. 12.

Why dost thou turn thy face? I charge thee answer.—*Dryden*.

To what I shall enquire, I charge thee, stand, And tell thy name and business in the land.—*Id.*

7. Fall upon; attack.

With his prepared sword he charges home My unprovided body, lanc'd mine arm.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, iv. 1.

The Greeks rally, and their pow'rs unite; With fury charge us, and renew the fight.—*Dryden*.

8. Fix: (as for fight). Obsolete.

He rode up and down, gallantly mounted, and charg'd and discharged his lance.—*Knox, History of the Turks*.

9. Put to expense.

Coming also not to charge, but to enrich them; not to shew what they had, but to recover what they had lost.—*South, Sermons*, iii. 311.

Charge. v. n. Make an onset.

Like your heroes of antiquity, he charges in iron, and seems to dispense all ornament but intrinsic merit.—*Granville*.

'Charge,' Chester, charge! on, Stanley, on! Were the last words of Marston.—*Sir W. Scott, Marston*, canto vi.

Charge. s.**1. Care; custody; trust to defend.**

He enquired many things, as well concerning the princes which had the *charge* of the city, whether they were in hope to defend the same.—*Knutley, History of the Turks.*

With in — under the care of anyone.

A hard division, when the harmless sheep must leave their lambs to hungry wolves in *charge*.—*Knutley.*

One of the Turks laid down letters upon a stone, saying, that in them was contained that they had in *charge*.—*Knutley.*

2. Precept; mandate; command.

Soul might even lawfully have offered to God those reserved spoils, but not the Lord, in that particular case, given special *charge* to the contrary.—*Hooker.*

It is not for nothing, that St. Paul giveth *charge* to beware of philosophy; that is to say, such knowledge as men by natural reason attain unto.—*Id.*

The leaders having *charge* from you to stand, Will not go off until they hear you speak.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.*

He, who requires From us no other service than to keep This one, this easy *charge*, of all the trees In paradise, that bear delicious fruit So various, not to taste that only tree Of knowledge.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 419.*

3. Commission; trust conferred; office.

If large possessions, pompous titles, honourable *charges*, and profitless commissions, could have made this proud man happy, there would have been nothing wanting.—*Sir R. L. Estcourt.*

Go first the master of thy horse to find, True to his *charge*, a loyal swain and kind.—*Pope.*

With *over* before the thing committed to trust.

I gave my brother *charge* over Jerusalem; for he was a faithful man, and feared God above many.—*Nehemiah, vii. 2.*

With upon before the person charged.

He loves God with all his heart, that is, with that degree of love, which is the highest point of our duty, and of God's *charge* upon us.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

4. Accusation; imputation.

We need not lay new matter to his *charge*: Reading your officers, cursing yourselves.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 3.*

These very men are continually reproaching the clergy, and laying to their *charge* the pride, the avarice, the luxury, the ignorance, and superstition of popish times.—*Swift.*

5. Person or thing intrusted to the cure or management of another.

Why hast thou, Satan, took the sounds prescribed To thy transgressions, and disturbed the *charge* of others?—*Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 373.*

More had he said, but, fearful of her stay, The starry guardian drove his *charge* away To some fresh pasture.—*Dryden.*

This part should be the governor's principal care; that an habitual gracefulness and politeness in all his carriage may be settled in his *charge*, as much as may be, before he goes out of his hands.—*Locke.*

6. Exhortation of a judge to a jury; or bishop to his clergy.

The bishop has recommended this author in his *charge* to the clergy.—*Dryden.*

7. Expense; cost.

Being long since made weary with the huge *charge*, which you have laid upon us, and with the strong endurance of so many complaints.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Witness this army of such toils and *charge*, Led by a delicate and tender prince.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet, iv. 4.*

Their *charge* was always borne by the queen, and duly paid out of the exchequer.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

He liv'd as kings retire, though more at large, From public business, yet of equal *charge*.—*Dryden.*

In the plural.

A man ought warily to begin *charges*, which, once begun, will continue.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Ne'er put yourself to *charges*, to compound Of wear, which heretofore you did sustain.—*Dryden.*

The last pope was at considerable *charges*, to make a little kind of harbour in this place.—*Adison, Travels into Italy.*

8. Onset.

And giving a *charge* upon their enemies, like lions, they slew eleven thousand footmen, and sixteen hundred horsemen, and put all the others to flight.—*2 Maccabees, xi. 11.*

Honourable retreats are no ways inferior to brave *charges*; as having less of fortune, more of discipline, and as much of valour.—*Bacon, War with Spain.*

Our author seems to sound a *charge*, and begins like the clangour of a trumpet.—*Dryden.*

9. Posture of a weapon fitted for the attack or combat.

Their neighing coursers, daring of the spur, Their armed staves in *charge*, their beavers down.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.*

10. Weight.

An earnest conjuration from the king, . . . As peace should still her wheaten garland wear, And many such like as's of great *charge*.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet, v. 2.*

11. What anything can bear.

Take of aqua-fortis two ounces, of quicksilver two drachms, for that *charge* the aqua-fortis will bear, the dissolution will not bear a flint as big as a nutmeg.—*Bacon.*

12. Quantity of powder and ball put into a gun.

Charge, in gunnery, implies not only the quantity of powder put into a piece of ordnance for firing it with, but also the shot, shells, grenades, &c., with which it is loaded.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia, in voce.*

13. In Farriery.

Charge is a preparation, or a sort of ointment, of the consistence of a thick decoction, which is applied to the shoulder-blades, inflammations, and swells of horses. A *charge* is of a middle nature, between an ointment and a plaster, or between a plaster and a cataplasm.—*Farris's Dictionary.*

14. In Heraldry.

The *charge* is that which is born upon the colour, except it be a coat divided only by partition.—*Peacock.*

Chargeable. adj.**1. Expensive; costly.**

Divers bulwarks were demolished upon the sea coasts, in peace *chargeable*, and little serviceable in war.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Neither did we eat any man's bread for nought, but wrought with labour and travel night and day, that we might not be *chargeable* to any of you.—*2 Thessalonians, iii. 8.*

There was another accident of the same nature on the Sicilian side, much more pleasant, but less *chargeable*; for it cost nothing but wit.—*Sir H. Waller.*

Considering the *chargeable* methods of their education, their numerous issues, and small increase, it is next to a miracle, that no more of their children should want.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Imputable, as a debt or crime: (with on).

Nothing can be a reasonable ground of despising a man, but some fault or other *chargeable* upon him.—*South.*

3. Subject to charge or accusation; accusable: (with with).

Your papers would be *chargeable* with something worse than indelicacy; they would be immoral.—*Spektor.*

The consequence will be a corresponding variation in the definitions employed; none of which perhaps may be fairly *chargeable* with error, though none can be framed that will apply to every acceptation of the term.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric, in trod.*

Chargeableness. s. Expense; cost; costliness.

That which most deters me from such trials, is not their *chargeableness*, but their unsatisfactoriness, though they should succeed.—*Bayle.*

Chargeably. adv. Expensively; at great cost.

He procured it not with his money, but by his wisdom; not *chargeably* bought by him, but liberally given by others by his means.—*Achan.*

Chargeful. adj. Expensive; costly. Obsolete.

Saving your merry humors, here's the note How much your chain weighs to the utmost carnet, The thickness of the gold, and *chargeful* fashion Which doth amount to three odd ducats more Than I stand debted to this gentleman.—*Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.*

Chargeless. adj. Cheap; inexpensive.

How easy and *chargeless* a thing it is to keep silk-worms.—*Marginal note in The Silk-worms: 1393.*

Charger. s.**1. Large dish.**

And also, being before instructed of her mother, said, Give me here John Baptist's head in a *charger*.—*Matthew, xiv. 8.*

All the trinites land and sea affords, Henry'd in great *chargers*, load our sumptuous boards.—*Sir J. Denham.*

This golden *charger*, snatch'd from burning Troy, Anchises did in sacrifice employ.—*Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.*

'Tis'n I saw himself, at the most solemn feast, Might have some *chargers* not exactly dress'd.—*King.*

Nor dare they close their eyes,

Vold of a bulky *charger* near their lips, With which in often interrupted sleep, Their trying blood compels to irrigate Their dry fur'd tongues.—*J. Phillips.*

2. Horse used in battle.

Charger in military language denominates a horse on which an officer is mounted in action.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia, in voce.*

And issuing from the grove advance Some who on battle *chargers* prance.—*Byron, The Giaour.*

Charging. verbal abs. Supplying with a charge, in any of the numerous senses of that word.

A fault in the ordinary method of education is the *charging* of children's memories with rules and precepts.—*Locke.*

Charily. adv. Cautiously; frugally.

Whose finger clasp, but God's, did confront against the Spanish colonization, and Rome's curses, in 1589? Whose provident arm clasp, but God's, did bring to nought, the power-undermining, which was carried so warily and *charily*!—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, p. 316.*

Chariness. s. Caution; nicety; scrupulousness.

I will consent to act any villainy against him, that may not sully the *chariness* of our honesty.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 1.*

Chariot. s. [Fr. chariot; Ital. carretta.]**1. Wheel-carriage of pleasure or state; vehicle for men rather than for war.**

The grand captain Anthony Shall set thee on triumphant *chariots*, and Put garlands on thy head.—*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 1.*

2. Car used in ancient warfare.

The king of Israel stayed himself up in his *chariot* against the Syrians until the even; and about the time of the sun going down he died.—*2 Chronicles, xviii. 34.*

He skims the liquid plains, High on his *chariot*, and with bosom'd reins, Majeftick moves along.—*Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.*

3. Lighter kind of coach with only front seats.

Matthew thought right, And hired a *chariot* so trim and so light.—*Prior.*

Chariot. v. a. Convey in a chariot.

An angel all in flames appeared As in a fiery column *charioting* His godlike presence.—*Milton, Samson Agonistes, 25.*

Chariot-man. s. Servant who drives a chariot.

He said to his *chariot-man*, Turn thine hand, that thou mayest carry me out of the host; for I am wounded.—*2 Chronicles, xviii. 33.*

Therefore commanded he his *chariot-man* to drive without ceasing, and dispatch the journey.—*2 Maccabees, ix. 4.*

Charioteer. s. Driver of a chariot.

The gasping *charioteer* beneath the wheel Of his own car.—*Dryden, Fables.*

Show us the youthful handsome *charioteer*, Firm in his seat, and running his career.—*Prior.*

Charitably. adv.**1. Kind in giving alms; liberal to the poor; beneficent.**

He that hinders a *charitable* person from giving alms to a poor man, is tied to restitution, if he hindered him by fraud or violence.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

How shall we then wish, that it might be allowed us to live over our lives again, in order to let every minute of them with *charitable* officers.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Hastily to himself, and to his infants bread, The labourer hears: what his hard heart denies, His *charitable* vanity supplies.—*Pope.*

2. Kind in judging of others; disposed to tenderness; benevolent.

How had you been my friends else? Why have you that *charitable* title from thousands, did you not chiefly belong to my heart?—*Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, i. 2.*

Of a politic woman that had no divinity, the king said to bishop Andrews, Call you this a sermon? The bishop answered, By a *charitable* construction it may be a sermon.—*Bacon.*

Charitableness. s. Exercise of charity; disposition to charity.

We shall beseech the same God to give you a more profitable and pertinent humiliation than yet you know, and a less mistaken *charitableness*.—*Milton, Anniversaries upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Charitably. adv. Kindly; liberally; with

inclination to help the poor; benevolently; without malignity.

Nothing will more enable us to bear our croak patiently, injuries *charitably*, and the labour of religion comfortably.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

'Tis best sometimes your censures to restrain, And charitably let the dull be vain. *Pope*.

Charitative, *adj.* Having respect to charity.

Rare.

The latin tract of Confirmation, in answer to the exceptions of Mr. Daillee, was then prepared for the press, though detained much longer upon prudential or rather *charitative* considerations, a respect to which was strictly had in all the doctor's writings.—*Bishop Hall, Life of Hammond*, § 1.

Charitous, *adj.* Charitable. *Obsolete, rare*.

To him that wrought *charities*,

He was *agnewards charitous*,

And to pitee he was piteous.

Gower, Confessio Amantis, b. ii. (Rich.)

Charity, *s.* [Fr. *charité*; Lat. *caritas*.]

1. Tenderness; kindness; love; goodwill; benevolence; disposition to think well of others.

By thee, Founded in reason, love, just, and pure, Relations dear, and all the *charities* Of father, son, and brother, first were known. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 753.

My errors, I hope, are only those of *charity* to mankind; and such as my own *charity* has caused me to commit that of others may more easily excuse. —*Dryden*.

2. Theological virtue of universal love.

Concerning *charity*, the final object whereof is that incomprehensible beauty which shineth in the countenance of Christ, the son of the living God. —*Hooker*.

Peace, peace, for shame, if not for *charity*.— Upright *charity* unto shame to me; Uncharitably with me have you dealt.

Shakespeare, Richard III., i. 3.

Only add Deeds to thy knowledge answerable, add faith; Add virtue, patience, temperance, add love, By name to come call'd *charity*, the soul Of all the rest. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 581.

Faith believes the revelations of God; hope expects his promises; *charity* loves his excellencies and mercies.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

But lasting *charity's* more ampie sway,

Nor bound by time, nor subject to decay, *Prior*.

Charity, or a love of God, which works by a love of our neighbour, is greater than faith or hope.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

3. Liberality to the poor.

The heathen poet, in commending the *charity* of Dido to the Trojans, spoke like a Christian.—*Dryden*.

4. Alms; relief given to the poor.

The ant did well to reprove the grasshopper for her slothfulness; but she did ill then to refuse her *charity* in her distress.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

5. Building or institution of a charitable description.

The boys who are put out apprentices from public *Charities* are generally bound for more than the usual number of years, and they generally turn out very idle and worthless. *Smith, Wealth of Nations*, b. i. ch. x. pt. ii. (Ord MS.)

Used *adjectively*, or as the *first element* in a compound.

An useful trimm'd of youth and innocence... like the ten thousand red-checked *charity*-children in St. Paul's.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. ii.

Charc, *v. a.* [probably the *char* in charcoal,

the word being divided as if it were *charcoal*. The derivation, however, of *char* itself is uncertain; that from *pyre* = turn (as if *turned wood*) having nothing but the authority of Horne Tooke to support it.] Burn to a black cinder: (as wood is burned to make charcoal).

Excess, either with an apoplexy, knocks a man on the head, or, with a fever, hls fly in a straitened shop, burns him down to the ground; or if it thins not out, *charks* him to a coal.—*Grege, Cosmologia Sacra*.

Charc, *s.* See extract.

I was cutting down some thick branches of trees to make charcoal;... so I contrived to burn some wood here, as I had seen done in England, under turf, till it became *charc*, or *dry coal*.—*De For, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*.

Charking, *verb. abs.* Process by which wood is charked.

I will now describe you the mystery of *charking*.—*Boslyn, Forest Trees*, ch. xxx. (Rich.)

Charlatan, *s.* [Fr. *charlatan*; Ital. *ciarlatano*, from *ciarlare* = chatter.] Quack; mountebank; empiric; pretender.

Baltimbancheos, quacksilverers, and *charlatans* deceive them in lower degrees.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*.

For *charlatans* can do no good, Until they're mounted in a crowd.

Baile, Heliogran.

I should like to ask... how they explain the very existence of those dexterous cheats, those superior *charlatans*, the legislators and philosophers, who have known how to play so well upon the peace-like vanity and follies of their fellow-mortals. *Coleridge, Table Talk*.

Owing to these causes, medical practice always has been the favourite field of *charlatans*, and their success is proportionate to the credulity and ignorance of the public.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. iii.

The *charlatan*, on the other hand, is almost invariably actuated by the love of gain. His purpose is to dupe the world, and to extract money from the pockets of his dupes. Paracelsus and Mesmer afford an example on a large scale; a village mountebank on a small one.—*Ibid*, ch. iii.

Charlatanism, or **Charlatanism**, *s.* Wheedling; deceit; cheating with fair words.

Endearments addressed to the exterior of women by the *charlatanism* of the world.—*W. Montague*.

In the following extract the word is simply French:

Henley was a *charlatan* and a knave; but in all his *charlatanism*, and in all his knavery, he indulged the reveries of genius. *Disraeli, Calibanities of Authors*.

Charlatanical, *adj.* Quackish; ignorant.

A cowardly soldier, and a *charlatanical* doctor, are the principal subjects of comedy.—*Clark*.

Charlatanism, *s.* Practice or character of a *Charlatan*.

A further assistance in the selection of guides to opinion may be derived from a consideration of the marks of imposture or *charlatanism*, in respect both to science and practice. If such marks can be found, they will afford an additional means of distinguishing mock sciences from true ones.—the *charlatan* from the true philosopher or sound practitioner. *Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. iii.

Common science is in general simple, precise, perspicuous, devoid of ornament, dry and unattractive, modest in its pretensions, free from all undue consciousness for exciting applause or obtaining attention. *Charlatanism*, on the other hand, is tricky, obtrusive, full of display—now wearing the mask of impassioned enthusiasm—now assuming an aspect of solemn gravity, vague and mystical in its language, sometimes propounding elaborate schemes of new classification and nomenclature, dealing in vast promises and undertakings.—*Ibid*, ch. iii.

Charlock, *s.* [see Ketlock.] Wild mustard.

Rapistrum arvensis, *charlock*, or *challucke*. . . . Wild turnep is called in Latin Rapistrum, Rapum sylvestre, and of some, Stupae sylvestre, or wild mustard; in High Dutch, Fiederich; in Low Dutch, Herick; in French, Veler; in English, Rapen and rapseed. Rapistrum arvensis is called *charlock* and *charlock*. The seeds of these wild kinds of turneps, as also the water *challuck*, are hot and dry as mustard seed is. Some have thought that *charlock* hath a drying and cleansing quality, and somewhat digesting.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 231—232; ed. 1633.

Charm, *s.* [Fr. *charme*; Lat. *carmen*.]

1. Word, sentence, philtre, or character imagined to have some occult power.

I never know a woman so dote upon a man; surely I think you have *charms*.—Not I, I assure thee; setting the attraction of my good parts aside, I have no other *charms*.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

There have been used, either barbarous words, of no sense, lest they should disturb the imagination, or words of similitude, that may second and feed the imagination; and this was ever as well in heathen *charms*, as in *charms* of later times.—*Bacon*.

Aleone he names amidst his prayers, Names as a *charm* against the waves and wind, Most in his mouth, and ever in his mind. *Dryden*.

Ancient could, by magic *charms*, Recover strength, where'er he fell. *Swift*.

2. Power to subdue opposition and gain the affections; something that can please irresistibly; fascination.

Well-sounding verses are the *charm* we use,

Herodick thoughts and virtue to infuse. *Lord Bacon*.

To snarl Apples, when young Ammon brought

The darling idol of his captive heart;

And the pleas'd nymph with kind attention sat,

To have her *charm* recorded by his art. *W. Waller*.

But what avail her unexhausted stores,

Her blooming mountains and her sunny shores,

With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart, • The smiles of justice, and the *charms* of art, While proud oppressors in her valleys reign, And tyranny usurps her happy plains? *Addison*.

Charm, *v. a.*

1. Influence magically; invoke.

Upon my knees I *charm* you by my once commended beauty, By all your vows of love, and that great vow Which did incorporate and make us one. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*, ii. 1.

2. Subdue by some secret power; fascinate.

'Tis your graces, That, from my inmost conscience, to my tongue, *Charm* this report out. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, i. 7.

I, in mine own wee *charm'd*,

Could not find death, where I did hear him groan;

Nor feel him where he struck. *Ibid*, v. 3.

I will send serpents, cockatrices, among you, which will not be *charm'd*, and they shall bite you, saith the Lord. *Jeremiah*, xiii. 1.

'Tis possible he might enchant the rocks,

And *charm* the forest. *Rowland and Fletcher, The Coronation*.

Musick the fiercest grief can *charm*. *Id.*

Amor! my lovely foe,

Tell me where thy strength doest lie:

Where the pow'r that *charms* us so,

In thy soul, or in thy eye? *Waller*.

Chide thus the soul alarm'd

Aw'd without sense, and without beauty *charm'd*. *Pope*.

Charm by accepting, by submitting swyn. *Id.*

3. Tame; temper. *Rare*.

Here we our slender pipes may safely *charm*.

Spenser, Shepheard's Calendar, October.

Charming his cater-pipe unto his peers,

Id., Colin Clout is come home again.

That well could *charm* his tongue, and tune his speech. *Id.*, Fair Queene, v. 9, 39.

Charmed, *part. adj.*

1. Enchanted; fascinated.

Argyria was the *charmed* circle, where all his spirits for ever should be enchanted. *Sir P. Sidney*.

We implore thy powerful hand,

To undo the *charmed* band

Of true virgin love distressed. *Milton, Comus*, 161.

2. Protected by charms: (with *hiff*).

Let fall thy blade on vulnerable gyves,

I bear a *charmed* life, which must not yield.

To one of woman born. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, v. 7.

Mr. Vanslyperken looked agliss: the lad must have had a *charmed* life. Nine miles, at least, out to sea, and nine miles back again.—*Murray, Scurvy*, vol. i. ch. xix.

Charmer, *s.* One who has the power of charming.

a. As an *enchanter*.

There shall not be found among you... an enchanter, or a witch, or a *charmer*, or a consulter with familiar spirits.—*2d Maccabees*, xvii. 10, 11.

That haudkerchief

Did an Egyptian to my nod her give;

She was a *charmer*, and could almost read

The thoughts of people. *Shakespeare, Othello*, iii. 3.

b. As an *object of love*.

The passion you pretended,

Was only to obtain;

But when the *charm* is ended,

The *charm* you disdain. *Dryden*.

O think that beauty waits on thy decree,

And thy lov'd loveliest *charmer* pleads with me,

She whose soft smile or gentler glance to move,

You vow'd the wild extraneous of love.

Shenstone, Judgment of Hercules.

Now it so happen'd, in the cat's paw

Of Addison, Anura was omitted.

Although her birth and wealth had given herogue

Beyond the *charmers* we have already cited;

Her beauty also seem'd to form no clog

Against her being mention'd as well fitted,

By many virtues, to be worth the trouble

Of single gentlemen who would be doable. *Dryden, Don Juan*, xv. 48.

Charmeress, *s.* Enchantress; witch. *Rare*; the simpler form *charmer* being chiefly applied to females.

Charmeress,

And old witches, and sorceresses,

Chaucer, House of Fame, iii. 171.

Charmful, *adj.* Abounding with charms.

Rare.

In treacherous haste he's sent for to the king,

And with him bid his *charmful* lyre to bring. *Conely, Lucinda*.

Not vain she finds the *charmful* task,

In pageant night, in motley mask. *Collins, Ode on the Manners*.

Charming, *part. adj.* Fascinating.

For ever all goodness will be *charming*, for ever all wickedness will be most odious.—*Bishop Sprat*.

O *charming* youth! in the first op'ning page,

So many graces in so given an age. *Dryden*.

CHARMINGLY} CHAR

* 'Speak not to me,' cry'd the disconsolate Leonard, 'is it not owing to me, that poor Bellarmine has lost his life? have not these cursed charms' (at which words she looked steadfastly in the glass) 'been the ruin of the most charming man of this age?'—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Applied to a pipe used to coil together, lead, or decoy animals: (perhaps in the second example as the *first element in a compound*).

And all the while harmonious airs were heard Of chiming strings, or charming pipes.

Milton, Paradise Regained, li, 365.
In such a posture Christ found the Jews, who were neither won with the austerity of John the Baptist, and thought it too much licence to follow freely the charming pipe of him who sounded and proclaimed liberty and relief to all distresses.—*Id., Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.*

Charmingly, adv. In such a manner as to please exceedingly.

This is a most majestic vision, and Harmonious charmingly.

Shakespeare, Tempest, iv. 1.
She smiled very charmingly, and discovered as fine a set of teeth as ever eye beheld.—*Addison.*

Charmingness, s. Power of pleasing.

We are nothing put out of countenance, either by the beautiful gaiety of the colours, or by the charmingness of the musical voices.—*Plutarch, Morals, v. 4. (Ord MS.)*

Charmless, adj. Devoid of charms.

Saw my mistress, Opley Butler's wife, who is grown a little charmless.—*Swift, Journal to Stella, Sept. 10, 1710. (Ord MS.)*

Chânel, s. [Fr. *charnier*.] Charnel-house (in which compound, as well as in other combinations, its construction is *adjectival*, i.e. containing flesh or carcases).

Such are those thick and gloomy shadows damp Oft seen in charnel vaults and sepulchres.

Milton, Comus, 470.
Better be Where the extinguish'd Spartans still are free, In their proud charnel of Thermopylae, Than stagnate in our marsh.

Byron, Child Harold's Pilgrimage.

Charnel-house, s. Place where the bones of the dead are repositied: (generally under or near churches).

If charnel-houses and our graves must send Those that we bury back, our monuments Shall be the maws of kites.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 4.
When they were in those charnel-houses, every one was placed in order, and a black pillar or column set by him. *Jeremy Taylor.*

Chart, s. [Lat. *charta*.]

1. Map of the waters of the globe in general, or of a portion of them, with the adjoining coasts, for the use of sailors.

The Portuguese, when they had doubled the Cape of Good Hope, found skilful pilots, using astronomical instruments, geographical charts, and compasses.—*Arbuthnot.*

Among many other matters the examiner will find on charts drawn more than a century ago, with bearings and leading-marks, many of the rocks supposed to be recent discoveries.—*Admiral Smythe, The Mediterranean.*

2. Written deed; charter.

In old charts we find the words *Andra* and *Anglic*, contradistinguished to France, &c. *Rawley, Introduction to the Old English History, Gloss. p. 11: 1684.*

Good evidences of ancient charts are ready in our hands, to shew the use and legal allowance of these marriages.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy, iii. 77.*

Chârtal, s. Little roll or piece of paper; few leaves of paper. *Rare.*

It seems for fear that any of their railing pamphlets should perish, being many of them but triangular charts, they have taken upon them to make a register.—*Bishop Bancroft, Dangerous Positions, p. 48: 1593.*

Charter, s. [Lat. *charta*.]

1. Document.

A charter is a written evidence of things done between man and man. *Charters* are divided into charters of the king, and charters of private persons. *Charters* of the king are those, whereby the king passeth any grant to any person or more, or to any body politic: as a charter of exemption, that no man shall be empannelled on a jury; charter of pardon, whereby a man is forgiven a felony or other offence.—*Cowell, Law Dictionary.*

2. Any writing bestowing privileges or rights. If you deny it, let the danger light Upon your charter, and your city's freedom.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

CHAR

Here was that charter seal'd, wherein the crown All marks of arbitrary power lays down.

Sir J. Denham.

Used figuratively.

It is not to be wonder'd, that the great charter whereby God bestowed the whole earth upon Adam, and confirm'd it unto the sons of Noah, being as brief in word as large in effect, hath bred much quiver of interpretation.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*
She shakes the rubbish from her mounting brow, And seems to have renew'd her charter's date, Which Heaven will take to the death of time allow.

Dryden.
God renewed this charter of man's sovereignty over the creatures.—*South.*

3. Privilege; immunity; exemption.

I must have liberty, Withal as large a charter as the wind, To blow on whom I please; for so fools have. *Shakespeare, As you like it, ii. 7.*
My mother, Who has a charter to extol her blood, When she does praise me, grieves me. *Id., Coriolanus, i. 9.*

4. People's Charter. See Chartism.

Charter-land, s. In Law. Land held by charter: (in A.S. *bor-land*, i.e. bookland). *Charter-land* had its name from a particular form in the charter, or deed, which ever since the reign of Hen. VIII. hath been disused.—*Sir E. Coke, Commentary upon Littleton's Tenures.*

Charter-party, s. [Lat. *charta partita* = divided paper.] Paper relating to a contract (generally connected with the freightage of a ship), of which each party has a copy: (hence such expressions as to 'charter a vessel,' and the apparent connection of the compound with party in the ordinary sense of the term).

Charter-parties, or contracts, made even upon the high sea, touching things that are not in their own nature maritime, belong not to the admiral's jurisdiction.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Chartered, adj.

1. Provided with a charter.

Justices of the peace, appointed out of the gentlemen of each county, mixed into criminal charges, committed offenders to prison, and tried them at their quarterly sessions, according to the same forms as the justices of gaol-delivery. The *chartered* towns had their separate jurisdiction under the municipal magistracy.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England, ch. 1.*

2. Privileged.

When he speaks, The air, a charter'd libertine, is still. *Shakespeare, Henry V. i. 1.*

Chârtist, s. One who adheres to the Charter. See Chartism.

Chârtism, s. Adhesion to the Charter, or exposition of the political system demanded by the working-classes, and consisting of six points, including universal suffrage, payment of members, &c.

In this point of view the ten-pound franchise was an arbitrary, irrational, and impolitic qualification. It had, indeed, the merit of simplicity, and so had the constitutions of Abbe Sieyès. But its immediate and inevitable result was *Chartism*.—*Duncan's the young earl, Cunningham, b. i. ch. vi.*

Chartographer, s. [Gr. *χρῆσις* = delineate.] Constructor of charts, or sea-maps.

We presume that within the limits of Ecuador and Peru, for example, proper surveys have shown the heads of various rivers, and that explorers from the Amazon have laid down with approximate certainty the places where certain affluents join the main stream. But the connection between the two extremities of these presumed tributaries is so much a matter of guesswork in many cases, that we confess we should have thought it better for a *chartographer* to admit his ignorance, and not to attempt even an imaginary link between the two.—*Saturday Review, July 23, 1861.*

Chartographic, adj. Relating to charts.

In particular, we may notice the careful delineation of the vast basin of the Amazon, as showing a considerable advance in *chartographic* certainty.—*Saturday Review, July 23, 1861.*

Chârtulary, s. Same as Cartulary.

These particulars are recorded by an authentic and well-informed annalist, Heming, the learned anti-prior of that monastery, who compiled a *chârtulary* of its possessions and privileges.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddleston, p. 20.*

Chârtwright, s. Maker of charts: (*disparaging term*).

I may here mention that the more recent plans

CHAS

and drawings preserved in the British Museum also reveal the awful neglect of our modern *chartwrights*.—*Admiral Smythe, The Mediterranean.*

Chârwoman, s. [see *Char*.] Woman hired occasionally for odd work, or for single days.

Get three or four *char-women* to attend you constantly in the kitchen, when you pay only with the broken meat, a few coals, and all the cinders.—*Swift.*

Chârwor, s. Work done by one who chars.

She, harvest done, to *charwork* did aspire; Meat, drink, and twopenny, were her daily hire.

Dryden, Translation from Theocritus.

Châry, adj. [A.S. *cearig*.] Careful; cautious; wary; frugal.

The *châriest* maid is prodigal enough, If she unmask her beauty to the moon.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 3.

Yet I am *châry* too who comes about me:

Two innocents should not fear one another.

Ben Jonson and Fletcher, Elder Brother.

Over his kindred he held a wary and *châry* care, which beautifully was expressed, when occasion so required.—*Cornwall, Survey of Cornwall.*

Chase, v. a. [Fr. *chasser*.] Hunt; pursue; drive.

And Abimelech *chased* him, and he fled before him. *Judges, ix. 40.*

Mine enemies *chased* me sore, like a bird.—*Lamentations, iii. 62.*

Thus *chased* by their brother's endless malice, from prince to prince, and from place to place, they, for their safety, fled at last to the city of Babilon.—*Kauley, History of the Turks.*

When the following morn had *chas'd* away The flying stars, and light restor'd the day.

Dryden.

Chase, v. a. [as according to the extract.]

See Enchase.

[To *chase*.—To work or emboss plate as silversmiths do. French *chasser*, a shrine for a relic, also that thing or part of a thing wherein another is enclosed; *la chasse d'un vase*, the handle of a vase; *la chasse d'une rose*, the calyx of a rose. (Cotgrave.) Italian, *cassa* s. a. French, *enchasser*, Italian, *incassare*, to set a jewel, to enclose it, and as the setting was commonly of ornamental work the English *chasing* has come to signify embossed jeweller's work.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Chase, s.

1. Hunting; pursuit of anything as game.

Whilst he was hastening, in the *chase*, it seems, Of this fair couple, meets he on the way The father of this seeming lady.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, v. 1.

There is no *chase* more pleasant, nor thinks, than to drive a thought, by good conduct, from one end of the world to another, and never to lose sight of it till it fall into eternity.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

The *chase* I sing; hounds, and their various breed. *Somerville, The Chase, l. 1.*

Applied to animals fit for hunting: (with of).

Concerning the beasts of *chase*, whereof the buck is the first, he is called the first year a fawn.—*Mansel, Laws of the Forest.*

A mild I am, and of thy virgin train; Oh! let me still that spotless name retain, Frequent the forests, thy chase will obey, And only make the beasts of *chase* my prey.

Dryden.

2. Pursuit of an enemy, or of something noxious.

The admiral, with such ships only as could suddenly be put in readiness, made forth with them, and such as came daily in, we set upon them, and gave them *chase*.—*Bacon.*

He sallied out upon them with certain troops of horsemen, with such violence, that he overthrew them, and leaving them in *chase*, did speedily execution. *Kauley, History of the Turks.*

They seek that joy, which will to glow, Expanded on the hero's face; When the thick squadrons press the foe, And William led the glorious *chase*.

Prior.

3. Pursuit of something desirable.

Yet this mad *chase* of fame, by few pursu'd, Has drawn destruction on the multitude.

Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

4. Game hunted.

She, seeing the towering of her pursued *chase*, went circling about, rising so with the less sense of rising.—*Sir J. Denham.*

Nay, Warwick! single out some other *chase*, For I myself will hunt this wolf to death.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 4.

5. Open ground stored with such beasts as are hunted.

He and his lady both are at the lodge, Upon the north side of this pleasant *chase*.

Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, ii. 4.

A *chase* differs from a forest in this, because it may

be in the hands of a subject, which a forest in its proper nature, cannot; and from a park, in that it is not inclosed, and hath not only a larger compass, and more store of game, but likewise more keepers and overseers.—*Cowell, Law Dictionary.*

6. Term at the game of tennis, signifying the spot where a ball falls, beyond which the adversary must strike his ball to gain a point or chase.

Tell him, he hath made a match with such a wrangler.

That all the courts of France will be disturb'd
With chases. *Shakespeare, Henry V. i. 2.*

T. I have two chases.—I. Sir, the last is no chase, but a loss.—P. Sir, how is it a loss?—I. Because you did strike it at the second bound.—*Woodroffe, French and English Grammar, p. 231: 1621.*

Chaceable. *adj.* Fit for the chase; liable to be chased. *Rare.*
Beasts which ben chaceable.

Gower, Confessio Amantis, v.

Chaser. *s.* Hunter; pursuer; driver.

Then began

A stop I'll chase, a retire; anon
A rout, confusion thick. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 3.*
So fast he flies, that his reviewing eye
Has lost the chasers, and his ear the cry.

Sir J. Denham.

Stretch'd on the lawn, his second hope survey,
At once the chaser, and at once the prey.
Lo, Rufus tugging at the deadly dart,
Bleeds in the forest like a wounded hart! *Pope.*

Chasm. *s.* [Gr. *chasma* = gaping, yawning, opening.—the half-naturalized Latin word *hiatus* is a parallel term.] Breach unclosed, cleft, gap, opening; place unfilled, vacancy; break, interruption.

In all that visible corporal world, we see no chasms or gaps. *Locke.*

The water of this orb communicates with that of the ocean, by means of certain hiatuses or chasms; jessing betwixt it and the bottom of the ocean. *Wauclerc.*

The ground adust her riven mouth disparts,
Horrible chasm! profound. *Philips.*

Some lazy ages, lost in ease,
No action leave to busy chronicles;
Such, whose supine felicity but makes,
In story chasms, in epical mistakes. *Dryden.*

Chaste. *adj.* [Fr. *chaste*; Lat. *castus*.]

1. Pure from all sexual commerce.

Diurn chaste, and Hebe fair.

Prior.

2. Free from obscenity.

Among words which signify the same principal ideas, some are clean and decent, others unclean; some chaste, others obscene.—*Watts, Logic.*

3. True to the marriage bed.

To love their children, to be discreet, chaste,
Keepers at home.—*Titus, ii. 5.*

4. With respect to language. Pure; uncorrupt; not mixed with barbarous phrases.

It is perfectly free both from the adulation and from the malinancy by which such compositions were in that age too often deformed, and sustains better perhaps than any occasional service which has been framed during two centuries, a comparison with that great model of chaste, lofty, and pathetic eloquence, the Book of Common Prayer.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. x.*

Chaste-eyed. *adj.* Having chaste or modest eyes.

The oak-crown'd sisters, and their chaste-eyed queen,
Collins, Ode on the Passions.

Chastely. *adv.*

1. Without incontinence; purely; without contamination.

You should not pass here; no, though it were as virtuous to lie as to live chastely.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 2.*

Make first a song of joy and love,
Which chaste flame in royal eyes.
Succession of a long descent,
Which chaste in the channels ran,
And from our deul-gods began. *Dryden.*

2. Without violation of decent ceremony

Howsoever my cause goes, say my body
(Upon my knees I ask it) buried chaste.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of Malta.

Chasten. *v. a.* [Fr. *chastier*; Lat. *castigo*.]
Correct; punish; mortify for the inducing of humility.

Chasten thy son while there is hope, and let not thy son spend for his crying.—*Proverbs, xix. 18.*
From our low parents who will to hille
Her close decrees, and chaste human pride. *Prior.*
I can reprove with the past—and of

The present there is still for eye and thought,
And meditation chaste'd down, enough.

Byron, Child Harold's Pilgrimage, iv. 19.

Chastened. *part. adj.* Corrected; softened down; regulated.

It was a face that in prosperity would have been rich and sparkling as a jewel, and in adversity preserved its charms from the rare and chaste beauty in which it was modelled.—*G. J. Whyte Melville, The Gladiator, ch. vii.*

Chasteness. *s.*

1. Chastity; purity.

Stand not upon thy strength, though it surpass;
Nor thy fore-proved chasteness stand thou on;
Thou art not holier than David was,
Nor wiser than was most wise Solomon.

Sir J. Davies, W's Pilgrimage, q. 3.

Religion requires of him the highest degree of purity and chasteness.—*A. Young, Historical Dissertation on idolatrous Corruptions in Religion, from the Beginning of the World, ii. 213.*

2. Purity of writing.

He [Bachewell] wrote without either chasteness of style or liveliness of expression.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time.*

Chastening. *part. adj.* Corrective.

None feel the rod,
And own, like us, the father's chastening hand.

Rowe.

Chastening. *verbal abs.* Correction accompanied with humiliation.

Beholde happy is the man whom God punisheth;
Therefore despoil not thou the chastening of the Almighty.—*Job, v. 15.* (Rich.)

Chastise. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *chastier*; Lat. *castigo*.]

1. Punish; correct by punishment; afflict for faults.

I am glad to see the vanity or envy of the chanting chorists thus discovered and chastised.—*Boyle.*

Seldom is the world afflicted or chastised with signs or prodigies, cartilquies or imitations, families or plagues.—*Gress, Cosmologia Sterea.*

Like you, commission'd to chastise and bless,
He must avenge the world, and give it peace.

Prior.

2. Reduce to order or obedience; repress; restrain; awe; regulate.

The my social sense

By decency chastised. *Thomson.*

Great violence was often used by the various officers of the crown, for which no adequate redress could be procured; the courts of justice were not strong enough, whatever might be their temper, to chastise such aggressions; juries, through intimidation or ignorance, returned such verdicts as were desired by the crown; and, in general, there was perhaps little effective restraint upon the government, except in the two articles of levying money and executing laws.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England, ch. i.*

With the accent on the first syllable.

My breast I'll burst with straining of my courage,
But I will chastise this high-minded strumpet.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. i. 5.

The thee hither,

That I may pour my spleens in thine ear,
And chastise, with the valour of my tongue,
All that impedes thee. *Id., Macbeth, i. 5.*

Chastisement. *s.* Correction; punishment; (commonly, though not always, used of domestic or parental punishment).

Shall I so much dishonour my fair stars,
On equal terms to give him chastisement?

Shakespeare, Richard II. iv. 1.

He held the chastisement of one which molested the see of Rome, pleasing to God.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

For seven years what can a child be guilty of, but lying, or ill-natur'd tricks; the repeated commission of which shall bring him to the chastisement of the rod.—*Locke.*

He receives a fit of sickness as the kind chastisement and discipline of his heavenly father, to wean his affections from the world.—*Bentley.*

Chastiser. *s.* One who chastises, or corrects by punishment.

They have crown in strength, and by their strength now begin to despise their chastisers.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

An instrument of humility, and a chastiser of too big a confidence.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying, v. § 3.*

Such as preserve them [the traces of sorrow] longest, do perhaps best acquire in the will of the chastiser.—*Grog, Letter to Mr. Nicholas.*

Chastising. *verbal abs.* Punishing; chastisement.

And they that han do wickedness, restrain hir wicked purpos, when they son the punishing and

the chastising of the trespassers.—*Tale of Melibee, (Rich.)*

Chastity. *s.* [N.Fr. *chasteté*; Lat. *castitas*.]

1. Purity of the body.

Who can be bound by any solemn vow,
To force a spotless virgin's chastity!

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. v. 1.

Chastity is either abstinence or continence: abstinence is that of virgins or widows; continence of married persons; chaste marriages are honourable and pleasing to God.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Ev'n here where frown'd chastity's strictures,
Love finds an altar for forbidden fires. *Pope*

2. Freedom from obscenity.

There is not chastity enough in language,
Without offence to utter them.

Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

3. Freedom from bad mixture of any kind; purity of language (opposed to barbarism).

That chastity of worship, which God has, so suitably to our understandings, expressed himself to expect from us.—*Bishop Compton, Episcopalia, p. 21: 1680.*

Chastuble. *s.* See Chesible.

Chat. *v. n.* [see Chatter.] Prate; talk idly; prattle; cackle; chatter; converse at ease.

Thus chatter the people in their steads,
Ylike as a monster of unny heads.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Because that I sufficiently sometimes
Do use you for my fool, and chat with you,
Your sauteness will fist upon my love.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

The shepherds on the lawn

Sat simply chatting in a rustic row. *Milton,*
On the Morning of Christ's Nativity.

With much good-will the motion was embraced,
To chat awhile on their adventures pass'd. *Dryden.*

After all, the great scenes of entertainment at Bath are the two public rooms, where the company meet alternately every evening: they are spacious, lofty, and, when lighted up, appear very striking. They are generally crowded with well-dressed people, who drink tea in separate parties, play at cards, walk, or sit and chat together, just as they are disposed. *Smollett, Expedition of Humphry Clinker.*

They also had come down to pay a visit to his grandfather, and were by no means displeased to pass the interval that was to elapse before they had that pleasure in chatting with his grandson.—*Israeli the younger, Coningsby, ch. vii.*

Chat. *v. a.* Talk of. *Colloquial.*

All tongues speak of him, and the bleared sights
Are spectacled to see him. Your prattling nurse:
Into a rapture lets her baby cry,
While she chats him. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, ii. 1.*

Chat. *s.*

1. Idle talk; prate; slight or negligent tattle.

Lords that can prate
As amply and unnecessarily,
As this Goutzalo; I myself would make
A chough of as deep chat.

Shakespeare, Tempest, ii. 1.

The time between before the fire they sat,
And shorten'd the delay by pleasing chat. *Dryden.*

The best is good, far greater than the tickling of his palate with a glass of wine, or the idle chat of a waking clod.—*Locke.*

Snuff, or the fan, supplies each pause of chat,
With singing, laughing, ogling, and all that. *Pope.*

2. Second element in the names of certain birds, e.g. Woodchat.

Chat, Chats, or Chatwood. *s.* Sticks for fuel. See Kid.

Chatellany. *s.* District under the jurisdiction of a castellan.

Here are about twenty towns and forts of great importance, with their chatellanies and dependencies.—*Swift.*

Châtel. *s.* [see last extract.] Goods movable or immovable, except such as are in the nature of freehold or parcel of it.

Honour's a lease for lives to come,
And cannot be extended from
The legal tenant: 'tis a châtel
Not to be forfeited in battle.

Butler, Hudibras.

They were directed to invite all men to a loving contribution according to the rates of their substance, as they were assessed at the last subsidy, calling on no one whose lands were of less value than 40s. or whose chattels were less than 15*l.*—*Idem, Constitutional History of England, ch. i.*

[Châtelain—cattle. French, chatel, Old French, chapel, a piece of moveable property, from Latin, capitulum, whence capite, capitulum, the principal sum in a loan, as distinguished from the interest due upon it. 'Semper renovamur carnis et usura que caretis vertebatur in cattulium.' (Cronica Jocelini. Camden

(Society.) Then, in the same way as we speak at the present day of a man of large capital for a man of large possessions, *catallum* came to be used in the sense of goods in general, with the exception of land, and was specially applied to cattle as the principal wealth of the country in an early stage of society.

'Juxta facultates suas et juxta catalla sua.' (Laws of Edward the Confessor.) 'Cum decimis omnium terrarum sine honorum aliorum sive catallorum.' (Ingulphus.)

'Rustici curtilium debet esse clausum iustate simul et hinc.' Sic discimus sit et inferat aliquis vicium sui capite per sumum apertum.' (Brompton in Duc.)

It should be observed that there is the same double meaning in Anglo-Saxon, *ceap*, goods, cattle, which is the word in the laws of the translated *catalla* in the foregoing passage; and this may perhaps be the reason why the Latin equivalent *capite* was applied to heads of the farm with us, while it never acquired that meaning in France.—*Waldwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Chatter. *v. n.* [See last extract.]

1. Jabber.

Nightingales seldom sing, the pie still *chattereth*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Like a crane, or a swallow, so did I *chatter*.—*Isaiah, xxxviii. 14.*

There was a crow sat *chattering* upon the back of a sheep: Well, sirrah, says the sheep, you durst not have done this by a dog.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Make a noise by quick and short collisions of the teeth.

Dip but your toes into cold water,
Their correspondent teeth will *chatter*.—*Prior.*

3. Talk idly or carelessly.

Come hither, yon, to whom the breath
Of music is second death;
Whose unadorn'd ears are neither fit
For concord, poetry, nor wit:
That *chatter* in unpolished prose,
And use no organ but the nose.

[*Chatter* *chatter*. To talk, converse, make a noise as birds do, prattle. An imitative word. Italian, *gazzolare*, *gazzolare*, *gazzolare*, to chat or chatter as a bird or a jay, to chirp, warble, prate. (Florida.) French, *gazouiller*, to chirp, warble, whistle. Hungarian, *csatol*, noise, racket; *csatolozni*, to make a noise, chatter, talk much; *csatolozni*, to chatter or prattle; *csatolozni*, a chatter-box, magpie, jackdaw. Polish, *gawkać*, to talk, *gawkać*, chit-chat, little-tattle. Mahayan, *babla*, a word, speak; *babla-babla*, discourse, talk. *Waldwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Chatter. *v. n.* Utter as one who chatters.

So doth the cuckoo, when the may is sines,
Begin his witless note upon to *chatter*.—*Spenser.*
Your birds of knowledge, that in dusky air
Chatter furiously.—*Dryden.*

Chatter. *s.* Idle prating.

The mimic ape began his *chatter*,
How evil tongues his life besetter.—*Swift.*

Chatterbox. *s.* Chatterer. *Colloquial.*

Chatterer. *s.*

1. One who chatters.

They should understand then, that, when the men called them merry, and convicted, they meant they were tedious and *chatterers*.—*Translation of L. Vives, Instruction of a Christian Woman*, b. i. ch. xvi. (Rich.)

2. Bird so called (*Bombycilla garrula*; Bohemian waxwing; silk-tail. (In the text of Yarrell's British Birds the word *chatterer* is not to be found, appearing only in the list of synonyms, and the same is the case in Bewick. As the bird itself is only an occasional visitor, the name can scarcely be considered vernacular, but rather the translation of the specific name *garrulus*.)

Chattering. *part. adj.* Jabbering; prating.
Stood therefore surpriz'd in deadly fright,
With *chattering* teeth, and bristling hair upright.—*Dryden.*

All these little creatures live in troops in the Brazilian forests; where we have frequently seen the *Hampeis* vulgaris, and other species, springing from branch to branch, more like birds than quadrupeds, and making a sharp *chattering* noise.—*Sedgwick, Natural History, Quadrupeds*, § 98.

Chattering. *verbal abs.* Habit of anything that chatters.

Suffer no hour to pass away in a lazy idleness, an impertinent *chattering*, or useless trifles.—*Watts, Logic.*

Chatty. *adj.* Full of prate; chattering; conversing freely.

Expect me in your dressing room as constant as your India cabinet, and as *chatty* as your parrot.—*Lady M. W. Montagu, Letters*, l. 33.

Chauldron. *s.* [German, *haldlaunen* = tripes.] Paunch; entrail.

Add thereto a tyger's *chauldron*,
For the ingredients of our cauldron.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.
Sheep's-heads will stay with thee? Yes, sir, or *chauldrons*.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Nice Valour.*

Chaumontello. *s.* [Fr.] Sort of pear.

Chaumontello pears of extraordinary size are sometimes obtained by removing most of the fruit from a tree. . . . *Nachumot* weighing more than thirty ounces appears to have been produced in Jersey.—*Asted, The Channel Islands*, p. 489.

Chant. See Chant.

Chavender. *s.* [Fr. *chevesne*.] Same as Chub.

These are a choice bait for the chub, or *chavender*, or indeed any great fish.—*L. Walton, Complete Angler*.

Chaw. *v. a.* Same as Chew, of which it is now a vulgar or colloquial form.

I home returning, fraught with foul despite,
And *chawing* vengeance all the way I went.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.
They lie forced to say, that accidents be broken,
eaten, drunken, *chaw*, and swallowed without any substance at all.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner*, p. 381.

They come to us, but us love draws;
He swallows us, and never *chaw*s.

He is the tyrant pike, and we the fry. . . .
Whether he found any use of *chawing* little sponges, dig in oil, in his mouth, when he was perfectly under water, and at a distance from his engine. . . .
The man who laught but once to see an ass
Mumbling to make the cross-grain'd thistles pass,
Might laugh again, to see a jay *chaw*

The prickles of unpalatable law. . . .
Dryden.

Chaw. *s.* Same as Jaw.

I will turn thee back, and put hooks into thy *chaw*,
and I will bring thee forth and all thine army. . . .
Ezekiel, xxxviii. 4.

Chawcoers. *s.* Shoes. See extract; which is Richardson's notice of this rare word.

In MS. version preserved in the library of Belmont College, '*chawcoeratum*' (Mark, i. 7) is rendered: 'And he preacheth, sayande, a stalworthy thane I schal come eftar me, of whom I am not worlthi down-fallande or kuelande to louse the thowage of his *chawcoers*.'—*La Vie, English Translation of the Bible*.

Chawme. *s.* [word for word, *chasm*.—such is Richardson's view; and, if right, it is likely that the spelling *chawme* misled some early writer, who took it for what it really looks like, a word of Anglo-Norman origin.] Fissure; opening.

There be lands also that put forth after another manner, and all at once show on a solaine in some sea; as if nature crept quittance with herself, and made even paying one for another; namely by giving againe that in one place which those *chawmes* and gaping gulfs took away in another.—*Holland, Translation of Pliny*, ii. 86.

The original for both *chawmes* and gaping gulfs is *hiatus*.

The following are, doubtless, errors of either spelling or pronunciation, or of both: Fenda.—Ful of cranies, full of *chawms*.—*Cutgrave*.

The earth at first, yon must suppose, was a very paradise; but in process of time, the sun, with its mighty heat, so parched and filled it with chaps and *chawms*, which descended very far into the earth, and prepared it for a rupture. . . . *Bishop Croft, On Isaac's Theory of the Earth*, p. 113: 1085.

Chawp. *adj.* To be had at a low rate, purchased for a small price; of small value, easy to be had, not respected.

The goodness, that is *chawp* in beauty, makes beauty brief in goodness. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

Had I no leish of my presence been,
So common lackney'd in the eyes of men,
So stale and *chawp* to vulgar company.

He that is too much in my history, so that he giveth another occasion of society, maketh himself *chawp*.—*Bacon*.

Where there are a great many sellers to a few buyers, there the thing to be sold will be *chawp*. (On the other side, raise up a great many buyers for a few sellers, and the same thing will immediately turn dear. . . . *Locke*.

May your sick fame still languish till it die,
And you grow *chawp* in every subject's eye.

Dryden.
Two titles of distinction which belong to us are turned into terms of derision, and every way is taken by profane men towards rendering us *chawp* and contemptible.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Chawp. *s.* [A.S. *ceap*.] Market; purchase; bargain. See last extract. (*Dog-chawp* is good *chawp*, catichrestically transposed.)
With good.

The same wine which we pay so dear for now a days, in that good world was very good *chawp*.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Victims shall be so good *chawp* upon earth, that they shall think themselves to be in good case.—*2 Esdras*, xvi. 21.

Some few insulting cowards, who love to vapour good *chawp*, may trample on those who give least resistance.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

With better.

It is many a man's error to tire himself out with hunting after that abroad, which he carries about him all the while, and may have it better *chawp* at home.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

[The modern sense of low in price is an ellipse for good *chawp*, equivalent to French, *bon marché*. . . . Itro shows satisfactorily that the modern sense of buying is not the original force of the word, which is used in the sense of bargaining, agreeing upon, exchanging, giving or taking in exchange, and hence either buying or selling. 'Hvert kaup skulu vid thes theim heitum marnæ.' What shall we then give in exchange, what return shall we make to the holy man. (Psal. v. 12.) 'Ek villid kaup skipting vid yekur brædur.' I will exchange ships with you two brothers. 'Akpa jordi jordi,' to exchange farm for farm. Thus we are brought to the notion of exchanging, expressed by the colloquial English, *chawp*; to *chawp* and *change*, to swap goods.—*Waldwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Chawpen. *v. a.*

1. Attempt to purchase; bid for anything; ask the price of any commodity (more commonly with the additional notion of beating down the price).

Rich she shall be, that's certain; wise, or I'll none; virtuous, or I'll never *chawpen* her.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 3.

He goes on in negotiating and *chawpening* the loyalty of our faithful governors of Ireland. . . . *Milton, Observations on the Peace between the Earl of Ormond and the Irish*.

The first he *chawpened* was a Jupiter, which would have come at a very easy rate. . . . *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Your father, perhaps, is gone to seek you at the Tower, or Westminster Abbey, which is all the idea he has of London; and your faithful lover is probably *chawpening* a hunter, and drinking strong beer, at the Horse and Jockey in Smithfield.—*Colman the Elder, The Julian Wife*, ii. 3.

2. Render of less value.

My hopes pursue a brighter diadem:
Can any brighter than the Roman be?
I find my prerd'd love has *chawpen'd* me. . . .
Dryden.

Chawpener. *s.* One who cheapens or beats down the price of anything.

She that has once demanded a settlement has allowed the importance of fortune; and when she cannot show pecuniary merit, why should she think her *chawpener* obliged to purchase?—*Johnson, Rambler*, ii. no. 75. (Rich.)

Chawping. *verbal abs.* Beating down a price; bargaining; higgling.

But we must always remember, that, as it is their practice to ask more than they mean to take, it is only after a long series of *chawping* that a purchase can be effected.—*Brydson, Tour in Sicily and Malta*.

Chawping. *s.* Market. *Obsolete* as a common, but (along with Cheap) preserved as a geographical term; e.g. *Chipping Ougur*, *Chipping Norton*, *Eastcheap*, &c.

It is like to children sitting in *chawping*.—*Watts, Logic*, ii. 16.

And fra thens whanne brithren hadden herd, they camen to us to the *chawping* of Apples and to the three taverns.—*Id., Debat (Act)*, ch. xvi. (Rich.)

Chawply. *adv.* At a small price; at a low rate.

By these I see
So great a day as this is *chawply* bought.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 7.
Blood, rapines, massacres, were *chawply* bought,
So mightily recompense your beauty bought.

Dryden.
Chawpness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Cheap; lowness of price.

Ancient statutes incite merchant strangers to bring in commodities; having for end *chawpness*.—*Bacon*.

The discredit which is grown upon Ireland has been the great discouragement to other nations to transplant themselves hither, and prevailed farther than all the invitations which the *chawpness* and plenty of the country has made them.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Cheat. v. a. [see Escheat.] Defraud; impose upon; trick.

Doubtless the pleasure is as great
Of being *cheated* as to cheat. *Hutler, Hudibras.*
It is a dangerous commerce, where an honest man
is sure at first of being *cheated*; and he recovers not
his losses but by learning to cheat others.—*Dryden.*
Sooner or later I, too, may passively take the
print

Of the golden age—why not? I have neither hope
nor trust;
May make my heart as a millstone, set my face as a
flint:

Cheat and be *cheated* and die—who knows? We
are ashes and dust. *Tennyson, Maude, l. 8.*

With of.

I that am curtail'd of this fair proportion,
Cheated of features by dissembling nature,
Reformed, unfinish'd.

Cheat. v. n. Act dishonestly or knavishly;
as in 'cheat at cards.'

Cheat. s.

1. Fraud; trick; imposture.

The pretence of public good is a *cheat* that will
ever pass, though so abused by ill men, that I wonder
the good do not grow ashamed to use it. *Sir
W. Temple.*

Empirick politicians use deceit,
Hide what they give, and cure him by a *cheat.* *Dryden.*

When I consider life, 'tis all a *cheat*;
Yet, fool'd with hope, men favour the deceit,
Trust on, and think to-morrow will repay;
To-morrow's falsest than the former day;
Lies worse; and while it says, we shall be blest,
With some new joys ends off what we possess. *Id.*

2. One who defrauds; impostor.

Disimulation can be no further useful than it is
concealed; for as much as no man will trust a
known *cheat*.—*South.*

Like that notorious *cheat*, vast annua I give,
Only that you may keep me while I live. *Dryden.*

Cheat. s. [?] Same as Cheat-bread. *Obsolete.*

No manchet can so well the courtly palate please
As that made of the meal fetch'd from my fertile
loam;

Their fines of that kind, compared with my wheat,
For whiteness of the bread doth look like common
cheat. *Dryden, Polyolbon, xvi. (Ord MS.)*

Cheat-bread. s. [? Fr. *acheter* = purchase.]
Bought bread (as opposed to household or
homemade). *Obsolete.*

Without French wines, *cheat-bread*, or quails.

Cheatableness. s. Liability or proneness to
be deceived. *Rare.*

Not faith, but folly, an easy *cheatableness* of
heart; and not confidence, but presumption.—
Hammond, Works, iv. 55k.

Cheater. s.

1. Cheat: (the commoner term).

They say this town is full of conzenage,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye;
Disguised *cheaters*, prating mountebanks,
And many such like liberties of sin.
Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, l. 2.

2. Escheator: (with a play on the word).

I will be *cheater* to them both, and they shall be
eschequers to me.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of
 Windsor, l. 3.*

In the following extract it seems to mean
men who contrive that the property of
others should *escheat* to them.

All sorts of injurious persons, the sacrilegious,
the detainers of tithes, *cheaters* of men's inheritances,
false witnesses and perjurors.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rules
and Exercises of Holy Living.*

Cheating. part. adj. Fraudulent; tricky;
deceptive.

For I trust, if an enemy's fleet came yonder round
by the hill,
And the rushing battle-bolt sang from the three-
decker out of the foam,
That the smooth-faced, snub-nosed rogue would
leap from his counter and till,
And strike if he could, were it but with his *cheating*
yardland home. *Tennyson, Maude, l. 12.*
To raise the queen to herself he had quoted
the French proverb that, 'if she could herself a
sheep, the wolf would devour her; and it ended in
his being compelled at last to huddle like a *cheating*
housekeeper and to fail.—*Fronds, History of Eng-
land, Reign of Elizabeth, ch. vii.*

Cheek. v. a.

1. Repress; curb; reprove.

The king, which erst kept all the realm in doubt,
The vorlest recall now dare *cheek* and flout.
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 293.

Richard, with his eye brimful of tears,
Then *cheek'd* and eyed by Northumberland,
Did speak these words, now prov'd a prophecy.

Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part II, iii. 1.
Reserve thy state; with better judgement *cheek*
This hideous rashness. *Id., King Lear, i. 1.*

His fault is much, and the good king his master
Will *cheek* him far't.
Fame may be sown and raised, they may be
spread and multiplied, they may be *cheeked* and
laid dead.—*Bacon.*

I hate when vice can bolt her arguments,
And virtue has no tongue to *cheek* her pride.

Milton, Comus, 760.
He who sat at a table, richly and deliciously fur-
nished, but with a sword hanging over his head by
one single thread or hair, surely had enough to
cheek his appetite.—*South.*

2. In Chess. Make a move by which any
piece of the adversary's is put in check.

A time draws near in which you may
As you shall please the chessmen play;
Remove, conlure, *cheek*, leave, or take,
Dispose, depose, undo, or make,
Pawn, rook, knight, queen, or king,
And act your will in every thing. *Wither.*

3. In Bookkeeping, as 'to check an account.'

Check, v. n.

1. In Falconry. Stop; make a stop: (with
at). *Obsolete.* Used figuratively in the
following extracts.

With what wing the stangely *cheeks* at it.—*Shake-
spear, Twelfth Night, ii. 5.*

He must observe their mood on whom he jests,
The quality of the persons, and the time;
And, like the hawker, *cheek* at every feather
That comes before his eye. *Id., iii. 1.*

The mind, once judg'd by an attempt above its
power, either is disabled for the future, or else
cheeks at any vigorous undertaking ever after.—
Locke.

2. Clash; interfere: (with with). *Rare.*

If love *cheek* with business, it troubleth men's
fortunes.—*Bacon.*

3. Strike with repression. *Rare.*

I'll avoid his presence;
It *cheeks* too strong upon me. *Dryden.*

Check. s. [Fr. *échee*.] See notice at end
of Check roll.

1. Repression; stop; rebuff; restraint.

a. *Sudden.*

Rebellion in this land shall lose his sway,
Meeting the *check* of such another day.
Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part I, v. 5.

We see also, that kings that have been fortunate
conquerors in their first years, must have some
check or arrest in their fortunes.—*Bacon, Essays.*
God hath of late years manifested himself in a very
dreadful manner, as if it were on purpose to give a
check to this insolent impiety.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

It was this victory's zeal, which gave a remarkable
check to the first progress of Christianity.—*Addison,
Freeholder.*

God put it into the heart of one of our princes,
to give a *check* to that sacrilege, which had been but
too much winked at.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

The great struggle with passions is in the first
check.—*Rogers.*

b. *Continued.*

They who come to maintain their own breach of
faith, the *check* of their consciences much breaketh
their spirit.—*Sir J. Heyward.*

The impetuosity of the new officer's nature needed
some restraint and *check*, for some time, to his imma-
durate pretences and appetite of power.—*Lord Clarendon.*

Some fire from rhyme or reason, rule or *check*,
Break Prisoner's head, and Pegasus's neck. *Pope.*
While such men are in trust, who have no *check*
from within, nor any views but towards their inter-
est.—*Swift.*

2. Reproof; slight; censure.

Oh! this life
Is nobler than attending for a *check*.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iii. 3.
I do know, the state,
However this may gall him with some *check*,
Cannot with safety cast him. *Id., Othello, l. 1.*
So we are sensible of a *check*,
But in a brow, that saucily controuls
Our actions. *Beaumont and Fletcher, The Coronation.*

3. Dislike; sudden disgust; something which
stops the progress: (with take). *Rare.*

Say I should wed her, would not my wise subjects
Take check, and think it strange? perhaps revolt?
Dryden.

4. In Falconry. Forsaking of the proper
game by a hawk to follow other birds that
cross its flight.

The free hawker.
(Which is that woman, that hath wing, and knows it
Spirit and plume,) will make an hundred *checks*,
To shew her freedom.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Tamer tamed.

With at.

When, whistled from the fist,
Some falcon stoops at what her eye design'd,
And with her eagerness, the quarry misad,
Straight flies at *check*, and clips it down the wind.
Dryden.

With on.

A young woman is a hawk upon her wings; and
if she be handsome, she is the more subject to go out
on *check*. *Sir J. Suckling.*

5. Person checking; cause of restraint; stop.

He was unhappily too much used as a *check* upon
the lord Coventry.—*Lord Clarendon.*

A satirical jest is the *check* of the laymen on bad
priests. *Dryden, Fables, preface.*

6. Any stop or interruption.

The letters have the natural production by several
checks or stops, or, as they are usually called, articu-
lations of the breath or voice.—*Mulder, Elements of
Speech.*

No *check*, no stay, this streamlet fears;
How merrily it goes!
'Twill murmur on a thousand years,
And flow as now it flows. *Wordsworth.*

7. In Bankings. See Draft. For spelling,
see Checkers.

Checks, cheque, or drafts (a) orders addressed
to some person, generally a banker, directing him
to pay the sum specified in the *check* to the person
named in it, or to bearer or order, on demand.—
Wharton, Law Lexicon, in voce.

Whenever a *cheque* or draft on any banker, pay-
able to bearer, or to order, on demand, shall be
issued, crossed with the name of the banker, . . .
such crossing shall be deemed a material part of the
cheque or draft (21, 22 Vict. c. 73.)—*Ibid.*

In former times the banker gave his 'promise to
pay' in the form of notes, which practice continued
to be used by London bankers till about 1772, when
they changed the form, and adopted the plan of
giving their promises to pay in the form of figures
placed to the credit of their customers' account, and
gave them *cheque*-books, and permitted them to
draw bills upon them payable to bearer on demand.
—*MacLeod, Theory and Practice of Banking, li. 403.*

8. Cotton, linen, or woollen cloths, woven or
printed in checkers.

In this country, the *checks* chiefly manufactured
are of a very coarse kind, suited for seamen's shirts,
aprons, and common bedgowns. The two principal
sorts of the trade are Blackburn and Kirkcaldy; the
former in cotton, the latter, till of late, chiefly in
linen.—*Waterston, Cyclopædia of Commerce, in
voce.*

9. In Chess. Result of a movement by
which any piece of the adversary's, except
the king, can be taken, and out of
which if the king cannot be moved the
game is lost. The piece so endangered is
in *check*, of which notice is given by the
exclamation *Check!*

Check-mate. s. [Two words rather than a
compound. — Persian, *shah mat* = king
dead.] Condition of the king in chess
when he is not only actually in check, but
unable to move out of it; (*figuratively*)
final discomfiture, utter defeat.

Love try him called, that gave me *checkmate*.
But better might they have beheld him late.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.
But William IV., after two failures in a similar
attempt, after his respective embarrassing interviews
with Lord Grey and Lord Melbourne, on their re-
turn to office in 1832 and 1835, was resolved never
to make another move unless it were a *checkmate*.—
Dixie, the younger, Comingsby, ch. v.

Check-mate. v. a. At Chess. Place the
adversary's king in irretrievable check;
(*figuratively*) finish.

Our days be dated
To be *checkmated*
With drawtights of death. *Skelton, Poems, p. 234.*

Paul de Foix, one day at the end of May, found
her in her room playing at chess.—'Madam, he said
to her, you have before you the game of life. You
lose a small pawn; it seems a small matter; but
with the pawn you lose the game.'—'I see your
meaning,' she answered; 'Lord Barnley is but a
pawn; but, unless I look to it, I shall be *check-
mated*.'—*Fronds, History of England, Reign of
Elizabeth, ch. vii.*

Having extracted a disavowal from the majority
of the Bench, Elizabeth was able to shield her ob-
jections behind their indifference; she had *check-
mated* them, and the obnoxious measure disappeared.
—*Ibid, ch. x.*

Checker. *v. a.* [for remarks on the spelling see Checkers: see also notice at end of Checkroll.] Varygate or diversify with alternate colours, or with darker and brighter parts, in the manner of a chess-board.

The grey-eyed morn smiles on the frowning night,
Checking the eastern clouds with streaks of light.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.

In our present condition, which is a middle state,
our minds are, as it were, *checker'd* with truth and falsehood. *Addison.*

Away, away, my steed and I,
Upon the pinnions of the wind.

All human dwellings left behind;
We sped like meteors through the sky,
When with its crackling sound the night
Is checker'd with the northern light.

Byron, Mazeppa.

Checker. *s.* Reprehender; rebuker; controller. *Rare.*

Not as a checker, reprover, or despiser, of other men's translations,—*Cowdall*, in *Lewis's History of the Translations of the Bible into English*, p. 95.

Checkered. *part. adj.*

1. Marked out in Checks or Checkers; varied with a play of different colours (generally dark and light).

As the sunke roll'd in the flow'ry bank,
With shining checker'd slough, doth sting a child,
That for the luxury thinks it excellent.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

The wealthy spring yet never bore

That sweet nor dainty flower,

That daisies'd not the checker'd floor

Of Cynthia's summer tower.

Drayton.

Many a youth and many a maid,

Dancing in the checker'd shade.

Milton, L'Allegro, 95.

In the chess-board, the use of each chess-man is determined only within that checker'd piece of wood. *Locke.*

2. With life, career, &c. Crossed with good and bad fortune: (perhaps from the notion of black (*unlucky*) and white (*lucky*) days).

The rough corporeal usage which he had now, for the first time, undergone, seems to have discomposed him more than any of her event of his checker'd life.

Macaulay, History of England, ch. x.

For this disinclination he was repaid by the enthusiastic applause of his followers, by the enforced respect of his opponents, and by the confidence which, through all the vicissitudes of a checker'd and at length disastrous career, the great body of Englishmen reposed in his public spirit and in his personal integrity. *Ibid.* ch. xiv.

Checkerman. *s.* One who checks or checkmates, (*figuratively*) cuts short or cuts off, anyone. *Rare.*

For Death hath been a checkerman

Not many years ago;

And he is such a one as can

Bestow his check'ing so.

Death's Dance, an old

Ballad. (Nares by H. and W.)

Checkers. *s.* [Generally, probably always, in the plural; inasmuch as at least two areas of different colours are implied by the term.]

The word is a well-known name as the sign of a public-house; once more frequent than now, and denoted by a checkered board, sometimes hanging out as a sign, sometimes painted on the doorpost or shutters.

One derivation is supplied by the extract from Brand which deduces it from the table itself. If, however, we lay much stress on the opportunity afforded for changing money, it may be more immediately connected with Exchequer.

In any case it is a proper, rather than a common, name. Derived from Exchequer, it would be a proper name derived from a proper name. This origin being in the present case doubtful, and the use of the *qu* in spelling being limited to those words from which it is considered impracticable to eject it (see Chequer), the entry stands as the reader finds it here; and it does the same in Checkroll, where the likelihood of a derivation from Exchequer is greater.

The reason why the use of *qu* is limited, rather than extended, is connected with the facts indicated in the notices of Aleaid, Cee, and Kuy, viz. the practical inconveniences, as well as the theoretical inaccuracies, which arise from the principle improperly introduced into English from languages derived from the Latin, of avoiding the use of *k* wherever, by any possible orthographical expedient based upon the application of *c* or *q*, it can be dispensed with.

In Check, &c., this adoption of *k* is unavoidable, on account of words like Checkring, Checker, &c. To write *chec-er* would render the word liable to be sounded *ches-er*. When this is the case, the only alternative is that between spelling Check and Cheque.

That the former is prevailing over the latter in every language where *k* exists at all as a letter is apparent; where *k*, however, as in the French, is not admitted, there is no alternative. As an instance of the extent to which the orthographical expedients adopted for the sake of supporting this eschewal of *k*, on the strength of its being extraneous to the later Latin alphabet, have defeated their own end, the Spanish spelling of the word Chimera may serve. It is spelt *Quimera*. This is because, whilst the sound of the *k* must be retained, *ci* would run the chance of being sounded something between *tsre* and *thee*, and *chi* like *chee* in cheer.

For a like improper use of *qu*, see Choir, Chorister, Quire, and Quirister. It is submitted that a principle which leads to instances like these should be limited rather than extended.]

Dece consisting of alternate black and white squares used as a tavern sign.

The *Chequers*, at this time a common sign of a public house, was originally intended, I should suppose, for a kind of draught-board, called tables, and showed that there that game might be played.—*Brand, Observations on Popular Antiquities.* Story! God bless you, I have none to tell, Sir, Only last night, a-drinking at the *Chequers*, This poor old hat and breeches, as you see, were Torn in a scuffle. *Canning.*

Checkerwork. *s.* Work consisting in a pattern composed of squares varied alternately in colours or material.

Nets of checker-work and wreaths of chain-work for the claspers which were upon the top of the pillars. *1 Kings, vii. 17.*

In that variety which God hath chosen to set forth his noblest creatures, which are after his own image, even mankind, in a kind of checker-work of some handsome and others und handsome, some pallid and others ruddy, every one, I think, ought to content themselves with that colour and complexion, as well as feature, which God hath given them; not only in order to their particular subsisting, but as to the general symmetry of his works.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness, p. 35.*

There is in divine dispensations a kind of checker-work of black and white days taking place by turns.—*Spencer, Discourse concerning Providence*, p. 300. How strange a checker-work of Providence is the life of man! and by what secret different springs are the affections hurried about, as different circumstances present!—*De Foe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

Checkless. *adj.* Uncontrolled; violent.

The hollow murmur of the checkless winds
Shall groan again. *Marton, The Molecontent.*

Checkroll. *s.* [see Checkers.] Roll, or book, containing the names of such as are attendants on, and in pay of, great personages, as their household servants.

Not daring to extend this law further than to the king's servants in checkroll, lest it should have been too harsh to the gentlemen of the kingdom.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

[A] the forms in Check are treated by etymologists as etymological congeners, all being equally derivatives from the

word signifying check in chess. For an idea so common as that suggested by the word check=stop, a term derived from a sedentary game is scarcely what we expect a priori. This, however, is all that can be said against the etymology.

The game, then, gives name to two series of words; one taken from the play itself, and signifying stoppage, &c.; the other from the board, and signifying alternation of differently coloured squares.

As the immediate origin, however, of the English word is from the French, the question under notice is one that touches the French rather than the English lexicographer.]

Check. *s.* [A.S. *ceac.*]

1. Side of the face below the eye.

And now and then an ample tear trill'd down
Her delicate cheek. *Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 3.*

Daughter of the rose, whose cheeks unite
The differing tinctures of the red and white,
Who heaven's alternate bounty well display
The blush of morning and the milky way. *Dryden.*

2. Any side or flank, as 'the cheeks of the hob of a fireplace.'

3. Brazen-faced impudence; whence Cheeky. *Colloquial.*

Check by jowl. See Jowl.

The cobler, smith, and butcher, that have so often
satte snoring check by jowl with your signory.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Martial Maid.*

Check. *v. a.* Bring up to the check. *Rare.*

You'll find your little officer—

Standing at some poor sutler's tent

With his pike check'd, to guard the tub

He must not taste. *Cotton, Epistles.*

Check anything. Brazen anything out. *Colloquial.*

Checkbone. *s.* Bone which forms the protection below the eye, covered by the upper part of the cheek; (in *Anatomy*) malar bone.

Thou hast smitten all mine enemies upon the
checkbone.—*Psalm, iii. 7.*

I cut the tumour, and felt the slug: it lay partly
under his nose, or jugle, or checkbone.—*Wiceman, Surgery.*

Checktooth. *s.* Hindler tooth or tusk; molar.

He hath the checktooth of a great lion.—*Joel, i. 6.*

Cheer. *s.* [Old Fr. *chiere* = countenance.—see last extract.]

1. Face; visage. *Obsolete.*

So that the children of Israel might not withhold
into the face of Moses for the glory of his cheer.—*Wycliffe, 2 Corinthians, iii. 7.*

2. Air of the countenance; temperament.

Right faithful true he was in deed and word,
But of his cheer did seem too solemn sad.
Yet nothing did he dread, but ever was ydrad.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, l. 1. 2.

A gentleman of cheer very mild, named Grace.

—*Translation of Boetius, l. 127.*

Which publick death, receiv'd with such a cheer.

As neek a sigh, a look, a shrink bewrays

The least felt touch of a generous fear.

Gave life to envy, to his courage praise. *Daniel.*

At length appear

Her grisly brethren stretch'd upon the bier:

Pale at the sudden sight, she chang'd her cheer. *Dryden.*

3. Courage; spirits.

Then were they all of good cheer, and they also
took some'd meal.—*Acts, xxvii. 36.*

He ended; and his words their drooping cheer
Enlighten'd, and their languish'd hope reviv'd.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 406.

4. Entertainment; provisions served at a feast.

His will was never determined to any pursuit of
good cheer, poignant sauces, and delicious wines.—*Locke.*

5. Invitation to gaiety; gaiety; jollity.

You do not give the cheer: the feast is sold
That is not often vouch'd, while 'tis a making,
Tis given with welcome. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 1.*

6. Acclamation; shout of triumph or applause.

Not a cheer was heard. Not a member ventured
to second the motion.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. iv.*

We heard from the Pavilion, where we dined, Con-
servative cheers, and speeches, and Kentish fires.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs, ch. ii. **

[*Cheer*.—Provincial Spanish, *carra*, Old French, *chiere*, Italian, *cera*, the countenance; French, *chère*, the face, visage, countenance, favour, look, aspect of a man. *Faire bonne chère*, to entertain kindly, welcome heartily, make good cheer unto; *faire mauvaise chère*, to frown, lower, hold down the head; *belle chère de cœur arrière*, a willing look and unwilling heart. (Colgrave). Then as a kind reception is naturally joined with liberal entertainment, *faire bonne or mauvaise chère* acquired the signification of good living or the reverse, and hence the English *cheer* in the sense of vivacity, entertainment. The Latin *cara* is used in the sense of face by a writer of the 6th century. 'Postquam videri verendum (caeris ante carum.' (Diaz).—Woods, Dictionary of Etymology.]

Cheer. v. a.

1. Incite, encourage, inspirit; comfort, console; gladden: (often with *up*).

He complained that he was betrayed: yet, for all that, was nothing discouraged, but *cheered up* the footmen.—*Kneller*.

I died for hope, ere I could lend thee aid;
But cheer thy heart, and be thou not dismay'd.

Shakespeare, Richard III. v. 3.

He *cheer'd* the dogs to follow her who fled,
And wou'd revenge on her devoted head.

Dryden, Fables.

Displeas'd at what, not suffering, they had seen,
They went to cheer the factious of the green. *Id.*
Hark! a glad voice the lonely desert cheers;
Prepare the way, a god, a god appears.

Pope, Messiah.

Both Whigs and Tories had, with few exceptions,
been alarmed by the prospect of a French invasion,
and *cheered* by the news of the victory of the Boyne.
—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xvi.*

2. Applaud by cheers: (as, 'They *cheered* him as they passed').

Cheer. v. n.

1. Grow gay or gladsome: (with *up*).

At sight of these my glorious sons *cheers up*,
My hopes revive, and gladness dawns within me.
A. Phillips.

2. Utter a cheer of acclamation.

And e'en the ranks of Titus
Could scarce forbear to cheer.
Macaulay, Lays of Ancient Rome.

Cheerer. s. He who, or that which, cheers; gladdener; giver of gaiety.

To thee alone bo praise,
From whom our joy descends,
Thou *cheerer* of our days.

Sir H. Wallon.

Anything was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a *cheerer* of his spirits, a divertor of sadness, a calmer of inquiet thoughts.—*I. Wallon, A. Anger.*
Saffron is the safest and most simple cordial, the greatest reviver of the heart, and *cheerer* of the spirits.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Prince cheer light,

Of all material beings first and best.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

Cheerful. adj. Gay, full of life, full of mirth; having an appearance of gaiety; causing or betokening cheerfulness.

The cheerful birds of mirth and
Do chaunt sweet music to delight his mind.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

A merry heart maketh a *cheerful* countenance;
not by sorrow of the heart the spirit is broken.—
Proverbs, xv. 13.

He nor hears with pain

New oysters cry'd, nor sighs for *cheerful* ale.
J. Phillips, Splendid Shilling.

Cheerfully. adv. Without dejection; with willingness; with gaiety.

Pluck up thy spirits, look *cheerfully* upon me.
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

Doctrine is that which must prepare men for discipline; and men never go on so *cheerfully* as when they see where they go.—*South.*

May the man,

That *cheerfully* recounts the female's prime,
Find equal love.
J. Phillips.

Cheerfulness. s. Freedom from dejection or gloominess; alacrity.

I marvel'd to see her receive my commendments
with sighs, and yet do them with *cheerfulness*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Barbarians using this exceeding *cheerfulness* and
forwardness of his soldiers, weighed up the fourteen
kollies he had sunk.—*Kneller, History of the Turks.*

With what resolution and *cheerfulness*, with what
courage and patience did vast numbers of all sorts
of people, in the first ages of Christianity, encounter
all the rage and malice of the world, and embrace
torments and death.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Cheerily. adv. In a cheery manner; cheerfully; in good spirits.

Come *cheerily*, boys, about our business.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Little French Lawyer.*
Let's go *cheerily* on with the business.—*Cowley.*

Cheering. part. adj. Encouraging; gladdening; comforting; enlivening.

The sacred arm, above the waters rais'd,
Thro' heaven's eternal brazen portals blaz'd,
And wide o'er earth diffus'd his *cheering* ray. *Pope.*

Cheering. verbal abs. Utterance of cheers in the way of acclamation.

The chiefs of the opposition inferred from the
laughing and *cheering* of the Bishop's enemies, and
from the silence of his friends, that there would be
no difficulty in driving from Court, with continuity,
the prelate whom of all prelates they most detested,
as the personification of the latitudinarian spirit, a
Jack Presbyter in lawn sleeves.—*Macaulay, History
of England, ch. xxv.*

cheerfulness. s. State of cheerfulness. *Rare.*
There is no christian duty that is not to be sen-
sured and set off with *cheerfulness*.—*Milton, Doc-
trine and Discipline of Divorce.*

Cheerless. adj. Without gaiety, comfort, or gladness.

For since mine eye your joyous sight did miss,
My *cheerful* day is turn'd to cheerless night.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

On a bank, beside a willow,
Heav'n her covering, earth her pillow,
Sad Augusta sigh'd alone.

From the *cheerless* dawn of morning

Till the dews of night returning.

Dryden.

Cheerily. adj. Gay; cheerful; not gloomy; not dejected.

They are useful to mankind, in affording them
convenient situations of houses and villages, reflect-
ing the benign and cherishing sunbeams, and so
rendering their habitations both more comfortable
and more *cheerily* liv'd in winter.—*Ray, Wisdom of God
manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Cheerily. adv. Cheerfully; cheerily (which is the commoner and more correct word).

In God's name, *cheerily* on, courageous friends,
To reap the harvest of perpetual peace,
By this one bloody trial of sharp war.

Shakespeare, Richard III. v. 2.

On listening how the bounds and horn

Cheerily rouse the slumbering morn.

Milton, L'Allegro, 53.

Under heavy arms the youth of Rome
Their long laborious marches overcome;
Cheerily their tedious travels undergo.

Dryden, Virgil.

Cheeruping. adj. See Chirping.

When the Lowlanders want to drink a *cheerup-*
ping-cup, they go to the public-house called the
Change House, and call for a chopine of twopenny,
which is a thin yesty beverage, made of malt, not
quite so strong as the tail of England.—*Smol-*
lett, Expedition of Humphry Clinker.

Cheery. adj. Gay; sprightly; having the power to make gay.

Come, let us hic, and quaff a *cheery* bowl;
Let eider new wash sorrow from thy soul.

Gay, Pastorals.

But 'why then publish?'—There are no rewards
Of fame or profit when the world grows weary.
I ask in turn,—'Why do you play at cards?'

Why drink? Why read? To make some hour

less dreary.

It occupies me to turn back records

On what I've seen or ponder'd, sad or *cheery*;

And what I write I cast upon the stream,
To swim or sink—I have laid at best my dream.

Byron, Don Juan, xiv. 11.

Cheese. s. [A.S. *cese*; Lat. *caseus*.] Kind of food made by pressing the curd of coagulated milk, and suffering the mass to dry.

I will rather trust a Fleming with my butter, par-
agon Hugh the Welshman with my *cheese*, than my
wife with herself.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of
Winchester, ii. 2.*

Cheesecake. s. Cake made of sugar, butter, and soft curds like those for making cheese.

Where many a man at variance with his wife,
With soft'ning mud and *cheesecake* ends the strife.

King.

He [a young Levite] might fill himself with the
corned beef and the carrots; but, as soon as the farts
and *cheesecake* made their appearance, he quitted
his seat, and stood aloof till he was summoned to
return thanks for the request, from a great part of
which he had been excluded.—*Macaulay, History
of England, ch. iii.*

Used adjectively.

Effeminate he sat, and quiet;

Strange product of a *cheesecake* diet.

Prior.

Cheesemonger. s. One who deals in cheese.

A true owl of London,
That gives out he is undone,
Being a *cheesemonger*,

By trusting.

B. Jonson.

Cheeseparing. s. Rind, or paring, of cheese.

And now, methinks I scorn these poor repasts,
Cheeseparings, and the stinking tongs of pubbers.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Hamlet, Act II. sc. 2.

I do remember him at Clement's Inn, like a man
made after supper of a *cheeseparer*.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iii. 2.*

Cheespress. s. Frame in which curds for cheese are pressed.

The cleanly *cheespress* she could never turn,
Her awkward tail did ne'er employ the churn.

Gay, Pastorals.

Cheeseroom. s. Room or chamber for storing cheeses. It might, in the time of the window tax, be lighted through the wall without being subject to duty: hence, Cheeseroom was usually printed over the window or lattice. The same was the case with Dairy.

Cheesvat. s. Vat or frame in which the curds are confined when they are pressed into cheese; cheesepress.

His sense occasions the careless rustic to judge
the sun no bigger than a *cheesvat*.—*Glavinelle.*

Cheesy. adj. Having the nature or form of cheese; abounding in, or consisting of, cheese. (Caseous, in sentences connected with cheese, either as an element of nutrition, or as a term suggestive of the likeness to curd, would now be the commoner word; at least in biological works, where the adjective is often used. Cheesy, however, is used where purity of English is aimed at).

Acids mixed with them precipitate a topaceous
chimy matter, but not a *cheesy* substance.—*Arbuth-*
not, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.

Cheoptera. s. See Chiroptera.

Chelonia. s. pl. Members of the Chelonian group.

The most remarkable modification of the archetypal skeleton presented to us in the class of vertebrate reptiles, is that which we meet with in the order *Chelonia*, which includes the tortoises and turtles. We here find the trunk of the body inclosed within a bony casing, &c.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Physiology, § 324, h.*

Chelonian. s. and adj. [Gr. *χελώνη*—(tortoise).] In Zoology. Group of vertebrate animals represented by the turtles and tortoises.

And this spine is here sometimes as widely ex-
panded (in the thorax of birds and *chelonians*, for example) as is the neural spine (parietal bone or bones) of the middle cranial vertebra in mammals.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates, ch. iii. p. 41.*

Chely. s. [Gr. *χελή*; Lat. *chela*.] Claw of a shellfish. *Rare*; not English.

It happens often, I confess, that a lobster hath the *chely*, or great claw, of one side longer than the other.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Chémic. adj. Formed by, or relating to, chemistry.

I'm tir'd with waiting for this *chémic* gold,
Which fools us young, and beggars us when old.

Dryden.

With *chémic* art exalts the mineral powers,

And draws the aromatic souls of flowers.

Pope.

Chémic. s. Chemist. *Obsolete*, or perhaps originally used in disparagement.

Galen mentions in his time but three sorts of physicians: we have now a fourth, that goes under the name of *chémics*, hermuleks, or Paracelsians.—*Blackwell, Apology, p. 244.*

It is termed *chémic*, sirrah; it seems so by his talk. Here's old turning; these *chémics*, seeking to turn lead into gold, turn away all their own silver.

Brewer, Lingua, iv. 1.

The ancients observing in that material a kind of metallical nature, seem to have resolved it into no-
bler use; an art now utterly lost, or perchance
kept up by a few *chémics*.—*Sir H. Wallon.*

Chémical. s. Drug; chemical preparation. See Drug.

Chémical. adj. Same as Chémic, and now the commoner term.

The medicines are ranged in boxes, according to their nature, whether *chémical* or Galenic preparations.—*Watts.*

Most of the substances belonging to our globe are constantly undergoing alterations in sensible quantities; and one variety of matter becomes, as it were, transmitted into another. The object of chemical

philosophy is to ascertain the causes of all such phenomena, whether natural or artificial, and to discover the laws by which they are governed.—*Sir H. Davy.*

In chemical processes, opposites tend to unite, and to neutralize each other by their union. Thus an acid or an alkali combine with violence, and form a compound, a neutral salt, which is neither acid nor alkaline. This conception of contrariety and mutual neutralization, involves the Idea of Polarity. In the conception as entertained by the earlier chemists, the idea enters very obscurely; but in the attempts which have more recently been made to connect this relation (of acid and base) with other relations, the chemical elements have been conceived as composed of particles which possess poles; like poles repelling, and unlike attracting each other. . . . Mr. Faraday, who has been led by his researches to a conviction of the polar nature of the forces of chemical affinity, has expressed their character in a more general manner, and without any of the machinery of particles indwelt with poles. According to his view, chemical synthesis and analysis must always be conceived as taking place in virtue of equal and opposite forces, by which particles are united or separated.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas, b. v. ch. i. § 7.*

Chemically. adverb. In a chemical manner.

Hugravon specifies a lamp to be made of man's blood, lucerna vite et mortis ludez, so he terms it; which *chemically* prepared 40 days, and afterward kept in a glass, shall shew all the accidents of his life.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 281.*

He brews his tears that studies to lament.

Verse *chemically* weeps.

Cleveland, Elegy on Archbishop Laud.
The close connexion between the Chemical Affinity and the Crystalline Attraction of elements cannot be overlooked. Bodies never crystallize but when their elements combine *chemically*; and solid bodies which combine, when they do it most completely and exactly, also crystallize. . . . Both chemical and crystalline forces are polar, as we stated in the last chapter, but the polarity in the two cases is of a different kind. The polarity of chemical forces is then put in the most distinct form, when it is identified with electrical polarity; the polarity of the particles of crystals has reference to their geometrical form. *Hewell, History of Scientific Ideas, b. v. ch. ii. § 9.*

Chemist. s. One who practises Chemistry; (in the infancy of Chemistry applied to alchemists; and, even when the science was in a more advanced stage, used as a term of disparagement).

The starving *chemist*, in his golden views
Supremely blest. *Pope, Essay on Man.*
(See also last extract under Chemical, adj.)

Chemistical. adj. Chemical. *Obsolete.*

Paracelsus, and his *chemistical* followers, are so many Prometheus, will fetch fire from heaven, will cure all manner of diseases, &c.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 377.*

Chemistry. s. [for spelling and derivation, see the extracts and remarks at the end of them.] Scientific study of the constitution of substances in respect to their elements, and of the forces by which they are held together.

Chymistry [is] derived by some from *χυμος*, juice, or *χυμα*, to melt; by others from an oriental word, *keme*, black. According to the supposed etymology, it is written with *y* or *e*. Some deduce it from the name of a person eminently skilled in the science, whose name, however, is written both *Χημης* and *Χημης*. Others consider *Chém*, the Coptic name of Egypt, which was the cradle of this science, as the original.—*Johnson, Dictionary, in voce.*

It is derived originally from *chemia*, and that word from *Chem*. . . . The Egyptians were deeply skilled in astronomy, and geometry; also in *chymistry*, and physics. —*Bryant, Ancient Mythology, iii. 209.*

[The extract from Davy under Chemical, which, as an addition of Todd's, represents a newer orthography than that of Johnson himself, is the only one in which the word is spelt with an *e*, though *Chem*y in the extract from Cheyne placed under that word gives an approximation to the present spelling.] In respect to this it is scarcely necessary to say that *e* is all but universal.

The principle that condemns *y* is stated under Alchemy. To apply this, it is not necessary to suppose that the derivation from the Greek *χημος* has actually been disproved. It is sufficient for it to be doubt-

ful; the rule being that *y* is only to be used when it is *certain* that it represents a Greek upsilon. How far the origin of the word was unknown in Johnson's time may be seen from the extracts. Nor is it absolutely beyond the range of discussion even at the present time; the most that can be said in favour of its derivation from the native name of Egypt being that the early history of the science favours it.

The pronunciation follows, for the most part, the old rather than the new spelling; but, as the word is one which belongs chiefly to the reading classes, the habit of sounding the *e*, which has certainly set in, may eventually prevail.

Chemistry, as a science, has to a great extent a language of its own; formed artificially, and upon certain principles; definite, though liable to modification. The fact of the following extracts (which also exhibit the spelling with *e*) being illustrative of these excuses their length.]

The language of Chemistry was already, as we have seen, tending to assume a systematic character, even under the reign of the phlogiston theory. . . . the new nomenclature was constructed upon a principle hitherto hardly applied in science, but eminently commodious and fertile; namely, the principle of indicating a modification of relations of elements, by a change in the termination of the word. Thus the new chemical school spoke of sulphuric and sulphurous acids; of sulphate and sulphite of bases; and of sulphurets of metals; and in like manner, of phosphoric and phosphorous acids, of phosphates, phosphites, phosphurets. In this manner a nomenclature was produced, in which the very name of a substance indicated at once its constitution and place in the system. The introduction of this chemical language can never cease to be considered one of the most important steps ever made in the improvement of technical terms; and as a signal instance of the advantages which may result from artifices apparently trivial, if employed in a manner conformable to the laws of phenomena, and systematically pursued.—*Hewell, Vocabulum Organum renovatum, li. iv. aph. ii. § 3.*

In Chemistry, new substances have of late had names assigned them from Greek roots, as *Indine*, from its violet colour, *Chlorine* from its green colour. In like manner fluorine has by the French chemists been called *Phthor*, from its destructive properties. So the new metals, *Chrysine*, *Rhodine*, *Iridine*, *Osium*, had names of Greek derivation descriptive of their properties. Some such terms, however, were borrowed from localities, as *Strontia*, *Yttria*, the names of new earths. Others have a mixed origin, as *Pyragallie*, *Pyraeolic*, and *Pyraligneous* Spirit. In some cases the derivation has been extravagantly enigmatical. Thus in the process for making Pyragallie Acid, a certain substance is left behind, from which M. Berzelius extracted an acid which he called *Ellagic* Acid, framing the root of the name by reading the word *Galle* backwards.—*Ibid. b. iv. aph. xx. § 7.*

Chémy. s. Chemistry. *Obsolete.*

It is past all doubt in philosophy, and in philosophical *chém*y, that animal substances of most kinds possess, in a much greater proportion, salts and oils than vegetables.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion, disc. 2.* (Ord MS.)

Chéquer. s. Exchequer.

Triumbe that the swain floods render
Into her *chéquer*.

W. Brown, Britannia's Pastorals.

A reference to the extracts under Checkerwork will show that the spelling of some at least of the derivatives of *Check* is uncertain. The present edition goes on the principle of limiting the use of the form in *q*. The word *exchequer*, however, is one from which few would venture to exclude it; indeed it is a proper, rather than a common, name. To this, then, and its undoubted abbreviations, the present spelling is restricted.

Chequer-chamber. s. Exchequer chamber.

It was resolved by all the judges in the *Chequer-chamber* that the possession of the crown takes away all defects; yet for honour's sake all records of the attainder were taken off the file.—*Baker, Chronicle, A.D. 1485.* (Rich.)

Cheqdér-roll. s. [see Checkroll and Checkers.] Exchequer-roll.

The king's servants within his *chéquer-roll*.

Chérish. v. a. [Fr. *chérissant*, part. of *chérir*.] Support and forward with encouragement, help, and protection; shelter; nurse up.

Whenever Buckingham doth turn his hate
Upon your grace, and not with dutious love
Doth *chérish* you and yours, God punish me
With hate in those where I expect most love.

Shakespeare, Richard III. ii. 1.

What doth *chérish* weeds but gentle air?

Id., Henry VI. Part III. ii. 6.

No man ever yet hated his own flesh, but nourisheth and *chérisheth* it, even as the Lord the church.

—*Ephraïms, v. 29.*

Magistrates have always thought themselves concerned to *chérish* religion, and to maintain in the minds of men the belief of God and another life.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

But old god Saturn, which doth all devour,
Doth *chérish* her, and still augments her might.

Sir J. Davies.

Chérisher. s. Encourager; supporter.

They were both great *chérishers* of scholars and divines.—*Sir H. Wotton, Parallel of Lords Buckingham and Essex.*

(One of their greatest praises it is to be the maintainers and *chérishers* of a regular devotion, a reverend worship, a true and decent piety.—*Bishop Sprad.*

Chérishing. verbal abs. Support; encouragement; protection.

I would I were thy bird.—Sweet, so would I;
But I should kill thee with much *chérishing*.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

He that knowingly commits an ill has the unbridlings of his own conscience; those who act by error have its *chérishings* and encouragements to animate them.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Chérishment. s. Encouragement; support; comfort. *Obsolete.*

The one lives, her age's ornament,
That with rich bounty and dear *chérishment*,
Supports the praise of noble people.

Spenser, Tears of Muses.

Cheroót. s. [?] Leaf tobacco rolled in a cylindrical form for the convenience of smokers: (originally imported from Havana and the East Indies).

Cigars and *cheroóts* (the latter distinguished by their truncated extremities, while cigars have a pointed extremity called the curl or twist) are extensively manufactured in London.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica, Tobacco.*

Cherry. s. [Fr. *cerise*; Lat. *cerasus*.—see extract under Cherry-tree.]

July I would have drawn in a jacket of light yellow eating *cherries*, with his face and bosom sunburnt.—*Patcham.*

Cherry. adj. Resembling a cherry in colour, fullness, or both.

Shore's wife hath a pretty *cherry* lip,
A *cherry* lip, a passing pleasing lip.

Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 1.

Cherry-bounce. s. Cherry-brandy under a false name, coined to avoid the notion of its being a spirit, and, as such, liable to a duty for its sale.

Plethora—yea, of *cherry-bounce* quantum suff.—and old Oporto, a couple of magnams.—[that's my physick] A short life and a merry one, ha! ha! Ugh! ugh!—*Morton, Secrets worth knowing, li. 1.*

With a play on the word; *bounce* = exaggeration.

He rang the bell, and ordered the servant—first giving him a key and a caution—to bring forth sundry bottles of the bonsted beverage; for let it always be remembered, that Hull's cases of what might be thought *bounce* were all as genuine as this of the *cherry-bounce*—he had all the things he talked of.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney, vol. ii. ch. xi.*

Cherry-brandy. s. [Two words rather than a compound.] Brandy flavoured with (nucello) cherries.

I, for one, prefer rum shrub or *cherry-brandy* to all the grasses, and mallikins, and cumsors in the world.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney, vol. ii. ch. xi.*

Chérýchecked. adj. Having ruddy cheeks.

Rather tall than low
She is of stature, *chérý-checked*, her hair
Inclin'd to red, and of a sprightly air.

Sir R. Fanshawe, Translation of Guarini's

Pastor Fido, p. 43.

I warrant them *cherrychecked* country girls.—*Congrove.*

Cherrycoloured. *adj.* [two words rather than a compound.] Of the colour of a cherry.

She wore one of her own round-eared caps, and over it a little straw hat, lined with cherry-coloured silk, and tied with a cherry-coloured ribbon.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Cherry-pit. *s.* Child's play, consisting in the pitching of cherrystones into a small hole.

What! man, 'tis not for gravity to play at cherry-pit.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

Cherrystone. *s.* Hard case of the kernel of the cherry: (no stone, but a tissue of hard woody fibre).

Some devils ask but the parings of one's nail, A rush, a hair, a drop of blood, a pin, A nut, a cherry-stone; But she, more covetous, would have a chain.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, iv. 3. A little spark of life, which, in its first appearance, might be inclosed in the hollow of a cherry stone.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Cherry-tree. *s.* Tree (*Prunus Cerasus*) bearing cherries.

This hero [Lucullus], who conquered the East, has left his more extended celebrity to the transplantation of cherries (which he first brought into Europe) and the nomenclature of some very good dishes; and I am not sure that (harring indisposition) he has not done more service to mankind by his cookery than by his conquests. A cherry-tree may weigh against a bloody laurel; besides, he has contrived to earn celebrity from both.—*Byron, Don Juan*, xv. note 4.

Chersonese. *s.* [Gr. *χερσόνησος* (from *χίρα*, *χίρα*)—land-island.] Block of land projecting into the sea, like Attica, the Thracian Chersonese, and other similar areas, too large for Capes and scarcely narrow enough at the neck to be called Peninsulas.

Restricted to such, and signifying a Peninsula without an Isthmus, the word may usefully be admitted into the language of modern geography. Holstein, Schleswig, and Jutland are often called the Cimbric Chersonese; and that, as far as the latter term goes, both accurately and conveniently.

The sea on circles there that it becomes a Chersonese. *Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 35.

From India and the Golden Chersonese. *Milton, Paradise Regained*, iv. 74.

Chert. *s.* [?] Kind of flint differing from the purer sorts in being less crystalline, and having calcareous elements.

Flint is most commonly found in form of nodules; but 'tis sometimes found in thin strata, when 'tis called chert.—*Woodward.*

Resistance, it will be remembered, have to resist not only friction but pressure, and they require, therefore, to be hard and tough. For this reason, chert, though not harder, being tougher than flint, is a far better road material.—*Ansted, Geology*, ii. 448.

Cherty. *adj.* Flinty.

The clay is found near the town, over the cherty stratum.—*Pennant.*

Chérab. *s.* [Hebrew, in which language the plural is *cherubim*; *cherubs* being the English form, and *cherubims* an incorrect one arising out of a mixture of the two.] Being belonging to the Hebrew angelology, of doubtful form, but represented by sculptors under that of the head of a child supported by the wings of a bird. See last extract.

The roof o' the chamber With golden cherubims is fr-tied. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, ii. 4.

Heaven's cherubim bore'd. Upon the sightless curtains of the air, Shall blow the horrid deed in every eye, That tears shall drown the wind. *Id., Macbeth*, i. 7. Make one cherub on the one end, and the other cherub on the other end; even of the merryest shall ye make the cherubims on the two ends thereof.—*Kroesus*, xiv. 19.

To Three cherubims and seraphim continually do cry.—*Book of Common Prayer, Te Deum.*

Thou shalt see the cherubs bright, Between their wings outspread. *Milton, Psalm lxxx.*

Some cherub finishes what you began, And to a miracle improves a tune. *Prior.* That he was forced, against his will no doubt, (Just like those cherubs, earthly ministers,) For some resource to turn himself about.

Byron, Vision of Judgment. Moses has left us in the dark as to the form of these cherubims. The Jews suppose them to have been in the shape of young naked men, covered for the sake of decency with some of their wings. . . . But it is certain that the prophet Ezekiel represents them quite otherwise, and speaks of the face of a cherub as synonymous with that of an ox or calf; and in the Revelation they are called *seraphim*.—*Hook, Church Dictionary*, in voce.

Chérabie. *adj.* Relating to a cherub.

Thy words Attentive, and with more delighted ear, Divine instructor! I have heard, that when Cherubick songs by night from neighboring hills Aerial music send. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 544. And on the east side of the garden place Cherubick watch. *Id.*, xl. 119.

Chérabical. *adj.* Same as Cherubic.

Why did you not call to mind the chérabical angel, which, in the form of a crucifix, spoke to St. Francis?—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 102.

A third hymn of great note in the church was the chérabical hymn, or the trisagion, as it was called, *Holy, Holy, Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of Hosts Christian Antiquities*, ii. 117.

Cherubin. *adj.* Cherubine (supposing such a word to have been formed on the principle of *divine*); of the character of a cherub; angelical: (or in the extract, if the accent be taken as a test, the Cherubin of the following entry in combination with *look*).

This fell whore of thine Hath in her more destruction than thy sword, For all her cherubin look. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

Chérubin. *s.* [probably formed out of *cherubin* for the sake of the rhyme.] Cherub.

O daughter of the rose, whose cheeks unite The differing tints of the red and white . . . Whose face is paradise, but fenn'd from sin; For God in either eye has plac'd a cherubin. *Dryden, The Duchess of Ormond.*

Chérvil. *s.* [see extract.] Name given to certain umbelliferous plants of the genera *Anthriscus* and *Cherophyllum*; the *Anthriscus Cerefolium* (another form of the word), cultivated for salads and soups, being one of them. See Cicely.

Cherwill is commonly called in Latin *cerefolium*, and, as divers affirm, *cherophyllum* with a *o* in the second syllable. *Columella* nameth it *cherophyllum*, and it is thought to be so called because it delighteth to grow with many leaves, or rather in that it causeth joy and gladness. In High Dutch, *Korfeldkraut*; in Low Dutch, *Kornell*; in Italian, *Cerefolio*; in French, *du Cerueil*; in English, *Cherwill* and *Cherwill*.—*Gerarde, Herbal*, p. 1639: ed. 1633.

Chésible. *s.* [N.F. *casuble*, *chasuble*; L.Lat. *casubula*, *castubula*, *casibula*, the last being apparently a commouder form in England than on the Continent. Though both *Casuble* and *Chasuble* are to be found, and though the derivation points to them as the more correct forms, the one in current English seems to be that here given.] Kind of cope; short vestment without sleeves worn by the priest at mass.

Hee casula, a cherygyl.—*Promptorium Parvolorum.*

Manyfold kinds of ornaments, asopes, carpocasses, chesbles, tunicles, stoles, &c.—*Bale, Discourse on the Revelations*, pt. ii. k. v. h.

Casula, the chesible, was a garment worn by the priest next under the cope; and is said to have been so called being a kind of cottage (as it were) or little house covering him.—*Burns, Ecclesiastical Lat.* *Casula* (to which a reference is made from [the title]).

The *Tronsa Subterranea* of Bodini gives us designs of the first christians of both sexes, entirely covered with the chesible, so like a sack that this vast robe turned up over their shoulders when they wished to lift their arms. This gave occasion to the hollows in the side made in the Roman chesibles. It was a kind of cope, open at the sides, worn at mass. The bottom in the priest was round, in the deacon and subdeacon square. It was also called *Planeta*, and fastened with a buckle.—*Flabroke, Encyclopædia of Antiquities* (Costumary), *Planeta*.

Chésil. *s.* [German, *kiesel*—flint.] A proper, rather than a common, name; as in

the *Chesil* Bank, i. e. bank of shingle, of the Isle of Portland. See *Chisson*.

Chess. *s.* [check.] Game of skill so called. See also *Checkmate*.

This game the Persian magi did invent, The force of Eastern wisdom to express; From thence to busy Europeans sent, And styl'd by modern Lombards pensive chess. *Sir J. Davies.*

So have I seen a king on chess, (His rooks and knights withdrawn, His queen and bishops in distress) Shifting about, grow less and less, With here and there a pawn. *Dryden.*

Chessboard. *s.* Board or table on which the game of chess is played.

And cards are dealt, and chessboards brought, To soothe the pain of coward thought. *Prior.*

Chessman. *s.* Piece used in the game of chess. See extract.

A company of chessmen, standing on the same squares of the chessboard where we left them: we say, they are all in the same place, or unmoved.—*Lewis.*

A title or suit of chessmen consists of six orders, which in the old Oriental game were named:—1. *Scarch*, the king; 2. *Pierz*, the general; 3. *Phil*, the elephant; 4. *Aspiensar*, the horseman or cavalier; 5. *Ruch*, the camel; 6. *Beidol* or *Beidak*, the footman or infantry. In this suit there was no queen, as the introduction of war would have been contrary to the Oriental ideas of propriety; and long after the introduction of chess into Europe, the second piece, now called the Queen, retained its Eastern name under the name of *Pierce*, *Fyrche*, or *Pierge*, even after it had acquired a feminine character. *Pierce* at length became confounded with the French *Vierge*, a maid; and finally the piece is called *Dame*, a lady, and so becomes thoroughly European both in name and character. . . . *Phil*, the elephant, is now the *Pol* or *Pon* of the French, and the *Bishop* of the English; *Aspiensar*, the horseman, is . . . the English knight; *Ruch*, the camel, is the . . . *Book* or *Castle*; and the *Beidol* or *Beidak*, the footman, are now the French *Pions* and the English *Pawns*. *Chatto, Facts and Speculations on the Origin and History of Playing Cards*, ch. i.

Chéssner. *s.* Chessplayer. Rare.

Yourer's my game, which, like a pœtic chessner, I must not seem to see. *Middleton, Game of Chess*, act iv. (Nares by H. & V.)

Chéssom. ? *s.* Mellow earth.

Thus rendered by Johnson; but the text leaves us free to treat it as an adjective: it is probably a provincial word meaning *loose*, or *friable*. The editor connects this with the local term *chiselly*, i. e. abounding in small stones; the substantive being *chésil*, as in the *Chésil* Bank of the Isle of Portland, and the German *kiesel*—flint. The objections to this are, (1) the fact of the loss of the *l* being unexplained; and (2) that of *chiselly* being scarcely a complimentary term as applied to soil.

The tender chessom and mellow earth is the best, being mere mould, between the two extremes of clay and sand; especially if it be not loamy and binding.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Chéssplayer. *s.* Player at chess.

Thus like a skilful chessplayer, he draws out his men, and makes his pawns of use to his greater persons.—*Dryden.*

Chest. *s.* [A.S. *cyst*; Lat. *cista*.]

1. Box of wood or other material, in which things are laid up.

He will seek there, on my word: neither press, chest, trunk, well, vault, but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of such places.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

But more have been by avarice oppress'd, And heaps of money crowded in the chest. *Dryden.*

2. Thorax.

Such as have round faces, or broad chests, or shoulders, have seldom or never long necks.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

He describes another by the largeness of his chest, and breadth of his shoulders.—*Pope, Notes on Homer's Iliad*.

3. Coffin: (the Greek for chest is *κόρυς*).

Obsolete.

He is now dead, and nailed in his chest. *Chaucer, Prologue to the Clerk's Tale*.

4. Sometimes used instead of *Cuission*.

Chest. *v. a.* Place in a chest or coffin.

to dieth, and is *cheated*.—*Genesis*, l. 26, chapter heading.

That afternoon we *cheated* our late commander, putting some great shot with him into it, that he might innocently sink.—*Terry, Voyage to the East Indies*, p. 41: 1055.

Chested. *adj.* Pertaining to the chest.

The following extract is probably to be read *broad-shouldered* and *-cheated*, i.e. with *broad* common to the two adjectives: otherwise the form (see preface) is rare.

Jeffery (Hudson) was born in the parish of Okeham, in this county, where his father was a very proper man, broad shouldered and *cheated*, though his son never arrived at a full ell in stature.—*Faller, Worthies of England, Rutlandshire*, (Rich.)

Chesting. *verbal abs.* Placing in a coffin.

The sum of their answer was, that the howling and cying was done . . . the leading and *chesting* was preparing.—*Strype, Memoirs*, an. 1635. (Rich.)

Chestnut. *s.* [Fr. *chastaigne*; Lat. *castanea*.]—the sound and spelling required by the etymology is *chest-nut*, with two *ns*; in reality, however, the *t*, as well as the first *n*, is either lost or being lost, the common sound being *ches-nut*, in which way it is sometimes spelt.] Fruit of the chestnut tree; colour resembling that of a chestnut.

A woman's tongue,
That gives not but a great a blow to the ear,
As will a *chestnut* in a farmer's ear.

Shakespeare, Titus of the Shrore, l. 2.
His hair is of a good colour.—An excellent colour: your *chestnut* was ever the only colour.—*Id.*, *As you like it*, iii. 4.

October has a basket of services, medlars and *chestnuts*, and fruits that ripen at the latter time.—*Peacham, Compleat Gentleman*.

Used adjectively.

Meral's long hair was glossy *chestnut* brown.

Conley.
Then he inquired if one of those men was mounted on a lay mare, and the other on a *chestnut* gelding, with a white streak down his forehead.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphry Clinker*.

His short upper lip indicated a good breed; and his *chestnut* curls clustered over his open brow, while his shirt-collar thrown over his shoulders was unrestrained by lankkerchief or ribbon.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. i. ch. i.

Chétah. *s.* [?] Feline animal so called, akin to the leopard.

Leopards are the only formidable members of the feline race in Ceylon. . . . By Europeans they are commonly called *chétahs*, but the true *chétah* or hunting-leopard does not exist in Ceylon.—*Sir E. Tennant, Ceylon*, pt. ii. ch. i.

Chevallér. *s.* [Fr.] Knight; gullant strong man.

Renowned Talbot doth expect my aid;

And I am lowered by a traitor-villain,
And cannot help in the noble *chevallér*.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I., iv. 3.
The French *chevallérs*, after they had broken their lances, came to handy blows, fighting with all the brute and valour that could be devised.—*Time's Storehouse*, p. 133. (Oud MS.)

Chéveril. *s.* [N.Fr. *cheverel*.] Kid; kid-leather. *Obsolete*; superseded by Kid.

O, here's a wit of *cheveril*, that stretches from an inch narrow to an ell broad.—*Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4.

Used adjectively; and meaning elastic like a kid glove.

Neither the captains nor soldiers can stand or prevail. And no interval, for their armour is of *cheveril* leather; and the nature of *cheveril* leather is, that if a man take it by the sides, and pull it in breadth, he may make a little point as broad as both his hands; if he take it by the ends, and pull it in length, he may make it as small as a thread. Most men now a dayes have *cheveril* consciences! if the matter touch their own profit or pleasure, they make their consciences wide enough, and large enough; if it touch another man's profit, they make them as small as a thread.—*Bishop of Chichester, Sermon at Paul's Cross*, v. lvi: 1576.

A sentence is but a *cheveril* glove to a good wit: how quickly the wrong side may be turned outward.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, iii. 1.

Which gifts the capacity
Of your soft *cheveril* consciences would receive,
If you might please to stretch it.

Id., *Henry VIII.* ii. 3.

Chéverilized. *adj.* Rendered like kid-leather, in respect to pliability. *Obsolete*, rare.

I appeal unto your own, though never so much *chéverilized*, consciences, my good calumniators;
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can there be inferred a just accusation?—*Bishop Mountain, Appeal to Clear*, p. 23.

Chévin. *s.* [Fr. *cheveane*.] Same as Chub. The fishes of this lake were trouts, pikes, *chévins*, and tenches.—*Sir T. Browne, Tracts*, p. 89.

Chévisance. *s.* [Fr.] Enterprise, achievement, adventure; bargain. *Obsolete*.

Fortune, the foe of fustian *chévisance*,
Seldom, said Guyon, yields to virtue aid.

They unken many a wrong *chévisance*,
Heaping up waves of wealth and woe.

Id., *Shepherd's Calendar*, May.

Chévron. *s.* [Fr.—see last extract.] In *Heraldry*. One of the honourable ordinaries: (it represents two rafters of a house, set up as they ought to stand).

The musquers were placed in a great concave shell, like mother of pearl: the top thereof was stuck with a *chévron* of lights, which, indented to the proportion of the shell, struck a glorious beam upon them, as they were seated one above another.—*B. Jonson, Masques at Court*.

[*Chévron*. The representation of two rafters in heraldry. French, *chevron*. Provençal, *cabiron*, *cabiron*, Spanish, *cabrio*, a rafter; *cabrial*, a beam, *cabrinnes*, widders of wood to support the breech of a cannon. Greek, *καρπιδος*, *καρπιδος* the *στυγες*, *στυγες*; *καρπιδος*, *καρπιδος*. Wallichian, *castra*, *castrum*, beam, rafter. The word seems unquestionably connected with the name of the goat, and as French *cabrer* is to rear like a goat, the term may be applied to rafters reared against each other like butting goats. The Hungarian rafter is *szarvas*, literally horn-wood. On the other hand, German *bock* is generally applied to a piece of wood on which anything rests, a trestle for sawing, carpenter's bench, does in a fire-place, painter's ewel.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Chévroned. *adj.* In the shape of a chevron; decorated with chevron-shaped ornaments.

Their lenses were of watch cloth of silver, *chévroned* all over with lace.—*B. Jonson, Masques at Court*.

Chew. *v. a.* [A.S. *ceowan*.] Grind with the teeth; masticate: (applied metaphorically to subjects other than those which serve materially and as bodily food).

If little faults, proceeding on distemper,
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye.

When capital crimes, *chew'd*, swallow'd, and digested.

Appear before us? *Shakespeare, Henry V.* ii. 2.
This pious cheat, that never suck'd the blood,
Nor *chew'd* the flesh of lauds.

The vales
Descending gently, where the lowing herd
Chews verdurous pasture.

A. Phillips.
Chew the cud. Ruminant. See Cud. Hence in a metaphorical sense (both with and without the substantive), think, meditate.

I believe, however, that I shall for some time continue to *chew the cud* of reflection upon many observations which this original discharged.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphry Clinker*.

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be *chewed* and digested: that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, with attention.—*Bacon*.

Chew. *v. n.* Ruminant: (with *on*). See preceding entry.

I will with patience hear, and find a time;
Till then, my noble friend, *chew upon* this.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, i. 2.
Inculcates the doctrine of disobedience, and then leave the multitude to *chew upon* it.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

Old politicians *chew* on wisdom past,
And blunder on in business to the last.

Pope.
Chéwet. *s.* [?] Pie consisting of various articles chopped and mixed together. *Obsolete*. See Chuet.

A kind of dainty *chéwet*, or minced pie.—*Florin, Italian Dictionary*, in v. *Fritingotti*.

Men laden with bottles of wine, *chéwets*, and currant-custards.—*Middleton, Wives*, i. 1.

Chéwing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who chews; process by which anything is chewed.

By *chewing*, solid aliment is divided into small parts: in a human body, there is no other instrument to perform this action but the teeth. By the action of *chewing*, the spittle and mucus are squeezed from the glands, and mixed with the aliment; which action, if it be long continued, will turn the aliment into a sort of chyle.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Chéroséuro. *s.* [Italian, *chiaro* = bright,

osuro = obscure, or dark.—The thing being common to the painting of all countries, the word is indispensable: and, purely Italian as it is, its form is justifiable, except in the eyes of those who would supersede it by *light-and-shade*, or some similar combination. By spelling it *clare-obscure*, and *clair-obscure*, nothing is gained: *clare* and *clair* being as little English as *chiaro*.] In the *Fine Arts*. Distribution of the lighter and darker shades over a painting or engraving.

The engravers, from the earliest period of their art till the time of Rubens, never attempted more than to give to each object in their engravings its proper lights and shadows, leaving to painting alone the privilege of producing the effect of *chiaroscuro* by the opposition of objects of dark local colour to light ones. Thus the effects of *chiaroscuro*, so forcible in the picture, were weak and incomplete in the print. . . . But engravers at present . . . are enabled to make the effect of their prints, so far as relates to *chiaroscuro*, as rich and powerful as it is in the pictures they copy. . . . *Rees, Cyclopaedia, Chiaroscuro*. In another part of his book he attempts to determine the honour of having first practised the art of engraving in *chiaroscuro*; although Italy, on the authority of Vasari, had long laid claim to that invention.—*Otley, History of Engraving*, ch. i.

Chéisma. *s.* [Gr.] In *Anatomy*. Central body of nervous matter formed by the junction and decussation of the optic nerves.

In no other instance is a similar junction between two corresponding nerves of opposite sides known to occur. Such an anomaly affords strong presumptive evidence of the existence of some unusual properties in the nerves thus united; and for these reasons the physiology of the *chéisma* is invested with uncommon interest. . . . *R. Mayne, in Todd's Cyclopaedia of Anatomy and Physiology, Optic Nerve*. We must therefore remain satisfied with the simple fact, long known, that the cerebral portion of the optic nerve divides at the *chéisma* into two parts, of which the inner decussates with that of the opposite nerve, while the outer continues its course to the eye of the same side.—*Dr. Baly, Translation of Muller's Physiology*, p. 1198.

Chéibai. *s.* [Fr. *ciboule*; A.S. *cipe*; Lat. *cepa*.] Chive, or small kind of onion. *Obsolete*.

Ye eating rascals,
Whose gods are beef and onions, whose brave angers
Do execution upon these, and *chéibais*,
Beauvillain and Fletcher, Bonaparte.

Chéibouque. *s.* [Turkish, with French spelling.] Turkish pipe: (common in Lord Byron's works and in descriptions of the East, but scarcely English; though such pipes can be bought in England under that name).

We find ourselves face to face with Downing Street in a turbid, windblown smoking *chéibouque*, and snots dominant in a divan.—*Hannay, Singleton Enticings*, b. ii. ch. v.

Chéicé. *s.* [Fr.] Art of protracting a contest by petty objection and artifice; artifice in general.

The general part of the civil law concerns not the *chéicé* of private cases, but the affairs and intercourse of civilized nations, grounded upon the principles of reason. *Locke*.

His attacks have hardly one trick left; they are at an end of all their *chéicé*.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*.

Unwilling then in arms to meet,
He strove to lengthen the campaign,
And savours forces by *chéicé*. *Prior*.

Chéicé. *v. n.* [see last extract.] Prolong a contest by tricks. *Rare*.

Give me but virtuous actions, and I will not quibble and *chéicé* about the motives.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

Chéicé. French, *chicaner*, to wrangle or pettifog (i. e. to quarrel). From *chique*, which must originally, like *chips*, have had the sense of a jag or me. *Chique*, a lump of bread (Patois de Brail); *de chier en chic*, from little go little (Odgerve); *chiquet*, a scall in the foot or end of a nail, sprig of a tree, stump of a tooth; *chiqueter*, to cut, push, jab, hook; *chiquettes*, cuttings, jags or shreds of cloth. The English *canter* then would be equivalent to the French *haggle*; to keep haggling and suppling at a thing instead of cutting it outright, and the French *chiqueter*, *chiqueter*, are used in the same sense; *chiquet*, to hack or whittle, also to haggle, pout, or dodge about the price of; *chiqueter*, to dodge, misbehave, pout. (Odgerve).—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.

Chicaneer. s. Petty sophister; trifling dis-putant; wrangler. *Rare.*

This is the way to distinguish the two most different things I know, a logical *chicaneer* from a man of reason.—*Locke.*

Chicaneury. s. Chicane (for which it is the commoner term); sophistry.

His anger caused him to destroy the greatest part of these reports; and only to preserve such as discovered most of the *chicaneury* and futility of the practice.—*Arbuthnot.*

They do not always find manors, got by rapine or *chicaneury*, lucubally to melt away, as the poets will have it; or that all gold glides, like thawing snow, from the thief's hand that grasps it.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, Popular Fallacies, That a Bully is always a Coward.*

But in the same letter the ambassador thought it necessary to hint to his master that the diplomatic *chicaneury* which might be useful in other negotiations would be all thrown away here.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xxii.*

Chich. s. [Fr. *chiches*; Lat. *cicer*.] Dwarf peas, or vetches; tares: (sometimes called *chick-peas*, in which case the word is either adjectival or the first element in a compound).

Such things as needs not much moisture, as asparag, *chich*, and the other pulses.—*B. Googe, Habbandrie, fol. 18, l. 168.*

He *chiches* gives, for winter laid aside; Nor are the legs and slender ones denied.

Sir J. Beaumont, Poems, p. 41.

Chicho. adj. See Chittyface.

Chick. s. [from *cicer*.] See Chick.

Chick. v. n. [? Provincial German, *hüchen* = Scottish, *kerk* = look out, peer.] Germi-nate: (a word often applied to *budding plants*). See Chit.

Chick. s. [see Cuck.] Young of a bird: (particularly of a *gallinaceous* bird).

While it is a *chick*, and hath no spurs, nor cannot hurt, nor hath seen the motion, yet he readily practiseth it.—*Nic M. Hale.*

It's since she was a se'en night old, they say, Was chaste and humble to her dying day; Nor *chick*, nor hen, was known to disobey.

Dryden, Fables.

Having the notion that one laid the egg out of which the other was hatched, I have a clear idea of the relation of dam and *chick*.—*Locke.*

It does not become merely a larger bird, a larger ovule; it is entirely changed; it becomes—from a bud a blossom, a flower, a fruit, a seed; from an ovule it becomes an egg, a *chick*, a bird; or it may be a fetus, a child.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas, li. 217.*

Used as an expression of tenderness (i. e. applied to one treated as a hen might treat a chick). Young person.

My Arick, *chick*,
That is thy charge. *Shakespeare, Tempest, v. 1*

Chickens. s. Same as Chick.

What, all my pretty *chickens* and their dam, At one fell swoop? *Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.*

Then, *Chloe*, still go on to prate Of thirty-six and thirty-eight; Pursue your trade of scandal-picking, Your hints that Stella is no *chicken*. *Swift.*

On rainy days alone I dine, Upon a chick and pint of wine; On rainy days I dine alone.

And pick my *chicken* to the bone. *Id.*

Chickenhearted. adj. Cowardly; timorous fearful.

Now we set up for tilting in the pit, Where 'tis agreed by bullies, *chickenhearted*, To fright the ladies first, and then be parted.

Dryden, Prologue to Spanish Friar

Chickenpox. s. See extract.

I must not omit a short notice of the disorder called *chicken-pox*; for, although a very unimportant complaint, it has given rise to many disputes. Other names which it has borne are *Variella*, *Cres-talla*, *Varicella pusilla*. These mild and irregular forms of *Varicella* (small-pox), both parents and medical men . . . are very apt to consider and call *chicken-pox*, and . . . some persons have rushed to or rather revived, the opposite opinion . . . that there is no such substantial disorder as *chicken-pox* but that all the eruptions which have passed under that name have really been forms of modified small pox.—*Dr. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic, lect. lxxviii.*

Chickling, or Chickling vetch. s. Same as Chick.

Chickweed. s.

1. Common plant so called (*Stellaria media*).

the seeds and flower-buds of which are much relished by small birds.

Green mint, or *chickweed*, are of good use, in all the hard swellings of the breast, occasioned by milk.—*Wierman, Surgery.*

2. Chickweed wintergreen (*Trientalis europæa*). See Wintergreen.

Chicoraceous. adj. Of the nature, or with the qualities, of chicory.

Diuretics evacuate the salt serum; as all acid diuretics, and the tedious and bitter *chicoraceous* plants.—*Sir J. Floyer.*

Chicory. s. [in classical Lat. *chicoria*; in botanical, *cichorium*.] Native plant (*Cichorium Intybus*) so called.

There are three well-marked varieties.

1. The plant as it grows commonly. This is on roadsides, where neither the leaves nor the roots are much developed, and where the most conspicuous part is a beautiful blue flower on a tough and stringy stalk. The current name for this is *succory*; of which the botanical Latin is the origin, the *c* before the small vowel *i* being changed into *s* and the following *c* (improperly) doubled. This is the more vernacular form of the two.

2. The plant as an object of agriculture; where the chief development is that of the root; this being useful as a food for cattle, but specially cultivated to grind up and mix with coffee. This is the *chicory* properly so called, derived from the classical form *chicorea*. The spelling with two *es*, sometimes found, is vicious, the first syllable being short. See Casia.

3. The plant as an object of horticulture; where the chief development is that of the leaves for salads. The current name for this (from the specific name *Intybus*, in classical Latin *intyba*) is Endive.

The substitution of *chicory* for coffee was greatly encouraged by Bonaparte in order to harness the trade of England.—*Waterston, Cyclopaedia of Commerce, in voce.*

Chide. v. a. preterite *chid*, and more rarely *chode*, the older form (*chided* is inaccurate, inasmuch as the Anglo-Saxon conjugation of the verb was that of *speak, spoke, &c.*, where the notion of past time was conveyed by a change of vowel rather than by the addition of *d, t, or ed*); participle *chidden*. [A.S. *cidan*.]

1. Reprove, check, correct with words; blame, reproach.

Applied to persons.

Chide him for faults, and do it reverently. When you perceive his blood incli'd to mirth. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.*

And *chide* her barking waves into attention.

Milton, Comus, 257.

Above the waves as Neptune shew'd his face,

To *chide* the winds, and save the Trojan race.

Waller.

You look, as if you stern philosopher

Had just now *chid* you. *Addison.*

If any woman of better fashion in the parish happened to be absent from church, they were sure of a visit from him, to *chide* and to dine with her.—*Swift.*

Applied to things.

He'll call you to so hot an answer for it, That eaves and wondrous vaultages of France Shall *chide* your trespasses.

Shakespeare, Henry V. ii. 4.

Winds murmur'd through the leaves your long

delay.

And fountains, o'er the pebbles, *chid* your stay.

Dryden.

I *chid* the folly of my thoughtless haste;

For, the work perfected, the joy was past. *Prior.*

2. Effect the expulsion of anything through chiding; drive with reproof: (with *from* and *away*).

Margaret my queen, and Clifford too,

Have *chid* me from the battle.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 5.

If, rather than to marry county Paris,

Thou hast the strength of will to slay thyself,

Then it is likely, thou wilt undertake
A thing like death to *chide* away this shame.

Id., Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1.

Chide. v. n. Clamour; scold; quarrel. *Rare.*

Therefore the Jews *chidden* together, and sayden,
How may this give to us his flesh to eat?—*Wycliffe, St. John, vi.*

Next morn, betwixt, the bride was missing:

The mother search'd, the father *chid*,

When can this idle wench be hid? *Swift.*

With *ut*.

What had he to do to *chide* at me?

Shakespeare, As you like it, iii. 5.

With *with*.

And the people *chode* with Moses.—*Numbers, xx.*

3: transd. 1578.

The business of the state does him offence,

And he does *chide* with you. *Shakespeare, Othello, iv. 2.*

Chide. s. Murmur; gentle noise. *Rare.*

Nor the *chide* of straws,

And hum of bees, inviting sleep sincere

Into the guiltless breast. *Thomson, Seasons, Autumn.*

Chider. s. Rebuker; reprover.

Whether any be brawlers, shoulderers, *chiders*, scolders, and sowers of discord between one and another.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Articles of Visitation.*

Not her that chides, sir, at any hand, I pray.—

I love no *chider*, sir. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, i. 2.*

Chideress. s. Female who chides. *Obsolete.*

If one be full of wantonness,

Another is a *chideress*. *Chaucer, Romaunt of the Rose.*

Chiding. verbal abs.

1. Rebuke; contention; quarrel.

Those, that do teach your babes,

Do it with gentle means and easy tasks;

He might have *chid* me so: for, in good faith,

I am a child to *chiding*. *Shakespeare, Othello, iv. 2.*

He called the name of the *chiding* [in the margin

strip] of the children of Israel, and because they

tempted the Lord.—*Exodus, xvii. 7.*

Well thou know'st what cruel *chidings*

Of I've from my mother borne.

Bishop Percy, Alcazar and Zaida.

2. Unless a special term in hunting for *cry*,

as in *full cry*, simply, noise; sound. *Rare.*

I was with Hercules and Cadmus once,

When in a wood of Crete they lay'd the bear

With hounds of Sparta: never did I hear

Such gallant *chiding*. *Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 1.*

Chiding. part. adj. Sounding as that which

chides; brawling.

My duty,

As doth a rock against the *chiding* flood,

Should the approach of this wild river break,

And stand unshaken yours.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Chief. adj. [N.Fr. *chef* = head.]

1. Principal; most eminent; above the rest

in any respect.

My lord *chief* justice, speak to that vain man.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 5.

These were the *chief* of the officers that were over

Solomon's works. *1 Kings, ix. 13.*

The hand of the princes and rulers hath been

chief in this trespass.—*Ezra, ix. 2.*

A froward man soweth strife, and a whisperer

separateth *chief* friends.—*Proverbs, xvi. 24.*

Your country, *chief* in arms, abroad defend;

At home, with morals, arts, and laws amend. *Pope.*

In the *superlative* degree.

We beseech you, bend you to remain,

Here in the cheer and comfort of our eye,

Our *chiefest* courtier, cousin, and our son.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 2.

Doeg an Edomite, the *chiefest* of the herdmen.—

1 Samuel, xxi. 7.

He sometimes denied admission to the *chiefest*

officers of the army.—*Lord Clarendon.*

2. Capital; of the first order; that to which

other parts are inferior or subordinate.

I came to have a good general view of the apostle's

main purpose in writing the epistle, and the *chief*

branches of his discourse wherein he prosecuted it.

—*Locke.*

Chief. s. [N.Fr. *chef*, from Lat. *caput* =

head.]

1. Military commander; leader of armies;

captain.

Is pain to them

Less pain, less to be fled? or thou than they

Less hardy to endure? courageous *chief*!

The first in flight from pain.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 918.

extinct by the time of Origen.—*Newman, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine.*

Childed, *adj.* Possessed of a child. *Rare.*

How light and portable my pain seems now,
When that which makes me bend, makes the king bow!

He childed, as I father'd.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 4.

Childermas-day, *s.* Feast of the Church, held on the 28th of December, in remembrance of the children slain at Bethlehem by order of Herod: (the day of the week on which it falls is, by the superstitions, esteemed *unlucky* throughout the following year).

To talk of hares, or such unseemly things, grows so ominous to the fisherman as the beginning of a voyage on the day when *childermas-day* fell doth to the mariner.—*Carew.*

Childgreat, *adj.* Pregnant. *Rare.*

Nowshroud, so used, it doth not only speed
A tardy labour, but, without great heed,
If over it a child-great woman stride,
Instant abortion often doth abide.

Sylvester, Du Bartas. (Nares by H. & W.)

Childhood, *s.* State of children, or time in which we are children: (it includes infancy, and is continued to puberty).

The sons of lords and gentlemen should be trained up in learning from their childhoods.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Seldom have I row'd to eye

Thy infancy, thy childhood, and thy youth.

Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 608.

Their love in early infancy began,
And rose as childhood ripen'd into man. *Dryden.*
The same authority that the actions of a man have with us in our childhood, the same in every period of life, has the prerogative of all whom we regard as our superiors.—*Rogers.*

Infancy and childhood demand thin, copious, nourishing aliment.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Used metaphorically.

Now I have stain'd the childhood of my joy
With blood receiv'd but little from her own.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 3.

Childing, *part. adj.* Childbearing; pregnant; capable of bearing children. See *Child*, *v. n.* *Rare.*

As to *childing* women, young vigorous people, after irregularities of diet, in such it begins with hæmorrhages.—*Arbuthnot.*

Used figuratively.

The spring, the summer,
The childing autumn, angry winter, change
Their wonted liveries.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

Childish, *adj.* Having the qualities of a child; trifling; ignorant; simple; becoming to children only; puerile.

Learning hath its infancy when it is but beginning and almost *childish*: then its youth, when it is luxuriant and juvenile.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Mushtorus being older by three or four years, there was taken away the occasion of *childish* contentions.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The lion's whelps who saw how he did bear,
And lull in rugged arms withouten *childish* fear.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

When I was yet a child, no *childish* play
To me was pleasing; all my mind was set
Serious to learn and know.

Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 201.

The fathers looked on the worship of images as the most silly and *childish* thing in the world.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

One that hath newly learn'd to speak and go,
Loves *childish* plays. *Lord Runcimmon.*

They have spoiled the walls with *childish* sentences, that could often in a jingle of words.—*Adrian, Tragedy in Italy.*

By conversation the *childish* humours of their younger days might be worn out.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Nor would it be strange if he should, in no long time, accept an invitation to a private audience at Saint Germain's, should be charmed by the graces of Mary of Medici, should find something engaging in the *childish* innocence of the Prince of Wales, should kiss the hand of James, and should return home as ardent Jacobite.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xxiii.*

The opposition insisted on dividing. Hartington's motion was carried by two hundred and forty-two votes to a hundred and thirty-five. Littleton himself, according to the *childish* old usage which has descended to our times, voting in the minority.—*Ibid.* ch. xxiv.

Childishly, *adv.* In a childish trifling way like a child.

Together with his fame their infancy was spread,
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who had so rashly and *childishly* ejected him.—*Hooker.*

Some men are of excellent judgement in their own professions, but *childishly* unskilful in any thing besides.—*Sir J. Haysward.*

Childishmindedness, *s.* Childishness of disposition; extreme simplicity.

I have somewhat of the French; I love birds, as the king does; and have some *childishmindedness* wherein we shall comment.—*Bacon.*

Childishness, *s.* Attribute suggested by Childish.

. Puerility; triflingness; state of a child.

That ends this strange eventful history,
Is second *childishness*, and worse oblivion.

Shakespeare, As you like it, ii. 7.

The actions of *childishness*, and unfashionable carriage, time and age will of itself be sure to reform.—*Locke.*

Nothing in the world could give a truer idea of the superstition, credulity, and *childishness* of the Roman catholic religion.—*Addison, Tracts in Italy.*

2. Simplicity.

He cares not for your weeping. Speak thou, my; perhaps thy *childishness* will move him more Than can our reasons. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 3.*

Childless, *adj.* Without children; without offspring.

As thy sword hath made women *childless*, so shall thy mother be *childless* among women.—*i Samuel, xv. 33.*

A man shall see the noblest works and foundations have proceeded from *childless* men; which have sought to express the images of their minds, where those of their bodies have failed: to the end of posterity is most in them that have no posterity.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Childless thou art, *childless* remain: so Death Shall be deceiv'd his grief, and with us two Be forc'd to satisfy his ravinous maw.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 980.

She can give the reason why one died *childless*.—*Spectator.*

So the sad nightingale, when *childless* made
By some rough swain, that steals her young away,
Lord Murgrove, Translation of Virgil's fourth Georgic.

Childlike, *adj.* Becoming or beseeching a child.

Who can owe no less than *childlike* obedience to her that hath more than motherly care.—*Hooker.*

Where I thought the remnant of mine age Should have been cherish'd by her *childlike* duty, I now am full resolv'd to take a wife.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

Childly, *adj.* Childlike. *Obsolete.*

In *childly* wyse on her [?] you to smile.

Lydgate, Fall of Princes, ii. 22.

Childmurder, *s.* Murder of an infant; infanticide.

In order to constitute the offence of *child-murder*, it must clearly be established that the child was born alive.—*Burn, Justice of Peace, Children and Infants.*

Childronless, *adj.* Without children. *Rare.*

If th' one be riche and *childronless*; though at the gronde of stryfe,

Procede of hym, set thou in foote, and pleado his cause for lyfe.

Draut, Translation of Horace, sat. 5. (Nares by H. & W.)

Childwife, *s.* Wife who is a child, i.e. an overyoung wife: (this is the real meaning of the combination, and in this sense it may be used either as a *true compound* or as a combination of two separate words: in the extract, however, it means 'a wife who has borne a child').

But the law wife doth openly discharge and deliver this holy *childwife* from the bane of the law: when it saith in the third book of Moses, entitled Leviticus, 'if a woman be conceived and borne a man child.' &c. *Paraphrase of Erasmus: 1518.* (Nares by H. & W.)

Childad, *s.* [Gr. χιλιάς, -αἰάς.] Thousand; collection or sum containing a thousand. *Rare.*

We make cycles and periods of years; as, decads, centuries, *childads*, for the use of computation in history.—*Holler, Discourse concerning Time.*

Childadron, *s.* [Gr. ἑκα=cent, side.] Figure of a thousand sides. *Rare.*

In a man, who speaks of a *childadron*, or a body of a thousand sides, the idea of the figure may be very confused, though that of the number be very distinct.—*Locke.*

Childarchy, *s.* [Gr. ἀρχή=beginning, su-

premacy, rule.] Boly consisting of a thousand men. *Rare.*

The *childarchies* also, or regiments, as I may so call them, of the Lamb, being summed up in this number.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 145.*

Childast, *s.* Millennium. *Rare.*

To reign with Christ a thousand years before the ending of the world, was the old error of the *childasts*.—*Pagitt, Heccegraphia, p. 20.*

This imposture was put upon us by the Hellenists, those among them who affected that ancient heresy of the *childasts*.—*Georgy, Posthuma, p. 115.*

Chill, *adj.* [A.S. *cele*.] Cold and raw, causing a feeling of shivering; shivering; or with a tendency thereto; cold, either physically or in temperament.

And all my phant's I save from nightly ill,
Of noisome winds, and blasting vapours *chill*.

Milton, Arcades, 48.

The wind blowing from the north, and the weather being bozy, the water proved so *chill*, that, when I rose from my first plunge, I could not help shivering and tawling out from the effects of the cold.

Saunders, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker.
Round the *chill* fair he folds his crimson vest,
And clasps the timorous beauty to his breast.

Darwin, Loves of the Plants.

Chillness, *s.* Chillness; cold.

I very well know one to have a sort of *chill* about his præcordia and head.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Chill, *v. a.*

1. Make cold; blast with cold.

Age has not yet
So shrunk my sinews, or so *chill'd* my veins,
But conscious virtue in my breast remains.

Dryden.
Heat burns his rise, frost *chills* his setting beams,
And vex the world with opposite extremes. *Creach.*

Each charming season does its poison bring;
Rheum *chill* the winter, agues blight the spring.

Prior.

Now no more the drum
Provokes to arms; or trumpet's clangour shrill
Affrights the wives, or *chills* the virgin's blood.

J. Phillips

The fruits perish on the ground,
Or soon decay, by snows immoderate *chill'd*,
By winds are blasted, or by lightning kill'd.

Sir R. Blackmore.

'Why, sir,' said the stranger, 'I have been now four months on board ship, and the calm and quiet of this room, and the ease of this chair, are to me something I can scarcely describe to you. I have suffered much—and I thought I should be frozen, for I am *chill'd* I quit wet through.'—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney, vol. iii. ch. v.*

2. Depress; deject; discourage.

Every thought on God *chills* the ecstasy of his spirits, and awakens terrors, which he cannot bear.

Rogers.

The old gentleman said nothing at the time—but he took occasion in the course of the evening, when some argument had intervened between the company, and which *chills* me now as I write it—'Woman, you are superannuated.'—*Laube, Essays of Elia, Poor Relations.*

Chill, *v. n.* Shiver. *Rare.*

Ready to *chill* for cold.—*Homily against Excess of Apparel.*

Chilled, *part. adj.* Cold. *Rare.*

He said, and Priam's aged joints with *chilled* fear did shake.

Chapman. (Rich)

Chill, *s.* [?] Seedpod of the capsicum.

Chillis . . . form the basis of Cayenne pepper and every powder.—*Waterston, Cyclopaedia of Commerce.*

Chillness, *s.* Sensation of shivering cold.

If the patient survives three days, the acuteness of the pain abates, and a *chillness* or shivering affects the body.—*Arbuthnot.*

Chillness, *s.* Attribute suggested by Chill; coldness; want of warmth.

If you come out of the sun suddenly into a shade, there followeth a *chillness* or shivering in all the body.—*Bacon.*

This, while he thinks, he lifts aloft his dart,
A generous *chillness* seizes every part.
The veins pour back the blood, and fortify the heart.

Dryden.

Chilly, *adj.* Cold; somewhat cold; causing a shivering feeling.

Their winters are for the most part sharper than ours . . . perchance by vicinity to the *chilly* tops of the Alps.—*Sir H. Watton, Reliquie Wattonianæ, p. 251.*

A *chilly* sweat bedew

My shuddering limbs. *J. Phillips.*

Sir Charles, 'Tis as *chilly* as a bottle of port in a hard frost.—*Colman the younger, The Poor Gentleman, iv. 1.*

Chime. *s.* [P]

1. Consonant or harmonic sound of man correspondent instruments; correspondent of sound.

Hang our shaggy thighs with bells;
That, as we do strike, tune
In our dance, shall make a *chime*. *B. Jonson.*
Of instruments, that made melodious *chime*,
Was heard, of harp and organ.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 558.
Love virtue, she alone is free;
She can teach you how to climb
Higher than the spheric *chime*. *Id., Comus, 1019*
Love first inveigled verse, and form'd the rhyme,
The motion measur'd, harmoniz'd the *chime*.
Dryden

2. Sound of bells, not rung by ropes, but struck with hammers: (in this sense always in the plural, *chimes*).

We have heard the *chimes* at midnight.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part II, iii. 2.*

3. Church-bell.

And ere we came to Leonard's Rock
He sang those witty rhymes
About the crazy old church clock,
And the bewildered *chimes*. *W. Wordsworth.*

4. Used figuratively. Correspondence of proportion or relation.

The conceptions of things are placed in their several degrees of similitude; as in several proportions one to another: in which harmonious *chimes*, the voice of reason is often drowned.—*Grege, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Chime. *v. n.* [see Crush.]

1. Sound in harmony or consonance; correspond in relation or proportion; agree, fall in with (with *in*); suit with; agree.

Any sect, whose reasonings, interpretation, and language, I have been used to, will, of course, make all *chime* that way; and make another, and perhaps the genuine meaning of the author, seem harsh, strange, and uncouth to me.—*Locke.*

Father and son, husband and wife, and such other correlative terms, do belong one to another; and through custom, do readily *chime*, and answer one another, in people's memories.—*Id.*

To make the rough recital aptly *chime*,
Or bring the sum of Gallia's loss in rhyme,
'Tis mighty hard. *Prior.*

He not only sat quietly and heard his father rail at, but often *chimed* in with the discourse.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

2. Jingle; clatter.

But with the meaneer tribe I'm forc'd to *chime*,
And, wanting strength to rise, descend to rhyme.
Smith.

- Chime.** *v. a.* Move or strike to measure, or in time; cause to sound harmonically, or with just consonancy.

With lifted arms they order ev'ry blow,
And *chime* their sounding hammers in a row:
With labor'd anvils *Etna* grows below.

Dryden, Virgil's Georgics.
Let simple Wordsworth *chime* his childish verse,
And brother Coleridge lull the babe at nurse.
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

Chimère. *s.* [Lat. *chimæra*; Gr. *χίμαιρα*.]

1. Monster fabled to have the head of a lion, the belly of a goat, and the tail of a dragon.

Dire *chimæras* and enchanted ideas,
And rifted rocks whose entrance leads to Hell.
Milton, Comus, 517.

2. Vain and wild fancy.

They proceeded on still with their *chimæras*.—*Trevelyan of Christian Religion, 161.* (Ord 318.)
In short, the force of dreams is of a piece.
Chimæras all; and more absurd, or less.

Dryden, Fables.
Nobody joins the voice of a sleep with the slum of a horse, to be the complex ideas of any real substances, unless he has a mind to fill his head with *chimæras*, and his discourse with unintelligible words.
—*Locke.*

Thou, whose whole existence hitherto was a *chimera* and æthere show, at length becomest a reality.
—*Carlyle, French Revolution, pt. i. h. l. ch. iv.*

The shallowest page of Human Annals: or is there, that thou wottest of, one slabbier? Mumbo-Jumbo of the African woods to me seems venerable beside this new Delly of Kobespierre: for this is a conscious Mumbo-Jumbo, and knows that he is machinery. O seagreen prophet, unappet of windbags blown into bursting, what distracted *Chimæras* among realities art thou growing to! This then, this common pitch-link for artificial drowlocks of turpentine and pitchboard; this is the miscreant Aaron's Rod thou wilt stretch over a hag-ridden, hell-ridden France, and bid her plagues cease!—*Rock, pt. iii. b. vi. ch. iv.*

Chimère. *s.* See extract; see also *Symar*.

The *chimera* [is] the upper robe, to which it is woven sleeves are generally sewed; which before the reformation, till Queen Elizabeth's time was always of scarlet silk; but Bishop Hooper, scrupling first at the robe itself, and then at the colour of it, as too light and gay for the episcopal gravity it was changed for a *chimera* of black satin.—*Wheatley, Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer, ii. § 4.*

- Chimèrical.** *adj.* Imaginary; fanciful wildly, vainly, or fantastically conceived fantastic.

As if the solemnity of this vow had never had beginning! *Chimèrical* fancies, fit for a shorn head—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy, p. 312.*
Notwithstanding the fineness of this allegory may atone for it in some measure, I cannot think the persons of such a *chimèrical* existence are proper actors in an epic poem.—*Spektor.*

As for the other mode of employing the Method of Difference, namely by comparing, not the same case at two different periods, but different cases, this is the present instance is quite *chimèrical*. In phenomena so complicated it is questionable if two cases similar in all respects but one ever occurred; and were they to occur, we could not possibly know that they were so exactly similar.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic, iii. 10, 8.*

- Chimerizing.** *adj.* Entertaining, raising, or creating wild fancies. *Obsolete, rare.*

What are all these but sophisticated dreams and *chimerizing* ideas of shallow imaginative scholars?—*Translation of Iovellani, p. 236: 1626.*

- Chiming(-in).** *verbal abs.* Agreement (with *with*); keeping time; occasional introduction of anything only partially connected with the main subject, as a chorus or refrain in a song.

The monk showed us signs of annoyance... but rose... leaving me to an excellent bottle of Burgundy, a more substantial supper than he had made himself; and the eternal *chiming-in* of Monsieur de Vitray's laud of France; which, with reverence he spoke, was worse than a Greek chorus.—*Jane, Henry Mustertown, ch. xxiv.*

Chimney. *s.* [N.Fr. *cheminée*; Lat. *caminus*.]

1. Furnace.

And they schulen send hem into the chimney of fier; there schal be wepyng and letyng togidre of teeth.—*Wycliffe, St. Matthew, xiii. 42.*

2. Passage through which the smoke ascends from the fire in the house.

Chimnies, with scorn, rejecting smoke. *Swift.*

3. Portion of flue raised above the roof.

The night has been unruly: where we lay,
Our *chimnies* were down down.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 3.

4. Fireplace.

The chimney
Is south the chamber; and the chimneypiece,
Caste Dian bathing. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline, ii. 4.*
The fire which the Chaldeans worshipped for a god, is crept into every man's chimney.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Used adjectively, or as the first element in a compound.

Low offices, which some neighbours hardly think it worth stirring from their *chimney* sides to obtain.
—*Swift, Letter on the Sacramental Test.*

- Chimney-corner.** *s.* Fireside; corner at each end of the grate.

Yet some old men
Tell stories of you in their *chimney-corner*.
Sir J. Denham.
Perhaps he had it from an old woman in a *chimney-corner*, or out of a romance.—*Ladie, Short Method with the Deists.*

- Chimney-head.** *s.* [two words rather than a compound.] Portion of flue raised above the roof.

Lo an great Sol scatterers his first fire-handful, tipping the hills and *chimney-heads* with gold, Hernal is at great Nature's feet.—*Carlyle, French Revolution, pt. iii. h. iv. ch. iv.*

- Chimney-swallow.** *s.* Common swallow (*Hirundo rustica*).

The martin arrives in this country a little later than the *chimney-swallow*.—*E. Laishly, Popular History of British Eggs.*

- Chimney-piece.** *s.* Ornamental piece of wood or stone, set round a fireplace.

Polish and brighten the marble hearth and *chimney-piece* with a cloud dip in grease.—*Swift.*
The sister of the prisoner went to Whitehall with a petition. Many courtiers wished her success; and Churchill, among whose numerous suitor's cruelty had no place, obtained admittance for her. 'I wish well to your suit with all my heart,' he said, as they stood together in the antechamber: 'but do not

suffer yourself with hopes. This marble,—and he laid his hand on the *chimney-piece*.—'is not harder than the king's heart.'... The king rose, and retired, according to the saying of Churchill, hard as the marble *chimney-piece* of Whitehall.—*Maconslay, History of England, ch. v.*

- Chimney-pot.** *s.* Lighter addition, generally of tile or zinc tubing, added to a chimney-head.

As a palliative for the evil of a stack of chimneys being too short, architectural *chimney-pots* may be employed.—*London, Encyclopedia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture, § 64.*

- Chimney-sweep, or Chimney-sweeper.** *s.* Sweeper of chimneys.

To look like her are *chimney-sweepers* black:
And since her time are colliers counted bright.

Shakespeare, Love's Labour's lost, iv. 3.
Golden lads and girls all must,
As *chimney-sweepers*, come to dust.

Id., Cymbeline, iv. 2, song.
The little *chimney-sweeper* skulks along.

Even lying Ned the *chimney-sweeper* of Savoy, and Tom the Portugal dustman, put in their claims.—*Arbuthnot.*

- Chimney-top.** *s.* Top of a chimney; chimney-head.

Many a time and oft
Have you climb'd up to walls and battlements,
To towers and windows, yea, to *chimney-tops*.
Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar, i. 1.

- Chimpanzee.** *s.* [P] Large ape so called (Troglodytes Chimpanzee).

Both in face and form the *chimpanzee* is more anthropomorphic than any other ape, or indeed any other animal of which we have the least knowledge. ... The *chimpanzee*, unlike the orang-outang, has no intermaxillary bone. ... The arms of the *chimpanzee* have not the disproportioned length peculiar to the orang, and the thumbs even on the upper extremities of the *chimpanzee* are larger and more serviceable than those of the orang. The superficial anatomy of the throat and breast is also extremely human in the *chimpanzee*.—*Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, translated by Griffith and others.*

- Chin.** *s.* [A.S. *cinne*.] Part of the face beneath the under lip.

But all the words I could get of her, was wringing her waist, and thrusting out her *chin*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

With his amazonian *chin* he drovo
Thro' bristled lips before him.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, ii. 2.
He rais'd his hardy head, which sunk again,
And, sinking on his bosom, knock'd his *chin*.
Dryden.

- China.** *s.* [name of the country where it was first made.] China ware; fine sort of translucent porcelain.

Spleen, vapours, or small-pox, above them all,
And mistress of herself, tho' *china* fall. *Pope.*
After supper, carry your plate and *china* together in the same basket.—*Swift.*

Society, that *china* without flaw,
(The hypocrite!) will banish them like Marius,
To sit amidst the ruins of their quill:
For Fame's a Cartilage not so soon rebuilt.

Byron, Don Juan, xii. 78.

Used adjectively, or as the first element in a compound; common with *ware*, *plate*, and the like.

Love with white lead cements his wings;
While lead was sent us to repair.

Two brightest, brittlest, earthy things,
A lady's face and *china* ware. *Swift.*

New streets will run where meadows spread their verdant carpets... till row will rise above row, and place above place, until the now nice quiet village will present to the eye a glare of yellow roads and red buildings arrayed on the side of the hill, so as to give up effect at a distance very much like that produced by the perspective of a *china* plate.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney, vol. ii. ch. v.*

- Chinashop.** *s.* Shop for the sale of china.
bull in a *chinashop*. Strength and violence unresisted.

And from having it all, as Bill Gibbons would say, like a bull in a *china-shop*, all your own way.

Tom Crib's Memorial to Congress.
Well! now they are all away, let us frisk at our ease and have at everything like the bull in the *china-shop*.—*Shackeray, Book of Snobs, ch. xviii.*

China and Delf on the same shelf. Mixture of persons of different grades in society.

Chinche. *s.* [perhaps now confined exclusively to America; but of English origin. *Cimice*, Italian, from the Latin *cimex*, is quoted by Archbishop Trench as being, apparently, the commoner word in the be-

CHIN

ginning of the 17th century.] Bug (applied to more than one species).

Chinche, *s.* Chiche. See Chittiface.

Chinchilla, *s.* [?] Small South-American rodent animal (*Cricetus laniger*), with a soft fur used for muffs, tippets, &c.; fur of the same.

The *chinchilla*, a beautiful little animal, supposed to belong to the division of the Insectivora. *Cuvier, Animal Kingdom*, translated by Griffith, &c.

Used adjectivally, as in 'Chinchilla muff or tippet.'

Chinelout, *s.* Cloth, or muffler, formerly worn over the chin by women. *Obscure.*

Her loose gown for her lower body fit,
Shall be adorned with a flash of wit,
And from the chin-clout to the lowly slipper
In Melusian streams his praise shall dip her.
Taylor, the Waterpoet. (Nares by H. and W.)

Chincough, *s.* [Dutch, *kinkhoest*.] Whooping, or hooping, cough.

It shall ne'er be held in our country
Thou d'st o' th' chin-cough.

I have observed a *chincough*, complicated with an intermittent fever.—*Sir J. Poyser, Preliminary State of the animal Humours.*

Chine, *s.* [Fr. *échine*; Welsh, *cefn* = ridge.]

1. Part of the back in which the spine or backbone is situated.

She strikes him such a blow upon his *chine*, that she opened all his body.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
He presents her with the tusk's head,
And *chine* with rising bristles roughly spread.
Dryden.

2. Piece of the back of an animal.

Out out the burly boned clown in *chines* of beef ere thou sleep.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 10.*

He had killed eight fat hogs for this season, and he had dealt about his *chines* very liberally amongst his neighbours.—*Spectator.*

They found hams and *chines* uncut.—*Silas Marner*, ch. iii.

Chine, *v. a.* Cut into chines.

Ho that in his line did *chine* the long rib'd Apennine.
Dryden.

This must be regarded as a ludicrous rather than a classical use of the word, the verse being the rendering of a line in Persius (i. 95), in which either a parody or a caricature of some bombastic writer is attempted. The original is

'*Sic costant longe subluximus Apennino.*'

Chined, *adj.* Backboned. *Rare.*

Some hind, that, like another Milo, [can] bear
quarters of maul upon his back, and sing with it;
through all day, and in the evening in his stockings,
strike up a hurdyguy: These be they, these steel-
chined rascals.—*Deacon and Fletcher, Scornful Lady.*

Chingle, *s.* Same as Shingle.

In the superficies whereof was represented in a fair work the flood Memner, running with his returns and windings; in the channel of which, one might see a splendor of precious stones, representing his rolling waves; which *chingle* was of carbuncles, emeralds, and other all sorts of precious stones, sparkling in their native lustre.—*Donne, History of the Septuagint*, p. 51.

Chink, *s.*

1. Slit; narrow opening or gap between the parts of anything.

Pyramus and Thisby did talk through the *chink* of a wall.—*Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

Plagues also have been raised by anointing the *chinks* of doors and the like.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Though birds have no epiglottis, yet they so contract the *chink* of their larynx, as to prevent the admission of wet or dry indigested.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

The soul's dark cottage, battered and decayed,
Lies in new light through *chinks* which Time has made.
Waller.

Other inventions, false and absurd, that are like so many *chinks* and holes to discover the rottenness of the whole fabric.—*South.*

In vain she search'd each cranny of the house,
Each gaping *chink*, impervious to a mouse.—*Swift.*

2. Sound of that which chinks.

Ho that has money has heart's ease, and the world in a string. O this rich *chink*, and silver coin! It is the consolation of the world.—*Wily Beguiled*. (Ord MS.)

This broad-brimmed hawk of holy things,
Whose ear is stuffed with cotton, and rings

CHIP

Even in dreams to the *chink* of the pence,

This buckster put down war.—*Tennyson, Maud*, l. 3.

Chink, *v. a.*

1. Break into apertures or chinks.

The surface, which is the skin of that great body, is chipped, and chinked with drought, and burnt up with heat.—*Bishop Hall, Seasonable Sermons*, p. 15.

2. Shake so as to make a sound.

He *chinks* his purse, and takes his seat of state:
With ready quills the dedicators wait.

Pope, Dunciad.

Chink, *v. n.* [see Crush.] Sound by striking each other.

His bow and quiver both behind him hang,
His arrows *chink* as often as he jags.

Hobbes, Translation of the Tind.

Lord Strutt's money shines as bright, and *chinks* as well, as 'squire South's.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

When not a guinea *chinked* on Martin's boards,
And Atwill's self was drain'd of all his hoards.

Swift.

Chinky, *adj.* Full of holes; gaping; opening into narrow clefts; having the form of a chink.

But plaster thou the *chinky* hives with clay.

Dryden, Virgil's Georgics.

Grimalkin, to doanicked vermin sworn
An everlasting foe, with wat'ry eye
Lies nightly brooding o'er a *chinky* gap
Protending her fell claws, to thoughtless mice
Sure ruin.
J. Philips, Splendid Shilling.

Chints, *s.* [this word is not to be found in Wilson's Dictionary of Anglo-Indian terms, and the notion that it means a texture of five colours is probably due to its accidental resemblance to the French *cing* = five.] Cotton cloth printed in colours, and first made in India.

Let a charming *chint*, and Brussels lace,
Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face.

Pope.

The coloured dresses represented in the Egyptian paintings, worn by women of rank, and by the deities, much resemble our modern *chintzes* in the style of their pattern, though it is probable that they were generally of linen instead of calico. *Sir J. G. Wilkinson, Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians.*

The faithful waiter, who knew and remembered every officer who used the house, and with whom ten years were but as yesterday, led the way up to Dobbin's old room, where stood the great morose bed, and the shabby carpet, a thought more dingy, and all the old black furniture covered with faded *chintz*, just as the Major recollected them in his youth.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

Used adjectivally.

His lordship is to lie in the *chintz* bed-chamber - d'ye hear?—*Sir John*, in the blue damask room, his lordship's valet-de-chambre in the opposite.—*Colman the elder and Garrick, Chastelaine Marriage.*

Chippine, *s.* [Spanish, *chapin*.] High shoe formerly worn by ladies.

Your lordship is nearer heaven than when I saw you last, by the altitude of a *chippine*.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

Nor are those short-legged ladies thought less gaily, who fly to *chippines*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness*, p. 60.

The queen of Spain took off one of her *chippines*, and showed Olivarez about the middle with it, because he had recommended the king to a lady of pleasure.—*Hawell, Letters*, ii. 43.

The woman was a giantess, and yet walked always in *chippines*.—*Cooley.*

Chip, *v. a.* [probably corrupted from Chop.] Cut into small pieces; diminish by cutting away a little at a time.

To return to our statue in the block of marble, we see it sometimes only begun to be *chipped*; sometimes rough hewn, and just sketched into an human figure.— *Addison, Spectator.*

The critic strikes out all that is not just; And 'tis ev'n so the butcher *chips* his crust.

King.

Taught him to *chip* the wood, and hew the stone.

Thoumas.

A geologist will tell you that there is nothing in the world so interesting, so engrossing, so captivating, as perambulating a dull and miserable country, *chipping* off bits of rock, and scooping out haups of clay.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. i. ch. i.

Chip, *s.*

1. Small piece taken off by a cutting instrument.

As children do it as it were *chippes* hewn from their parents, so are other things when they are disjointed one of them from another.—*Exposition of Solomon's Song*, p. 232: 1583.

CHIR {CHINCHE
CHIRAGICAL.

Cucumbers do extremely affect moisture, and over-drink themselves, which chaff or *chips* forbideth.—*Bacon.*

That *chip* made iron swim, not by natural power.
—*Jeremy Taylor.*

The straw was laid below;
Of *chips* and screwwood was the second row.

Dryden, Fables.

Now, although Mr. Vandysperken had always avoided amours on account of the expense entailed upon them, yet he was like a dry *chip*, very inflammable, and the extreme beauty of the party unde him fed unusual emotions.—*Maryat, Squiregogue.*

Chip of the old (or of that) block. Identical in character with that which preceded.

But this surely was an Anaplastical trick, and a *chip* of that block which maketh all things common.—*Speculum Mundi*, 18: 1643. (Ord MS.)

How well dost thou now appear to be a *chip* of the old block.—*Milton, Prose Works*, 347: 1697. (Ord MS.)

3. Small piece.

The tongueless lies in the vein in lumps wrecked, in an irregular manner, among clay, spar, and *chips* of stone.—*Woodward.*

4. Wood split into thin slips for the manufacture of hats and bonnets: (used adjectivally in the extract).

The ladies wear jackets and petticoats of brown linen, with *chip* hats, in which they fix their handkerchiefs to wipe the sweat from their faces.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker.*

4. Anything dried up and withered: (a disparaging, or contemptuous, term).

He was a bit of still life; a *chip*; weak water-gruel; a tame rabbit, hold't to rope, without sauce or salt.—*Colman the younger, The Poor Gentleman*, iii. 1.

Chipchop, *adj.* Broken; abrupt; up and down. *Colloquial.*

The sweet Italian and the *chip-chop* Dutch.
I know the man if th' moon can speak so much.

Taylor, the Waterpoet. (Nares by H. and W.)

Chipping, *s.* [from *chip*.] Fragment cut off.

I know you were one could keep

The buttery-latch still he'd and save the *chipping*.

B. Jonson, Alchemist.

They dug their land with the *chippings* of a sort of soft stone. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

The *chippings* and fillets of these jewels, could they be preserved, are of more value than the whole mass of ordinary authors.—*Edison, Dissertation on reading the Classics.*

Chipping, *s.* [from *cheap* = market.] Geographical proper name, or part of one, as in *Chipping Ongar*, *Chipping Norton*, &c. See Cheap and Cheaping.

Chirurgical, *adj.* Having gout in the hand; subject to gout in the hand. *Rare.*

Chirurgical persons do suffer in the finger as well as in the rest, and sometimes first of all.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

[The editor has left the spelling of this word as he found it. Though it can scarcely be called an English word, it belongs to a class of terms which, if made English, would be useful.

The Substantive which it suggests, Chiragra, stands in the same relation to the Greek word *xip* = hand, that Podagra stands to *πῦς* (gen. *πυός*) = foot; the meaning of the former being *gout in the hand*. Podagra, on the contrary, though it may, and might conveniently, be restricted to *gout in the foot*, means *gout* in general. The *form*, however, of the word is what more especially commands attention; inasmuch as the compound in question is, for a reason which will soon appear, the best text for the discussion of a question of some importance. A reference to Chiroptera will show that the entry gives one orthography, the extract another; this being only a different way of saying that the principle upon which the Greek *α* is represented in English is uncertain.

The leading facts in this question are:—(1) the Latin practice of representing the Greek *α* by *i*, e.g. *xip* = *chir*—the quantity (long) being preserved: (2) the English practice of considering, by a sort of etymological fiction, that most words of

Greek origin came to us through the Latin, and are to be spelt as the Romans either did spell or would have spelt them. (See Cæc, Kay, Alcæid.) Admitting this, we are met by a complication in the word under notice. It is the earliest Latin derivative from *χίρ* known; the others, numerous as they are, belonging to the later stages of the language; and the form in which it appears in two well-known passages from Horace, and one from Persius, is neither in *ei* nor *i*. Neither is the vowel long. The form, in short, is *chēragra*. To consider this as made for the sake of the metre is to undervalue the fact that *χίρ-ος* as well as *χίρ-ος* is a genitive of *χίρ*; and, even if we treat *χίρ-ος* merely as a poetical form (as the lexicographers do), we must admit that it is the simpler and more radical. This suggests the likelihood that, if extreme Latinity of orthography be the aim of those who object to the use of the Greek *χ*, a case (at least in the compounds of *χίρ*) may be made in favour of *c*. If so, the question as to whether the Greek or the Latin spelling is changed is the question whether the basis of the Latin derivatives was *χίρ* or *χίρ*. It is probable that where the word was taken, as a whole, from the Greek the former principle prevailed; where put together by the Romans themselves, the latter.]

Chirk. *v. n.* Chirp. *Obsolete.*

This freeze ariseth up ful curtly,
And his embraceth in his armes narrowe,
And kiseth his swete, and chirkeith as a sparrowe
With his lippes. *Chaucer, Sumpnour's Tale.*

Chirm. *v. n.* [A.S. *cyrman*.] Sing as a bird. *Obsolete.*

The biyl *chirmes* as it is whistled to. — *Wod-
rophe, French and English Grammar*, p. 503; 1623.

Chirographer. *s.* [Gr. *χίρ* = hand, *γράφω* = describe.] Copier, transcriber, writer from dictation; officer in the common pleas who engrosses fines.

Thus passeth it from this office to the *chirographer's*, to be engrossed. — *Bacon, Office of Almoner.*

Chirigraphist. *s.* One who tells fortunes by examining the hand, or by palmistry.

Let the physiognomist examine his features; let the *chirigraphist* behold his palm; but, above all, let us consult for the calculation of his nativity. — *Arbuthnot, On Pope.*

Chirōlogy. *s.* [Gr. *λόγος* = word, description.] Conversing by means of the hand or fingers.

Chirōlogy is interpretation by the transient motions of the fingers; which, of all other ways of interpretation, comes nearest to that of the tongue. — *Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor*, introd., 1680.

Chirōmancer. *s.* One who foretells future events by inspecting the hand.

The middle sort, who have not much to spare,
To *chirōmancers* cheaper art repair.
Who clap the pretty palm, to make the lines more fair. *Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.*

Chirōmancy. *s.* [Gr. *χίρ* = hand, *μανία* = prophecy.] Art of foretelling the events of life by inspecting the hand.

There is not much considerable in that doctrine of *chirōmancy* that spots in the top of the nails, do signify things past; in the middle, things present; and at the bottom, events to come. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Other signs of melancholy there are taken from physiognomy, metempsychosis, *chirōmancy*. — *Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 53.

Chirōpodist. *s.* (unless, contrary to the opinion of the editor, we derive the first element of this word from *χίρ* = hand, the proper spelling is with a *k*; since the use of *c* simply would create the risk of the word being sounded *stirōpodist*; and with *ch* we have a temptation to connect the derivation with *χίρ* = hand.) [? Gr. *κρίνω* = clip, shear, pare, and *πούς*, *πούς* = foot.] One who

professes to cure bunions, corns, and similar accidents in the feet; cornicutter.

Tooth-drawers, oculists, and *chirōpodists*. — *Observer*, 28. (Ord. M.N.)

Chirōptera. *s.* (for spelling see Chiragrical.) [Gr. *χίρ* = hand, and *πτερον* = wing.] In *Zoology*. Group of mammals containing the bats and their congeners. (It has Chiropterous and other derivatives.)

Omitting, then, the Galeopithecus, the *Chirōptera* form, without perhaps a single exception, the most distinctly circumscribed and natural group to be found in the whole class of the Mammifera. The characters by which the order thus restricted is distinguished are as follow:—General form disposed for flight; an expansion of the integument stretched between the four members, and the fingers of the anterior extremities, which are greatly elongated for that purpose; the flying membrane naked, or nearly so, on both sides. Mammae pectoral, clavicles very robust; forearm incapable of rotation in consequence of the union of the bones of which it is composed. — *T. Bell, in Todd's Cyclopaedia of Anatomy and Physiology.*

Chirp. *v. n.* [see Crush.] Make a noise like that of birds when they call.

She chirping ran, he peeping flew away.

Sir P. Sidney.

How cheerfully do these little birds chirp, and sing, out of the natural joy they conceive at the approach of the sun. — *Bishop Hall, Occasional Meditations*, 36.

The cricket chirps; the light burns low,
This nearly twelve o'clock.

Tennyson, The Death of the Old Year.

Used metaphorically.

If poor famishing men shall, prior to death, gather in groups and crowds, as the poor field-larks and plovers do in bitter weather, were it but that they may chirp mournfully together, and misery look in the eyes of misery. — *Curlye, French Revolution*, pt. i. b. iv. ch. ii.

Chirp. *v. a.* Make cheerful.

Let no sober bigot here think it a sin,

To push on the chirping and moderate bottle.

B. Jonson.

Sir Isaac now, he lives like other folks;

He takes his chirping pint, he cracks his jokes.

Pope.

Chirp. *s.* Voice of birds or insects.

Winds over us whisper; flocks by us did bleat,

And chirp went the grasshopper under our feet.

Spectator.

The one has a joyous, easy, laughing note, the other a loud harsh chirp. — *White, Natural History of Selbourne*, let. 16.

Chirper. *s.* One that chirps; one that is cheerful: (in the following extract the word, as applied to one of the warblers, takes the guise of an ornithological name; for which, however, it is scarcely definite enough. It is not found in Yarrell, except so far as it applies to birds in general with a chirping note.)

The chirper . . . begins his notes in the middle of March, and continues them through the spring and summer till the end of August. — *White, Natural History of Selbourne*, let. 16.

Chirping. *part. adj.*

1. Uttering chirps; sounding as a chirp.

No chirping lark the wolfish sheen invoked.

Gay, Pastoral.

The careful hen

Calls all her chirping family around.

Thomson, Seasons, Spring.

2. With glass. Making cheerful. (Sometimes considered a shortened form of Cheeruping. Chirping, however, is the older word. The connection between the notions of chirping and cheerfulness, along with the simile 'merry as crickets,' makes it probable that Cheeruping is a mere catachresis.)

Jack T. . . has so far transgressed the Faunian law, which allows a chirping-quip to satirist not to surfeit to mirth not to madness. — *Howell, Familiar Letters.*

Chirping. *verbal abs.* Gentle noise of birds. Let the songs be loud and cheerful, and not chirpings or purlings. — *Bacon.*

And thinks he, that the chirping of a wren

Can chase away the first conceived sound?

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

Chirr. *v. n.* [see Crush.] Make a noise of which the word is supposed to be imitative: (here as a *swan*).

You do affect as timorously as swans,
(Cold as the brook they swim in) who do bill
With tardy modesty, and chirring plead
Their constant resolutions.

Glaphorus, Argalus and Parthenia.

Chirring. *part. adj.* Shrill-sounding.

But that there was in place to stir

His spleen, the chirring grasshopper.

Herrick, Poema.

Chirrup. *s.* Chirp.

And Maud will wear her jewels,

And the bird of prey will hover,

And the titmouse hope to win her

With his chirrup at her ear.

Tennyson, Maud, xix. 2.

Chirurgeon. *s.* [N.Fr. *chirurgien*; Gr.

χειρουργος, from *χίρ* = hand, *εργον* = work.]

Same as Surgeon, with which it is, both as a word and in respect to its meaning, identical. *Obsolete.*

When a man's wounds cease to smart, only because he has lost his feeling, they are nevertheless mortal, for his not seeing his need of a *chirurgeon*. — *Smith, Sermons.*

Chirurgery. *s.* Surgery. *Obsolete.*

Glyceria having skill in *chirurgery*, an art in those days much esteemed. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

Nature could do nothing in her case without the help of *chirurgery*. In trying up the luxuriant flesh, and unking way to pull out the rotten bones. — *Wicman.*

Chirurgical. *adj.* Surgical. *Obsolete.*

In the merchant's second tale, or history of Bergen, falsely ascribed to Chaucer, a *chirurgical* operation of changing eyes is partly performed by the assistance of the wren's science. — *T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, i. 410.

The *chirurgical* or manual part doth refer to the making instruments, and exercising particular experiments. — *Bishop Wilkins.*

Chisel. *s.* [Italian, *cisello*.] Tool with which wood or stone is chipped away: (taken, in *Sculpture*, as the instrument characteristic of the art, like pencil, palette, or easel in *Painting*).

What fine *chisel*

Could ever yet cut breath? Let no man mock me,

For I will kiss her. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, v. 3.

There is such a sewing softness in the limbs, as if not a *chisel* had lewied them out of stone, but a pencil had drawn and stroked them in. — *Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

The two chapels perched together: that ancient chapel where Wolsey had and mass in the midst of gorgeous ropes, golden candlesticks, and jewelled crosses, and that modern edifice which had been erected for the devotion of James and had been embellished by the pencil of Verrio and the *chisel* of Gibbons. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xlii.

Chisel. *s. v.*

1. Cut with a chisel.

A grime [slap] there was, *yechesld* all of stone

Out of the rock.

Huot, History of Graunde Amoure, ch. lii.: 1555.

2. Cheat. *Colloquial.*

Chiseled. *part. adj.*

1. Cut with a chisel; statue-like.

And nothing could be more striking than the contrast between the ruffian form of his companion and the delicate and *chiseled* beauty of the student's features. — *Sir E. L. Butler, Eugene Aram*, b. vii. ch. xvi.

2. Used figuratively. Regular; clean-cut.

With *chiseled* features calm and cold. *Tennyson.*

Chit. *s.* [Italian, *citto* = little dirty boy.]

Child; baby: (generally used of young persons in contempt).

These will appear such *chits* in story,

'Twill turn all politics to jest.

She pinched me, and called me squealing *chit*,

And threw me into a girl's arms that was taken in to tend me. — *Tatler*, no. 80.

Chit. *s.* [? *chick*.] Shoot of corn from the end of the grain.

Barley, sown four days, will begin to show the *chit* spirit at the root-end. — *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Chit. *v. n.* Sprout; shoot at the end of the grain.

I have known barley *chit* in seven hours after it had been thrown forth. — *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Chitchat. *s.* Prattle; idle prate; idle talk.

Colloquial.

If Ralph had learning added to the common *chitchat* of the town, he would have been a disjunct upon all topics that ever were considered by men of his own genius. — *Tatler*, no. 197.

Nothing can be more unlike, than the inflated *chit* rhapsodies of Shaftesbury and the plain

natural *chitchat* of Temple.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, The good old style in Writing.*

Later in the afternoon, about five o'clock, the high chance of political gossip, when the room was crowded, and every one had his runner, Mr. Richy looked in again to throw his eye over the evening papers, and catch in various *chitchat* the tone of public or party feeling on the 'crisis'.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. 1. ch. v.

Used adjectivally.

I am a member of a female society, who call ourselves the *chitchat club*.—*Spectator*.

Chitter. v. n. [see Crush.] Chirp in a tremulous or shivering manner.

The feathered sparrows cild I am;

In sweet and pleasant spring,

I greatly doe delight, for then

I *chitter*, chirp, and sing.

Kendall, Flowers of Epigram. (Snes by H. and W.)

Chitterling. s. [see Crow = mesentery.]

1. Guts; bowels: (generally taken along with that part of the *mesentery* which connects them, the margin of which is crumpled, folded, or plaited; and hence its secondary meaning).

A gut or *chitterling* hanged in the smoke.—*Barret*.

His warped ear hung o'er the strings, Which was but souse to *chitterlings*.

Bulwer, Hudibras, l. 2.

2. Frill to the breast of a shirt: (apparently a very ancient part of dress).

We Englishmen can mocke and scoffe at all countries for their devices; but, before they have many times mustred before us, we can learn by lyle and lyle to exercee and pass them all. . . . Of an Italian waist, we make an English poyntee; of a French ruff, an English *chitterling*, &c.—*Gauey, Delicate Diet for Drunkards*, 1576.

Chittyface. s. [The immediate origin of the word seems to be *chicheface*, a Norman-French word, and one which is still to be found in the French dictionaries. Cotgrave gives

• *Chiche-face*, m. a *chicheface*, micher, sunken-bill, wretched fellow, one out of whose nose hang drops.

For the first element, the derivation, as far as its French origin is concerned, is clear. Chiche sometimes explained *little*, of *no value*, more usually takes the allied meaning of *mean*, or *niggardly*. So it does in Cotgrave, as above.

Richardson, who has rightly connected the comparatively recent term Chittyface with *chicheface* rather than with *chik*, and is liberal in his instances of the use of the simple adjective, also supplies examples of Chichne, Chinchy, and Chinchery, all applied to avarice, but none later than Chaucer.

Its remote origin has been assigned to the Latin *siccus*—dry. It has also been treated as a word of Celtic origin. To this it may be added that a connection with the Latin *cicur* = tame (whence *mean-spirited*) is possible.

Upon a word regarding which no French lexicographer has ever professed to see his way clearly, the editor ventures a second conjecture, viz. that *face* = *vache*, and that *chicheface* was originally *chiche-vache* = lean cow, one of Pharaoh's lean kine.

The forms in -n, i.e. Chinchne and Chinchery = niggardliness, point in the direction of Chinch = bug or bloodsucker.]

? Lean-face: (used adjectivally in the extract).

I stole but a dirty pudding out of an alms-basket to give my dog when he was hungry, and the peaking *chicheface* page hit me in the teeth with it.—*Mansinger, Virgin Martyr*, ll. 1. (Rich.)

Chivalrie. s. Chivalrous.

Raymond de Puy had no sooner assumed the reins of office, than his mind, naturally of a *chivalrie* and warlike bent, led him to suggest a material alteration in the constitution of the order. *Major Porter, History of the Knights of Malta*, ch. i.

Chivalrous. adj. [N.Fr. *chevalereux*.]

Relating to chivalry, or knight-errantry; knightly; warlike; adventurous; daring.

And noble minds of you allied were

In brave pursuit of *chivalrous* enterprise.

Spenser, Faerie Quee.

I'll answer thee in any fair degree,
Or *chivalrous* design of knightly trial.

Shakespeare, Richard II. l. 1.

The due de Maunai, count Synclasin, and captain Merdaille, persuade him [king Pieroche] that he is the most puissant and *chivalrous* prince that ever appeared since Alexander the Great!—*Bishop Louch, Letter to Warburton*.

The Spaniards, from temper and constitution, were extravagantly fond of *chivalrous* exercises.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*.

Chivalry. s.

1. Knighthood; military dignity; qualifications of a knight (as valour and dexterity in arms); general system of knighthood.

Thou hast slain

The flow'r of Europe for his *chivalry*.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 1.

There he now, for martial encouragement, some degrees and orders of *chivalry*; which, nevertheless, are conferred promiscuously upon soldiers and no soldiers. *Bacon, Essays*.

Solemnly he swore,

That by the faith which knights to knight-hood bore,
And what'er else to *chivalry* belongs,

He would not cease 'till he reveng'd their wrongs.

Byrdon.

We find the divinity lectures of Don Quixote, and the punner of his squire, are both of them in the ritual of *chivalry*.—*Bishop Warburton, On Love's Labour's lost*.

I look upon *chivalry* as on some mighty river, which the fables of the poets have made immortal. It may have sprung up amidst rude rocks, and blind deserts. But the noise and rapidity of its course, the extent of country it adorns, and the towns and palaces it embles, may lead a traveller out of his way, and invite him to take a view of those dark caverns,

'unde superna

Phirinus Eridani per sylvam volvitur umis.'—*Bishop Hurd, Letters on Chivalry and Romance*, let. 2.

I thought ten thousand swords must have leaped from their scabbards to avenge even a look that threatened her with insult. But the age of *chivalry* is gone.—*Hurke, Reflections on the French Revolution*.

2. Adventure; exploit. *Obsolete*.

They four doing acts more dangerous, though less famous, because they were but private *chivalries*.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

3. Body, or order, of knights.

And by his light

Did all the *chivalry* of England move

To do brave acts.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. ii. 3.

Arthur, with all his *chivalry*.—*Milton, History of England*, b. iii.

Wave, Munich, all thy banners wave,

And charge with all thy *chivalry*.

Campbell, Hohenlinden.

Chiver. s. ? Same as Chimere.

What is it not that Martin doth not rent?

Cappes, tippets, gowns, blacke *chivers*, retchets white;

Communion bookes, and Hallelues, yea so bent

To teare, as women's wrinkles fete his spite.

Thus tearing all, as all ages use to doe;

He tears withall the church of Christ in two. *Aston*, A.D. 1612.

Chives. s. pl. [N.Fr.]

1. Threads or filaments (stamens) which support the anthers in flowers.

The masculine or prolix seed contained in the *chives*, or spires of the stamens. *Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

2. Salad plant so named (*Allium Schoenoprasum*).

The leaves are awl-shaped, threadlike, and produced in tufts. . . . *Chives*, when gathered, are cut or shorn by the surface, and on this account are generally named in the plural. The foliage is used as a salad ingredient in spring, being esteemed milder than onions or scallions.—*Loudon, Encyclopedia of Gardening*, in voce.

Chlorate (of Potash). s. Salt consisting of chloric acid and potassa, used as a de-flagrating powder in the manufacture of matches and percussion caps.

Chlorate, or oxychlorate, of potash has a cooling, somewhat impudent and nitrous, taste. It does not bleach. . . . When strongly triturated in a mortar it crackles, throws out sparks, and becomes huminous. It effervesces upon red-hot cinders like nitre; when triturated with salt sulphur or phosphorus, it detonates with great violence, not without danger to the hands of the operator if they be not protected by a thick glove. Similar detonations may be pro-

duced with cinnamon or vermillion, sulphuret of potassium, sugar, volatile oils, &c. A mixture of sugar or starch with *chlorate of pulask* is readily inflamed by a drop of sulphuric acid, and this experiment is the basis of the preparation of the oxygenated matches, as they have been commonly called.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Chloride (of Lime). s. Third solution of the combination of lime and chlorine, used in bleaching, and as a disinfectant.

When a weak solution of caustic potash or soda is saturated with chlorine, it affords a bleaching liquor which is still used by some bleachers and calico-printers for their most delicate processes; but the price of the alkalis has led to the disuse of these *chlorides* as a general means, and has occasioned a general employment of *chloride of lime*.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*. (See also extract under Chlorine.)

Chlorine. s. [the first syllable from the Gr. $\chi\lambda\omicron\rho\omicron\varsigma$ = grass-green; the second, one of the artificial terminations of Chemistry, showing that the elementary substance to which it applies is in the same class with Iodine, Bromine, and Fluorine. Its derivatives are numerous; some being the names of comparatively common objects in commerce and manufactures, as Chlorate, Chloric (acid), Chloride, Chloruret.] Elementary gaseous substance so called: (in the same class with Iodine, Bromine, and Fluorine, as indicated by its termination).

It [*chlorine*] has a peculiar smell, and irritates the nostrils most violently, when inhaled, as also the windpipe and lungs. It is eminently noxious to animal life, and if breathed in its undiluted state, would prove instantly fatal. It supports the combustion of many bodies, and indeed, spontaneously burns several without their being previously kindled. The resulting combinations are called *chlorides*, and act most important parts in many manufacturing processes. Water absorbs, at the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere, about double its volume of *chlorine*, and acquires the colour, smell, and taste of the gas, as well as its power of destroying or bleaching vegetable colours.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Chloroform. s. [the *chlor-* is the first syllable in *chlorine*; the *form-* is the first in *formic*, the name of an acid obtained from ants, in Latin *formica*. The truncation of the word, i.e. the loss of the ordinary adjuncts *ic form*, as *ic, yk*, &c., gives it the appearance of a derivative from *form*—shape, with which it has nothing in common. The compound itself belongs to the nomenclature of Chemistry, the term being an artificial one. See first extract.]

In Chemistry. Limpid colourless liquid used for the production of a vapour causing, when inhaled, insensibility to pain; vapour so produced: (employed in Surgery to diminish the pain of operations).

[In a complex science, which is in a state of transition, capricious and detached derivations of terms are common; but are not satisfactory. In this remark I have especial reference to chemistry; in which the discoveries made, especially in organic chemistry, and the difficulty of reducing them to a system, have broken up in several instances the old nomenclature, without its being possible at present to construct a new set of terms systematically connected. Hence it has come to pass that chemists have constructed words in a capricious and detached way; as by taking fragments of words, and the like. . . . Several words have recently been formed by chemists, by taking syllables from two or more different words. Thus Chevreul discovered a substance to which he gave the name *Ethyl*, from the first syllables of the words *ether* and *alcohol*, because of its analogy to those liquids in point of composition. So Liebig has the word *chloral*. Liebig, examining the product of distillation of alcohol, sulphuric acid, and amber, found a substance which he termed *Aldehyd*, from the words *Alcohol dehydrogenated*. This mode of making words has been strongly objected to by M. Dumas. Still more has he objected to the word *Mercaptan* (of Zeise), which, he says, rests upon a mere play of words; for it means both *mercurium captans* and *mercurio aptans*. Dumas and Pelouze, working on pyrochthonous acids, found reason to believe the existence of a substance which they called *methylene*, deriving the name from *methy*, a spirituous fluid, and *ylene*, wood. Berzelius remarks that the name should rather be *methyli*, and that *oxy* may be taken in its signification of matter, to imply the Radical of Wine: and he proposes that

the older *Æther-Radical*, shall be called *Æthyl*, the newer *Methyl*. This notion of marking by the termination of the hypothetical compound radical of a series of chemical compounds has been generally adopted; and, as we see from the above reference, it must be regarded as representing the Greek word *ἄν*; and such hypothetical radicals of bases have been termed in general *basyle*. Bunsen obtained from Cade's fuming liquid a substance which he called *Alkalina* (*alkali-æmion*?), and the substance produced from this by oxidation he called *Alkarys*.

The discovery of *Isakodyl* was the first instance of the insulation of an organic metallic base. The first of the Hydrocarbon Radicals of the Alcohols was the radical of Tertiary alcohol obtained by Kolbe from Valerate of Potash, and hence called *Valyl*. *Chloroform* is perchloride of *formyl*, the hypothetical radical of formic acid. — [*W. Lewis, Novum Organum renovatum*, aph. xviii. with commentary.]

The safety, as well as the efficacy of this application of the vapour of ether, of *chloroform* ... has now been ascertained by abundant experience. And if we consider what it has done, and what it promises, ... we shall scarcely deem the proposal extravagant which has been made by one of our hospital physicians, that, for so merciful a boon to suffering humanity, public thanksgiving should be humbly offered up to Heaven in our churches. — *Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. viii.

Chlorómeter. s. Instrument for Chlorometry.

In graduating the arsenical *chlorometer*, M. Gay-Lussac takes for its unity the decolorizing power of one volume of chlorine at 32° Fahrenheit, and divides it into a hundred parts. — *Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Chlorómetry. s. [Gr. μέτρον = measure.] Process for measuring, or testing, the decolorizing, or bleaching, power of the commoner commercial chlorides.

He [Gay-Lussac] now prescribes as the preferable plan of *chlorometry*, to pour very slowly from a graduated glass tube a standard solution of the chloride, to be tested upon a determinate quantity of arsenious acid dissolved in muriatic acid, till the whole arsenious is converted into the arsenic acids. The value of the chloride is greater, the less of it is required to produce this effect. — *Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Chlorophyll. s. [Gr. χλωρός = green, φύλλον = leaf.] In *Botany*. Colouring matter of vegetables.

To this is referred all the kinds of coloured granules which occupy the interior of vegetable tissue. They have a spheroidal, irregular figure, are often angular, and consist of a semi-fluid gelatinous substance, which seems to be a conglomeration of the fluid contents of the cells. The colour of plants, especially the green colour, is produced by the presence of *chlorophyll*, which may be considered a white secretion. — *Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, b. i. sect. 7, § 83.

Chlorosis. s. [Gr. χλωρός = green.] Medical term for Greensickness.

But the man without sin, the Moravian rabbi, Has perfectly cured the *chlorosis* of Tabby.

Anatomy, Bath Guide.

Chlorotic. adj. Affected by chlorosis; subjected to it.

The exaltations of sedentary and *chlorotic* nuna. — *Battie*.

Chock. s. Same as Shock; with which it was, perhaps, identical in pronunciation.

Rare.
One of the kings of France died miserably by the chock of an hog. — *Bishop Patrick, Divine Arithmetick*, p. 27.

Chock. v. a. ? Heap or fill up, as in Chock-full; ? tossing about.

Who scarce a shirt had but the day before,
Nor a whole stocking to keep out the cold,
Hath a whole wardrobe at command in store;
And in the tavern in his cups doth roar,
Chocking his crown.

Drayton, Agincourt, p. 79. (Ord MS.)

Chock-full. adj. [Apparently from *choke*-full; a derivation which is not incompatible with the provincial German form *geschocht voll* given by Wedgwood; though, perhaps, independent of it; the German origin of the word being uncertain; at any rate only indirectly connected with *choke*.] Full up to the brim. *Colloquial*.

Chócolate. s. [Spanish.] Nut of the Theobroma Cacao; cake or mass made by grinding the kernel of the cacao-nut with other substances; infusion of the same.

Chocolate is certainly much the best of these three exotic liquors: its oil seems to be both rich, alimentary, and anodyne. — *Arbutnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

In fumes of burning chocolate shall glow,
And tremble at the sea that froths below.

The Spaniards were the first who brought chocolate into use in Europe, to promote the consumption of the cacao-nuts, which, and other drugs, which their West India furnish, and which enter the composition of chocolate. — *Chambers*.

Chocolate is flavoured with cinnamon and cloves in several countries instead of the more expensive vanilla. In roasting the beans the heat should at first be very slow, to give time for the humidity to escape, ... *Chocolate* is sometimes adulterated with starch; in which case it will form a pasty consistency when treated with boiling water. — *Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

The Duchess of Portsmouth had poisoned him in a cup of chocolate. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iv.

Chocolate-house. s. House of entertainment in which chocolate is sold.

Ever since that time, *Blunder* has been twice a day at the chocolate-house. — *Tatler*.

Choice. s. [Fr. *choix*.]

1. Choosing.

a. Act of.

If they are not masters of their own choice, whatsoever the rigid laws of necessity determine them to they must necessarily chuse. — *J. Scott, Christian Life*, pt. ii. ch. v. § 3.

Soft education doth style renown,
Gentle or sharp, according to thy choice,
To laugh at follies, or to lash at vice.

Dryden, Translation of Persius' Satires.

b. Power of.

Choice there is not, unless the thing which we take to be so in our power, that we might have refused it. If fire consume the stable, it chooseth not so to do, because the nature thereof is such that it can do no other. — *Hobbes*.

There's no liberty like the freedom of having it at my own choice, whether I will live to the world, or to myself. — *Sir R. E. Extrapape*.

To talk of compelling a man to be good is a contradiction; for where there is force there can be no choice. Whereas all moral goodness consisteth in the elective act of the understanding will. — *Grew, Catechologia Sacra*.
Which he will remove his contemptation from one idea to another, is many times in his choice. — *Locke*.

c. Cure in.

Jul. Cæsar did write a collection of apophthegms: it is pity his book is lost; for I imagine they were collected with judgment and choice. — *Bacon, Apophthegms*.

2. Thing chosen.

I am sorry ...
Your choice is not so rich in birth as beauty,
That you might well enjoy her.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, v. 1.
Take to thee, from among the cherubim,
Thy choice of flaming warriors.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 100.

3. Best part of anything, and, as such, object of choice.

The choice and flower of all things profitable in other books, the psalms do both more briefly contain, and more movingly also express. — *Hobbes*.

Their riders, the flower and choice
Of many provinces, from bound to bound.

Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 314.

4. Collection to choose from.

A braver choice of dauntless spirits
Did never float upon the swelling tide.

Shakespeare, King John, ii. 1.

Make choice of. Choose; take from several things proposed.

Wisdom, of what herself approves, makes choice,
Nor is led captive by the common voice.

Sir J. Denham.

Choice. adj.

1. Select; of extraordinary value.

After having set before the king the choicest of wines and fruits, he told him the best part of his entertainment was to come. — *Guardian*.

Thus in a sea of folly tossed,
My choicest hours of life are lost.

Swift.
Tom Cogit never presumed to come near the young Duke, but paid him constant attention. He sat at the bottom of the table, and was ever sending a servant with some choice wine, or recommending him, through some third person, some choice dish. It is pleasant to be "made much of," as Shakespeare says, even by scoundrels. — *Disraeli the younger, The young Duke*.

2. Chary; frugal; careful: (used of persons).

As that is choice of his time, will also be choice of his company, and choice of his actions. — *Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living*.

Choice-drawn. part. adj. Selected with particular care.

For who is he, whose chin is but enrich'd
With one appearing hair, that will not follow
These cull'd and choice-drawn cavaliers of France?
Shakespeare, Henry V. iii. chorus.

Choiceless. adj. Without the power of choosing; without right of choice; not free. *Rare*.

Neither the weight of the matter, of which the cylinder is made, nor the round voluble form of it, are any more imputable to that dead choiceless creature, than the first motion of it; and, therefore, it cannot be a fit resemblance to show the reconcilableness of fate with choice. — *Hammond*.

Choicely. adv.

1. Curiously; with exact choice.

A band of men,
Collected choicely from each county some.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

2. Valuably; excellently.

It is certain it is choicely good. — *I. Wallon, Complete Angler*.

Choiceness. s. Attribute suggested by choice; nicety; particular value.

Make exact animadversion where style hath degenerated, where flourish and thrived in choiceness of phrase. — *H. Johnson, Diacortes*.

Carry into the shade such auriculars, seedlings, or plants, as are for their choiceness reserved in pots. — *Evelyn, Calandarium hortense*.

Choir. s. [A.S. *chor*; N.Fr. *choir*, Fr. *chœur*; Lat. *chorus*.] Here note:

(1.) The resemblance of the sound of the French diphthong *oi* to that of *o* preceded by *w*: i. e. compare the sound of *roi* (*king*) with that of *wooh*. They are by no means identical. What, however, we may call the *w* element is common to both.

(2.) The tendency in several provincial dialects, and in the mouth of careless speakers, sporadically distributed, to sound *oi* as *i*, e.g. *join* as *jine*.

Out of these two facts taken together the original sound of the French *choir* has become *quire*, and the spelling has followed the pronunciation, giving *Quire* and *Quirister*.

1. Assembly or band of singers.

Of angels, who their songs admire.
In *divine worship*.

With all the choicest music of the kingdom,
Together sing Te Deum.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iv. 1.

2. Part of the church where the choirists, or singers, are placed.

The lords and ladies, having brought the queen
To a prepar'd place in the choir, fell off
At distance from her.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iv. 1.

Choir-service. s. Duty performed by the choir of a cathedral.

That part of our choir-service called the motet or anthem. — *T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 182.

Chorister. See Chori-ster.

Choke. v. a. [A.S. *ceocan*.]

1. Suffocate; kill by stopping the passage of respiration.

But when to my good lord I prove untrue,
I'll choke myself.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, i. 4.
The herd ran violently down a steep place into the sea, and were choked in the sea. — *Mark*, v. 13.

While you thunder'd, clouds of dust did choke
Contenting troops.

Wallar.

2. Stop up; obstruct; block up a passage;

hinder by obstruction or confinement.
Men troop'd up to the king's capacious court,
Whose porticoes were chok'd with the resort.

Chapman.
She cannot lose her perfect how'r to see,
Tho' mists and clouds do choke her window light.

Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.
It seemeth the fire is so choked as not to be able to remove the stone. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

You must make the mould big enough to contain the whole fruit, when it is grown to the greatest; for else you will choke the spreading of the fruit. — *Liba*.

The fire, which chok'd in sales lay,
A load too heavy for his soul to move,

Was upward blown below, and brush'd away by love.
While prayers and tears his destin'd progress stay,
And crowds of mourners choke their sov'reign's way. *Tickell.*

With up.

They are at a continual expense to cleanse the ports, and keep them from being choked up, by the help of several engines.—*Addison, Tracels in Italy.*

3. Suppress.

And yet we ventur'd; for the rain propos'd
Choke'd his respect of likely peril fear'd. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.*

Confess thee freely thy sin:

For to deny each article with oath,
(Cannot remove nor choke the strong conception
That I do groan withal. *Id., Othello, v. 2.*

4. Overpower.

And that which fell among thorns are they, which,
When they have heard, go forth, and are choked with cares, and riches, and pleasures of this life, and bring no fruit to perfection.—*Luke, viii. 14.*

No fruitful crop the sickly fields return;
But oats and darnel choke the rising corn. *Dryden.*

5. Irritate so as to cause a sense of strangulation.

I am like the pasha of three tails, to whom the sultan sends his court circular, the howstrawing. It chokes me. May its usage be abolished for ever!—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs, ch. iv.*

Choke-full. *adj.* See Chock-full.

We filled the skin chock-full.—*Bruce, Travels to discover the Source of the Nile, iv. 240.*

Chokecherry. *s.* Astringent kind of cherry so called. See extracts.

Pursh describes [the *Cerasus borealis*] as a very handsome small tree; the wood exquisitely hard and fine-grained; but the cherries, though agreeable to the taste, astringent in the mouth, and hence called *choke-cherries*.—*London, Arboretum of Fructicum Britannicum, p. 703.*

The fruit [of the *C. hymenalis*] is small, black, and extremely astringent, but edible in winter. It is called by the inhabitants of the western mountains of Virginia and Carolina the black *choke-cherry*.—*Id., p. 705.*

Chokedamp. *s.* Irrespirable gas of grottoes, wells, and mines: (conveniently, though not always, limited to that which is both *irrespirable* and *unflammable*). See extract.

This explains the occurrence of fire-damp, or carburetted hydrogen, in coal-mines; whereas in mines of wood-coal, carbonic acid, a *choke-damp*, alone occurs.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry.*

Chokelling. See Chuckle.

Chokepear. *s.* Rough, harsh, unpalatable pear; hence aspersion or sarcasm by which another is put to silence.

After your goodly and vain-glorious banquet,
I'll give you a *choke-pear*. *Webster, White Devil.*

Pardon me for going so low as to talk of giving *choke-pears*.—*Clarissa.*

The editor, though unable to refer to them, has seen applications of this term to the so-called Apples of the Dead Sea, which, whilst they looked fair and fruitlike without were inwardly but dust and ashes; also to many funguses, the common puffball being one of them.

He has given both the fruits and the explanation as he found them. It is, however, his opinion that the whole class originated in names for fungi causing either coughing or sneezing, compared with certain fruits of the size or shape of each particular instance.

Chokeplum. *s.* Plum similar in character to the Chokepear, and also in its secondary application.

The spider's tale (quoth th' ant) semth a choking chokeplum.—*Heywood, Spider and Fly.*

Choker. *s.*

1. Slang for neckcloth.

If I should go to one of the tea-parties in a dressing-gown and slippers, and not in the usual attire of a gentleman, viz. pumps, a gold waistcoat, and cravat hat, a sham frill, and a white *choker*, I should be insulting society.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs.*

2. That which irritates with a sense of strangulation. See Choke, 5.

He had left a glass of water just tasted. I finished it. It was a *choker*.—*Thackeray, Dr. Birch and his young Friends.*

Chokewort. *s.* Plant so called: (perhaps one

of the Spurges, a species of which is called in Gerard's *choking spurge*).

The Libians called it *keena*, which implies it makes them dye like libris twist earth and skyes; The name of *chock-wort* is to it assigned, Because it stops the venom of the mind.

Taylor, the Waterpoet. (Nares by H. and W.)

Choking. *part. *adj.**

1. Indistinct and interrupted, as the utterance of one undergoing suffocation.

'But they may scarce that which brings felicity,' said Flora, speaking in a *choking* voice, and not meeting the glance of Coningsby.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby, h. c. iv.*

2. Causing suffocation.

No solicitations could induce him, on a hot day and in a high wind, to move out of the *choking* cloud of dust, which overhung the line of march, and which severely tried lungs less delicate than his.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xvi.*

Choking. *verbal abs.* Act or feeling of being choked.

The entrance of air into the lungs may be prevented in various ways; by stoppage of the mouth and nostrils (smothering); by submersion of the same inlets in some liquid (drowning); . . . by mechanical obstruction of the larynx or trachea from within, as by a morsel of food (*choking*); or from without, as by the bowstring (strangulation); both these varieties are included in the term *choking*.—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic, lect. v.*

Cholagogue. *s.* [Gr. *χολή* = bile, and *ἀγωγός* from *άγω* = lead or carry away; the form and spelling of the last syllable being those in *pedagogue*.] In *Medicine*, where it is both substantive and adjective; i. e. where we can say either a *cholagogue*, or a *cholagogue drug*. See extract.

Medicines which promote the secretion or excretion of bile are denominated *cholagogues*. . . . It is probable that most, if not all, drastic purgatives increase the secretion and excretion of both the bile and pancreatic juices. . . . The term *cholagogue*, however, has been more particularly applied to substances which are supposed to have a specific influence in promoting the secretion or excretion of bile. Mercury, aloes, rhubarb, and iacaxum have been considered to possess this property. *Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, p. 219.*

Cholér. *s.* [Lat. *cholera*.]

1. Bile.

There would be a main defect, if such a feeding animal, and so subject unto diseases from bilious causes, should want a proper conveyance for *choler*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Marcellus Ficinus increases these proportions, adding two more of pure *choler*.—*W. Wotton, Essay on the Education of Children.*

2. Humour which, by its superabundance, is supposed to produce irascibility.

It engenders *choler*, phanteth anger; And better 'twere that both of us did fast, Since, of ourselves, ourselves are choleric, Than feed it with such over-roasted flesh.

Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

3. Anger; rage.

Put him to *choler* straight: he hath been used Ever to conquer, and to have his word Of contradiction. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 3.*

He, methinks, is no great scholar, Who can mistake desire for *choler*. *Prior.*

Cholera, or Cholera-morbus. *s.* [Gr. *χολή* = bilious, Lat. *morbus* = disease: a barbarous compound in which the Greek adjective is feminine to agree with *morbus*, though the Latin by which the latter is translated is masculine.] In *Medicine*. See extract.

There is a complaint . . . that shows itself in this country more or less every autumn, and prevails extensively in some years as a minor epidemic. It is rightly enough named *cholera*; for it is attended with, and consists mainly, of a remarkable flux of bile. . . . Such is the disease which has long been familiar to English practitioners as *cholera*; but about the end of the first third-part of the present century, this country was visited by a severe epidemic disorder which was also called *cholera*; or, by way of emphasis, the *cholera*, or sometimes spasmodic *cholera*, or Asiatic *cholera*, or malignant *cholera*. . . . I may call it epidemic *cholera*. . . . The epidemic *cholera* so far resembled the summer *cholera*, that it was attended by profuse vomiting and purging. . . . but it differed. . . . In the matters ejected from the stomach containing no bile, and this alone is a good reason against calling the disease *cholera*.—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic, lect. lxiii.*

Where the adjective Choleric is used, it is a medical term derived from *cholera* not from *choler*, and means connected with *cholera* the disease.

Choleric. *adj.*

1. Abounding in choler.

Our two great poets being so different in their tempers, the one *choleric* and sanguine, the other phlegmatic and melancholic.—*Dryden.*

2. Angry; irascible: (of persons).

Bull, in the main, was an honest plain-dealing fellow, *choleric*, bold, and of a very unconstant temper.—*Arbuthnot.*

For James not a particle of loyal affection lived in the hearts of the nation, while his easy and pusillanimous, though *choleric*, disposition had gradually diminished these sentiments of apprehension which royal frowns used to excite.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England, vol. i. ch. vi.*

3. Offensive: (of words or actions).

There came in *choleric* haste towards me about seven or eight knights.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Belinius threateneth all that read him, using his confident, or rather *choleric* speech.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Choleric. *s.* Attribute suggested by Choleric; anger; irascibility; peevishness.

Subject to like passions for covetousness, contentlessness, and *cholericness*.—*Bishop Gauden, Anti-Bull Berith, p. 128: 1067.*

Cholésterine. *s.* In *Physiology*. Oleaginous principle in bile; in a solid form the main constituent in gallstones, q. v.

Choliambic. *s.* [Lat. *choliambi*, from Gr. *χολή* = lame, *ιαμβός* = iambic.] Verse differing from the true iambic in having a trochee in the sixth or last place, the fifth foot being for the sake of contrast usually a pure iambus. See Choriambic and Seazon.

After him came one Babrius, that gave a new turn to the fables into *choliambic*.—*Bentley, Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris.*

Chondrine. *s.* [Gr. *χόνδριος* = cartilage.] Fundamental and characteristic tissue in cartilage.

It [*chondrine*] is slowly dissolved by boiling with water, and when dry resembles glue. But it differs from gelatine in not being precipitated by tannic acid. . . . *Chondrine* leaves when burned from four to six per cent. of ash, chiefly bone-earth.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry.*

Chose. *v. a.* preterperfect *chose*, participle *chosen* (of which the older form was *ge-coren, ge-curen; coosan* in A.S. being one of the verbs which changed *s* into *r* in the participle: see Foriorn and Frôre). Take, by way of preference, out of several things offered; not to reject; select; pick out of a number.

I may neither *chose* whom I would, nor refuse whom I dislike.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 2.*

If he should offer to *chose*, and *chose* the right casket, you should refuse to perform your father's will, if you should refuse to accept him.—*Id.,*

Did I *chose* him out of all the tribes of Israel to be my priest?—*1 Samuel, ii. 28.*

How much less shall I answer him, and *chose* out my words to reason with him.—*Job, ix. 14.*

The will has still so much freedom left as to enable it to *chose* any act in its kind good; as also to refuse any act in its kind evil.—*South, Sermons.*

Chose. *v. n.* Have the power of choice between different things: (with *not* and *but*. See But).

Without the influence of the Deity supporting things, their utter annihilation could not *chose but* follow.—*Hooker.*

Knaves be such abroad, Who having by their own unfortunate suit, Or voluntary dotage of some mistress, Convicted or supplied them, they cannot *chose* But they must blab. *Shakespeare, Othello, iv. 1.*

When a favourite shall be raised upon the foundation of merit, then can he not *chose but* prosper.—*Bacon.*

Those who are persuaded that they shall continue for ever, cannot *chose but* aspire after a happiness commensurate to their duration.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Choosér. *s.* One who chooses, or has the power or office of choosing; elector; selector.

Come all into this net, quoth she;
Come closely in, be rid'd by me;
Each one may have a *chooser* here,
For room you need not wrestle.

Drayton, Nymphidia.
In all things to deal with other men, as if I might
be my own *chooser*.—*Hammond, Practical Cate-*
chism.

This generality is not sufficient to make a good
chooser, without a more particular construction of his
judgment.—*Sir R. Wotton.*

Choosing. *verbal abs.* [*A.S. crosung.*] Choice;
election; act of making a choice.

Send me a-*choosing*,
I'll bring you *enow*
Of dainties for our *choosing*,
And choose for thee too.

Dr. R. O. Tatham,
Translation of Frithing's Saga.

Choosingly. *adv.* In the way of choice or
election. *Rare.*

If our spirits can serve God, *choosingly* and greedily,
out of pure conscience of our duty, it is better in
itself, and more to us.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule*
and Exercises of Holy Living, p. 230. (Ord MS.)

Chop. *v. n.*

1. Cut with a quick blow.

And where the cleaver *chops* the heifer's spoil,
Thy breathing nostril hold. *Gay, Trivia.*

With off.

What shall we do, if we perceive
Lord Hastings will not yield to our complaints?—
Chop off his head, man.

Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 1.

Within these three days his head is to be *chop'd off*.
—*Id., Measure for Measure*, i. 2.

2. Devour eagerly; (with *up*).

You are for making a hasty meal, and for *chop-*
ping up your entertainment, like an hungry clown.
—*Drayton.*

Upon the opening of his mouth he drops his break-
fast, which the fox presently *chopp'd up*.—*Sir R.*
L'Estrange.

3. Mince; cut into small pieces.

They *break* their bones, and *chop* them in pieces,
as for the pot. —*Milch*, iii. 3.
By dividing them into chapters and verses they
are *chopped* and minced, and stand so broken and
divided, that the common people take the verses
usually for different apophorisms. *Locke.*

Chop and change. Put one thing in the
place of another.

My chance was great, for, from a poor man's son,
I rose aloft, and *chop'd* and *chang'd* degree.

Mirror for Magistrates, 307.

Sets up communities and senses,
To *chop* and *change* intelligences.

Butler, Hudibras.

Affirm the Treasons *chopp'd* and *chang'd*,
The warty with the fiery rancor. *Id.*

We go on *chopping* and *changing* our friends, as
well as our horses. —*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Chop in. Interrupt. See *Cut in*.

He that cometh lately out of France will talk
French English, and never blush at the matter.
Another *choppes* in with English Italianated. —*Wil-*
son, Art of Rhetoric, b. iii. : 1553.

Chop logic. Wrangle; dispute in, or with
an affectation of, logical terms.

A man must not presume to use his reason, unless
he has studied the categories, and can *chop logic*
by mode and figure. —*Smollett, Expedition of Humphry*
Clinker.

Thus they *chopp'd logic* with Sovereign Majesty.
—*Hocell, Vocal Purport*, 184. (Ord MS.)

Chop out. Give vent to; come out.

Who has brought
A merry tale about him, to raise a laughter
Amongst our wine? Why strale, where art thou?
Thou wilt *chop out* with them unseasonably
When I desire thee not.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid's Tragedy.

Chop. *v. n.* [see last extract.]

1. Do anything with a quick and unexpected
motion, like that of a blow; catch; hit, or
happen, on anything.

If the body reverberating be near, and yet not so
near as to make a concurrent echo, it *choppeth* with
you upon the sudden. —*Bacon, Natural and Experi-*
mental History.

Out of credulity to get both, he *chops* at the
shadow, and loses the substance. —*Sir R. L'E-*
strange.

2. Purchase generally by way of truck; give
one thing for another.

To have her husband in another country,
Within a month after she is married,
Chopping for rotten raisins.

Beaumont and Fletcher, The Captain.

3. Bandy; alternate; return one thing or
word for another.

Let not the council at the bar *chop* with the judge,

nor wind himself into the handling of the cause
anew, after the judge hath declared his sentence. —
Bacon.

[The syllable *chap* or *chop* represents the sound of a
sudden blow; Scotch, *chap hands*, to strike hands, to
chap at a door; to *chop*, to hack, cut up into small
pieces. *Chap, chop, choppe*, a blow. (Jamieson.)
Hence, to *chop* is to do anything suddenly, as with
a blow, to turn. A greyhound *chops* up a hare when
it catches it unawares; to *chop* up in prison, to *chap*
up (Halliwell); the wind *chops* round when it makes
a sudden turn to a different quarter. From the notion
of turning round the word *chop* passes to the
sense of exchange, an exchange being the transfer
of something with the return of an equivalent on
the other side. Thus we speak of *chopping* and
changing; to *chop* horses with one, to exchange
horses. The Scotch and North of England *coup*,
Warwickshire *cuff*, Icelandic *kaup, kypa*, are used
in the same sense. 'Nidast hó hann at Hólmi thvint
hann keipti við Hólmstarna bæði londum og konum
og lausa fé öllu.' At last he dwelt at Hólmi because
he and Hólmstarna had *chopped* both lands and
wives and all their movables. 'Enn Sigridur son
hann átti áður hængul skó hofeno thvint hún villdi
eigi manna-kaupin.' But Sigrid whom he before
had to wife lugged herself in the temple, because
she would not endure this husband-chopping. (Land-
mannabók, p. 48.) This *chop* is connected with Ger-
man *kaufen*, English *cheap, chapman*, &c. In
Scotch *coup* the original sense of turning is com-
bined with that of trafficking, dealing. To *coup*, to
overturn, overset. (Jamieson.) The whirling stream
will make our boat to *coup*, i. e. to turn over.
'They are forayers of quibit, bear and aits,
coppers, sellers and buyers thereof in merchandise.'
(Jamieson.)

Horse-couper, cow-couper, one who buys and sells
horses or cows; *saal-couper*, a trafficker in souls. —
Welwood, Dictionary of English Etymology, i.]

Chop. *s.*

1. Piece chopped off (see *Chip*); small piece
of meat (commonly of mutton).

Sir William Capel compounded for sixteen hun-
dred pounds, yet Empton would have cut another
chop out of him, if the king had not died. *Bacon.*

Did Cross condemn all persons to be fops,
That can't regale themselves with mutton *chops*.

King, Art of Cookery.

And hence this halo lives about
The waiter's hands, that reach
To each his perfect pint of stout,
His proper *chop* to each.

Teusson, Lyrical Monologue.

2. Crack; cleft.

Water will make wood to swell; as we see in the
filling of the chops of bowls, by laying them in water.
—*Bacon.*

Chops and changes. Vicissitudes: (see *Chop*
and *change* under *Chop*, *v. a.*; see also

Chop, *v. n.* 3).

'There be odd chops and changes in this
world, for airtin,' observed Coble. —*Marryat, Snar-*
lryone, vol. ii. ch. ii.

Choppfallen. *adj.* See *Chapfallen*.

Though strong persuasion hung upon thy lip,—
Alas! how *chop-fallen* now! *Blair, The Grave.*

Peter was, in south, singularly *chop-fallen*, and
could only defend himself by an incoherent mutter.
—*Sir K. L. Bulwer, Eugene Aram*, b. iii. ch. vi.

Chophouse. *s.* House of entertainment,

where provision ready dressed is sold.
I lost my place at the *chop-house*, where every
man eats in public a mess of broth, or chop of meat,
in silence. —*Spectator*.

Chopin. *s.* [Fr.] French liquid measure

containing nearly a pint.

My landlord, who is a pert smart man, brought
up a *choppin* of white wine; and, for this particular,
there are better French wines here than in England,
and cheaper; for they are but a groat a quart. —
Hocell, Letters, i. vi. 38.

Chopped. *part. adj.*

Cut small.

Some granaries are made with clay, mixed with
hair, *chopped* straw, mulch, and such like. —*Mortimer,*
Husbandry.

2. Chapped.

I remember kissing the cow's dugs, that her pretty
chopped hands had milked. —*Shakespeare, As you like*
it, ii. 4.

Chopper. *s.* Instrument for cleaving. *Col-*
loquial.

Chopping. *verbal abs.*

1. Act of merchandizing.

The *chopping* of bargains, when a man buys, not
to hold, but to sell again, grindeth upon the seller
and the buyer. —*Bacon.*

2. Altercation.

'till never leave off your *chopping* of logic, 'till
your skin is turned over your ears for prating. —*Sir*
R. L'Estrange.

Chopping. *part. adj.*

1. Stout; lusty; (epithet frequently applied
to infants, by way of commendation).

Both Jack Freeman and Ned Wild,
Would own the fair and *chopping* child. *Fenton.*

2. In *Navigation*. Clashing; counteracting;
(applied to the state of the sea produced by
the meeting of adverse waves obliquely or
otherwise).

When strong winds act against these flowings, a
chopping sea is produced, which, in foggy weather,
is dangerous to small craft. —*Admiral Smythe, The*
Mediterranean.

Choppingblock. *s.* Log of wood on which
anything is laid to be cut in pieces.

The strat smooth clus are good for axle-trees,
boards, *chopping-blocks*. —*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Choppingknife. *s.* Knife with which cooks
mince their meat.

Here comes Dameletta, with a sword by his side,
a forest-bill on his neck, and a *chopping-knife* under
his girdle. —*Sir P. Sidney.*

Choppy. *adj.* Full of holes, clefts, or
cracks.

You seem to understand me,
By each at once her *choppy* finger laying
Upon her skinny lips. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, i. 3.

Chops. *s. pl.* Where *chop* is used as *jaw*,
it applies to the lower one; hence the
plural means the two sides thereof, gene-
rally treated as a unity.

1. Mouth of a beast.

So soon as my *chops* begin to walk, yours must be
walking too for company. —*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Mouth of a man: (used in *contempt*).

Sometimes his *choppes* doo walke in points too
hile.

Wherein the ape himself a woodpecker tries:
Sometimes with flouts he draws his mouth awrie,
And swears by his ten houses, and false lies,
Wherefore he what he will I do not passe,
He is the paltriest ape that ever was.

Whip for an Ape.

He ne'er shook hands, nor bid farewell to him,
'Till he unscrew'd him from the nape to the *chops*.

Shakespeare, Much Ado, i. 2.

My *chops* water for a kiss—they do, Flora. —*Mrs.*
Centlivre, The Wonder, ii. 1.

3. Entrance; approach: (a *proper* rather
than a common term, as 'Chops of the
Channel').

At the time of the Rump.

When old Admiral Trump

With his broom swept the *Chops* of the Channel,
Song on The Merry Monarch.

Fauces is used by Virgil in the same
sense, Georg. i. 207:

'Pontus et adstritæ fauces tentantur Agyll.'

Chopsticks. *s.* English name for the Chinese
substitutes for a knife and fork. *Collo-*
quial.

Choragus. *s.* [Lat.] Superintendent of
the ancient chorus.

No scruple not to affirm, that in this fantastic
farc of life, in which the scene is ever changing and
inconstant, the whole machinery is of human direc-
tion; and the mind the only *choragus* of the enter-
tainment. —*Bishop Warburton, Enquiry into the*
Causes of Prodiges and Miracles, p. 33.

Choral. *adj.* Belonging to, or composing,
a choir or concert.

All sounds on fret by string or golden wire
Temper'd soft tunings, intermix'd with voice,
Choral or mison. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 57.

Chorally. *adv.*

1. In the way to suit a choir.

When the words are attended to by the eye, there
is a plaintive cry in the strain which makes the
well-known anthem, 'I call and cry,' somewhat af-
fecting; I think, however, a modern composer would
judge ill if he chose to set the same words chorally.
—*Mason, Essay on Church Music*, p. 116.

2. In the manner of a chorus.

Marcelline sing their wild 'To Arms' in chorus;
which now all men, all women and children have
learn't, and sing *chorally*, in theatres, boulevards,
streets; and the heart burns in every bosom. —*Car-*
lyle, French Revolution, pt. iii. b. i. ch. i.

Chord. *s.* [Gr. *χορδή*; Lat. *chorda*.]

1. String of a musical instrument; (spelled
cord, when signifying string in general).

Who mov'd
Their stops and chords, was seen; his volant touch
Instinct thro' all proportions, low and high,
Fled and pursued transverse the resonant figure.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 330.

2. Combination of two or more contemporaneous musical sounds. See Harmonics.
3. Straight line which joins the extremities of an arc.

This form has also the advantage of covering the line of retreat better than the first; at the same time that it enables any one part of the line to be more quickly reinforced from any other part, because troops passing between any two parts move on the chord of an arc, while in the first case, all movements of that nature being in rear of the line, troops passing between any two parts must march round the circumference. — *MacDonall, Modern Warfare as influenced by modern Artillery*, ch. vi.

Chórēda, *adj.* Furnished with strings or chords; stringed.

What passion cannot music raise and quell?
When Jubal struck the chórēda shell,
His list'n'ing brethren stood around. — *Dryden*.

Chórēa, *s.* (so accented if treated as a Latin word; often, however, sounded *Chóreá*.) In *Medicine*. St. Vitus's dance. See Dance.

Chorepiscopál, *adj.* [*L. Lat. chorepiscopus* = local bishop.] Appertaining to the office of such bishops as, during the early centuries of the Christian era, were appointed over districts into which it was found convenient to divide the larger sees; sometimes used as equivalent to suffragan, as opposed to metropolitan.

Desiring his sense of several passages therein contained, relating to the Valentian heresy, episcopal and chorepiscopál power, and some emergent difficulties concerning them. — *Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*, § 1.

Choriámblē, *adj.* (used also as a substantive; so that Choriámblē and Choriámblēs are English equivalents to Choriámblus and Choriámblī). In *Greek and Latin Prosody*. Of the nature of a choriámblus; constituting a choriámblus; consisting of choriámblī: (applied both to the foot itself, and to certain metres characterized by it). See Iambic.

Choriámblus, *s.* [*Lat.*] In *Greek and Latin Prosody*. Foot of four syllables, of which the first and last are long, the two intervening ones short, as in *cárricūlūm*.

Mr. Trochee was what Dr. Johnson called a sound sullen scholar. . . . He had a clear head, and no inconsiderable amount of that old-fashioned outlandish kind of merriness so much in vogue during the last century. He was, indeed, exemplary in his way, and if you had asked him what 'religio' was, he would have replied at once that was a *choriámblus*. — *Hannay, Singleton Fonthrop*, to l. ch. i.

This word being limited to Greek and Latin prosody, the reasons which, either really or apparently, justify the application of the terms Anapest, Dactyl, Iambic, and Trochee to certain English feet or measures have no place here. The same applies to Choliámblē.

Chórion, *s.* [*Gr.*] In *Physiology*. Outer covering of the ovum (egg).

In birds the shell with its lining membrane forms the external covering of the egg. . . . The ovum of mammalia at the time when it arrives at the uterus has also a similar external envelope, which has received in man and most animals the general appellation of *chorion*. — *Dr. Allen Thompson, Generation*, in *Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*.

Chóríst, *s.* Singing man or boy, in a choir. Behold the great *chorist* of the angelical quire. — *Parthenia Sacra*, p. 150? 1633.

Chórister, *s.* [in Mason's Essays on Church Music, the spelling of the word is *chórist*; how it was pronounced by him is not clear; for it is uncertain whether the spelling was meant to represent Chórister or Chórist. — see Choir.] Singer in a choir; singer in general.

The whiles, with hollow throats,
The *choristēra* the joyous anthem sing. — *Spenser*.
The new-born phoenix takes his way;
Of airy *choristēra* a numerous train
Attend his progress. — *Dryden*.

The musical voices and accents of the aerial *choristēra*. — *Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Sometimes there are on the cathedral foundation minor canons, and always prebendary, lay vicars, and *choristēra*. — *A. Bonblanque, jun., How we are governed*, let. 10.

Chorógrapher, *s.* [*Gr. χῶρος* = region, γράφειν = describe.]

1. One who describes particular regions or countries.

The truth is only to be found in their works, who celebrate the lives of great men, and are commonly called biographers, as the others should indeed be termed topographers or chorographers: words which might well mark the distinction between them; it being the business of the latter chiefly to describe countries and cities, which, with the assistance of maps, they do justly, and may be depended upon; but as to the nations and characters of men, their writings are not quite so authentic, of which there needs no other proof than those eternal contradictions, occurring between two topographers who undertake the history of the same country. — *Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.

2. Geographical antiquarian or critic who, in the comparison of modern with ancient geography, investigates the locality of places mentioned in the older writers, and discusses the question of names for which the site, and sites for which the name, is uncertain.

Places unknown, better harped at in Camden and other chorographers. — *Milton, History of England*, b. iv.

Nursia, situated in Umbria, which our modern chorographers call Spoleto. — *Tissot*, p. 8.

This is the sense to which the word, at present, may conveniently be restricted. The enquiry it denotes is one of a definite, species, and important kind; for which there is no unequivocal name. Nor is it wanted for any other purpose; notwithstanding the remark under Chorography in the previous editions, that 'it is less in its object than Geography, and greater than Topography.'

Chorógraphical, *adj.* Appertaining to, or having the character of, Chorography.

I have added a chorographical description of this terrestrial paradise. — *Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

Medlinks it would well please any man to look upon chorographical, topographical delineations; to behold, as it were, all the remote provinces, towns, cities of the world. — *Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 274.

The nurse, yet observing her begun course of chorographical longitude, traces eastward the southern shore of the isle. — *Selden, On Drayton's Polyolbion*, ii.

Chorógraphically, *adv.* In a chorographical manner.

I may perhaps be found fault withal, because I do not chorographically place the funeral monuments in this my book. — *W. W. R. Ancient Funeral Monuments of Great Britain, Ireland, and Islands adjacent*.

Chorógraphy, *s.* [from *Gr. χῶρος* = place.] Art, practice, or department of the Chorographer.

For most of what I use of chorography, join with me in thanks to that most learned novice of antiquity, my instructing friend, Mr. Camden. — *Selden, On Drayton's Polyolbion*, preface.

This I have described to your lordship, because I think there might be good use made of it for chorography; for, otherwise, to make landscapes by it were illiterate. — *Sir H. Wotton, Beliquæ Wottonianæ*, p. 300.

We have some evidences of it in our first entrance into it, in this part of the chorography of Egypt. — *Bishop Stillingfleet, Origines Sacre*.

In delightful raptures we decry,
As in a map, Zion's chorography.

— *Bishop King, On Sandys's Psalms*.

Chorógraphy, *s.* [from *Gr. χορός* = dance.] Description of dancing. (In the following extract it is the title of a work; and, as such, a proper rather than a common name. It was, however, though it has failed to take

root in our language, probably intended to be a word of the same general import as Geography, and the other compounds of *γῶγ*; and it is likely that instances of its use as a common term may be found. In some of the dictionaries and cyclopædias it is spelt *Chorography*, perhaps to distinguish it from *Chorography*, description of countries, perhaps under the notion that it came from *chorea*).

For the further improvement of dancing. A Treatise of *Chorography* or the Art of Dancing Country Junes after a new character, &c. Translated from the French of Monsr. Feuillet. . . . By John Essex, Dancing Master. London: 1710.

Chórēid, *adj.* Appertaining to the vascular, as opposed to the specially nervous, portion of the retina.

Physiologically speaking, the sensitive retina must be stimulated by the light which paints, upside down, an image of the external or externalized object on its surface, or on that of the *choroid* coat, in order that the vision of that object may be produced. — *Jayle, Introduction to Metaphysics*, pt. l. b. l. § 20.

Used substantively for the vascular portion itself.

In the turtle the sclerotic is cartilaginous, thickened behind, and thicker at the temporal than at the nasal side of the globe. The cornea is flatter than in the Eyns or land-tortoise. The optic nerve penetrates the sclerotic. . . . The *choroid* is thick, and coloured by a deep-brown pigment. — *Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

Chórūs, *s.* [*Lat.*]

1. Number of singers; concert.

Parnus, commenting on the Revelation, divides the whole book as a tragedy, into acts distinguished each by a *chorus* of heavenly imps and song between. — *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, introduction.

The Grecian tragedy was at first nothing but a *chorus* of singers; afterwards one actor was introduced. — *Dryden*.

In praise so just let every voice be join'd,
And fill the general *chorus* of mankind! — *Pope*.

2. Persons who are supposed to behold what passes in a tragedy, and sing their sentiments between the acts; piece of lyric poetry so sung.

For supply.

Admit me *chorus* to this history.
— *Shakespeare, Henry V.* i. *chorus*.

Used adjectively or as the first element in a compound.

Sophocles, the genius of his age,
Incras'd the pomp and beauty of the stage,
Knew'd the *chorus* song in every part.
— *Dryden, Art of Poetry*.

3. Part of a musical composition in which the company join the singer.

Let's all join in *chorus* and give him our praise,
For sure such a man was ne'er seen in our days.
— *Song on Linaurdi's Ballad*.

Chosē, *s.* [*Fr. chose* = thing, matter; from the Latin *causa* = cause, whence its special legal import.] Matter; subject-matter; question. See extract.

Chose is used in divers senses, of which the four following are the most important: (1) *Chose* local, a thing annexed to a place, as a mill, &c. (2) *Chose* transitory, that which is moveable, and not taken away, or carried from place to place. (3) *Chose* in action, otherwise called *chose* in suspense, of which a man has not the possession or actual enjoyment, but has a right to demand it by action or other proceeding. . . . (4) *Chose* in possession, where a person has not only the right to enjoy, but also the actual enjoyment of a thing. — *Wharton, Law Lexicon*.

Chosēn, *part. adj.* Selected; elected.

If king Lewis vouchsafe to furnish us
With some few bands of *chosēn* soldiers,
I'll undertake to land them on our coast.

— *Shakespeare, Henry VI.* Part III. iii. 1.

Your lordship's thoughts are always just, your numbers harmonious, your words *chosēn*, your expressions strong and manly, your verse flowing, and your turns as happy as they are easy. — *Dryden, Essay on the *Bucol**. (Ord MS.)

Chough, *s.* [*A.S. crou*.] Bird (*Fregilus Graeculus*) resembling a jackdaw, but with red beak and red legs; commonest in Cornwall, whence called the Cornish Chough. See last extract. (For a local bird the chough is mentioned remarkably often by

the old writers; certainly by many who never saw one. The bird itself may have been commoner than it is now. It is more probable, however, that the term had then a wider application.)

In birds, kites and kestrels have a resemblance with hawks, crows with ravens, daws, and *choughs*. — *Iacon, Natural and Experimental History*. To crows the like impartial grace affords. And *choughs* and daws, and such republic birds.

From the Starling and Pouter . . . the transition [from the Starling] to the true crows by the intervening *chough* is easy and natural. . . . The Cornish *chough*, for which the genus *Fregilus* was established by Cuvier, is readily distinguished from the true crows by the peculiar form of its beak. In this country the *chough* is not a common bird, and is, besides, almost exclusively confined to the sea coast, where it inhabits the highest and most inaccessible portions of rocks or cliffs, about which it walks securely by means of its strong legs, toes, and claws. . . . The voice of the *chough* is shrill, but not disagreeable, and something like that of the Oyster-catcher. The *chough* is found in Guernsey, but not in Jersey. . . . Pennant says 'the *chough* is found in small numbers on Dover cliff, where they are, by accident, a gentleman in that neighbourhood had a pair sent to him as a present from Cornwall which escaped and stocked those rocks.' No date is mentioned, though apparently referring to his own time; but there is a poetical authority, at least, for the existence of this bird at a much earlier date. Shakespeare, in his description of the celebrated cliff which now bears his name, says, in reference to its birds, —

"The crows and *choughs* that wing the midway air Show scarce so gross a beetle."

Possibly [this is in a note] Shakespeare meant Jackdaws, for in the Midsummer Night's Dream he speaks of the russet-pated (grey-headed) *choughs*, which term is applicable to the Jackdaw, but not to the real *chough*. . . . The *chough* is noticed as peculiar to Cornwall by Dr. William Turner in 1541. — *Torrell, British Birds*.

Choule. s. [See Jowl.] Fleishy excrescence growing under the throat of the turkey and some other fowls; wattle: (the description in the extract is *erroneous*).

The *choule* or crop, adhering unto the lower side of the bill, and so descending by the throat, is a lace or sachel. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Chouse. v. a. [See last extract.] Cheat; trick; impose upon.

Long practisers in the art, who make themselves sport at others' follies, and their own delusions; but our harrier on the plain is a *chouse*, a very pleasant, a younger brother. — *Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, iv. 18.

From London they came, silly people to *chouse*. Their lands and their faces unknown. — *Swift*. Our islanders, however they may pretend to *chouse* one another, they make but very awkward rogues. — *Tatler*, no. 213.

"In hind, yes, and tricked, *choused*, slugged and banished" (Gold, take him against the field — *clay* — *law* — *ick* — *no* that have wicked hundreds. — *O'Keefe, Foutinichian*, iii. 4.

With of.

When *gense* and *pullen* are *seduced*. And sows of *sneeking* pies are *choused*.

Yes, you are mighty wise, I warrant, mighty wise! With all your godly tricks and artifice, Who think to *chouse* me of my dear and pleasant vice.

Oldham, A Drunkard's Speech in a Musk. In 1696 Sir Robert Shirley, who was about to come to England with a mission from the Grand Signior and the King of Persia, sent before him a *Chiaus*, who took in the Turkey and Persia merchants in a way that obtained much notoriety at the time. Hence to *chiaus* became a slang word for to defraud. (Gifford's Ben Jonson, 4, 27.) In the Alchemist, which was written in 1610, we find the following passage:

"Dap. And will I tell thee? by this hand of flesh Would it might never write good court land more If I discover. What do you think of me, That I am a *chiaus*?"

Face. What's that? Dap. The Turk was here As one should say, Doe you think I am a Turk? — Face. Come, noble Doctor, pray thee let's prevail — You deal now with a noble gentleman, One that will thank you richly, and he is no *chiaus* —

Blight I bring you No cheating Clim of the Cloughs? (Alchemist.) 'We are in a fair way to be ridiculous. What think you, Madam, *chiaus*'d by a scholar?' (Shirley in Gifford.) — *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.

Chouse. s. Cheat: (in the extract, however, it rather means the person cheated).

A Scottish *chouse*. Who, when a thief has rob'd his house, Applies himself to cunning men. — *Butler, Hudibras*.

Chowre. v. n. [?] Show signs of crossness of temper, though in what particular way is uncertain.

But when the crabbed nurse Begins to chide and *chowre*, — *Turberville*. (Nares by H. and W.)

Chromatistics. s. [Gr. *χρῶμα*, -ατος, pl. -ατα = thing, property, wealth. The *e* long. For the import of the plural ending -α, see remarks under Chromatics. The immediate origin of the word is the hypothetical adjective *χρωματικός*, i.e. after the manner of one who *chromatizes*; for which see Christianity.] Word suggested as a term (after the manner of Physics, Optics, and the like) for the phrase Political Economy, or, at least, for that part of it which relates to the acquisition of wealth.

(It is about thirty years since this word was suggested in a periodical. It is to be found in Wharton's Law Lexicon as a simple entry with an explanation, and perhaps elsewhere with more recognition. Still it has not taken root, though Political Economy is a cumbersome term. For a fundamental word, however, or one from which others are likely to be derived, as *Statistician* from *Statistics*, it is too long.)

They [continental writers] consider political economy as a term more properly applicable to the whole range of subjects which comprise the material welfare of states and citizens, and *chromatistics* (by which they mean nearly the same science which McCulloch and most other English writers describe as political economy) as merely a branch of it. — *Brande, Dictionary of Science and Art*.

Chrestomathy. s. [Gr. *χρηστιάσις* = good useful learning, or thing learnt; from *χρηστικός* = good, and the root of *μαθήω* = learn, *μάθησις* = learning: the *e* long.]

Selection of extracts either on account of their intrinsic merits, or for the purpose of teaching a language: (as the title of a book, a *proper* rather than a *common* term; and generally a translation of either the Latin *Chrestomathia* or the French *Chrestomathie*).

Chrim. s. [Gr. *χρίσμα*.]

1. Unguent, or unction, employed in sacred ceremonies.

One act never to be repeated, is not the thing that Christ's eternal priesthood, devoted especially by his unction or *chrim*, refers to. — *Hammont, Practical Catechism*.

O Lord, the God of our fathers, do thou bless this oil with power, energy, and illumination of the Holy Spirit, that it may be the *chrim* against all filthiness. — *Sir P. Keyser, Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 159.

He solicited the favour of England, by sending Henry a sacred rose, perfumed with musk, and anointed with *chrim*. — *Hume, History of England, Henry VIII*.

The next day he was anointed with their *chrim*, or holy oil. — *Turkish Spy*, vol. v. b. ii. let. 17.

Chrim was the holy oil with which heretofore all infants were anointed. This was made by the bishops, and, by a constitution of Archbishop Præbman, was to be renewed once a year. — *Barn, Ecclesiastical Law*.

Among the dreadful acts of heresy and schism which were to divide for ever the churches of the East and West were: I. The observance of Saturday as a fast. II. The permission to eat milk or cheese during Lent. IV. The restriction of the *chrim* to the bishops. VI. The promotion of deacons at once to the episcopal dignity. VII. The consecration of a lamb, according to the hated Jewish usage. VIII. The shaving of their beards by the clergy. — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. v. ch. 4.

2. Cloth itself: (with which also women used to shroud the child, if dying within the month).

The godfathers and godmothers shall take and lay their hands upon the child, and the minister shall put upon him his white vesture, commonly called the *chrim*. — *Order of Baptism in the time of King Edward VI*.

Used adjectively.

As undiscerned as are the phantoms that make a *chrim* child to smile. — *Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living*, i. § 2.

Chrimal. adj. Relating to, used in, or applied to the purposes of, *chrim*.

Having thus conjured and prayed, he falls upon singing the praises of this *chrimal* oil. — *Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor*, p. 318.

Chrimation. s. Application of, or practice of applying, the *chrim*. *Rare*.

The case is evident that *chrimation*, or cross-signing with oilment, was used in baptism; and it is evident that this *chrimation* was it which St. Gregory permitted to the presbyters. — *Jeremy Taylor, Episcopacy asserted*, p. 197. (Oud MS.)

Chrimatory. s. Small vessel for the oil intended for *chrim*; cruet or vessel for oil in general.

Cruets, *chrimatories*, corporances, and chalices, which for thy whorish holiness might not sometime be touched, but will for thy sake be abhorred of all men. — *Bale, Discourse on the Revelations*, pt. II. Bk. viii.

The word is sometimes translated *lenticula*, a *chrimatory*, or cruet, or vessel to contain oil; sometimes orbis, a spherical body encompassing others. — *Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 216.

Chrim. s.

1. Cloth anointed with holy unguent, which children anciently wore till christened.

Chrim, in the office of baptism, was a white vesture which the priest did put upon the child, saying, 'Take this white vesture for a token of innocency; and so on.' — *Burn, Ecclesiastical Law*.

Used adjectively, as *chrim* child. See *Chrim*. Hence

2. Child itself so long as it wore the cloth, i.e. until christened: (the time for the christening, according to some authorities, being one month; whence, unless the date of its christening is known, a *chrim* or *chrim* child means, presumptively, a child under a month).

When the convulsions were but few, the number of *chrim*s and infants was greater. — *Graunt, Bills of Mortality*.

The first common prayer book of King Edward orders that the woman shall offer the *chrim*, when she comes to be church'd; but if the child happens to die before her churching, she was excused from offering it; and it was customary to use it as a shroud, and to wrap the child in it when it was buried. Hence, by an abuse of words, the term (*chrim*) is now used, not to denote children who die between the time of their baptism and the churching of the mother, but to denote children who die before they are baptized, and so are susceptible of Christian burial. — *Lock, Church Dictionary*, in voce.

[Few words occur in English which end in -om, as a complete and separate element in composition; and few in which a combination of two consonants which can be pronounced either fully so as to make a second syllable, or in a slurring-manner so as to make but one, (e.g. *hē-nū, hēn* — heaven,) encourages the interposition of a vowel between them. Least of all is there employed in such cases a broad vowel like *o*. Hence,

If *chrim* be simply the way of spelling *chrim* with a broader pronunciation than that demanded by its etymology (*χρίσμα*), it is an unusual one.

The exact history of the word requires a special investigation, founded more particularly upon the detail of the lower and more popular literature of the time of the Reformation. Compared with *chrim*, it appears to be more or less of a vulgarism; and if this be the case, the fact of its primary meaning being *cloth* or *vest* should not be taken notice. Combined with it must be the fact of the A.S. for covering, cloth, armour, &c., being the word *ham*. This is the *ham*- in the modern word *Hammercloth* (*hama-cloth*) as applied to the cloth covering the box of a coach.

It is suggested that it may also be the -om in *chris-om*.]

Christ-cross. s. Mark of the cross, as cut, painted, written, or stamped on certain objects.

1. In the following extract it stands on a dial in the place of the figure XII, i.e. as the sign of twelve o'clock.

Fall to your business soundly; the fescue of the dial is upon the *christ-cross* of noon. — *The Puritan*, iv. 2. (Nares by H. and W.)

2. In the following (and this was the most usual application) it means, probably, the Alpha and Omega, or beginning and end.

Christ's cross is the *christ-cross* of all our happiness. — *Quarles*, Emblems, (Ibid.)

Christ-cross-row. s. [divided *Christcross-row*; pronounced *Crisscross-row*; and by this pronunciation conveying the notion that it merely rings a change on the similar syllables *criss* and *cross*. Its real derivation, however, is from the sign of the cross which preceded the letters.] Alphabet.

The cross of Christ, in its second and metaphorical acceptation, is the Christian's burden and badge; that which he is to take up, that which he is to glory in. The one is a paradox, and a smart one to the flesh; the other to the world; but both, truths to be learnt before ever a letter in the Christian's *Christ-cross-row*; as being indeed, though none of the letters, as instructive as all the four and twenty. — *Whitlock*, *Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 527: 1654.

Christ-tide. s. [with *tide* = time, as in *Shrovetide*.] Christmas: (as some of the Puritan Dramatis Personæ of the Elizabethan period are represented to call that season, out of dislike to the word *mass*).

Let *Christ-tide* be thy fast,
And Lent thy good request.

And regard not our holy day.

— *Bartholomew*, *The Ordinary*: 1651.

And then the turning of this lawyer's paw
To plate at Christmas. — *Christ-tide*, I pray you.

— *B. Jonson*, *Alchemist*, iii. 2.

Christ's-thorn. s. [two words rather than a compound.] Name of a prickly shrub (*Palurus australis*).

The hedge in the finest cultivation are divided by hedges of alow, *christ-thorn*, or wild pomegranate. — *Swinhurne*, *Travels through Spain*, let. 2.

Christen. v. a.

1. Receive anyone, chiefly a child, as a member of the Christian church, by the ceremony of giving him a *Christian* name.

The minister of the parish where the child was born or *christened*, shall examine whether the child be lawfully baptized or no. — *Book of Common Prayer*, *Private Baptism*, rubric.

In the following extract the meaning is rather uncertain, or only capable of being explained after a minute inspection of the works of the author from whom it is taken.

(1.) It may mean *Christianize*. Or,

(2.) It may personify England, and mean Baptized, or admitted as Christian.

The use of the neuter pronoun it is in favour of the former meaning, without, however, being conclusive.

I am most certain this is the first example in English since it was first *christened*. — *Jeremy Taylor*, *Discourse on ecclesiastical Prayer*.

2. Name; denominate.

Where such evils as these reign, *christen* the thing what you will, it can be no better than a mock millennium. — *T. Burnet*.

Christen. v. n. Be competent to administer the rite of Christening: (applied to *districts* and *persons*).

This should not exempt them from contributing towards the repairs of the mother-church; any, though they should *christen* and receive the sacrament therein. As the parishmen had these wharves at first for their own ease, so they may resort to the mother-church, bury, *christen*, marry, and have all other services and advantages from them. — *Ayliffe*, *Parergon Jæni Canonici*, 456. (Ord MS.)

Christendom. s.

1. Area over which Christianity is either the ruling or the recognized religion.

a. Viewed geographically.

What hath been done, the parts of *Christendom* most afflicted can best testify. — *Hooker*.

An older and a better soldier, none
That *Christendom* gives out.

— *Shakespeare*, *Macbeth*, iv. 3.

Columban and his immediate followers had hardly extended the influence of Christianity beyond the borders of the old Roman empire. But, important as outposts on the verge of *Christendom*, or even in districts which had reverted to barbarism, gradually encircling themselves with an enlarging belt of cultivation and of Christianity, they were only thus gradually and indirectly aggressive. Another century more nearly elapsed when the Apostle of Germany came forth from a different part of the British Isles. — *Milman*, *History of Latin Christianity*.

His computation is universally received over all *Christendom*. — *Holder*, *Discourse concerning Time*.

- b. Viewed in respect to the population of Christians, rather than to the area occupied by them.

The destruction of Jerusalem is the only subject now remaining for an epic poem; a subject which, like Milton's Fall of Man, should interest all *Christendom*, as the Homeric War of T. g. interested all Greece. — *Coleridge*, *Table Talk*.

2. Christianity; Christian condition. *Obsolete*.

They would not be Christians, if they should have valued the vow of their widowhood above the vow of their *christendom*. — *Bishop Hall*, *Honour of married Clergy*, § 2. (Ord MS.)

This rests upon the practice apostolical and traditions interpretation of Holy Church, and yet cannot be denied that so it ought to be, by any man that would not have his *christendom* suspected. — *Jeremy Taylor*, *Episcopacy asserted*, § 16. (Ord MS.)

Bellarmino says, they are not Christians that eat flesh in Lent, which words are extremely false, or else every one that disavows an ecclesiastical law hath forfeited his *christendom*. — *Id.*, *Ductor Dubitantium*, ii. 306. (Ord MS.)

[The *-dom* in *Christendom* is the *dom* in *Domesday Book*, *doom*, and *decem* = judgment, jurisdiction.

From *jurisdiction* we get the area over which it spreads. Hence, the geographical import given to the word *christendom* is the one which alone is etymologically accurate.]

Christening. verbal abs. Ceremony of receiving the person christened as a member of the Christian church by the imposition of a *Christian* name; attendant festivities.

The queen was with great solemnity crowned at Westminster, about two years after the marriage; like an old *christening*, that had staid long for godfathers. — *Bacon*.

We shall insert the causes, why the account of *christenings* hath been neglected more than that of burials. — *Graunt*, *Observations on the Bills of Mortality*.

The day of the *christening* being come, the house was filled with gossip. — *Lea*, *London and Pope*.

Used adjectivally.

My thoughts no *christening* dinners cost,
No children cry'd for butter'd toast.

— *T. Warton*, *Progress of Discontent*.

Christian. s. [Lat. *Christianus*.] Professor of the religion of Christ.

The disciples were called *Christians* first in Antioch. — *Ibid.*, xi. 26.

We *Christians* have certainly the best and the holiest, the wisest and most reasonable religion in the world. — *Archbishop Tillotson*.

Christian. adj. Professing the religion of Christ.

I'll not be made a soft and dull-eyed fool,
To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield
To *christian* intercessors.

— *Shakespeare*, *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 3.

In the Church of England the people were never admitted to the choice of a bishop from its first becoming *Christian* to this very day; and therefore to take it from the clergy, and to invest it always was by permission of princes, and to interest the people in it, is to reveal a traditionalism majorum, from the religion of our forefathers, and to innovate in a high proportion. — *Jeremy Taylor*, *Episcopacy asserted*, § 40—48. (Ord MS.)

In the following extract the adjective, as in *letters-patent*, *heirs-general*, instead of preceding, comes after the substantive.

In briefly recounting the various species of ecclesiastical courts, or, as they are often styled, *Courts Christian*, I shall begin with the lowest. — *Sir W. Blackstone*, *Commentaries on the Laws of England*.

Christianism. s. Imperfect, approximate, colourable, outward, or affected Christianity; Christianity without its essentials.

That I may not seem, rather forcibly, to break out

here out of Platonism into Christianity. — *Dr. H. More*, *Song of the Soul*, prol.

Herein, the worst of kings, professing *Christianism*, have by far exceeded him. — *Milton*, *Eiconoclast*, ch. i.

To believe antichristianly *Christianism*, and Christianity antichristian. — *Chillingworth*, *Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation*, prol.

[The *-ism* in this word is the Greek *-ισμος*, a termination which implies a verb ending in *-ίζω*: e.g. *Μηδίζω* = become, or take the character of, a Mede; *Μηδικός* = Median character so taken; *Φιλιππίσμις* = become a partisan of Philip; *Φιλιππισμός* = partisanship so denoted.

As words of this kind imply, in the adoption of one character, some abandonment of an earlier one, they carry with them a certain amount of disparagement. This explains the definition; it being held that *Christianism* is a word which should never be treated as even an approximate synonym for Christianity. The distinctness or prominence of this sense of disparagement varies with the base; sometimes giving an evidently contemptuous term, sometimes one in which the disparagement is almost evanescent.

Though of Greek origin, the elements *ize* and *ism* attach themselves to bases other than Greek; indeed they did so, in some instances, during the classical period of the Latin.

Like the compounds of *flo*, i.e. the verbs ending in *fy* (see *Caleify*), though originally neuter, the element *-ize* is largely used in an active sense.

It may be laid down as a general rule that the sense of disparagement is less in the Verb than in the Substantive, and less in the Neuter verb than in the Active; indeed in the latter it may wholly disappear; the notion conveyed by the Neuter, of either loss of original character or incomplete adoption of a new one (a notion suggesting a *went* of power) being superseded in the Active by that of an effect produced, or an end attained; this implying an exertion of power.]

Christianity. s. Christian religion.

God hath will that complex, which are married, both infidels, if either party be converted into *Christianity*, this should not unke separation. — *Hooker*.

Every one who lives in the habitual practice of any voluntary sin, casts himself off from *Christianity*. — *Addison*.

Christianization. s. Act of rendering anything Christian.

Already there was born to the imperial house that still greater reformer [Peter the Great], who in the next generation was to carry out more than all that *Nixon* in his highest dreams could have anticipated, if not for the *christianization*, at least for the civilization, of the clergy and people of Russia. — *Stanley*, *Lectures on the Eastern Church*, lect. xi.

Christianize. v. a. Make Christian; convert to Christianity. See *Christianism*.

Good dispositions and natural graces, more ready to be advanced by impressions from above, and *christianized* unto piety. — *Sir T. Browne*, *Christian Morals*, ii. 12.

Till this excellent piece of philosophy be, as Clement said of the Pagan school, *κατασκευασμένη* *ἐκ* *Χριστού*, baptized by that baptism, *christianized* by the addition of repentance. — *Hammond*, *Sermons*, iv.

To *christianize* them [the Poles], as Dr. Watts has done, would, I presume, deviate too far from the present practice of our establishment. — *Mason*, *Essays on Church Music*, p. 194.

The principles of Platonick philosophy, as it is now *christianized*. — *Dryden*.

Christianize. v. n. 'Approach, imitate, affect, or adopt (but not entirely), the character of a Christian.

As neuters, both this verb and its participial adjective are comparatively rare. Such expressions, however, as 'the Pagans began to *christianize*,' and '*christianizing* philosophers,' illustrate their import.

Christianizing. *part. adj.*

1. From *v. n.* Approaching the character of a Christian.
2. From *v. a.* Encouraging the adoption of the Christian character.

It is impossible to follow out to their utmost extent, or to appreciate too highly, the ennobling, liberalising, humanising, *Christianizing* effects of church architecture during the middle ages.—*Milton, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xv. ch. viii.

Christianlike. *adj.* Like a Christian.

Although the duke was enemy to him,
Yet he, most *christianlike*, laments his death.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.
In the muzzing of quarrels you may say he is wise; for either he avoids them with great discretion, or undertakes them with a most *christianlike* fear.—*Id., Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 3.

Christianly. *adj.* Christianlike.

To inured in us this generous and *christianly* reverence one of another.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government*, l. ii.

To do well and say nothing is *christianly* to say well, and do nothing, is pharisaical.—*Bishop Newsham, Daily Thoughts*.

Christianly. *adv.* Like a Christian; as becomes one who holds the Christian faith.

That they may see their children *christianly* and virtuously brought up.—*Book of Common Prayer, Form of Solemnization of Matrimony*.

These deep and retired thoughts, which, with every new *christianly* instruction, ought to be most frequent of God, and of his miraculous ways and works amongst men.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. i.

Christianness. *s.* [the *n* doubled in sound as well as in spelling.] Attribute suggested by Christian; profession of Christianity; Christian character of anything. *Rare*.

It is very irregular and unreasonable to measure any action by a rule that belongs not to it, to try the exactness of the circle by the square, which should be done by the compass, and in like manner to judge the *christianness* of an action by the law of natural reason, which can only be judged by its conformity with the law of Christ, superior to that of nature.—*Hammond, Of Conscience*, § 23.

Christianography. *s.* [Gr. *γραφω* = write, describe.] General description of the nations and sects professing Christianity; (in the extract it is the title of a work, and so far a *proper* rather than a *common* name).

In my *Christianography* you may see divers liturgies.—*Paynt, Hecrography*, p. 34.

Christless. *adj.* Without the spirit of Christ.

And a million horrible echoes brake
From the red-ribbed hollow behind the wood,
And thundered up into heaven the *Christless* codo
That must have life for a blow.
Tennyson, Maud, xxi. 1.

Christmas. *s.* [*Christ* and *mass* in the ecclesiastical sense of the word.]

1. Day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated by a particular service of the church.

Canons were made by several councils to oblige men to receive the Holy Communion three times a year at least, viz. at *Christmas*, *Easter*, and *Whit-week*.—*Whedley, Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer*.

2. Season of Christmas; festivity relating to it; twelve days succeeding Christmas-day, i.e. from Christmas-eve to Twelfth night.

At *Christmas* I no more desire a rose,
Than wish a snow in May's new-fangled night;
But like of each thing, that in season grows.
Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1.

The festivity of *Christmas* was observed much after the same manner, ceremonies, and solemnities, as in Italy.—*E. Broune, Travels in Europe*, p. 153: 1685.

Used adjectivally, or as the first element in a compound.

Here was a consent,
(Knowing beforehand of our merriment)
To dash it like a *Christmas* comedy.

Is not a country a *Christmas* gambol or a tumbling trick?—*Id., Twelfth Night*, induction, ii.

Christmas-box. *s.* Box in which little presents are collected at Christmas; present itself.

When time comes round, a *Christmas-box* they bear,
And one day makes them rich for all the year.
Gay, Trivia.

[That *box* has the ordinary meaning of the word in this compound is clear; the allusions to it as such, in our older literature, being numerous. We know, too, that it was at one time a box of a peculiar kind, being made of earthenware. See Nares by H. and W. in voce.]

Nevertheless the fact of *Yule* being the old word for *Christmas*, and the fact of the equivalents in certain parts of the Continent to the Christmas morris-dancers of England being at the present moment named *Julebok* (the word *bok* having a meaning allied to *bog* or *bogy*, and denoting men in fantastic disguises), a compound which exactly translates *Christmas-bok* (*buck*), suggest the doctrine that the formation, though with a different sense, may be older than the system of Christmas begging, and that one element in its vocabulary may, with a change of meaning, have been transferred from Paganism.]

Christmas-rose. *s.* [two words rather than a compound.] Name of a garden plant which flowers late in December: (not a rose but a ranunculaceous plant, *Helleborus niger*).

Christmas-rose and cyclamen being curious early flowering perennials, and if grown well, may be planted in warm borders and pots.—*Abercrombie, Gardener's Journal*, p. 193.

Christology. *s.* [*Χριστός* = Christ, *λόγος* = discourse.] Department in Theology, which deals especially with the personality and attributes of Christ; discourse or treatise concerning Christ.

The word '*Christology*' a reviewer has lately characterised as a monstrous importation from Germany. I should quite agree with him that English theology does not need, and can do excellently well without it; yet it is not this absolute novelty; for in the preface to the works of that great Arminian divine of the seventeenth century, Thomas Jackson, written by Benjamin Oley, his friend and pupil, the following passage occurs: 'The reader will find in this author an eminent excellence in that part of divinity which I make bold to call *Christology*, in displaying the great mystery of godliness, (and the Son manifested in human flesh.)' *Archbishop Truch, Lectures on the Study of Words*, lect. v.

Chromate. *s.* Salt in which the acid is the chromic, generally that in which the oxide of iron is the base. See *Chrome*.

The only ore of this metal, which occurs in sufficient abundance for the purposes of art, is the octahedral chrome-ore, commonly called *chromate* of iron; though it is rather a compound of the oxides of chromium and iron. The fracture of the mineral is uneven; its lustre imperfect metallic; its colour between iron black and brownish black, and its streak brown. . . . It is infusible before the blow-pipe; but acts upon the magnetic needle, after having been exposed to the reducing smoky flame. It is entirely soluble in borax, at a high blow-pipe heat, and imparts to it a beautiful green colour.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Chromatic. *s.* [from the feminine of *χρωματικός*, the word *χρῶμα* = art being understood.] In *Painting*. Colouring. *Rare*.

I am now come, though with the admission of many likenesses, to the third part of painting, which is called the *chromatic*, or colouring. Expression, and all that belongs to the word, is that in a poem which colouring is in a picture.—*Dryden, Translation of Dryden's Art of Painting*.

This is simply the translation of the word *chromatic* in the original. Mason, who translated the same work, and Reynolds, who wrote the notes to it, use the word *Colouring* exclusively.

Chromatic. *adj.* [Gr. *χρωματικός* = relating to, belonging to, or consisting of, the *χρῶμα* = skin, complexion, colour; as the base of the forthcoming series of derivatives, limited to the last sense.]

In *Music*. Applied to one out of the three kinds (genera) of ancient melody; the other two being the Diatonic and Enharmonic.

In modern music, it generally qualifies the words *scale* and *modulation*; with the former denoting a succession of ascending or descending *semitones*, with the latter a succession of descending ones only.

Those harsh *chromatic* jars
Of sin that all our music mays.
Milton, Ode at a Solemn Music, MS. reading.
It was observed he never touched his lyre in such a truly *chromatic* and enharmonic manner.—*Arbuthnot and Pope*.

Music is not designed to please only *chromatic* ears, but all that are capable of distinguishing harsh from disagreeable notes.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 22.

In Optics. See *extract*.

In the refracting telescopes . . . the different refrangibility of the different coloured rays presents an obstacle to the extension of their power beyond very moderate limits. The focus of a lens being shorter as its refractive index is greater, it follows, that one and the same lens refracts violet rays to a focus nearer to its surface than red. . . . If the paper be held in the focus for mean rays, or between the vertices of the red and violet cones, these will then form a distinct image, being collected in a point: but the extreme, and all the other intermediate rays, will be diffused over circles of sensible magnitude, and form coloured borders, rendering the image indistinct and hazy. This deviation of the several coloured rays from one focus is called *chromatic aberration*.—*Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, *Light*.

Chromatical. *adj.* Same as *Chromatic*.

Why among sundry kinds of music that which is called *chromatical* delighted, enlarged, and joyed the heart, whereas the harmonical contracteth and dwelleth it in, making it sad and clumpty.—*Holland, Plutarch*, p. 1024. (Rich.)

Chromatic. *s.* [*chromatic* in the plural number and the neuter gender, i.e. *χρωματικά*.]

The key to the difference between these two terms is as follows:

(1.) In the form in *-ic*, singular and feminine, the word supposed to be understood is, in accordance with the practice of the Greek language, *χρῶμα*. See *Chromatic*.

(2.) In the form in *-ics*, plural and neuter, we understand the word *βιβλία* = books or treatises; most of which are in reality, or are supposed to be, works of Aristotle's.

Each form has been so far extended beyond the actual Greek use, or the range of Aristotle's writings, as to be little more than an etymological fiction. The difference, however, indicated gives us a clue to the difference of form.]

In Optics. Division of the subject which treats of colours.

The science which examines and explains the various properties of the colours of light and of natural bodies, and which forms a principal branch of optics, has been properly denominated *chromatics*, from the Greek word *χρῶμα*, which signifies colour.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, *Colour*.

We shall . . . occupy our limited space with the more interesting departments of *chromatics*, physical optics, the double refraction and polarisation of light, &c. *Encyclopædia Britannica*, *Optics*.

Chromatometer. *s.* [Gr. *χρῶμα* + *μέτρον* = measure.] Serle for measuring colour.

But this difficulty was removed by a curious discovery of Willaston and Fraunhofer; who found that there are, in the solar spectrum, certain fine black lines which occupy a definite place in the series of colours, and can be observed with perfect precision. We have now no uncertainty as to what coloured light we are speaking of, when we describe it as that part of the spectrum in which Fraunhofer's line c or d occurs. And thus, by this discovery, the prismatic spectrum of sunlight became, for certain purposes, an exact *chromatometer*.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, l. 341.

Chrome. *s.* English form of *chromium*: used, however, with greater latitude, so as to signify minerals in general in which chrome is the chief element; i.e. certain *Chromates*.

There is another application of *chrome* which merits some notice here; that of its green oxide to dyeing and painting on porcelain.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Chrome-yellow. *s.* See extract.

Chromate of lead, the *chrome-yellow* of the painter, is a rich pigment of various shades from deep orange to the palest canary yellow. — *Use, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Chromium. *s.* [Gr. *χρῶμα* = colour, on account of the beautiful reds and yellows of some of its ores. The *-um* belongs to the language of *Chemistry*, and indicates its metallic character.] Metal so called.

Discovered in the year 1797 by Vauquelin in a beautiful red mineral, the native dichromate of lead. It has since been detected in the mineral called chromate of iron, a compound of the oxides of chromium and iron. — *Turner, Elements of Chemistry*, in voce.

Chronio. *adj.* [Gr. *χρονικός* = relating to, consisting in, *χρόνος* = time.] Taking time for operation or action; slow.

Chiefly used in *Medicine*, in opposition to *Acute*: though it is only in extreme or distant instances that the contrast is strongly marked. When applied to subjects not strictly medical, as in such expressions as 'this condition' or 'state of things became chronic,' it has a bad sense; our attention being fixed not so much upon the difference of intensity which, taken by itself, makes a chronic disease milder than an acute one, as upon the unfavourable character of its permanence.

Acute and *chronic* inflammation. . . . What do they mean? Is acute inflammation different from *chronic* in kind? No, they differ only in degree. . . . Now in respect to intensity and duration, there are innumerable shades of difference in different cases of inflammation. . . . We feel no uncertainty about those cases which occupy the two degrees of the scale; but with regard to those which lie in the middle we are often at a loss. To meet this difficulty some pathologists have invented a third epithet, viz. sub-acute, intending to designate thereby cases which hold an equivocal rank, which are neither decidedly acute nor plainly *chronic*. — *Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. viii.

Chronical. *adj.* Chronic: (which is now the common form).

A *chronical* distemper is of length; as dropsies, asthmas, and the like. — *Quincy.*

It was a principle among the ancients that acute diseases are from heaven and *chronical* ones from ourselves. — *Johnson, Rambler*, no. 83. (Rich.)

Chronicle. *s.*

1. Annual, or account of events in order of time.

No more yet of this;

For 'tis a *chronicle* of day by day,

Not a relation for a breakfast.

Shakespeare, Tempest, v. 1.

2. History.

You lean too confidently on those Irish *chronicles*, which are most fabulous and forged. — *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

If from the field I should return once more,
I and my sword will vary our *chronicle*.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.
I give up to historians the generals and levies which crowd their annals, together with those which you are to produce for the British *chronicle*. — *Dryden.*

The difference between the *Chronicle* and the *History* is clear and distinct in extreme cases only. In a bare record of events in the order of succession we have the *chronicle* in its typical form, which a little colouring, some representation of character, and a few philosophic reflections convert into a history; whilst a history with these elements at a minimum is little more than a *chronicle*.

A *Chronicle* in which events are recorded as they happen, so that each entry is cotemporary with its event, is a Register. Where there is neither cotemporary record, nor clue to any original evidence, we have the fabulous or unhistorical *Chronicle*, a species of composition to which the term can scarcely be applied with strict propriety. Yet it is common with the older writers e.g. *Spenser* and *Raleigh*, as in the extracts. With these, however, there was

a vague and partial belief in the historical authenticity of some portion, at least, of what they so denominated. The extract from Craik tells us to what class of works the term best applied; and, of these, many were called *Chronica*, some *Gesta*, and some *Historie*. For further remarks see *Chronographer*.

Chronicle. *v. a.* Record in chronicle or history.

This to rehearse, should rather be to *chronicle* times than to search into reformation of abuses in that realm. — *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

O, would the devil were good!

For now the devil, that told me I did well,

Says that this deed is *chronicled* in hell.

Shakespeare, Richard II. v. 6.

Love is your master; for he masters you:

And he that is so yoked by a fool,

Methinks, should not be *chronicled* for wise.

Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 1.

I shall be the jest of the town; nay, in two days I

expect to be *chronicled* in ditty. — *Congreve.*

Chronicler. *s.* Writer of chronicles.

Here *antient chroniclers*, and by them stand

Giddy fantastick poets of each land. — *Dunne.*

A historian, then, as so understood, may, in the first place, be looked upon as a *chronicler* and recorder of contemporary events, of which he is either a direct and personal witness, or of which he collects the evidence himself from original witnesses. — *Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. v.

I do herein rely upon these *Irish chroniclers*. — *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Statesmen, men of business, men of war, must begin to relate the affairs of states, the adventures and events of war. For the perfect *chronicle* we must

await Villehardouin, Joinville, Froissart, Villani is more than a *chronicler*; he is approaching to the

historian. — *Mitau, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. vi.

By habitual intercourse with all dealers in political wares, from the chiefs of parties and their more refined coteries to the providers of daily discussion for the public and the *chroniclers* of parliamentary

speeches, he trained himself to a facility of speaking, absolutely essential to all but first-rate geniuses, and all but necessary even to that. — *Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III.*, *Strictures.*

The earliest of our English *chroniclers* or annalists, properly so-called, who wrote after the Norman conquest is held to be Florence of Worcester, whose work, entitled *Chronicon ex Chronicis*, was printed in 4to at London in 1562. . . . It extends from the Creation to the year 1119, in which the author died, and there is printed along with it a continuation by another writer to the year 1141. It is, for the greater part, a transcript from the notices of English affairs contained in the General History or Chronology which bears the name of Marianus Scotus. . . . The principal value of Florence's performance in fact consists of its serving as a key to the [Anglo-Saxon] *Chronicle*. . . . [William of] Malmesbury. . . . stands next in order of time after Bede in the series of our historical writers properly so-called, as distinguished from mere compilers and diarists. . . . [Geoffrey of Monmouth's work] professes to be a translation of a Welsh *Chronicle*. . . . His Latin is much more agreeable than that of the generality of monkish *chroniclers* of his time. . . . [The work of Henry of Huntingdon] is a more ambitious attempt than had been made by such mere annalists as the Saxon *chroniclers* on one side, and such compilers as Florence of Worcester and Simon of Durham on the other. . . . Hoveden takes up the narrative at the year 732, where the history of Bede. . . . ends, and brings it down to 1202. . . . Hoveden is, of all our old *chroniclers*, the most matter-of-fact man. — *Craik, History of English Literature*, i. 79-80.

Chronique. *s.* [Fr.] *Chronicle*. *Obsolete*

though the closer form, the Latin (Greek)

being *chronicon*.

The best *chronique* that can be now compiled of their late changes must for the most part be collected from some aged grandfathers' memory; a frail foundation to support an historical credit. — *L. Addison, Description of West Barbary*, p. 74.

Chronogram. *s.* [Gr. *χρόνος* = time, *γράμμα* = writing.] Inscription including the date

of any action, sometimes definitely, some-

times in the way of an anagram (of which

see an example under next entry).

The Spaniards took it [Breda] again, as by inscriptions and *chronograms* are to be seen in divers

places. — *E. Browne, Travels in Europe*, p. 103: 1588.

He may apply his mind to heraldry, antiquity; —

make epithalamiums, &c., anagrams, *chronograms*,

acrosticks upon his friends' names. — *Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 282.

Chronogrammatical. *adj.* Belonging to a

chronogram.

'Gloria lausque Deo, *see* *ChorVM* in *see* *Via aucto.*' A *chronogrammatical* verse, which includes not only this year 1860, but numerical letters enough to reach above a thousand years further, until the year 2867. — *Howell.*

Chronogrammatically. *adv.* In the manner of a *Chronogram*.

These elegies and epitaphs are printed in several forms, some like pillars, some circular, some *chronogrammatically*. — *Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses*, ii. 111. (Ord MS.)

Chronogrammatist. *s.* Writer of *chronograms*.

There are foreign universities, where, as you praise a man in England for being an excellent philosopher or poet, it is an ordinary clamor to be a great *chronogrammatist*. — *Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Methods.*

Chronographer. *s.* Chronologist.

The common printed *chronicle*. . . . is indeed but an epitome, or abridgement, made by Robert of Lorraine, and the numerous rest of our monkish and superstitious *chronographers*. — *Selden, On Drayton's Polyglot*, pref.

Though the distinction between words in *-ography* and *-ology* is rarely so clear as in Geography and Geology, it is always worth recognizing; the general fact being that the former apply to works wherein the description on record is pure and simple, the latter to those wherein criticism or philosophy is superadded. If so, *Chronography* is scarcely an obsolete synonym for *Chronology*. Nor, when in use, was it considered as such; indeed, at that time, Chronology in its present sense, was in its infancy. It was more nearly equivalent to *Chronicle*, as exemplified in the extract from Craik given under that entry; the result of a series of *chronographers* being a *Chronography*, a word which, doubtless, is to be found, but one for which the editor is not prepared with an instance.

Chronologer. *s.* Chronologist.

This publication [his *chronology*], bearing the name of the immortal Newton, though highly built upon by subsequent *chronologers*, is so unspokeably inferior to that great man's other works, that I am almost unwilling to believe its authenticity; and can hardly be persuaded he ever would have published it himself. — *W. Richardson, On the Language and Manners of the East*, i. 1.

Chronologic. *adj.* Denoting periods of time.

The *chronologic* classing of those histories which my most sanguine wishes went to. — *Pownall, Treatise on the Study of Antiquities*, p. 127.

Chronological. *adj.* Relating to *chronology*.

Thus much touching the *chronological* account of some times and things past, without confining myself to the exactness of years. — *Sir M. Hale, Originations of Mankind*.

Chronologically. *adv.* In a chronological manner; according to the laws or rules of chronology; according to the exact series of time.

Follow them politically, *chronologically*, and geographically. — *Lord Chesterfield.*

Chronologist. *s.* One who studies or explains time; one who ranges past events according to the order of time.

According to these *chronologists*, the prophecy of the Rabin that the world should last but six thousand years, has been long disproved. — *Sir P. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

All that harned noise and dust of the *chronologist* is wholly to be avoided. — *Locke, Thoughts concerning Education*.

Chronology. *s.* Science of computing and adjusting periods of time, and referring each event to its proper year; study of dates.

And the measure of the year not being so perfectly known to the ancients, rendered it very difficult for them to transmit a true *chronology* to succeeding ages. — *Holder, Discourse concerning Time*.

Where I allude to the customs of the Greeks, I believe I may be justified by the strictest *chronology*; though a poet is not obliged to the rules that confine an historian. — *Prior.*

Chronometer. *s.* [Gr. *μέτρον* = measure.]

1. Instrument furnishing a more exact mea-

sure of time than that given by ordinary clocks and watches, the effects of change of temperature being particularly guarded against: (used chiefly at sea and in observatories.)

According to observation made with a pendulum chronometer, a bullet, at its first discharge, flies five hundred and ten yards in five full seconds.—*Derham*.

In general chronometers are much larger than common watches, and are hung in cabinets in boxes, six or eight inches square, but there are also many pocket chronometers. . . . The balance and hairspring are the principal agents in regulating the rate of going in a common watch. . . . This spring . . . is subject to expansions and contractions under different degrees of heat or cold, which of course affect the rate of speed of the machine. It is the method of correcting this inaccuracy which marks the difference between the watch and the chronometer.—*Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, in voce.

2. In Music. See extract.

An instrument under the . . . name *chronometer* is also used by musicians for the accurate measurement of time. Two sorts have been invented for different purposes. The first supplies the motion of the conductor, and regularly beats time. . . . The second is used by tuners of instruments to measure the velocity of beats.—*Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, in voce.

Chrysalis. s. [Gr. χρῖσας = from the golden, or rather auburn, colour of some of them. The plural form is generally avoided in writing; it being doubtful how far the word is naturalized, and therefore whether *chrysalises* or *chrysalides* is the truer form. The Latin equivalent is *Aurelia*, of which either plural (*aureliæ* or *aurelius*) is more convenient; besides which we have the derivative *Aurelians*, applied to the collectors of butterflies.]

Same as Pupa, itself a technical, though necessary, name; i.e. insect during the stage between that of a larva or caterpillar, and that of an imago or perfect insect. As a general term, it is applicable to all insects; though for particular groups certain other terms are used.

It is used most generally in speaking of the Lepidoptera, or moths and butterflies; though, as it applies to both the insect and the case or covering, other terms are occasionally more current: e.g. when the covering is easily distinguished from the insect, as in the pupa of the silkworm, we use the word *Cocoon*. Hence, saving some exceptions, the word may be defined as the general term for lepidopterous insects during the stage between that of the larva and the imago. The adjectival construction, as 'in the *chrysalis* stage,' is common.

Courage, St. Simeon! This dull *chrysalis* Cracks into shining wings, and hope ere death Spreads more and more and more, that God hath now

Sponged and made blank of criminal record all My mortal archives. *Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites*. "Here it is not, as in the egg or the *chrysalis*, merely the change of a fixed quantity of matter into a new shape, but where, as in the growing plant or animal, we have an incorporation of matter existing outside, there is still a pre-existing external force at the cost of which this incorporation is effected."—*Herbert Spencer, The Correlation and Equivalence of Forces*.

Chrysanthemum. s. [Gr. χρῖσας = gold, ἀνθ- = flower.] Exotic flower (C. sinense), often and perhaps originally yellow, but now falling into varieties of almost every colour: (the native *chrysanthemum*, the word being used in its botanical sense and as a generic name, are the corn-marigold and the oxeye, C. segetum and C. Leucanthemum).

No plant is more easily propagated and cultivated than the *chrysanthemum*. The root may be divided, suckers may be taken off, and cuttings taken at any season of the year or any period of the plant's growth.—*London, Encyclopædia of Gardening*, in voce.

Chrysoberyl. s. [Gr. χρῖσας = gold, βήρυλλος,

Lat. *beryllus* = beryl.] Aluminous mineral so called.

Chrysoberyl [is] unchanged before the blowpipe. With borax and salt of phosphorus fuses slowly, and with difficulty, into a clear glass. . . . Is not acted upon by acids.—*W. Phillips, Elementary Introduction to Mineralogy*.

Chrysolite. s. [Gr. χρῖσας = gold, λίθος = stone.—the termination *-lith* would be better; and in *monolith* it has been adopted: but, on the other hand, *coprolite*, a newer word and one of scientific coinage, is spelt with *-te*.] Precious stone of a dusky green, with a cast of yellow; variety of Olivine.

Such another world, Of one entire and perfect *chrysolite*, I'd not have sold her for. *Shakspeare, Othello*, v. 2. If metal, part seem'd gold, part silver clear: If stone, embrace most, or *chrysolite*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 595. The green transparent variety, *chrysolite*, is found in Egypt, Natalia, and the Brazils. *W. Phillips, Elementary Introduction to Mineralogy, Olivine*.

Chrysophilite. s. [Gr. χρῖσας = gold, φίλος = love.] Lover of gold. *Rhetorical, rare*.

The passion for wealth has worn out much of its grossness in tract of time. Our ancestors certainly conceived of money as able to confer a distinct gratification in itself, not considered simply as a symbol of wealth. The old poets, when they introduce a miser, make him address his gold as his mistress; as something to be seen, felt, and hugged; as capable of satisfying two of the senses at least. The substitution of a thin, unsatisfying medium in the place of the good old tangible metal, had made advance quite a Platonic addition in comparison with the seeing, touching, and handling pleasures of the old *Chrysophilite*.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, Characters of dramatic Writers*, Ben Jonson.

Chrysoprase. s. [Gr. χρῖσας = gold, πρᾶσιον = leaf, from its colour.] Siliceous mineral so called, i.e. variety of Chalcedony.

Chalcedony . . . is called carnelian when of a red, yellow, or brown colour; plasma when dark green; *chrysoprase* when of an apple-green colour, produced by an admixture of one per cent. of oxide of nickel.—*W. Phillips, Elementary Introduction to Mineralogy, Quartz*.

Chrysoprasus. s. Latin form of *Chrysoprase*.

The nintha topaz, the tenth a *chrysoprasus*.—*Revelation*, xxi. 20.

Chub. s. [Zoological Latin, *Cyprinus Cephalus* Linnaeus, *Leuciscus Cephalus* Fleming. Besides *ceph-alus* we find, in ordinary as opposed to scientific Latin, the equivalent term *cap-ito*. From either of these *chub* may be derived. Word for word, the nearest approach to it in the languages of the German family is *hibbs*, a provincial term; and one which, supposing the name to have come from Germany, connects it with *kopf* = head. Another complication is suggested by *kufir*, which Nennich gives as a Tatar name. Could we suppose the word to have come from this, the connection with *head* would be done away with and many difficulties avoided. The Turkish *küfer*, however, is the Sparus Salpa.

In favour of the appropriateness of a derivation from *caput* little can be said; the most being that the figure of the chub tolerates, without in the slightest degree requiring, the application of a name derived from the size of its head. Yet the French *chevin* from *chef* has the same origin; and so have the Italian *capitone*, the Spanish *cabezudo*, and the Portuguese *cabeçudo*; not to mention *dickkopf*, *dikhop*, and *hard-kopf* in German and Dutch.

Yarrell, saying nothing about the head, gives a second name, *skelly*.

'The chub . . . is the *skelly* of the rivers of Cumberland, so called on account of the large size of its scales; but not the *skelly* of Ulswater Lake; . . . the *chub* is the *chevin* of Ulswater Lake, where the gynoid or fresh-water hering is called the *skelly*, pronounced *skelby*; but the term *skelly* with reference to its scales belongs par excellence to the *chub*, whose scales

are large, opaque, and strong like those of a carp.' (Yarrell, *British Fishes*.)

Upon what is, perhaps, the most natural character of the chub, the wattles of the jaw, the term *mundfisch* (mouthfish) can just be said to exist as a provincial name in Germany.

The common freshwater fish to which a name taken from the head most specially applies is the bullhead or miller's thumb (*Cottus Gobio*); and, as this is the freshwater fish which was first called *capito*, it is the opinion of the editor that the name of the bullhead has been transferred to the chub; the mouth, as a character, being substituted for the head. Confirmatory of this view is the fact that, whilst in our own language miller's thumb is another name for the bullhead, *meunier* in French and *molinero* in Spanish, words meaning miller, are given (see Nennich, *Cyprinus Joses*) as synonyms of *chevin* and *cabezudo*. See also Goby and Gudgeon.] Freshwater fish so called; chevin.

Chondrogaster differ among themselves about most great qualities.—*Holzer, Discourse concerning Time*. The chub is in prime from Midway to Christmas, but best in winter. He is full of small bones; he eats waterish; not firm, but flup and tasteless; nevertheless, he may be so dressed as to make him very good meat.—*J. Walton, Complete Angler*.

Chubby. adj. Well covered with healthy and florid flesh, especially on the face.

Decidedly, like a *chubby* child in high health, with a whitlow.—*Colman the younger, The Poor Gentleman*, iv. 2.

The rapidist stood near the inn at the wheel, with a tainted air; his wife was near him, and Miss Drumma, a fine *chubby* young lady, of the Dutch tulip style, with a parrot as big as a chandy's umbrella, was gazing on her papa with admiration.—*Honany, Singleton East*, vii. b. ii. ch. i.

Chubbyfaced. adj. ? Having a chubby face; ? having a face like a chub.

I never saw a fool lean; the *chub-faced* top Slithers sleek with full-crowned fat of happiness.—*Martinet, Antonio's Revenge*.

Chuck. v. a. [See Crush.]

1. Call, as a hen calls her young. Then crowing, clapped his wings, th' appointed call.

To *chuck* his wives together. *Dryden, Fables*. 2. Give a gentle blow under the chin, so as to make the lips strike together.

Come, *chuck* the infant under the chin, force a smile, and cry, Ah, the boy takes after his mother's relations. *Coppleston*.

Chuck. v. n. Jeer; laugh; chuckle. *Rare*. But, bold-faced Salsy, strain not over high, But laugh and *chuck* at meager gallery. *Marton, Estates*, ii.

Chuck. v. a. Throw anything by a quick and dexterous motion, so that it may nicely fall in a given place. *Colloquial*.

Chuck. s.

1. Voice of a hen.

He made the *chuck* four or five times, that people use to make to chickens when they call them.—*Sir W. Temple*.

2. Word of endearment: (corrupted from *chicken* or *chick*).

I cannot speak of this. Come, your promise.—What promise, *chuck*? *Shakspeare, Othello*, iii. 3.

Chuckfarthing. s. Play, at which the money falls with a chuck into a hole beneath.

He lost his money at *chuckfarthing*, shuffle-cap, and all fours.—*Ardenwood, History of John Bull*.

Chuckle. v. n. [See Chuckling.] Denote inward satisfaction by a suppressed laugh.

What tale shall I to my old father tell? 'Twill make him *chuckle* thou'rt bestow'd so well. *Dryden*.

She to intrigues was o'en hard hearted; She *chuck'd* when a lawd was carted. *Prior*. 'My dear sir,' said Thornton, 'I am very sorry I could not see you to breakfast—a participant engagement prevented me: verbum sap. Mr. Fellows, you take me, I suppose: black eyes, white skin, and such an ankle!' and the fellow rubbed her great hands and *chuckled*.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Pelham*, ch. xxiii. Peter *chuckled* only at the corporal's displeasure, and continued as in an apologetic tone.—*Id., Eugene Aram*, b. i. ch. xi.

Chuckle. v. a.

1. Call as a hen.

I am not far from the women's apartment, I am sure; and if these birds are within distance, here's that will *chuckle* 'em together.—*Dryden*.

2. Cocker; fondle.

Your confessor, that parcel of holy guts and garbidge; he must *chuckle* you, and mean you.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*.

Chukking. part. adj. [probably an adverb formed like Darkling and Groveling out of an oblique case, from which an imaginary, hypothetical, or catachrestic verb has been developed. In the following extract it is *adverbial*:

'And when the Pardoner them espied, he gan to sing,
Double me this burden, *chukking* in his throat,
For the Tapster should here of his merry note.'
(Chaucer.)

i.e. in the way of one having something in his throat that he had a struggle to get upwards.]

Inward expression of satisfaction by a suppressed choking approach to a laugh.

'Fore Gad, you are in the right, Mr. Pelham,' replied Thornton, with a loud, coarse, *chukking* laugh, which, more than a year's conversation could have done, let me into the secrets of his character.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Pelham*, b. i. ch. xi.

Chud. v. a. [?] Chump. *Rare*.

When she rides, the horse *chuda* his bit so cheerfully, as if he wished his burthen might grow to his back.—*Stofford, A noble dismalt into a Nive*, p. 119.

Chuet. s. Same as Chewet. *Obsolete*.

As for *chuet*, which are likewise mixed meat, instead of butter and fat, it were good to moisten them partly with cream, or almond or pistachio milk.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Chuet. s. [? Fr. *chuet* = owl; ? A.S. *ceo* = chough; ? German, *kibitz*, *kiewit* = peewit.] For meaning see remarks on the following extract.

Rebellion lay in his way, and he found it.—*Peace, cheer, peace*!—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. v. 1*.

[The term is applied by Prince Henry to Falstaff; hence the notion that it means *chuet* the viand, even *suet* has been entertained. Assuming it, however, to mean a bird, what bird is meant? The *chuet* from the French *chuet* is one of the scariest of the English owls, the Scops Aldrovandi, or Little Horned Owl, as may be seen from the following extract representing the opinion of two authorities:

'This little tufted owl . . . is so rare that little has been observed of its habits here [in Great Britain]. . . . In France it is not uncommon, and is said to appear and depart with the wind low. Advancing southward to the shores and islands of the Mediterranean, it is even plentiful; and Mr. W. Spence . . . has thus recorded its summer habits. "This owl, which in summer is very common in Italy, is remarkable for the constancy and regularity with which it utters its peculiar note or cry. It keeps repeating its plaintive and monotonous cry of "*kew kew*" (whence its Florentine name of *chui* pronounced almost exactly like the English letter Q) in the regular intervals of about two seconds the livelong night; and, until one is used to it, nothing can well be more wearisome." (Yarrell, British Birds.)

That *chough* may mean a chattering bird (*daw* or *pie*) has been already suggested. But neither of *chough* nor *ceo* can *chuet* be considered a diminutive.

The editor suggests that the bird meant is the Lapwing, or Peewit, and that it is the German *kiewit* with which it is the most closely connected as a word.

Another Italian name for this particular species is, according to Nennich (who also gives *chue*) *cinino*; the brown owl being the *civetta* and the French *chouette*. Altogether the word is used with considerable latitude; the true *chuet*, however, is Scops Aldrovandi, and, as it is an owl that screeches, the true *screechowl* also. The English screechowl is properly a *strich-owl*, i.e. *Strix Ulula*. See *Screechowl*.]

Chuff. s. [see Coof.] Coarse, fat-headed, blunt clown.

Hang ye, porcellous knaves, are you undone?—No ye fat *chuffs*, I would your store were here.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 2*.

A less generous *chuff* than this in the fable would have hugged his bags to the last.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

She gave me a crown not later than Monday fourteen days to drink Church and King. I warrant the *chuff*, her husband, drinks nought but healths to calves' head and conventicle in small beer.—*Sala, The Ship-Chandler*.

Chuffly. adv. Surfly.

John answered *chuffly*.—*Richardson, Clarissa*.

Chuffy. adj. Blunt; surly.

The goddess drank, a *chuffy* lad was by,
Who saw the liquor with a grudging eye,
And grinning cried, she's greedily more than dry.
—*Maitland, Translation from Ovid's Metamorphoses*, b. v.

Chum. s. [? *chamber-fellow*.] Companion; mate; fellow. *Colloquial*.

Chump. s. (also *adjectival*, as in 'the *chump* end' of anything.) Thick heavy piece of wood, less than a block.

When one is lattened, they can quickly, of a *chump* of wood, accommodate themselves with another.—*Maroon*.

Church. s. [A.S. *cyric*, *cyrice*, *cyrce*, from Gr. *κυριακόν*, from *Κύριος* = Lord.—note the purely Greek origin of this word, as contrasted with the Greco-Latin *ecclesia*.]

1. Collective body of Christians, usually termed the Catholic Church.

The *church* being a supernatural society, doth differ from natural societies in this; that the persons into whom we associate ourselves in the one, are men, simply considered as men; but they to whom we be joined in the other, are God, angels, and holy men.—*Hooker*.

2. Body of Christians adhering to one particular opinion or form of worship.

The *church* is a religious assembly, or the large fair building where they meet; and sometimes the same word means a synod of bishops, or of presbyters; and in some places it is the pope and a general council.—*Watts, Logic*.

3. Place which Christians consecrate to the worship of God.

It comprehends the whole *church*, viz. the nave or body of the *church*, together with the *chancel*, which is even included under the word *church*.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

That *churches* were consecrated unto none but the Lord only, the very general name chiefly doth sufficiently show: *church* doth signify no other thing than the Lord's house.—*Hooker*.

Though you unty the winds, and let them fight against the *churches*.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 1.

4. Ecclesiastical authority or power, in contradistinction to the civil power of the state.

Let I should grow tedious about small matters at a time when such great and weighty concerns are under consideration in *church* and state, I will come to a conclusion.—*Sir G. Wheeler, Account of the Churches of the primitive Christians*, p. 124.

The same criminal may be absolved by the *church*, and condemned by the state; absolved or pardoned by the state, yet censured by the *church*.—*Lea*.

Church. v. a. Perform the office appointed by the Church for the thanksgiving of women after childbirth.

It was the ancient usage of the church of England for women to come veiled, who came to be *churched*.—*Wheatley, Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer*.

Church-ale. s. Wake, or feast, commemorative of the dedication of a church. See *Ale*.

For the *church-ale*, two young men of the parish are yearly chosen to be wardens, who make collection among the parishioners of what provision it pleaseth them to bestow.—*Crover*.

The *church-wardens* or quest-men, and their assistants shall suffer no plays, feasts, banquets, suppers, *church-ales*, drinkings, temporal courts, or leeks, by injuries, masters, or any other profane usage, to be kept in the church, chapel, or churchyard.—*Ecclesiastical Constitutions and Canons*, § 84.

Church-bell. s. Bell for a church.

I reached the White Lion, and began my inquiries amidst the ringing of bells, which distracted me, but of which I subsequently found myself the unconscious cause. Remember, I don't mean house-

bells, for the White Lion boasts no such luxury—I mean the *church-bells*, which were set going in their merriest peals to do me honour, for which, in the sequel, I found one panned one shilling set down in the bill under the head of 'merriness'; but a little what is worth paying for, if one have but the money.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii. ch. ii.

Tell ye the *church-bell* said and show.

Tempsam, The Death of the old Year.

Church-bench. s. Seat in the porch of a church.

Let us go sit here upon the *church-bench* till two, and then all to bed.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 3.

Church-burial. s. Burial according to the rites of the Church.

The Bishop has the care of seeing that all christians, after their deaths, be not denied *church-burial* according to the laws and custom of the place.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Church-clock. s. Clack for a church.

With the *accent* on the first member.

'Now, Matthew,' said I, 'let us match
This water's pleasant tune
With some old border-song or catch
That fits this April moon:
Or of the *church-clock* and the chimes
Sing here, beneath the shingle,
That half-mad think of widdy rhymes
Which you last April made!'

Wordsworth.

With the *accent* on the second member.

And ere we came to Leonard's Rock,
He sang those widdy rhymes
About the crazy old *church-clock*
And the bewildered chimes.

Wordsworth.

Church-founder. s. One who founds, builds, or endows a church.

Whether emperors or bishops in those days were *church-founders*, the solemn dedication of churches they thought not to be a work in itself either vain or superstitious.—*Hooker*.

Church-land. s. Land belonging to a church, religious house, or benefice.

I shall not here enter into the religious account of *church-lands*.—*Sir H. Piers, Preface to Bishop Morton's Episcopacy asserted*.

Church-membership. s. Communion or incorporation with the Church.

Unity in the fundamental articles of faith was always strictly insisted upon as one necessary condition of *church-membership*; and if any man openly and so lately opposed those articles, or any of them he was rejected as a deserter of the common faith, and treated as an alien.—*Waterland, Discourse of Fundamentals*, Works, viii. 90.

Church-musical. s. Music adapted for use in churches and cathedrals.

It was unbecomingly customary for men and women of the first quality, cavaliers, and others, who were lovers of *church-musick*, to be admitted into this corporation [of parish-clerks].—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 390.

Church-service. s.

1. Religious service performed in churches; liturgy.

A statute was fabricated in the year 1609 by which the saying of mass (a *church-service* in the Latin tongue, not exactly the same as our liturgy, and containing no offence whatsoever against the laws or against good morals) was forged into a crime, punishable with perpetual imprisonment.—*Burke, Speech at Bristol*, Sept. 1790.

2. Book of Common Prayer, with the addition of the Sunday and Proper Lessons.

Church-warden. s. Parochial officer who acts as warden, or guardian, of the church, and as representative of the parish.

There should likewise *church-wardens* of the parishes in the parish, be appointed, as they be here in England.—*Spencer, View of the State of Ireland*.

Our *church-wardens*
Feast on the silver, and give us the bannings. *Gay*.
And feeding high and living soft,
Grew plump and able-bodied;
Until the grave *church-warden* doff'd,
The parson snickered and nodded.

Tempsam, The Goose.

Churchdom. s. [see Christendom.] Domain, institution, government, or authority of a church.

Whosoever church pretendeth to a new beginning, pretendeth at the same time to a new *churchdom*; and whosoever is so new, is none. So necessary it is to believe the holy catholic church.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ix.

Churchgoer. s. Regular attendant at church.

And yet, such as the advantage of external show,

and such the value of appearances, that being only a regular church-goer gives the hypocritical sinner a tenfold advantage in society over the infinitely more innocent individual who is not so constant in his attendance on divine service, but whose heart is perhaps more often communing with his God.—*Thendore Cook, Gilbert Garney, vol. II, ch. iv.*

Churchgoing, adj. Culling to church; appealing to churchgoers.

But the sound of a churchgoing bell
These rocks and these valleys ne'er heard;
Never sighed at the sound of a knell,
Or smiled when a Sabbath appeared. *Coeper.*

Churching, verbal abs. Act of performing the office appointed by the Church for the thanksgiving of women after childbirth.

The absurdity, which some would introduce, of stifling their acknowledgments in private houses, and in giving thanks for their recovery and enlargement in no other place than that of their confinement and restraint, is a practice inconsistent with the very name of the office, which is called the churching of women, and consequently implies a ridiculous solecism of being churchied at home. *Wheatley, National Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer.*

Churchlike, adj. Befitting, or after the manner of, a churchman.

Nor shall proud Lancaster usurp my right,
Nor hold his scepter in his childish fist,
Nor wear the diadem upon his head,
Whose church-like humours fit not for a crown. *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. l. 1.*

Churchman.

1. Ecclesiastic; clergyman; one who ministers in sacred things.

If anything be offered to you touching the church and churchmen, or church-government, rely not only on yourself. *Bacon.*

Archbishop Parker, by far the most prudent churchman of the thirteenth, warned them privately to use great caution in tendering the oath of supremacy.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England, vol. i, ch. xiii.*

The Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and the Masters of the Rolls were ordinarily churchmen. *Churchmen* transacted the most important diplomatic business. *Macaulay, History of England, ch. iii.*

But the churchmen slain would kill the church, As the churches have killed their Christ.

Tennyson, Maud, xiv. 2.

2. Member of the Established Church, as opposed to Dissenters and Separatists.

He was a churchman, but of the most subdued description, as far removed from Oxford as from Rome; and looked not quite unfavourably on the heresies of the two brothers Wyclif, and a certain Whitfield, then smiling ground considerably.—*Sala, The Ship-Chandler.*

Churchmanlike, more rarely Churchmanly, adj. Like a churchman.

This indeed, could be but the lot of few; and there might in the lower orders be much envy and jealousy of those who rose from their ranks to the height of churchmanlike dignity, as well as pride and emulation to vie with their success.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity, b. xii, ch. l.*

Churchrate, s. Rate levied in a parish for the repairs of the church.

Church-rates are not a property: they are of a different nature. They arise out of the right and power which every parish has, like a free republic, to tax itself and to impose political duties on its own inhabitants.—*Lord R. Moulton, The Four Experiments in Church and State, p. 88.*

Churchship, s. Institution of the Church.

The Jews were his own also by right of churchship, as selected and inclosed by God, from amidst all other nations, to be the seat of his worship, and the great conservatory of all the sacred oracles, and means of salvation.—*South, Sermon on John i. 11.*

Churchtower, s. [Two words in the extract.] Tower, or steeple, of a church.

Two graves grass-green beside a gray church tower. *Tennyson.*

Churchway, s. Road which leads to the church.

Now it is the time of night,
That the graves, all gaping wide,
Every one lets forth his spirit,
In the church-way paths to glide.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 2.

Churchwork, s. Expression applied to work carried on slowly.

This piece was church-work; and therefore went on slowly.—*Fuller, History of the Holy War, p. 111.*

Contrary to the proverb, church-work went on the most speedily.—*Ibid. p. 86.*

Churchyard, s. Ground attached to a

church, and commonly used as a place of burial, though not originally intended for that purpose.

I am almost afraid to stand alone
Here in the churchyard, yet I will adventure.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.
In churchyards, where they bury much, the earth will consume the corpse in far shorter time than other earth will.—*Bacon.*

As to the original of burial places, many writers have observed that, at the first erection of churches, no part of the adjacent ground [churchyard] was allotted for the interment of the dead; but some place for this purpose was appointed at a further distance. This practice continued until the time of Gregory the Great, when the monks and priests procured leave, for their greater ease and profit, that a liberty of sepulture might be in churches or places adjoining to them.—*Hook, Church Dictionary.*

With the accent on the second syllable.

No place so sacred from such tops as hard;
Nor is Paul's church more safe than Paul's churchyard. *Pope.*

Churl, s. [A.S. *ceorl*.]

1. Rustic; countryman; labourer.

He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work or use any hard labour, which he saith is the life of a peasant or churl.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Churl, upon thy eyes I throw

All the power this churlish cloth owns.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, II. 3.
From this light came the infernal mail prepares
The country churls to mischief, hate, and wars. *Dryden.*

2. Rude, surly, ill-bred man; miser; nig-gard; selfish person.

A churl's courtesy rarely comes, but either far gone or falsehood. *Sir P. Sidney.*
Poison, I see, hath been his timeless end!
O churl, drink all, and leave no friendly drop
To help me after!

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.
The vile person shall be no more called liberal, nor the churl said to be beautiful. *Isaiah, xxxii. 5.*

Churlish, adj.

1. Rude, brutal; harsh, austere, sour; merciless, unkind, uncivil; selfish, avaricious: (applied to persons).

A sea of writhing pearl, which some call tears,
Those at her father's churlish feet she tender'd.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, III. 1.
The unu was churlish and evil in his doings.—*1 Samuel, xxv. 3.*

A lion in love with a lass, desired her father's consent. The answer was churlish enough, He'd never marry his daughter to a brute.—*Sir R. L. Kestrange.*

This sullen churlish thief

Had all his mind plac'd upon Bully's beef. *King.*

Unpliant, cross-grained, unmanageable; harsh; not yielding; vexatious, obstructive: (applied to things).

Will you main unkit

This churlish knot of all abhorred war?

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. v. 1.
Spain found the war so churlish and longsome, as they found they should consume themselves in an endless war.—*Bacon.*

If there be infusion of spirit, the body of the metal will be hard and churlish.—*Id., Natural and Experimental History.*

Spreads a path clear as the day.

Where no churlish rub says nay. *Crashaw.*
Iron, in a quick fire, reluctant melts; but, take it out of the furnace, and it grows hard again, nay, worse, churlish and unmanageable.—*Archbishop Sancroft, Sermons, p. 193.*

In the hundreds of Essex they have a very churlish blue clay.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Churlishly, adv. Rudely; brutally; harshly.

How churlishly I chide Isabella hence,
When willingly I would have had her here!

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, I. 2.
A fool will upbraid churlishly.—*Ecclesiasticus, xviii. 18.*

He was known to have borne himself churlishly and proudly towards Emma his sister.—*Milton, History of England, b. vi.*

After he had breathed out a thousand fruitless threats, he assaults the walls with violence; but by Russian as churlishly answered, and with great loss compelled to retreat.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia, p. 88.*

To the oak, now regnant, the olive did churlishly put over the son for a reward of the service of his sire.—*Huicell.*

Churlishness, s. Attribute suggested by Churlish; brutality; ruggedness of manner; difficulty of management.

Better is the churlishness of a man than a courteous woman.—*Ecclesiasticus, xiii. 14.*

I do find, Mr. Speaker, that when kingdoms and states are entered into terms and resolutions of hostility, one against the other, yet they are many times restrained from their attests by four impediments. . . . The third, when they have conceived an apprehension of the difficulty and churlishness of the enterprise, and that it is not prepared to their hand.—*Bacon, Speech in Parliament, 30 Ellis.*

In the churlishness of fortune, a poor honest man suffers in this world.—*Sir R. L. Kestrange.*

Churl, s. Rude, boisterous; violent. *Obsolete.*

The ship where Jonah sleeps,
Is vexed sore, and latter'd on the deeps,
And well nigh split upon the threatening rock,
With many a boisterous brush and churl's knock.
Quarles, Feast for Worms, § 2: 1020.

Charme, s. Same as Chirm. *Obsolete.*

He was conveyed to the Tower with the charms of a thousand taunts and reproaches.—*Bacon.*

Churn, s. [see Quern.] Vessel in which the butter is separated from the serous parts of the milk by agitation.

Her awkward flat did ne'er employ the churn. *Gay, Pastoral.*

Churn, v. a. Work milk in a churn for the purpose of making butter; agitate; work as with a churn.

Skin milk; and sometimes labour in the quern;
And hostless make the breathless housewife churn.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, II. 1.
Churn'd in his loath, the fanny venom rose.

Addison.
The mechanism of nature, in converting our aliment, consists in mixing with it animal juices, and in the action of the solid parts, churning them together. *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Churn, v. n. Perform the act of churning.

When he regained his liberty, he stood alone in the world, a dishonoured man, more hated by the Whigs than any Tory, and by the Tories than any Whig, and reduced to such poverty that he talked of retiring to the country, living like a farmer, and putting his country into the dairy to churn and to make cheeses.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xvii.*

Churning, part. adj. Resembling the action of one who churns.

Solomon Weevil was a tall, fair, no-cycolashed man, much freckled; much given to rubbing the palms of his hands together, with a soft, churning movement.—*Sala, The Ship-Chandler.*

Churning, verbal abs. Act of one who churns.

This is Mah, the mistress fairy,
That doth nightly rob the dairy,
And can hurt or help the churning,
As she please without discerning.

R. Johnson, Entertainments.
You may try the force of imagination, upon staying the coming of butter after the churning.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Chylaceous, adj. Belonging to chyle; consisting of chyle.

When the spirits of the chyle have half fermented the chylaceous mass, it has the state of drink, not ripened by fermentation. *Sir J. P. Roger, Preternatural State of the animal Humours.*

Chyle, s. [Gr. *χυλός* = juice.] Milklike fluid prepared from the chyme, and absorbed by the lacteal vessels; chyme in the lower part of the duodenum, the small intestines, and the lacteals, after the action of the bile.

This powerful ferment, mingling with the parts, The leven'd mass to milky chyle converts. *Sir R. Blackmore.*

The chyle cannot pass through the smallest vessels.—*Arbuthnot.*

I will notice first some Greek imitations. . . . I will now pass on to the Latin, dealing with all as such, whose terminations are such, and Greek though they may be, have come to us through the Latin. *Chylus* is frequent in *Bacon* ('Mists, smoke, vapours, chylus in the stomach.'—*Natural History*, cent. ix. § 837), and, if the examples of *chyle* in our dictionaries are the earliest, preceded it by at least half a century. *Jackson* uses *chylus*; *Baxter* and *Henry More* archive; *Worthington* distribut; *Jermyn Taylor* expanum; *Fuller* interstitia; *Chillingworth* intervalia; *Henry More*, nuchina; 'culverwell, philtrum; *Barton*, spectrum. *Mummy*, not a Latin word, but coming to us through the low Latin, appears for some times *mummy*, still wearing its Latin dress. *Archbishop Trench, On some Deficiencies in our English Dictionary*, pp. 20-23.

(See also extract under *Chyma*.)

Chylification, s. [Lat. *factus* = made, participle of *facio* = make.] Act or process of making chyle in the body.

Drinking excessively during the time of chylifica-

tion, slops perspiration.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Chylifactive. *adj.* Having the power of making chyle.

Whether this be not effected by some way of corrosion, rather than any proper digestion, *chylifactive* nutrition, or alimantal conversion.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Chyliferous. *adj.* [Lat. *fero* = bear.] Chyle-bearing; lacteal vessels by which the food is conveyed from the intestines to the blood.

Purges clear and empty the lower part of the chyliferous tubes.—*Cheyne, Essay on Hygiene*, p. 8. (Ord MS.)

Chylification. *s.* Conversion of food into chyle.

Nor will we affirm that iron is indigested in the stomach of the ostrich; but we suspect this effect to proceed not from any liquid reduction, or tendence to *chylification*, by the power of natural heat.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

The want of nutrition and chylification.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Conjectures*, disc. 1. (Ord MS.)

Chylifactory. *adj.* Reducing chyme to chyle.

We should rather rely upon a *chylifactory* menstruum, or digestive preparation drawn from species or individuals, whose stomachs peculiarly dissolve lapideous bodies.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Chylopoietic. *adj.* [χρυστικός = having the power of making, from *χρῆσις* = make.] Having the power, or function, of forming chyle; (the common term, though *physiological* rather than general).

According to the force of the *chylopoietic* organs, more or less chyle may be extracted from the same food.—*Arbuthnot.*

The organ so denominated is found, in most ovine fishes, in the form of an elongated bladder, trusely filled by air, extending along the back of the abdomen, between the kidneys and the *chylipoietic* viscera, and sometimes beneath the caudal vertebrae to near the end of the tail.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Chylous. *adj.* Consisting of chyle; partaking of chyle.

Milk is the *chylous* part of an animal, already prepared.—*Arbuthnot.*

Sometimes urine is voided which appears to contain chyle. It looks white and milky, and stitious as it cools into a tremulous jelly like blanc manger, and takes the shape of the vessel into which it was passed. . . . Of this rare disease I have met, not a single instance. . . . Mr. Thomas informs me that during a residence of ten years in Barbadoes he saw at least a dozen well-marked examples of *chylous* urine in negroes.—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. viii.

Chyme. *s.* [Gr. *χυμος* = juice.] In *Physiology*. Semifluid matter which passes from the stomach into the duodenum, and yields the chyle by admixture with the biliary secretion; digested aliment as it is in the stomach and upper part of the duodenum.

The animal fluids and other substances are, in fact, undergoing a constant series of changes. Food becomes *chyme*, and *chyme* becomes *chyle*; *chyle* is poured into the blood; from the blood secretions take place, as the bile; the bile is poured into the digestive canal, and a portion of the matter previously introduced is rejected out of the system.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, II. 206.

Chyme may give as many derivatives as *chyle*. The only common one, however, is Chymification.

Chymical, Chymist, &c. See Chemical, Chemist, &c.

Chymification. *s.* Conversion of the alimentary matters introduced into the stomach (ingesta) into chyme.

The transformation of food into tissue involves modification, deglutition, *chymification*, chylification, absorption, and those various actions gone through after the lacteal ducts have poured their contents into the blood.—*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology*, § 23.

Cibol. *s.* Same as Chibbol.

Ciboules, or scallions, are a kind of degenerate onions.—*Mortimer.*

Cicada. *s.* [Italian.] Tree-cricket. See Barm-cricket. (As the import of this last term seems to be misunderstood, and as the insect under notice is often mentioned in poetry, the present word is useful.)

The *cicada* above in the lime. *Shelley.*
At eve a dry cicada sung. *Tennyson, Mariana in the South.*

Cicatrice. *s.* [Lat. *cicatrix*.] *Rare.*

1. Scar remaining after a wound.

One captain Spurio with his *cicatrice*, an emblem of war, here on his sinister cheek.—*Shakespeare, All's well that ends well*, II. 1.

2. Mark; impression.

Lean but upon a rush,
The *cicatrice* and capable impressure
Thy palm some moments keeps.

Shakspeare, As you like it, III. 5.

Cicatricula. *s.* In *Anatomy*. Point in the ovum (egg) in which life first shows itself.

Dr. Cuvier remarked, that the chicken might be seen formed in the *cicatricula* of the egg, by the help of the microscope.—*Proceedings of the Royal Society*, Nov. 8, 1677. (Ord MS.)

The *cicatricula*, which is the part where the animal first begins to show signs of life, is not unlike a vetch, or a lentil, lying on one side of the yolk, and within its membrane. *Graham, History of the Earth and Animated Nature*, I. 303. (Ord MS.)

Cicatrix. *s.* [Lat. *cicatrix*; hence the accent should be on the second syllable; but in Surgery, where the term is common, it is generally placed on the first, and, if rightly, the word must be considered as naturalized, like *orator* and *scutator*, which are in the same predicament.] Mark left after the healing of a wound or ulcer.

The central part of the diseased spot is converted into a substance resembling cartilage; and the appearance it presents is called a *cicatrix*; and really it deserves that name.—*Wilson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lvi.

Cicatrization. *s.*

1. Formation of a cicatrix.

A vein burst or corroded in the lungs, is hooked upon to be for the most part incurable, because of the motion and coughing of the lungs tearing the gap wider, and hindering the cicatrization and cicatrization of the vein. *Harey.*

2. Skinning over of a wound or sore in the process of healing.

The first stage of healing or the discharge of matter is called digestion; the second, or the filling up with flesh, innervation; and the last, or skinning over, *cicatrization*. *Sharp, Surgery.*

Cicatrize. *v. a.* Cause wounds or ulcers to heal and skin over.

We incured, and in a few days *cicatrized* it with a smooth *cicatrix*.—*Wilson, On Tumours.*

Cicatrized. *part. adj.* Skinned over; healed.

The apothecary, or chirurgeon, giveth with a cruel bill, the lately *cicatrized* wound a new gash.—*Moral State of England*, p. 51; 1670.

Cicely. *s.* (pronounced as a dissyllable, and probably considered by the few who use it, especially when preceded by the adjective *sweet*, to be the proper name of a young woman applied to a plant. It is in reality a modification of the word *sescil*, and immediately of Latin or Greek origin, but remotely belonging to some unknown language.)

Indigenous plant, so called: (according to Gerard one of the chevils; but the true *Seseli* is the *Seseli* (Athamanta) Libanotis, for which the English term is said to be Mountain Stone-parsley. It is nearly extinct as a native plant; the editor writing this with, probably, one of the last specimens, gathered in 1840 from one of the last localities, before him. Sweet *Cicely* is the *Myrrhis odorata*, also a scarce plant.)

The smell of *sweet cicely* attracts bees; and the insides of empty hives are often rubbed with it before placing them over newly cast swarms, to induce them to enter.—*London, Encyclopædia of Gardening*, § 4723.

Cicerone. *s.* pl. *ciceroni*. [Italian.—see last extract.] Guide.

One of the greatest venturers a curious person experiences in travelling through Spain, is the scarcity, the non-existence, of tolerable *ciceroni*; those you meet with are generally cobblers, who throw a brown cloak over their ragged apparel, and conduct you to a church or two, where they cannot give you the least satisfactory information concerning antiquities or curiosities.—*Stiebel, Travels through Spain*, let. 37.

I must own to you it surprised me to see my *cicerone* so well acquainted with the busts and statues of all the great people of antiquity.—*Addison, Dia-*

logue on the Usefulness of ancient Medals, dial. 1. (Ord MS.)

An army of virtuous, medalists, *ciceroni*. Royal Society men, schools, universities, even florists, free-thinkers, and free-masons, will encompass me with fury.—*Pope, To Mr. Beckett-Raffad*, p. 259. (Ord MS.)

He was disappointed—rather amazed; but Madame Colonna having sent for him to introduce her to some of the scenes and details of Eton life, his vexation was soon absorbed in the pride of acting in the face of his companions as the cavalier of a beautiful lady, and becoming the *cicerone* of the most brilliant party that had attended Maitland.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. I. ch. II.

How little the modern Italians live in the spirit of their ancient worthies, or reverence the greatest among them, we may argue from the fact that they have been content to take the name of one among their nobles, and degrade it so far that every glib and loquacious hireling who shows strangers about their picture-galleries, palaces, and ruins, is termed by them a *cicerone*, or a *Cicero*.—*Archbishop Trench, Lectures on the Study of Words*, lect. III.

Cicurate. *v. a.* [Lat. *cicurate*, part. of *cicuro* = tame.] Tame; reclaim from wildness; make tame and tractable. *Rare.*

Poisons may yet retain some portions of their natures; yet are so refracted, *cicurate*, and subdued, as not to make good their destructive malignities.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Cicuration. *s.* Act of taming or reclaiming from wildness. *Rare.*

This holds not only in domestic and manseous birds; for then it might be the effect of *cicuration* or institution; but in the wild. *Bay, William of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Cicuto. *s.* [Lat. *cicuta*.] Hemlock: (for which it is merely the Latin name in an English form.)

This sweetest Socrates his *cicuto*, and made him a cheerful martyr for philosophy. *Cato, Cato, White Stone*, p. 162. (Ord MS.)

Cider. *s.* [Gr. *αἶστρον*, from the Syriac or Hebrew.—the word is, at least, as old as the German translation of Tatian's Gospel Harmony, where we find

‘Iuli uini noli cidiri trinitit.
And wim uer drinketh.’]

1. Strong liquor. *Obsolete.*

He schal not drinke wyne ne *spyr*.—*Wycliffe, St. Luke*, I. 15.

2. Juice of apples fermented.

To the utmost bounds of this
Wide universe Siliarian *cider* burns,
Shall please all tastes, and triumph over the vine.
J. Phillips.

3. Liquor made of the juice of fruits other than the apple. *Obsolete.*

We had also drink, wholesome and good wine of the grape, a kind of *cider* made of a fruit of that country; a wonderful pleasing and refreshing drink.—*Bacon.*

Used *adjectivally*, or as the first element in a compound.

Warwester, the queen of the *cider* land, had but eight thousand [inhabitants].—*Mastody, History of England*, ch. III.

Ciderist. *s.* Maker of cider. *Rare.*

When the *ciderists* have taken care for the best soil, and ordered them after the best manner they could, yet hath their cider generally proved pale, sharp, and ill-tasted. *Bowmer.*

Ciderkin. *s.* Small cider. *Rare.*

Ciderkin is made for common drinking, and supplies the place of small beer. *Mortimer.*

Cigar. *s.* [Spanish, *cigarro*.] Small roll of tobacco, truncated at one end and pointed at the other, permeable to air, and adapted for smoking.

The fermented leaves, being next stripped of their middle rib by the hands of children, are sorted anew, and the large ones are set apart for making cigars.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Tobacco.*

Cilia. *s.* [Lat. pl.] In *Anatomy*. Microscopic vibratile appendages on the mucous, serous, and cutaneous surfaces, by which motion is communicated to the surrounding fluids.

The terms vibratory motion and *vibry* motion have been employed to express the appearance produced by the moving *cilia*; the latter is here preferred, but it is used to express the whole phenomenon, as well as the mere motion of the *cilia*.—*Dr. Sharpe, in Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology.*

Ciliary. *adj.* [Lat. *ciliaris*.]

1. [from *cilium* = eyelash, eyelid, and also the second element in super-*cilium* = eyebrow and lower part of the forehead; its derivatives being inaccurately extended to several other parts connected with the eye; in the following extracts to parts within the eyeball.] Consisting of fibrous or hairlike elements; arranged like hairs or fringe.

a. Applied to certain processes at the junction of the choroid and the crystalline lens.

The *ciliary* processes, or rather the ligaments, observed in the inside of the sclerotic tunicle of the eye, do serve instead of a muscle, by the contraction, to alter the figure of the eye.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

b. Applied to a small muscle by which the form of the lens of the eye is adjusted to the difference of distance between the eye and the object seen.

The single eye has two properties which jointly serve the purpose of indicating the distance of an object from the eye. The one is a property of the retina; the other of the muscles of the eyeball, and of the *ciliary* muscle in particular. . . . Of the muscles of the eye, the *ciliary* muscle plays the most important part in the determination of distance. By its contraction the crystalline lens is brought slightly nearer to the cornea. *Angley, Introduction to Metaphysics*, pt. i. h. l. § 12-13.

2. [from *cilia*.] Consisting of *Cilia*, 'q. v.

Ciliated. *adj.* [from *cilia*, rather than *cilium*: see above.] Furnished with cilia.

In the *ciliated* polygamia conjugation has been observed to take place in the genus *Actinophrys*, i. e. two individuals of A. Sol have been observed to unite, coalesce, and become one. The same has been recorded of species of *Epidytia* and of *Vorticella*.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*.

Cilicious. *adj.* [Lat. *cilicium* = haircloth.] Made of hair. *Rare*.

A garment of camel's hair; that is, made of some texture of that hair, a coarse garment, a *cilicious* or sackcloth habit, suitable to the austerity of his life.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Cinchona. *s.* [see extract.] Refrigrif bark obtained from certain trees of the genus *Cinchona*.

The precise period and manner of the discovery of the therapeutic power of *cinchona* are enveloped in mystery. . . . The statement of Candamo that the Countess of *Cinchon*, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, brought some bark to Europe on her return from South America in 1659, is not improbable; and from this circumstance it acquired the name of the *Cinchona* bark, and the countess's powder.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*: 1690.

Cinchonism. *s.* In *Medicine*. Disturbed condition of the body brought about by over-doses of cinchona or quinine.

The condition here called *cinchonism* is marked by the occurrence of giddiness, deafness, and a sense of buzzing or some kind of tinnitus in the ears.—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxvi.

Cincture. *s.* [Lat. *cinctura*, from *cingo* = gird.]

1. Something worn either as a girdle, or a part of dress fastened by a girdle round the body; a girdling vest in general.

Now happy he whose cloak and *cincture*
Hold out this tempt.

Shakespeare, King John, iv. 3.

Columbus found the American, no girl
With feather'd *cincture*, naked else, and wild.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1116.

2 That which encloses; fence.
The court and prison being within the *cincture* of one wall.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII*.

Cinder. *s.* [Fr. *cendre*; Lat. pl. *cineres*.] Remains of any substance burnt but left in form, i. e. neither fused nor pulverized or reduced to ashes; hot coal which has ceased to flame.

I should make very furze of my cheeks,
That would to cinders burn up modesty,
Did I but speak thy deeds!

Shakespeare, Othello, iv. 2.

There is in sully's cinders, by some adhesion of iron, sometimes to be found a magnetical operation.

—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.
So snow on *Aëna* does unmelted lie,
Whose rolling flames and scatter'd cinders fly.

Waller.

If from adown the hopeful chops
The fat upon a *cinder* drops,
To stinking smoke it turns the flame.

Swift.

Cinder-wench. *s.* Woman whose occupation is to rake in heaps of ashes for cinders.

She had above five hundred suits of fine cloaths,
and yet went abroad like a *cinder-wench*.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*.

In the black form of *cinder-wench* she came,
When love, the hour, the pines had banish'd shame.

Gay.

Cindering. *adj.* Reducing to cinders. *Rare*.
Short tale to make where sword and cindring
flame

Consume as much as earth and air may frame.
Giacchino: 1587. (Nares by H. & W.)

Cinderous, or Cindrous. *adj.* Like a cinder. *Rare*.

Metals by heat well purified and clean'd,
Or of a certain sharp and cindrous humor.
Sylvestre, Du Barbas, p. 450: 1621.

Cinorary. *adj.* [Lat. *cinis*, pl. *cineres*.] Relating to ashes: (common in Archeology as applied to sepulchral urns containing the remains of bodies subjected to cremation.)

The *cinorary* urns of Etruria gratify that strange and semihumanish wish for decency which the grosser epicure finds in well-kept game.—*E. Forbes, Literary Papers*, p. 164.

Cinereous. *adj.* See next entry.

The hair is red at the tips, *cinereous* beneath.—*Pennant*.

Cineritious. *adj.* Having the form, state, or colour, of ashes; cinereous (which, in biological and other works requiring a term for *ashy-grey*, is the commoner word).

The nerves arise from the glands of the *cineritious* part of the brain, and are terminated in all parts of the body.—*Cheyne*.

Broken and burnt rocks, ruins of buildings, and *cineritious* earth. — *Delany, Breviation examined with Candour*, ii. 224.

Cinnabar. *s.* [Gr. from some unknown language, *κινναβάρ*; Lat. *cinnabaris*.] See last extract.

Cinnabar is the ore out of which quicksilver is drawn, and consists partly of a mercurial, and partly of a sulphureo-ochreous matter.—*Woodward, Method of Metals*.

The particles of mercury uniting with the particles of sulphur, compose *cinnabar*.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

Cinnabar [is] the native red sulphuret of mercury. . . . Its principal localities are Almaden in Spain; Idria in the Schieffeleberg; Kremnitz and Schemnitz in Hungary; in Saxony, Bavaria, Bohemia, Nassau, China, Japan, Mexico, Columbia, Peru. . . . Facitious *cinnabar* is called in commerce vermilion.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Cinnamon. *s.* [Lat. *cinnamomum*.] Inner bark of the *Laurus Cinnamomum*.

Let Arab extol her happy coast,
Her cinnamon and sweet anisum boast.

Dryden, Fables.

Good *cinnamom* should be as thin as paper, have its peculiar aromatic taste, without burning the tongue, and leave a sweetish flavour in the mouth.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Cinque. *s.* [Fr. *cinque*.] Collection of five units treated as one; a five: (used also *adjectively*, or as the *first element in a compound*).

These five *cinques*, or these 25 round spots, in arithmo do signify numbers, as some writers have observed.—*E. Potter, Interpretation of the Number 666*, p. 176: 1847.

Cinque-pace. *s.* Dance to a movement characterised by five beats.

Wooling, wedding, and repenting is a Scotch jig, a measure, and a *cinque-pace*. The first suit is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical; the wedding, mannerly and modest, as a measure, full of state and gravity; and then comes repentance, and, with his bad legs, falls into the *cinque-pace* faster and faster, till he sinks into his grave.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

Cinque-ports. *s.* [Fr.] Five privileged ports: originally Dover, Sandwich, Hastings, Romney, and Hythe: (a geographical or *proper* rather than a *common* name).

They, that bear

The cloth of state above her, are four barons
Of the *cinque ports*.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII, iv. 1.

Cinque-spotted. *adj.* [two words; so far as it is a compound, hybrid.] Having five spots.

On her left breast
A mole, *cinque-spotted*, like the crimson drops
I th' bottom of a cowslip.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, ii. 2.

Cinquefoil. *s.* [see first extract, noting the curious catachrestic form with which it ends.]

1. Native plants so called; i. e. those species of the genera *Potentilla* and *Tormentilla* which have their leaves divided into five well-marked segments.

Cinquefoil is called in Greek *πενταφυλλον*; in Latin, *Quinquefolium*; . . . in English, *Cinquefoil*, *Five-finger grass*, *Five-leaved grass*, and *Sinkfield*.—*Gouarde, Herbal*, p. 301: ed. 1633.

2. In *Architecture*. Ornament so called from its likeness to five leaves. See extract; where the construction is both *substantial* and *adjectival*.

Cinquefoil [is] an ornamental foliation or feathering used in the arches of the lights and tracery of windows, panellings, &c.; also applied to circles formed by projecting points or cusps so arranged that the interval between them resembles five leaves. It is remarkable that in the French styles of Gothic architecture *cinquefoil* feathering is very rarely used.—*Glossary of Architecture*.

Cion. *s.* Same as *Scion*.

The *cion* over-rideth the stock; and the stock is but passive, and giveth aliment, but no motion to the graft.—*Bacon*.

The stately Caledonian oak, newly settled in his triumphant throne, begirt with *cions* of his own royal stem.—*Howell*.

Cipher. *s.* [Fr. *chiffre*.]

1. In *Arithmetic*. The symbol 0. See extract.

The *cipher* of itself implies a privation of value; but when disposed with other characters on the left of it, in the common arithmetic, it serves to augment each of their values by ten; and in decimal arithmetic, to lessen the value of each figure to the right of it, in the same proportion.—*Chambers*.

Used *metaphorically*.

If the people be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or *ciphers* in the privation or translation.—*Bacon*.

2. Intertexture of letters engraved on anything (as boxes or plate).

They flamed in burnish'd gold; and o'er the throne,
'Arms and the Man' in golden *ciphers* shone.

Pope.

3. Mark; monogram.
Some mingling air the melted tar, and some
Dip on the new-shorn virgin's leaving side,
To stamp the master's *cipher*, ready stand.

Thomson.

4. Character in general.

In succeeding times this wisdom began to be written in *ciphers* and characters, and letters became the form of creatures.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

5. Secret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it.

To brachygraphy may be added the writing by *ciphers*, or note furtive, secret marks for the hiding of the writer's mind from others, save him to whom he writes it; as also the witty invention of deifizing or discovering the most difficult of those secret characters.—*Hakewell, Apology*, p. 261.

This book, as long liv'd as the elements,
In *cipher* writ, or new made idioms.

Donne.

He was pleas'd to command me to stay at London, to send and receive all his letters; and I was furnished with several *ciphers*, in order to it.—*Sir J. Leveson*.

This paper was shewn in *cipher* by the seven chiefs of the conspiracy, Shrowbury, Devoushire, Danby, Launby, Compton, Russell, and Sidney.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

Used in *magic*.

That body, whosoever that it light,
May learned be by *ciphers*, or by magicks might.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, iii. 2. 45.

With that he circle draws, and squares,
With *ciphers*, astral characters,
Then looks 'em o'er to understand 'em,
Although set down hab-nab at random.

Butler, Hudibras, ii. 3.

Cipher. *v. n.* Practise arithmetic; you have been bred to business; you can *cipher*: I wonder you never used your pen and ink.—*Arbuthnot*.

Cipher. *v. a.*

1. Write in occult characters.

He frequented sermons, and penned notes: his

notes he ciphered with Greek characters.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

But, in fact, Count Fersen does seem a likely young soldier, of short decisive ways; he circulates widely, seen, unseen; and has business on hand. Also Colonel the Duke de Choiseul, nephew of Choiseul the great, of Choiseul the now deceased; he and Engineer (Goussier) are passing and repassing between Metz and the Tuilleries; and letters go in cipher,—one of them, a most important one, hard to decipher; Fersen having ciphered it in haste.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. iv. ch. iii.

2. Designate; characterize; depict.

The face of either cipher'd either's heart.

Some loathsome flash thy herald will contrive
To cipher me, how fondly I did dote. *Ibid.*

Cipherhood. s. Nothingness.

Therefore God to confute him and bring him to his native cipherhood threatened to bring a sword against him, &c.—*Goodwin, Works*, vol. v. fol. 443. (Rich.)

Ciphering. verbal abs. Elementary arithmetic; summing; doing sums. See Computation.

Circ. s. [Fr. *cirque*; Lat. *circus*.] Amphitheatrical circle for sports.

Circ of the same sort are still to be seen in Cornwall, so famous at this day for the athletic art.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, i. dss. 1.

Circinate. adj. [Lat. *circinatus*, from *circinus* = a bishop's crosier.] In Botany. Term applied to the growth of certain plants (especially the ferns in respect to their veneration, or unfolding of the fronds) when the parts before expansion are crossier-shaped.

The manner in which the young leaves are arranged within the leaf-lind is called foliation or veneration. . . . The veneration . . . of the ferns and cycads is circinate.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, b. i. sect. 2. § 1.

Circle. s. [A.S. *circol*, *circul*; Lat. *circulus*.]

1. Line continued till it ends where it began, having all its parts equidistant from a common centre.

Anything, that moves round about in a circle, in less time than our ideas are wont to succeed one another in our minds, is not perceived to move; but seems to be a perfect intire circle of that matter, or colour, and not a part of a circle in motion.—*Locke.*

By a circle I understand not here perfect geometrical circle, but an orbicular figure, whose length is equal to its breadth; and which as to sense may seem circular.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Then a deeper still,
In circle following circle, gathers round
To close the face of things.

Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

2. Round body; orb.

It is he that sitteth upon the circle of the earth.—*Isaiah*, xi. 22.

3. Compass; enclosure.

A great magician,
Obscured in the circle of the forest.

Shakespeare, As you like it, v. 4.

4. Company; assembly; (applied to the sphere of acquaintance, from that of a family to the larger ones supplied by general society).

I will call over to him the whole circle of beauties that are disposed among the boxes.—*Addison.*

Ever since that time, Lissander visits in every circle.—*Trotter.*

In private society he [Mr. Canning] was amiable and attractive, though, except for a very few years of his early youth, he rarely frequented the circles of fashion, confining his intercourse to an extremely small number of warmly attached friends.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Time of George III.*, Mr. Canning.

5. Any series ending as it begins, and perpetually repeated; cycle.

There be fruit trees in hot countries, which have blossoms and young fruit, and young fruit and ripe fruit, almost all the year, succeeding one another; but this circle of ripening cannot be but in succulent plants and hot countries.—*Jacquin, Natural and Experimental History.*

Thus in a circle runs the peasant's pain,
And the year rolls within itself again.

Dryden, Virgil's Georgics.

6. In Logic. Deceptive form of argument in which the only proof of one proposition is the other, i.e. the one which is itself supposed to be proved.

That heavy bodies descend by gravity; and again, that gravity is a quality whereby an heavy body descends, is an impertinent circle and teacheth nothing.—*Glasville, Sceptica Scientifica.*

The fallacy called a circle, is when one of the premises in a syllogism is questioned and opposed, and we intend to prove it by the conclusion.—*Watts, Logic.*

7. Circumlocution; indirect form of words.

Has he given the lyo

In circle or oblique, or senecile.

Or direct parallel? You must challenge him.

Fletcher, Queen of Corinth.

See also Circling-boy, under Circling.

Circle. v. a.

1. Move round anything.

The lords that were appointed to circle the hill, had some days before planted themselves in places convenient.—*Bacon.*

Another Cynthia her new journey runs,
And other planets circle other suns.

Pope, Dunciad.

2. Enclose; surround; encircle.

While these fond arms, thus circling you, may prove
More heavy chains than those of hopeless love.

Prior.

Unseen, he glided thro' the joyous crowd,
With darkness circled, and an ambient cloud.

Pope.

Circle in. Confine; keep together.

We term those things dry which have a consistence within themselves, and which, to enjoy a determinate figure, do not require the stop or hindrance of another body to limit and circle them in.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodin.*

Circle. v. n. Move circularly.

The well fraught bowl

Circles incessant; whilst the humble cell

With quavering laugh, and rural jests resounds.

J. Philips.

And have we thus to contemplate, as the out-come of things, a universe of extinct suns round which circle planets devoid of life?—*Herbert Spencer, First Principles.*

Circle-sailing. See Great Circle.

Circled. part. adj. Having the form of a circle; round.

The inco stant moon,

That monthly changes in her circled orb.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

Circled. s. Same as Cylicel poet: (of which, as a word of Greek origin, it is meant for an Anglo-Latin equivalent. Cycle, however, and Circle, though the one translates the other in Greek and Latin, are by no means synonymous in English. In the extract, which is a translation of

See sic incipit ad scriptor cyclica olim:

Fortunani Primi cantab et nobile bellum.

the word is misapplied).

Nor so begin, as did that circled life;

I sing a noble war, and Primi's fate.

B. Jonson, Art of Poetry.

Circlet. s. Little circle; orb.

Certain ladies or countesses, with plain circlets of gold without flowers.—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII.* iv. 1. order of coronation.

Then take request, till Hesperus displayed

His golden circlet in the western shade.

Pope, Homer's Odyssey.

The Pope issued an edict of terrible condemnation, thereby asserting the reality of countless forms of surgery, diabolic arts, dealing with evil spirits, shutting familiar devils in looking-glasses, circlets, and rings. How much human blood has been shed by human folly! *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xii. ch. vi.

Circling. part. adj.

1. Encircling.

What stern ungentle hands
Have lopp'd and hew'd, and made thy body bare
Of her two branches, those sweet ornaments.

Whose circling shadows kiurs have sought to sleep

in? *Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus*, ii. 5.

Round he surveys, and well might, where he stood

So high above the circling canopy

Of night's extended shade.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 555.

2. Revolving.

Now the circling years disclose

The day predestin'd to reward his woes.

Pope, Odyssey.

3. Running in a circle.

Each circling wheel a wreath of flowers entwines.

Darwin, Botanic Garden.

Circling-boy. Combination found in the following passage:

One Val Cutting that helps Jordan to rear, a circling boy.—*B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair*, iv. 2.

The general import of this is pretty plain; the exact signification less so. In Nares, the editors render it *roaring boy*, the meaning being *roysterer, bully*. For more than this they refer to Gifford's note on the passage; this being to the effect that *circling* may mean either

(1.) Making a ring of bullies round the object of their insults, after the fashion of the Mohawks of a later period. Or,

(2.) Giving the lie in so indirect a manner as to do it with impunity. In favour of this latter meaning a reference is made to

—How I to take it?

Yes, in oblique he'll shew you, or in circle;
But never in diameter. (Alchemist, iii. 2.)

The editor thinks that, considering the writer who supplies the instance, the word is more likely to have a classical than an English origin, and that it means *mountebank* rather than *bully*. Compare the Latin *circulator*, also *Circumforaneus* and *Circeler*; the latter to show that the word was one on which Ben Jonson made experiments.

Circu-, or Circum-.

The important series of words commencing with *circum-* really begins here.

The reader who cares for the points connected with it will scarcely comprehend them without a previous study of what is said concerning a final *m* in composition, under *co-*, *com-*, and *con-*.

Having made himself familiar with these, all that he has to do is to remember that the rules there applicable have no application here. *Circum-*, as a general rule, retains the *m*; the only exception being words in which the second element is *-it-*, as *-it-er* = journey, from *-i-*, the root of *i-re* = go; and even here we have both forms, *circumdo* and *circueo*.

One of the reasons for this difference is that the words in which *circum-* is the first element are *two words* rather than compounds.

Circuit. s. [Fr. *circuit*; Lat. *circuitus*.]

1. Act of moving round anything.

There are four moons also perpetually rolling round the planet Jupiter, and carried along with him in his periodical circuit round the sun.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Space enclosed in a circle.

He led me up
A woody mountain, whose high top was plain,
A circuit wide inclosed.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 304.

3. Space; extent: (measured by traveling round).

He attributed unto it smallness, in respect of circuit.—*Huoker.*

The lake of Bolsena is reckoned one and twenty miles in circuit.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

4. Ring; diadem; that by which anything is encircled.

And this fell tempest shall not cease to rage,
Until the golden circuit on my head
Do calm the fury of this mad-brain'd flaw.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

5. Visitations of the judges for holding assizes; tract of country visited by the judges.

The *circuit*, in former times, went round about the pale; as the *circuit* of the cynosura about the pole.—*Sir J. Davies.*

'I was called to the bar,' said my reverend friend, 'knowing but little of law—went the circuit—did no business;—never left the Hall during term—not no business there—in town or out of town just the same—wouldn't do.'—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii. ch. iv.

Much as they disliked the Bill of Indemnity, they had not forgotten the Bloody Circuit.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xv.

* Nobles, bishops, and judges, that have great offices, and jurisdictions, and circuits, must read much in God's Book; for they need much honey to feed the people under them with.—*Bishop of Chichester, Sermon before the Queen*, 1576.

He went from year to year in circuit to Bethel, and Gilgal, and Mizpah; and judged Israel in all those places.—*1 Samuel*, vii. 16.

6. Long deduction of reason; circumlocution.

Thou hast used no circuit of words.—*Hulot*.

Up into the watch tower get,
And see all things despoil'd of fallacies;
Thou shalt not peep thro' lattices of eyes,
Nor hear thro' labyrinth of ears, nor learn
By circuit or collections to discern.

Donne.

Make a circuit. Go round.

He recommended to trace a route for the embassy, and insisted that Portland should make a circuit for the purpose of inspecting some of the superb fortresses of the French Netherlands.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

Circuit. v. n. Move circularly.

Pinne with equinoctial heat, unless
The verdant cup perpetual motion keep,
Quick circuiting.

J. Philips.

Circuit. v. n. Move round; travel round.

The reason for this was because he was commissary, and that it did not become a doctor to circuit for an inferior degree.—*Wood, Fasti Oxonienses*, i. 31. (Ord MS.)

He went from year to year in circuit to [in the margin, he circled] Bethel, and Gilgal, &c.—*1 Samuel*, vii. 16.

At length Geyron, having circled the air like a falcon lowering without prey, deposits his burthen and vanishes. T. Warton, *History of English Poetry*, li. 250.

Circuiter, or Circiter. s. One who goes a circuit.

Both these words being obsolete, and probably rare when used, it is equally difficult to treat them as independent words, and to separate them.

The first was probably pronounced *circuiteer*, i.e. created as a derivative from *circuit*, like *character* from *chariot*.

The second, so far as it was a word at all, must have been sounded *circuiteer* or *circiter*; of which the most that can be said is that it grew out of the mixture of *circuiteer* and *circutious*.

Like your fellow *circuiteer* the sun, you travel the round of the earth, and behold all the iniquities under the heavens.—*Pope*.

Whether the thieves condemned by any *circiter* corrupted have done more villainies than their judges.—*Widdock, Manners of the English*, p. 513; 1654.

Circutious. s. Rare.

1. Act of going round anything.

* Kimchi testifies, that all words which come from the root צבד signify encompassing or circutious.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. iii.

2. Compass; maze of argument.

To apprehend by what degrees they lean to things in show, though not indeed pregnant one to another, requires more sharpness of wit, more intricate circutious of discourse, and depth of judgment, than common ability hath yield.—*Hooker*.

Circuitous. adj. Roundabout.

There is no way to make a connection between the original constituent and the representative, but by circuitous means. Burke.

His army unrelaxed by a circuitous path, near six miles in length, towards the royal encampment on Solheimoor.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. v.

Circuity. s. Tendency to assume a circular form.

The characteristic property of running water is progress, of stagnant is circuity.—*Whateley, Observations on modern Gardening*, p. 67. (Ord MS.)

Circular. adj. [Lat. circularis.]

1. Round like a circle; circumscribed by a circle.

The frame thereof seem'd partly circular,
And part triangular. Spenser, *Faerie Queen*.
He first inclos'd forlorn'd a level ground;
The form was circular. Dryden, *Fables*.

Nero's port, composed of huge moles running round it, in a kind of circular figure.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

The propagation of sound through the air from the point where it is produced, was compared by Vibratius to this diffusion of circular waves in water; and thus the notion of a propagation of impulse by the waves of a fluid was introduced, in the place of the former notion of the impulse of an unyielding body.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, i. 322.

The struggles by which philosophers attained a right general conception of place, of circular, of elliptical Polarization, were some of the most difficult steps in the modern discoveries of Optics. A conception of the Atomic Constitution of bodies, such as shall include what we know, and assume nothing more, is even now a matter of conflict among chemists.—*Ibid.*, p. 31.

2. Successive in order and always returning.

The life of man is a perpetual war,
In misery and sorrow circular.

From whence the innumerable race of things,
By circular successive order springs.

Lord Roscommon.

3. Cyclic. See also Circle.

Had Virgil been a circular poet, and closely adhered to history, how could the Romans have had Dido? Denham.

4. In Logic. Ending in itself: (used of a fallacy in which the parts of a syllogism are proved alternately by each other).

One of Cartes's first principles of reasoning, after he had doubted of every thing, seemed to be too circular to safely build upon: for he is far from saying that he got from the truth of our faculties, and the truth of our faculties from the being of a God.—*Baker, Reflections on Learning*.

Perfect; complete. Obsolete.

In this sister,

Your wisdom is not circular.

Mussinger, *Emperor of the East*.

6. Addressed to a circle or number of persons having a common interest (as 'a circular letter'). Used substantively in the extracts.

As long as a Court Circular exists, how the deuce are people whose names are chronicled in it ever to believe themselves the equals of the reigning race which reads that abominable trash! . . . That wonderful and mysterious man, the author of the Court Circular, drops in with his budget at the newspaper office every night. . . . Oh that Court Circular! Once more I beseech Down with the Court Circular—that engine and propagator of Snobblism! I promise to subscribe for a year to any daily paper that shall come out without the Court Circular, were it the Morning Herald itself. Thackeray, *Book of Snobs*, ch. iv.

The Government loudly proclaims to Europe reforms for Poland. It informs the various courts of them by diplomatic circulars, &c.—*Edwards, Polish Captivity*, vol. ii. ch. i.

Circularity. s. Circular form or character.

The heavens have no diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts, and uniformity in motion, eventually succeeding each other; so that from what point soever we compute, the account will be common unto the whole circularity.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Circularly. adv. In a circular manner.

As to form.

The internal form of it consists of several regions, involving one another like orbits about the same centre, or of the several elements cast circularly about each other. T. Bacon, *Theory of the Earth*.

Ragged, sordid, hungry; wasted to shadows; eating their unclean rations on deck, circularly, in parties of a dozen, with finger and thumb; beating their scandalous clothes between two stones; choked in horrible miasmata, closed under lathies.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. vi. ch. v.

As to motion, i.e. in the way of circulation.

Trade, which, like blood, should circularly flow, Stopp'd in their channels, found its freedom lost.

Dryden.

Circularly. adj. Ending in itself.

Which rule must serve for the better understanding of that, which Damascene hath, touching cross and circular speeches, wherein there are attributed to God such things as belong to manhood, and to man such as properly concern the duty of Christ Jesus.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. v. § 33.

Circulate. v. n. Move in a circle; run round;

return in a constant course to the place whence it departed

If our lives' motions theirs must imitate,
Our knowledge, like our blood, must circulate.

Sir J. Denham.

Nature is a perpetual motion; and the work of the universe circulates without any interval or repose.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

As the mints of alchemy are perpetually at work, a great number of curious inventions issued out from time to time, grew current among the party, and circulated through the whole kingdom.—*Addison*.

Circulate. v. a.

1. Travel round.

May I not conclude for certain that this man hath been in the moon, where his head hath been intoxicated with circulating the earth?—*Bishop Orfit*,

Animadversions on Burnet's Theory of the Earth, pref. 1683.

2. Put into circulation.

In the civil wars, the money spent on both sides was circulated at home; no publick debts contracted.—*Swift*.

'We have now for our Church,' cried one loyal preacher, 'the word of a King, and of a King who was never worse than his word.' This pointed sentence was not circulated through town and country, and was soon the watchword of the whole Tory party.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iv.

In Power, too, an editor has at least the satisfaction of knowing that he cannot be punished for attacking the government until his attack has been fairly issued and circulated.—*Edwards, Polish Captivity*, vol. ii. ch. iv.

Circulating. part. adj.

1. Returning into itself.

But we have already seen that in metaphysical speculations in which matter and form are opposed, the word form is used in a far more extensive sense than that which denotes a relation of space. It may indeed designate any change which matter can undergo; and we may very allowably say that food and blood are the same matter under different forms. Hence if we assert that life is a constant form of circulating matter, we express Cuvier's notion in a mode free from the false suggestions which 'Vortex' conveys.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, ii. 200.

2. In Finance. Current; constituting currency.

Circulating medium is more comprehensive than the term money, as it is the method of exchanges, or purchases, and sales, whether it be gold or silver coin, or any other article.—*Wharton, Law Lexicon*.

3. In Arithmetic. See Decimals.

And looking back to these mutations one is really tempted to inquire if the normal and natural condition of things for France is not periodic change. Monarchy, republic, empire; King, law, anarchy, and King Stork; over and over again like a circulating decimal that goes on repeating itself for ever.—*Times*, Sept. 9, 1864.

Circulation. s.

1. Motion in a circle; course in which the motion tends to the point from which it began: (applied to the blood).

What more obvious, one would think, than the circulation of the blood, unknown till the last age?—*Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

As much blood passeth through the lungs as through all the rest of the body; the circulation is quicker, and heat greater, and their texture extremely delicate.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Nerve-force is no longer generated, if oxygen be withheld, or its blood prevented from circulating; by the fact that when the chemical transformation is diminished, as during sleep with its slow respiration and circulation, there is a diminution in the quantity of nerve-force; in the fact that an excessive expenditure of nerve-force involves excessive respiration and circulation, and excessive waste of tissue.—*Herschel, Speaker, Data of Biology*, § 21.

2. Series in which the same order is always observed, and things always return to the same state.

As for the sins of peace, thou hast brought upon us the miseries of war; so for the sins of war, thou seem'st fit to deny us the blessing of peace, and to keep us in a circulation of miseries.—*King Charles*.
God, by the ordinary rule of nature, permits this continual circulation of human things.—*Swift, On Modern Education*.

3. Reciprocal interchange of meaning.

When the apostle saith of the Jews, that they crucified the Lord of glory; and when the son of man, being on earth, uttered that the son of man was in heaven at the same instant, there is in those two speeches that mutual circulation before-mentioned. Hooker.

4. In Finance. Currency.

It comes with something solid in aid of the credit of the paper circulation.—*Burke*.

The weekly issue increased to sixty thousand pounds, to eighty thousand, to a hundred thousand, and at length to a hundred and twenty thousand. Yet even this bane, though great, was not beyond precedent, but beyond hope, was sent when compared with the demands of the nation. Nor did all the newly stamped silver pass into circulation.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxii.

Circuitorous. adj. Travelling in a circuit; showing tricks from house to house and from town to town; itinerant. Rare.

Jesus did never make use of such unaccountable methods or instruments, as magical emblems, divinations, circuitorous jugglers, and such emissaries of the devil, or self-seeking impostors are wont to use.—*Barrow, Sermons*, li. 20.

Circulatory. *adj.* Same as *Circulatorious* in its low sense. *Rare.*

Borde's *Circulatory* peregrinations, in the facility of a quick doctor, might have furnished more ample materials for an English topography. — *T. Norton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 76.

Circumagitate. *v. a.* [Lat. *agitatus*, part. of *agito* = drive.] Drive or beat round.

God hath placed his angels in their house of light, and given to every one of his appointed officers a portion of the glory matter to *circumagitate* and roll. — *Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, iii. 177. (Ord M.)

Circumagitation. *s.* Driving or beating about; moving in every direction.

In a crowded assembly at Petersburgh, the company suffering from the closeness of the room, a gentleman broke a window for relief; the consequence of which was, that the cold air rushing in, caused a visible *circumagitation* of a white snowy substance. — *Gregory, Economy of Nature*, i. 139. (Ord M.)

Circumambency. *s.* Act of encompassing.

See receive its figure according to the surface it conveiteth, or the *circumambency* which conformeth it. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Circumambient. *adj.* [Lat. *ambio* = surround, encompass.] Surrounding; encompassing; enclosing.

Some impute it to the quality of the *circumambient* air. — *Hawell, Letters*, i. 1, 24.

The *circumambient* coldness towards the sides of the vessel, like the second region, cooling and condensing of it. — *Bishop Wilkins*.

Circumambulate. *v. a.* [Lat. *ambulator*, part. of *ambulo* = walk.] Walk round about; go round.

Why should he *circumambulate* the vocabulary for another couplet, to talk in harsher diction about glades of turf? — *Seaward, Letters*, i. 34.

Circumambulating. *verbal abs.* Walking round; going round the point, instead of moving straight to it; beating the bush.

What diluting, what *circumambulating*! These whole six noisy months (for it began with Brevine in July), has not report followed report, and one proclamation flown in the teeth of the other? — *Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. h. iii. cl. i.

Circumbendibus. *s.* Roundabout way. *Ludicrous*; and coined accordingly out of a Latin prefix, and an English substantive declined as if it were Latin and put in an imaginary dative plural.

The periphrasis, which the moderns call the *circumbendibus*, wherof we have given examples in the ninth chapter. — *Martinius Scribnerus*, ch. xi. (Ord M.)

A knave is a fool in *circumbendibus*. — *Cotteridge, Table Talk*.

Circumcide. *v. a.* *Circumcise*: (by which it is wholly superseded, though before the Reformation it seems to have been the commoner word).

This Year was hore of his moder Sare . . . *circumcided* in the viii. day. — *Capgrave, Chronicle*, an. 2311.

Circumcise. *v. a.* [Lat. *circumcido*, part. *circumciscus* = cut around.] Cut the prepuce or foreskin, according to the law given to the Jews.

They came to *circumcise* the child. — *Luke*, i. 59. One is alarmed at the industry of the whives, in aiming to strengthen their routed party by a reinforcement from the *circumcised*. — *Swift, Examiner*.

Circumciser. *s.* One who circumcises.

This censorious punishment of *circumcisers* became a penal law among the Visigoths. — *Milton, Treatise of Civil Power in Ecclesiastical Causes*. Having gained a competent skill and experience, they met up for *circumcisers*. — *L. Addison, State of the Jews*, p. 61.

Circumcision. *s.* Rite or act of cutting off the foreskin.

They left a race behind like to themselves, distinguishable scarce From Gentiles, but by *circumcision* vain. — *Milton, Paradise Regained*, iii. 423.

Circumcurvation. *s.* [Lat. *curvatio*, running about, from *curro* = run.] Act of running up and down: (in the extract 'rambling langugge').

The address of Felleissimus and Fortunatus to Pope Cornelius was but a fictitious *circumcurvation* of desperate wretches. — *Barrow, Sermons*, i. 252.

Circumdapt. *v. a.* [Lat. *ductus*, part. of *duco* = lead.] In *Law*. Contravene; make void.

Acts of Judicature may be cancelled and *circumducted* by the will and direction of the Judge; as also by the consent of the parties litigant, before the Judge has pronounced and given sentence. — *Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Circumduction. *s.*

Lending about.

By how *circumduction* perhaps any truth may be derived from any other truth. — *Hooker*.

But thou scorn'st to stay Under one title: thou hast made thy way And flight about the isle, well near, by this In thy admitted Periogeis, Or universal *circumduction* Of all that read thy Poly-Olbion.

H. Jonson, Epigrams.

2. Nullification; avoidance.

The citation may be *circumducted*, though the defendant should not appear; and the defendant must be cited, as *circumduction* requires. — *Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Circumfer. *v. a.* [Lat. *fero* = bear.] Carry round. *Rare.*

In Philosophy, the contemplations of man do either penetrate unto God, or are *circumferred* to nature, or are reflected or converted upon himself. — *Bacon*, i. 88. (Ord M.)

Circumference. *s.*

1. Line surrounding anything; periphery (of which, *periphery* being a Greek derivative, it is a translation).

This be thy just *circumference*, O world!

Because the hero is the centre of the main action, all the lines from the *circumference* tend to him alone. — *Dryden*.

Fire moved slowly in the *circumference* of a circle, makes the whole *circumference* appear like a circle of fire. — *Sir J. Newton*.

2. Space enclosed in a circle.

No was his will Pronounced among the gods, and by an oath, That shook heav'n's whole *circumference*, confirm'd. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 351.

3. External part of an orbicular body.

The hubble, being looked on by the light of the clouds reflected from it, seemed red at its apparent *circumference*. If the clouds were viewed through it, the colour at its *circumference* would be blue. — *Sir J. Newton, Opticks*.

4. Circle.

His ponderous shield, Ethereal (empyr, mussy, large and round, Behind him cast; the broad *circumference* Hung on his shoulders like the moon.

Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 245.

Circumference. *v. a.* Include in a circular space. *Rare.*

Nor is the vigour of this great body included only in itself, or *circumferenced* by its surface; but diffused at indeterminate distances. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Circumferential. *adj.* Belonging to the circumference.

How much must the influence of such an authority be upon the *circumferential* parts of its ornamented sphere. — *Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy*.

Circumferentor. *s.* Instrument used in surveying and in mining for measuring angles: (it consists of a brass circle, an index with sights, and a compass, and is mounted on a staff, with a ball and socket).

About two years before Robert Stephenson's death, a workman of Washington village found in a collection of old stores a *circumferentor*, or mining compass. It was unusually large — even for a *circumferentor* made forty years since. The brass stand and measuring-plate had long been dark with rust; and it was not till the latter had been well secured and polished that it revealed the inscription, 'Robert Stephenson fecit.' The workman, on sending these words, brought the instrument to the works of Robert Stephenson and Co., Newcastle, and left it with Robert Stephenson's friend and partner — the late Mr. Weallous. At his next visit to Newcastle, Mr. Stephenson's attention was directed to the *circumferentor*, when at the sight of his long-forgotten work, he exclaimed with emotion, 'Ah, that *circumferentor* was measured off at Watson's Works, in the High Bridge. I made it when I was quite a lad — when I was Wood's apprentice — when I had, but little money, and could not afford to buy one.' — *Jefferson, Life of Robert Stephenson*, i. 48.

Circumflexion. *s.* [Lat. *flexus* = bent, *flexio* = bending.] Bending around or about.

To go by his power and omniscience, as far as quicker way than by the *circumflexions* of nature and second causes. — *Felltham, Resolves*, 33. (Ord M.)

Circumflex. *s.* One of the three accents used in Greek for the regulation of the voice, and in form ~ or ˘; in Latin and modern languages formed thus ˆ.

The *circumflex* keeps the voice in a middle tone, and therefore in the Latin is compounded of both the other. — *Holder*.

Circumfluent. *adj.* [Lat. *fluens*, -entis, part. of *fluo* = flow.] Flowing round anything.

1 rule the Paphian race, Whose bands the deep *circumfluent* waves embrace, A dulous people and industrious isle.

Pope, Homer's Odyssey.

Circumfluens. *adj.* [Lat. *circumfluus*.] Flowing round.

He the world Built on *circumfluens* waters calm, in wide Crystalline ocean. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 270. Laura's son girt with *circumfluens* tides.

Pope, Homer's Odyssey.

Circumforanean. *adj.* Same as *Circumforaneous*. *Rare.*

Not borrowed from *circumforanean* rogues and gipsies. — *Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 58.

Circumforaneous. *adj.* [Lat. *circumforaneus* = about the forum or marketplace.

— The definition of the previous editions ('traveling about, wandering from house to house, as a *circumforaneous* fiddler, one that plays at doors') has a tendency to suggest the notion that the relation of the element -foraneous is with the root for = door, as in *foras* = out of doors. The extracts, too, rather favour this view. Still, whatever may have been the meaning of the writers who used the English word, the Latin word *foraneus* is derived from *forum*, haunting the marketplace after the manner of a mountebank. *Rare.*

These *circumforaneous* wits, whom every nation calls by the name of that dish of meat which it likes best. In Holland they are termed Pickled Herrings; in France, Jeune Potages; in Italy, Alcecrumes; and in Great Britain, Jack Puddings. — *Addison, Spectator*, no. 47.

Circumfuse. *v. a.* [Lat. *fusus* = poured, part. of *fundo*.] Pour around; spread every way.

Men see better when their eyes are against the sun, or candle, if they put their hand before their eye. The glaring sun or candle weakens the eye; whereas the light *circumfused* is enough for the perception. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

His army, *circumfused* on either wing.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 677.

Earth with her nether ocean *circumfused*

Their pleasant dwelling-house. — *Ibid.*, vii. 621.

This nymph the god Cepheus had abused,

With all his winding waters *circumfused*.

Addison, Translation from Ovid.

Circumfusile. *adj.* [Lat. *fusilis*.] Capable of being poured or spread round anything.

Artist divine, whose skilful hands unfold

The victim's horn with *circumfusile* gold.

Pope, Homer's Odyssey.

Circumfusion. *s.* Act of spreading round; state of being poured round.

The natural suit was of daily creation and *circumfusion*. — *Swift, Tale of a Tub*.

Circumgestation. *s.* [Lat. *gesto* = carry.] Act of carrying about.

There are very many more things, in which the church of Rome hath greatly turned aside from the doctrines of scripture, and the practice of the catholic, apostolic, and primitive church. Such as these: the invention of saints; *circumgestation* of the eucharist to be adored, &c. — *Jeremy Taylor, Dissuasive from Popery*, i. § 11.

Circumgyrate. *v. a.* [Lat. *gyrus* = circle.] Roll round. *Rare.*

The soul about itself *circumgyrates*

Her various forms.

Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, i. 2, 13.

All the glands of the body be congeries of various sorts of vessels, curled, *circumgyrated*, and complicated together. — *Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Circumgyration. *s.* Act of running, or rolling, round. *Rare.*

The dervish, and other santonos or enthusiasts, being in the crowd, express their zeal by turning round, so long together, and with such swiftness, as

will hardly be credited; others I have seen in this vertiginous exercise; a circumgyration we beheld with admiration. *Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 330. The heavenly bodies are said to delight in movement and circumgyration. — *Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 11: 1692.

The sun turns round his own axis in twenty-five days, from his first being put into such a circumgyration. — *Cheyne*.

Circumgyre. *v. n.* Roll about. *Rare*.

A sweet river, which after twenty little miles circumgyring, or playing to and fro, discharges itself into the ocean. — *Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 43.

Circumjacent. *adj.* [Lat. *jacens*, -entis, part. of *jacio* = lie: with the *a* short. — see *Adjacent*.] Lying round anything; bordering on every side.

The Euxine forced its way through the Thracian Bosphorus, overflowed the Archipelago, and made dreadful havoc on the circumjacent coasts. — *Drummond, Travels through Germany, Italy, and Greece*, p. 132.

Circumjovial. *s.* [Lat. *Jovis*, so called genitive case of Jupiter, in the present instance the planet so named.] Moon, or satellite, of Jupiter: (a proper rather than a common name).

This is well known among the circumjovials for instance, that they have all a slow and gradual progress, first towards one, then back again to the other pole of Jupiter. — *Derham, Astro-Theory*, b. iv. ch. iii. (Rich.)

Circumlocution. *s.* [Lat. *circumlocutio*.]

1. Circuit, or compass, of words; periphrasis (of which, periphrasis being Greek, it is a translation).

Virgil, studying brevity, could bring these words into a narrow compass, which a translator cannot render without circumlocution. — *Dryden*.

I much prefer the plain Billingsgate way of calling names, because it would save abundance of time, lost by circumlocution. — *Swift*.

2. Use of indirect or roundabout expressions.

My lord hath therefore declared rhetorically, by a circumlocution, what manner of lauge it is, even a very satirist. — *Bate, Yet a Course at the Romany Fair*, fol. 43 b.: 1543.

These people are not to be dealt withal, but by a train of mystery and circumlocution. — *Sir R. L. Estmangue*.

Circumlocutory. *adj.* Expressing the sense of few words in many; periphrastic.

Circumlocutory; that not to be expressed in many words, which may be as fully in one. — *Instructions for Oratory*, p. 31: 1692.

Periphrasis is another great aid to prolixity, being a diffused circumlocutory manner of expressing a known idea. — *Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scribblers*.

Circummur'd. *adj.* (sound of *m* doubled.) [Lat. *murus* = wall.] Walled round; encompassed with a wall.

He hath a garden circummur'd with brick. — *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, iv. 1.

Circumnavigable. *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be, sailed round.

The being of Antipodes, the habitableness of the torrid zone, and the rendering the whole terraqueous globe circumnavigable. — *Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Circumnavigate. *v. a.* [Lat. *navigo* = navigate, from *navis* = ship.] Sail round (generally the globe).

Our commander landed here, in his circumnavigating the globe. — *Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 332.

Circumnavigation. *s.* Act of sailing round (generally the globe).

What he says concerning the circumnavigation of Africa, from the straits of Gibraltar to the Red Sea, is very remarkable. — *Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

Circumnavigator. *s.* One who sails round (generally the globe).

Magellan's honour of being the first circumnavigator has been disputed in favour of the brave Sir Francis Drake. — *Guthrie, Grammar of Geography*.

Circumplexion. *s.* [Lat. *plectio* and *plexio* = weaving, twining, from *plexus* = woven, twined, part. of *plecto*.] *Rare*.

1. Act of twining around; thing twined; girdle.

It was after his fall, that he (man) made himself his flaccid circumplexion. — *Follham, Resolves*, p. 52. (Ord MS.)

2. Entanglement; complication; circumstance.

I wot not what circumplexions and environments. — *Holland, Plutarch*, p. 327. (Rich.)

Circumpolar. *adj.* [Lat. *polaris* = appertaining to the pole in its geographical and astronomical sense.] Situated round the pole: (the celestial when applied to stars, the terrestrial when applied to countries such as Boothia Felix or to populations such as the Eskimo).

Circumpolar stars are such stars as being pretty near the North Pole, move round it, and in our latitude never set. — *Rees, Cyclopaedia*, in voce.

Circumposition. *s.* [Lat. *positio*, -onis.] Act of placing about anything else, or disposing in a scattered manner.

Now is your season for circumposition, by tiles or baskets of earth. — *Keelyn, Calendarium hortense*.

Circumquaque. *s.* [Lat. = about in every direction.] Circumlocution. *Rare*.

What, quoth the file, meaneth this circumquaque? — *Heywood, Spider and Fly*: 1553. (Nares by H. and W.)

Circumrotation. *s.* [Lat. *rotatio*, -onis, from *rotatus* = wheeled, from *rota* = wheel.] Act of whirling round with a motion like that of a wheel; circumvolution; circumgyration.

He reckoned upon the way 17,923 circumrotations of the wheel. — *Gregory, Posthumus*, p. 317: 1650.

Circumrotatory. *adj.* Whirling round.

A great many times, by a variety of circumrotatory flourishes, put me in mind of a lark's descent to the ground. — *Shelton*.

Circumsail. *v. a.* [hybrid; sail being English.] Sail round; circumnavigate (of which the word is a half translation).

But moderns, ye of whom are some
Have circumsailed the earth.
Here pardon vs your sails, and give
Your proper praises beorth. — *Warner, Albion's England*, b. xi. ch. lxiil. (Rich.)

Circumscribe. *v. a.* [Lat. *scribo* = write.]

1. Enclose within certain lines or boundaries; bound; limit; confine.

The good Andronicus,
With honour and with fortune is return'd;
From whence he circumscribed with his sword,
And brought to yoke the enemies of Rome.

Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, i. 2.
Therefore must his choice be circumscrib'd
Unto the voice and yielding of that body,
Whereof he's head. — *Id., Hamlet*, i. 3.

He form'd the powers of heaven
Such as he pleas'd, and circumscrib'd their being.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 824.

The action great, yet circumscrib'd by time;
The words not forc'd, but sliding into rhyme.

Dryden.
The external circumstances which do accompany
men's acts, are those which do circumscribe and
limit them. — *Bishop Stillingfleet*.

You are above
The little forms which circumscribe your sex.
Southern.

Come, and compare
Columns and idol-dwellings, Goth or Greek,
With nature's realms of worship, earth and air,
Nor fix on fond abodes to circumscribe thy pray'r.

Byron, Child Harold's Pilgrimage, iii. 91.
In England his authority, though great, was circumscribed by ancient and noble laws which even the Tories would not patiently have seen him infringe.

Here he could not hurry dissenters before military tribunals, or enjoy at council the luxury of seeing them swoon in the boots. Here he could not drown young girls for refusing to take the adjuration, or shoot poor countrymen for doubting whether he was one of the elect. Yet even in England he continued to persecute the Puritans as far as his power extended. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iv.

2. Write around.

The verge of this marble is also lined with brass, and thereon is circumscribed this epitaph. — *Ashmole, Antiquities of Berkshire*, i. 180.

Circumscription. *s.*

1. Determination of particular form or magnitude; outline.

In the circumscription of many leaves, flowers, fruits, and seeds, nature affects a regular figure. — *Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

2. Limitation; boundary; contraction; confinement.

I would not my unbounded free condition
Put into circumscription and confine.

Shakespeare, Othello, i. 2.
God hath encompassed all the kingdoms of the earth with a threefold restraint; to wit, a limitation of their powers, a circumscription of their bounds, and a prelimitation of their periods. — *Fotherby, Althamian*, p. 270.

By such circumscriptions of pleasure the contented philosophers reserved unto themselves the secret of delight. — *Sir T. Browne, Christian Morale*, ii. 1.

The soul thus existing after death, and separated from the body, though of a nature spiritual, is really and truly in some place; if not by way of circumscription, as proper bodies are, yet by way of determination and indistinctness. — *Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. v.

3. Writing round; circumscription.

The circumscription [of a grave-stone] cut like wine upon brass is much defaced. — *Ashmole, Antiquities of Berkshire*, i. 142.

Circumscriptive. *adj.* Enclosing the superlatives; marking the form or limits on the outside.

Stones regular are distinguished by their external forms: such as is circumscriptive, or depending upon the whole stone, as in the eagle-stone, is properly called the figura. — *Grew*.

Circumscriptively. *adv.* In a limited or confined manner.

The nature of a soul is not to be circumscriptively in place. — *Bishop Mountain, Appeal to Caesar*, p. 231.

Circumseat. *v. a.* [hybrid: see *Circumsail*.] Sent around any object.

A chief and fourteen more compose the piece,
A master tender and his flock of geese!
Where president and all, with one accord,
Are circumsailed at an empty board.

Clifton, The Group. (Ord MS.)

Circumsept. *v. a.* [Lat. *septus*, part. of *sepio* = hedge in, enclose, from *sepe* = hedge.] Hedge in; surround; enclose. *Rare*.

So that here we stand like sheep in a fold circumsailed and compassed between our enemies and our doubtful friends. — *Hall, Richard III.*, anno 3. (Rich.)

Notwithstanding the spelling, which is given as it stands in the only instance of this word known to the editor, he has no hesitation in entering it as properly spelled with a rather than c: though the latter is not an impossible form; as may be inferred from *Intercepted* and other similar compounds.

Circumspect. *adj.* [Lat. *circumspectus*, part. of *circumspicio* = look around.] Cautious; attentive to everything; watchful on all sides.

High-reaching Buckingham grows circumspect. — *Shakespeare, Richard III.*, iv. 2.

Men of their own nature circumspect and slow, but at the time discountenanced and discontent. — *Heywood*.

The judicious doctor had been very watchful and circumspect, to keep himself from being imposed upon. — *Bayle*.

But that he should ever betray his prejudices or his feelings in any branch of justice while trying particular cases, would have been eminently inconsistent with the whole tenor of his cautious and circumspect demeanour upon the bench, and have betokened a want of that self-command which in him was so habitual as to have become truly a second nature. — *Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III.*, Lord Mansfield.

Circumspect. *v. a.* Examine carefully; watch. *Rare*.

To circumspect and note daily all defaults. — *Norcom, Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Parochiale Londinense*, p. 233.

Circumspection. *s.*

1. [from the adjective.] Watchfulness on every side; caution; general attention; nearly the same as *Circumspectness*.

Observe the sudden growth of wickedness, from want of care and circumspection in the first impressions. — *Lord Clarendon*.

So saying, his proud step he scornful turn'd,
But with aly circumspection.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 536.
Nothing in the subsequent course of his [Lord Mansfield's] life can be found which betokens a falling off from the wary circumspection of its outset. — *Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III.*, Lord Mansfield.

2. [from the verb; the more correct derivative.] Survey.

Sir James Mackintosh never dreamt that all the temperate wisdom of the orations upon American affairs—all the profound and practical dissection... all the spirit of reform and toleration, tempered with cautious circumspection of surrounding conditions and provident foresight of possible consequences, which marked and moved his wise and liberal advice upon the affairs of the Irish hierarchy—that all would have been forgotten.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Lord Mansfield.*

Circumspectious. *adj.* Having or exhibiting circumspection. *Rare.*

Punishments inflicted by the resolute will of princes for great offences were incomparably more severe and dreadful than those which were decreed against a senator by any senate, which were usually rather mild and circumspectious, than precipitate and cruel.—*Advertisement from Parnassus, p. 42. (Ord MS.)*

Circumspective. *adj.* Looking round in every direction; attentive; vigilant; cautious.

No less alike the politician and wise.
All shy slow things, with circumspective eyes. *Pope.*

Circumspectly. *adv.* With watchfulness in every direction; cautiously; watchfully; vigilantly.

Their authority weighs more with me than the concurrent suitings of a thousand eyes, who never examined the thing we carefully and circumspectly. *Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Circumspectness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Circumspect; caution; vigilance; watchfulness on every side.

Travel fears circumspectness on those abroad, who at home are nursed in security.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Circumspicuous. *adj.* Etymologically, i.e. according to the analogy of conspicuous, either capable of being seen on all sides, or seen on all of its sides: (in the extract 'seeing all around'). *Rare.*

How can man think to act his ill unseen, when God shall, like the air, be circumspicuous round about him?—*Feltham, Resolves. (Rich.)*

Circumstance. *s.*

1. Something appendent or relative to a fact (the same to a moral action as accident to a natural substance); adjuncts of a fact which make it more or less criminal, or make an accusation more or less probable.

Of these supposed crimes give me leave
By circumstance, but to acquit myself.

When men are ingenious in picking out
stances of contempt, they do kindly
much. *Baron, Essays.*

Our confounding or concealing prosecuted truths, vary and change their very nature, according to different circumstances of time, place, and persons. *—South.*

2. Accident; something adventitious, which may be taken away without the annihilation of the principal thing considered.

Sense outside knows, the soul thro' all things sees:
Sense, circumstance; she doth the substance view.
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

3. Incident, event (generally of a minute or subordinate kind); particular detail.

He defended Coriasso with very remarkable circumstances of courage, industry, and patience.—*Lord Clarendon.*

The sculptor had in his thoughts the conquerors weeping for new worlds, or the like circumstance in history.—*Addison.*

The poet has gathered those circumstances which most terrify the imagination, and which really happen in the raging of a tempest.—*Id., Spectator.*

4. Condition; state of affairs: (frequently used with respect to wealth or poverty, as 'good or ill circumstances').

None but a virtuous man can hope well in all circumstances.—*Baron.*

We ought not to conclude, that if there be rational inhabitants in any of the planets, they must therefore have human nature, or be involved in the circumstances of our world. *Hentley.*

When men are easy in their circumstances, they are naturally enemies to innovations.—*Addison, Freholder.*

5. Circumlocution.

To use great circumstances of words, to go about the bush.—*Boyd.*

Leaving all circumstances, to speak the truth;
'positive ambagibus vera loquitur.'—*Id.*

I will not use many words to persuade you to continue in your fidelity and loyalty; neither long circumstances to encourage you to play the men.—*Kneller, History of the Turks.*

And therefore, without circumstance, to the point.
—*Massinger, The Picture.*

Circumstance. *v. a.* Place in a particular situation, or relation, to the principal matter. *Rare*, except as part, or part, *adj.*, as in 'peculiarly circumstanced.'

The poet took the matters of fact as they came down to him, and circumstanced them after his own manner.—*Addison, Spectator, no. 351.*

To worthiest things,
Virtue, art, beauty, fortune, now I see,
Rareness or use, not nature, value brings.
And such as they are circumstanced they be.

Circumstant. *adj.* Surrounding; environing.

Its beams fly to visit the remotest parts of the world, and it gives motion to all circumstant bodies. *—Sir K. Digby, On the Nature and Operations of the Sun.*

Circumstantial. *adj.*

1. Accidental; not essential.

This terse abridgment
Hath to it circumstantial branches, which
Distinction would be rich in.

This jurisdiction, in the essentials of it, is as old as Christianity; and those circumstantial additions of secular encouragement, christian princes thought necessary.—*South.*

2. Incidental; happening by chance; casual.

Virtue's but anguish, when 'tis several,
By occasion wak'd and circumstantial.

3. Full of small events; particular; detailed.

He had been provoked by men's tedious and circumstantial recitals of their affairs, or by their multiplied questions about his own.—*A Prior.*

4. Inferred from circumstances; indirect.

Circumstantial evidence has in some instances undoubtedly been found to produce a much stronger assurance of the prisoner's guilt than could have been produced by more direct and positive testimony. . . . Still we must not overlook the danger of trusting too implicitly to circumstantial evidence. *—Wharton, Law Lexicon.*

Circumstantial. *s.* Circumstance.

Who would not prefer a religion that differs from our own in the circumstantial, before one that differs from it in the essentials?—*Addison, Freholder. (Ord MS.)*

Let me add another hint, concerning the apparatus and circumstantialities of your play.—*Pope, To A. Hill, Sept. 12, 1738. (Ord MS.)*

Circumstantially. *adv.*

1. According to circumstance; not essentially; accidentally.

Of the fiery and intellect, the powers are only circumstantially different.—*Clayton, Serapis Scientific.*

Minutely; exactly; in every circumstance or particular.

So much for the doxmatia of my friend Lismahago; whom I describe the more circumstantially, as I firmly believe he will set up his rest in Mouthmouthshire.—*Swollett, Expedition of Humphry Clinker.*

Circumstantiate. *v. a.*

Place in particular circumstances; invest with particular accidents or adjuncts.

If the act were otherwise circumstantiated, it might well that freely which now it will freely.—*Bishop Bramhall.*

Place in a particular condition: (as with regard to power or wealth).

A number infinitely superior, and the best circumstantiated imaginable, are for the succession of Hanover.—*Swift.*

Circumstantiate. *adj.* Circumstantial; invested with circumstances. *Rare.*

The distinct, particular, circumstantiated repentance of a whole life would have been too little.—*Jerome Taylor, Rules and Exercises of Holy Dying, p. 44. (Ord MS.)*

The commandment is made circumstantiated by all that is in and about it.—*Id., Doctor Dubitantium, p. 440. (Ord MS.)*

Circumstantly. *adv.* Circumstantially; exactly. *Rare.*

A gentleman, bareheaded and set on knees with a knife properly prepared to that use, also with certain jests, cutters a slender certain parts of the wild beast in a certain order very circumstantly.—*Chaloner, Fragments of Follie: 1577. (Rich.)*

Circumterraneous. *adj.* [Lat. *terra* = earth.] About the earth; round the earth.

Celsus writes, *per yāp*, &c. we ought to give credit to wise men, who affirm, that most of these lower and circumterraneous demons delight in gentleness, blood, &c. And Origen agrees with him.—*Hallwell, Metamorphosis, p. 101.*

Circumvallation. *s.* [Lat. *vallatio*, -onis, from *vallum* = parapet.]

1. Art or act of casting up fortifications round a place.

When the czar first acquainted himself with mathematical learning, he practised all the rules of circumvallation and contravallation at the siege of a town in Livonia.—*Watts.*

2. Fortification or trench thrown up round a place besieged.

This gave respite to finish those stupendous circumvallations and barricades, reared up by sea and land.—*Howell.*

A few hours after Bonaparte had entered the place the besieging forces closed round it on every side; and the lines of circumvallation were rapidly formed.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xxi.*

Circumvent. *v. a.* [Lat. *ventus*, part. of *venio* = come.] Get round; deceive; cheat; impose upon; delude.

He feared to be betrayed, or circumvented by his cruel brother, fled to Barabara.—*Kneller, History of the Turks.*

As his malice is vigilant, he resteth not to circumvent the sons of the first deceived.—*Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errors.*

Obstinately bent
To die undaunted, and to circumvent. *Dryden.*

Circumvention. *s.*

1. Fraud; imposture; cheat; delusion.

The inequality of the match between him and the subtlest of us, would quickly appear by a fatal circumstance: there must be a wisdom from above to over-reach this hellish wisdom.—*South.*

If he is in the city, he must avoid harranguing against circumvention in commerce.—*Collier, On Popularity.*

2. Information.

Whatever hath been thought on in this state, That could be brought to heally net, ere Rome Had circumvented. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, l. 2.*

Circumversion. *s.* [Lat. *versio*, -onis = turning, from *verto* = turn.] Turning about.

or these are the ascensions of divers circles, the circumversive and turnings about, &c.—*Holland, Plutarch, p. 301. (Rich.)*

Circumvest. *v. a.* [Lat. *vestio* = clothe.]

Cover round as with a garment.

Who on this base the earth didst firmly found,
And undidst the deep to circumvent it round.

Sir H. Wotton, Poems.
Everywhere all greatness of power and favour in circumvented with much prejudice.—*Id., Life and Death of the Duke of Buckingham.*

Circumvolution. *s.*

1. Act of rolling round.

Stable, with its circumvolution;
Eternal rest. *Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, lib. 2, 36.*

2. State of being rolled round.

The twisting of the guts is really either a circumvolution, or insertion of one part of the gut within the other.—*A. Arbuthnot.*

3. Windings.

Sidonius was one of those men, not so rare as may be supposed, who shrink, above all things, from an adventure of gallantry with a woman in a position. He had neither time nor temper for sentimental circumvolutions. He detected the diplomacy of passion: protocols, protracted negotiations, conferences, correspondence, treaties projected, ratified, violated. He had no genius for the tactics of intrigue; your reconnoitring, and marching, and counter-marchings, sappings and minings, assaults, sometimes surrenders, and sometimes repulses.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby, b. vi. ch. ii.*

4. Thing rolled round another.

Consider the obliquity or closeness of these circumvolutions; the nearer they are, the higher may be the instrument.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Circumvolve. *v. a.* [Lat. *volvo* = roll.] Roll round; put into a circular motion.

Could solid orbs be accommodated to phenomena, yet to ascribe each sphere an intelligence to circumvolve it, were unphilosophical.—*Glennie, Scopsis Scientifica.*

Circumvolve. *v. n.* Move in a circle.

With quickening pace successive rollers move,
And these retain, and those extend the rove;
Then fly the spokes, the rapid axle glow,
And slowly circumvolves the labouring wheel below.

Darwin, Loves of the Plants.

Circumvolving, part. adj. Encircling.

This coast is safeguarded from sand and stealth by a defensive wall, so high as to hinder the slightest sight of a circumvolving wilderness.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 169.

Circus, s. pl. circuses. [Lat.]

1. Open space or area for sports, with seats round for the spectators.

A pleasant valley, like one of those *circuses*, which, in great cities somewhere, doth give a pleasant spectacle of running horses.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

When a secret confraternity was discovered, at a later date, the consul spoke of the rule of their ancestors which forbade the forum, *circus*, and city to Sacrifices and prophets, and burnt their books.—*J. H. Newman, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. iv, sect. 1.

2. Cirenit; space; room.

I stoop not to despair;
For I have battled with mine agony,
And made me wings wherewith to overfly
The narrow *circus* of my dungeon wall,
And freed the Holy Sepulchre from thral.

Byron, Lament of Tasso.

Cirl(-bunting), s. Bird so called (Emberiza Cirlus).

The Cirl Bunting is generally found on the coast, and does not appear to go far inland. . . . It is much more shy than the Yellow Bunting. The nest is usually placed higher above the ground than that of the Yellow Bunting. French Yellow Ammer, and Black-throated Yellow Ammer, are the provincial names which have been applied to it. . . . In the northern counties the Cirl Bunting is very rare. . . . The Cirl Bunting is most numerous in the southern parts of the European continent.—*Turrill, British Birds*.

Cirque, s. [Fr.] Same as Circus.

The one was about the *cirque* of Flora, the other upon the Tarpeian mountain.—*Ritohp Stillingfleet*.
See the *cirque* falls! the unpillar'd temple nods;
Streets paid'd with heroes, Tyler chok'd with gods.

Pope.

Scarce images of life, one here, one there,
Lay vast and edgewise; like a dismal *cirque*
Of Druid stones upon a forlorn moor.

Keats, Hyperion, 1.

Cirrhoped, or Cirriped, s. [The former is directly from the Greek *κίρρη* = curl and *πῶς* = foot, and is contrasted with the latter, which is directly from the Latin *cirrus* = curl and *pes, ped-is* = foot, by having *rh* in place of the second *r*, *o* = *i*, and *pid* = *pid*.]

In Zoology. Animal of the class called Cirripedia, of which the acorn-shells (Balanus) and the barnacles (Lepadæ) are the chief representatives. See extracts.

Within the memory of many living naturalists, *cirripedes* were universally looked on as belonging to the molluscous kingdom; nor was this surprising, considering the fixed condition of their shells. . . . It is remarkable that this external false appearance overbore, even in the mind of Cuvier, his knowledge of their internal structure, namely, their lateral jaws, articulated appendages, and a regular ganglionic nervous system. . . . Straus was, I believe, the first who, in 1819, maintained that *cirripedes* were most closely allied to Crustacea. But this view was disregarded, until J. Vaughan Thompson's capital discovery, in 1830, of their metamorphoses, since which time *cirripedes* have been almost universally admitted amongst the crustaceans. It is well known that it is hardly possible to give a definition of this great class, which shall include every member of it; nevertheless, the following characters, viz. the slight separation of the head and thorax, the latter generally bearing six pairs of appendages, and the being enclosed in a carapace—together with the periodical exuviation of the greater part of the external membranes, would, perhaps, suffice to show that it should be classed amongst Crustacea.—*Darwin, Monograph of the Cirripedia*.

In the following extract each author quotes the other, so that the two orthographies are mixed.

Mr. Darwin, who has given the best account of the female organs in the pedunculated *cirripede*, writes, &c., &c. . . . Mr. Darwin has shown that the organ, by the secretion of which the *cirripedes* attach themselves to foreign bodies, is a modified part of the ovarian tube. . . . In a few *cirripedes*, e.g. the species of Cryptophialus, the changes from the egg to the pupa take place within the sack of the parent. . . . The antennæ are the organs by which the young *cirripede* finally anchors itself to the spot where its future adult existence is to be spent. The three terminal segments of the antennæ, into which the coenocytic ducts are prolonged, are retained in an otherwise functionless condition, in the young *cirripede*.

The mouth is formed under that of the pupa, with a new oesophagus round the old oesophagus, leading in to the same alimentary canal. The twenty-four extreme tips of the six pairs of biramous cirri of the young *cirripede* are formed within the twenty-four extremities of the six pairs of biramous rudimentary legs of the pupa. 'Consequently,' writes Darwin, 'in the *cirripede* and pupa, thus far, part corresponds with part, notwithstanding that new eyes are formed posteriorly to the old eyes, and new acoustic organs in a quite different position from the old ones; but now we come to a most important diversity in the metamorphosis, or rather, to follow Professor Owen, in the metagenesis, of the young *cirripede*.'—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xii.

The editor treats these forms as concurrent, holding that the former is the better, but believing that, as the great authorities are against it, the chances of its prevailing are against it also.

That he is no friend to the doctrine of treating words of Greek origin as words introduced through a Latin medium is evident. He must not, however, be supposed to place words like the present in the same category with words of a more exclusive and decided English character. The arguments, for instance, in favour of *ascetic* being spelled with a *k* are not arguments in favour of words like *Cirrhoped* being spelled *Kirrhoped*. This is because the language of Zoology, like that of Chemistry and other sciences, is not exclusively English. On the contrary, it partakes of the nature of a universal language. Hence the necessity, in cases like the one before us, of looking to other languages. In favour, then, of the principle of Latinizing Greek words is to be set down the important fact of the chief languages derived from the Latin (the French and Italian, to go no farther) universally doing so. Hence, if a word, on the strength of its scientific character, be common to the French and English, and if this community be an advantage, the practice of both the languages must enter into all considerations of its form. This, as before said, puts scientific and non-scientific words in different categories. Secondly, as far as the words in question are concerned, the French, Italian, and English are the only languages that bear upon it. If the habit of the German and Scandinavian languages, the nearest congeners of our own, were decidedly opposed to that of the French and Italian, and if it were their practice to ignore the Latin as a medium, and to treat words of Greek origin as direct introductions from the Greek itself, forming and spelling them accordingly, we in England might consider the practice divided, and make our choice without danger of isolation. But the German and Scandinavian practice is not this. As a general rule, the Germans and Scandinavians resort, like the French and Italians, to the classical languages; but not with the view of getting the classical term either literally or verbally. Instead of this, they translate it, so that the equivalent comes out as a complete German or Danish word, rather than as a Greek one. Thus, the German scientific term for the animals under notice is *Rankenfüsssen*; the French, *Cirripède*.

In Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology the entry is *Cirrhopoda*, whilst the word used in the text is *Cirriped*. The exact details of the sound and spelling of *Cirriped* have yet to be settled. The difference as to the final letter, between the two influential authorities quoted in the extracts, shows this.

Cirrhoped is the Greek, *Cirriped* the Latin, form; the former requiring the connecting vowel to be *o*, the latter *i*. That the word, in either shape, is more Greek than Latin is well known. The etymological fiction, however, that words of Greek origin are, as a general rule, supposed to come to us through a Latin medium, the inference therefrom that *k* is to be written *c*, and the risk, or rather certainty, of the letter so written being sounded as *s*, have already been noticed. See *Ceg*.

The objections to the spelling with *e* are: (1.) In the singular number it disguises the quantity of the vowel, suggesting the notion that the *e* in *ped-is* is long, whereas it is short; besides which, the mute *c* is foreign to the Latin language. (2.) It leaves the character of the plural doubtful. Is *Cirripedes* a Latin word of four syllables, or an English word of three? If the latter, the *e* is improperly lengthened. Or is it French?

The question under notice is one out of the many other inconveniences of the fiction just mentioned. To the derivatives from the Greek *κίρρη* no one affixes an *-e*, so that *Cirrhoped* gives, plainly and simply, *Cirripodæ*; presuming, of course, the plural form to be English. If not English, it gives *Cirrhopodæ*; a word which, whatever else may be said against it, is not, like *Cirripedes*, trisyllabic, i. e. English or French or Latin, trisyllabic or quadrisyllabic, as the case may be.

The objection to the ending in *-d* is simply the fact of *centipede*, *millipede*, and a few other words, supplying a plausible precedent against it. It would be best, if practicable, to alter these; and, if impracticable, to be inconsistent, rather than be consistent in a theoretical error and a practical inconvenience. But, even in respect to the precedents, it may fairly be said that such important and common words as *quadruped* and *biped* outweigh *centipede* and *millipede*, and probably any others that can be added to them. Nor is this all. The opposing precedents belong to different classes. Phonetically, *centipede* and *millipede* have the last syllable sounded *-ped*; etymologically, they may be considered as having it formed after the French *pede*. Hence, if the rule stand thus, that direct and undoubted derivatives from the Latin *ped-*, preserving their short sound, are spelled without the *e*,—the form *Cirriped* has not so much as a genuine precedent against it; in other words, besides being convenient, it is unexceptionable.

Cirrus, s. [Lat. = curl.] In Meteorology. See *Carlecloud*.**Cist, s.** [Fr. *ciste*; Lat. *cista*.] Chest (of which it is the direct Latin form); box; boxlike excavation.

These oval pits, or *cists*, were about four feet long; they were neatly cut into the chalk, and were, with the skeletons, covered with the pyramid of flints and stones. *Archæologia*, xv. 330.

Cistern, s. [Lat. *cisterna*; connected by Wedgwood with *castus* = chaste, clean, so as originally to mean a washing-place.]

1. Receptacle for water for domestic uses.

'Tis not the rain that waters the whole earth, but that which falls into his own *cistern*, that must relieve him.—*South*.

2. Reservoir; enclosed fountain; any receptacle or repository for water.

O! I would thou didst,
No half my Egypt were submerged, and made
A *cistern* for men's snarks.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.

Had no part as kindly staid behind,
In the wide *cisterns* of the lakes confin'd;
Did not the springs and rivers drench the land,
Our globe would grow a wilderness of sand.

Sir R. Blackmore.
A *cistern* containing a hundred and twenty millions of punch was emptied to his Majesty's health; and a mighty pile of fragrant blazard in the middle of that spacious court which is overflowing by ruins green with the ivy of centuries.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xli.

From some of these *cisterns* Caesar's troops were supplied; and Ganimedes proposed to deprive them of their supply by pumping sea-water into those pipes which led into the Irachium.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. x.

Cistus. *s.* [Lat.] In Botany. See Gum-cistus and Rock-rose.

Cit. *s.* [contracted from citizen.] Inhabitant of a city; cockney: (in an unfavourable sense).

O ye, addlebrained *cits*!
Who henceforth to his wife?
Would trust their youth to your breeding,
When in diamonds and gold
Ye have him thus enrolled,
Ye knew both his friends and his breeding.

Andrew Marvell, Ballad on the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.
The Peck, the Fens, the Humbrils, or Land's-end,
I would prefer to Fleet-street, or the Strand,
What place so desert, and so wild is there,
Whose inconveniences our would not bear,
Rather than the alarms of midnight fire,
The fall of houses, knavery of *cits*,
The plots of factions, and the noise of wits?

Oldham, Imitation of Juvenal's third Satire.
Study your race, or the soil of your family will divide
You into *cits* or squires, or run up into wits or madmen.—*Tait*.

Barnard, thou art a *cit* with all thy worth;
But Bug and D—l, their humours, and so forth.

Pope.
It is not by his liveliness of imagery, his pungency of periods, or his fertility of allusions, that he details the *cits* of London and the bores of Middlesex. Of style and sentiment they take no cognisance: they admire him for virtues like their own; for contempt of order and violence of outrage; for rage of denunciation and audacity of falsehood.—*Johnson, Thoughts on the late Transactions in the Falkland Islands*.

Citadel. *s.* [Fr. *citadelle*.] Fortress, castle, or place of arms, in a city.

As he came to the crown by unjust means, as unjustly he kept it; by force of stranger soldiers in *citadels*, the nests of tyranny, and murderers of liberty.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

I'll to my charge, the *citadel*, repair. *Dryden*.

Cital. *s.* Citation; recital. *Rare.*
He made a blushing *cital* of himself,
And chid his truant youth.

Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part I, v. 2.

Citation. *s.*
1. Summons into court, especially an ecclesiastical one.

The ecclesiastical courts proceed according to the course of the civil and Canon Laws, by citation, libel, &c.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary*.

2. Quotation. (Notwithstanding the extent to which *cite* and *quote*, with their derivatives, may be used for one another, they are essentially different; neither are all the significations of the two words interchangeable. The use, however, of *cito* as *quote* is as early as the Latin of the best writers.)

The letter-writer cannot read these citations without blushing, after the charge he hath advanced.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

View the principles in their own authors, and not in the citations of those who would confute them.—*Watts*.

His [Sir V. Gibbs'] legal arguments were often much to be admired. He did not go by steps, and move on from point to point, garnishing each head with two observations, as many citations, and twice as many cases; so that the whole argument should be without breadth or relief, and each single portion seem as much as any other the pivot upon which the conclusion turned—but he brought out his governing principle roundly and broadly.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Sir V. Gibbs*.

3. Enumeration; mention.

These causes effect a consumption, endemic to this island; there remains a citation of such as may produce it in any country.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions*.

Citatory. *adj.* Having the power or form

of citation: (placed after its substantive in the extracts).

If a judge cite one to a place, to which he cannot come with safety, he may freely appeal, though an appeal be inhibited in the letters *citatory*.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

In their letters *citatory*, they were warned to come and give an account to the synod of the doctrine which they had delivered in their schools and pulpits.—*Hales, Golden Broom*, p. 130: *Holmwood, Letter from the Synod of Dort*.

The summoners, one after another, were repelled; letters *citatory* affixed on the doors of Rochester Cathedral, three miles off, were torn down and burned.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xii. ch. vii.

Cite. *v. a.* [Lat. *cito*.]

1. Summon to answer in a court.

He held a late court, to which she oft was cited by them, but appear'd not.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII, iv. 1.
Forthwith the cited dead

Of all past ages, to the general doom
Shall hasten. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 327.
This power of *citing*, and dragging the defendant into court, was taken away.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

2. Enjoin; call upon another authoritatively; direct; summon.

I speak to you, Sir Thuro;
For Valentine, I need not *cite* him to it.

Shakespeare, The Gentleman of Verona, ii. 4.
This sad experience *cites* me to reveal,
And what I dictate is from what I feel.

3. Quote. See remarks under Citation, 2.
That passage of Plato, which I *cited* before, —*Bacon*.

In banishment he wrote those verses which I *cite* from his letter. —*Dryden*.

And though he was doing only a mechanical work, he gave out each sentence as if he had been gifted and consulted like an oracle, and looked and spoke as if when *citing* a section he was making a discovery. —*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Sir V. Gibbs*.

It might be said of him, as he said himself of Sir James Mansfield, that "he declared the law," while he argued his cases; and while others left only the impression on the hearer that many authorities had been *cited*, and much reading displayed, his argument penetrated into the mind, and made it assent to his positions, without much regarding the support they found from other quarters.—*Ibid*.

Citer. *s.* One who cites.

I must desire the *citer* henceforward to inform us of his editions too.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Citress. *s.* City woman; female cit. *Rare.*

Cits and citresses raise a joyful strain;
'Tis a good omen to begin a reign.

Dryden, Prologue to Albion and Albanus.

Cithara. *s.* [A.S. *cythere*; from Lat. *cithara*.] Guitar (of which word it is an obsolete form).

At what time the heathen had profaned it, even in that day was it dedicated with songs and *citherns*, and harps and cymbals. —*1 Maccabees*, iv. 54.

The *cythron*, the pandore, and the theorin strike. —*Dryden, Polydora*, iv.

Citicism. *s.* Behaviour of a citizen. *Rare.*

Although no loved country, yet a most particular town, of goodly havens, reformed and transformed from his original *citicism*. —*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*.

Cited. *adj.* Belonging to, having the quality of, or containing, a city or cities.

Whereas the hermit leads a sweet retired life,
From villages replete with ragged and sweating clowns.

And from the loathsome airs of smoky *cited* towns. —*Dryden, Polydora*, xiii.

Where *cited* hill to hill reflected blaze. —*Thomson, Liberty, Part I*.

Citizen. *s.*

1. Member of a state (*cititas*, whence the French *cité*: used in its original sense of community).

Far from noisy Rome, secure, he lives;
And one more citizen to Sybil gives. —*Dryden*.

2. Freeman of a municipality: (as opposed to a foreigner or a slave).

All inhabitants within these walls are not properly *citizens*, but only such as are called freemen. —*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

3. Inhabitant of a town; person engaged in commerce or trade: (as opposed to the inhabitant of a rural district, or to one engaged in agriculture).

When he speaks not like a citizen,
You find him like a soldier.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 3.
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Citizen. *adj.* Having the qualities of a citizen. *Rare.*

So sick I am not, yet I am not well;
But not so citizen a wanton as
To seem to die ere sick.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

Citizenship. *s.* State, condition, or quality of a citizen; freedom of a city.

They taking it otherwise, and refusing the good through an implanted evil disposition, and always prone to mischief, have not only rejected the *citizenship* as inalienable, but also abhor both openly and secretly, the few among them who are well affected to us. —*Bishop Wilson's Bible, 1 Maccabees*, iii. 10.

Our *citizenship*, as saith the apostle, is in heaven. —*Bishop Horne, Occasional Sermons*, p. 158.

By these unsuccessful appeals to force, the Jews lost all right to those privileges of *citizenship* which they always claimed, and which had been granted by the emperors, though usually refused by the Alexandrians. —*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, xiii.

Citric. *adj.* [The -ic belongs to the language of Chemistry, and denotes an acid.] Relating to, consisting of, or derived from, the lemon (*Citrus Limonium*).

Citric acid . . . is found in the juice of many plants, particularly in those of the different species of *Citrus*, *Vaccinium*, and *Litsea*. To obtain it citrate of lime is formed by adding chalk to lemon-juice; and this salt is afterwards decomposed by dilute sulphuric acid in slight excess, and the *citric acid* purified by crystallization. It is made in large quantity for the colour-printers and for medical purposes.—*Ere, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Citrification. *s.* Originally a term in *Alchemy*, and still used in *Medicine* (see under next entry). Process by which anything takes the colour of a lemon or orange; state so induced; yellowness.

The urine of man, being whitish, sheweth imperfect digestion; but when he hath well rested and slept after the sun, and the digestion perfected, the urine becometh citrine, or of a deep yellow colour: so is it in alchemy: which made Arnold call this *citrification* perfect digestion, or the colour proving the philosopher's stone brought almost to the height of perfection.—*Fr. Thyane, Animadversiones in Noctis Chausus*.

Citrine. *s.* [Lat. *citrinus*.] Lemon-colour; orange; yellow.

The butterfly, papilio major, has its wings painted with *citrine* and black, both in long streaks and spots. *Grev*.

Used adjectively.

By *citrine* urine of a thicker consistence the saltiness of phlegm is known.—*Sir J. Floyer, Præternatural State of the animal Humours*.

Citrine Ointment is the ointment of the nitrate of mercury, so called from its colour; having nothing else to do with citron the fruit.

Citrino. *s.* Name sometimes given to rock-crystal of a lemon, golden, or wine colour.

It is ever found in a large and slender column, irregularly hexagonal, and terminated by an hexagonal pyramid. It is from one to four or five inches in length. This stone is very plentiful in the West Indies. Our jewellers have learned to call it *citrine*; and our stones for rings out of it, which are mistaken for topazes.—*Sir J. Hill, On Fossils*.

Citron. *s.* Fruit of the *Citrus Medica*; also, the tree itself.

Where the *citron* and olive are, fairest of fruit,
And the voice of the nightingale never is mute.

Byron, Bride of Abydos.

City. *s.* [N.Fr. *cité*: Lat. *ciuitas*.]

1. Large collection of houses.

Men seek safety from number better united, and from walls and fortifications; the use whereof is to make the few a match for the many; this is the original of *cities*.—*Sir W. Temple*.

City, in a strict sense, means the houses enclosed within the walls; in a larger sense, it reaches to all the suburbs.—*Watts*.

2. Inhabitants of a city (usually of a metropolis).

What is the *city* but the people?—*True*,
The people are the *city*.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 1.
I do suspect I have done some offence,
That seems disagreeous in the *city's* eye.

Id., Richard III., iii. 7.

Used adjectively. Relating to a city; resembling the manners of citizens.

His enforcement of the *city* wiles.
Shakespeare, Richard III., iii. 7.
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Make not a city feast of it, let the meat cool ere we can serve upon the first cut.—*Shakespeare, Timon of Athens*, iii. 6.

In their no warm ears, to wit with words, Nor lurking toys, which city life affords.

Lodge, Pleasant History of Glaucus, &c.: 1610. Let it be taken for granted, that an occasion may arise, in which a king of England shall be compelled to take upon himself the ungrateful office of rejecting the petitions, and ensuring the conduct of his subjects; and let the city reconstrue him as supposed to have created so extraordinary an occasion.—*Lectures on Law*, let. 55.

His (the City Alderman's) head is of no great depth, yet well furnished; and when this in conjunction with his brethren may bring forth a city apophthegm or some such sage matter.—*Barle, Microcosmography*.

Cives. s. Same as Chives.

Civet. s. [Fr. *civet*; Arabic and Persian, *zabid*.] Perfume obtained from the civet cat (Viverra Zibetha and V. Civetta), to which it gives its name.

Civet is of a baser birth than far; the very uncleanly flux of a cat.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, iii. 2.

Some putrefactions and excrements do yield excellent colours; as civet and musk, and, as some think, ambergrace.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

I cannot talk with civet in the room.

A fine perfume that all perfume;

The sight's enough, no need to such a bean.

Comper, Conversation, 283.

This substance approaches in smell to musk and ambergris; it has a pale yellow colour, a somewhat acrid taste, a consistence like that of honey, and a very strong aromatic odour. It is the product of two small quadrupeds of the genus Viverra, of which one inhabits Asia, the other Africa. They are reared with tenderness, especially in Abyssinia. The civet is contained in a sac situated between the anus and the parts of generation in each sex. . . . According to M. Rouillon-Chabard, it contains a volatile oil, to which it owes its smell; some few ammonia, resin, fat, extractive matter, and mucus. It affords by calcination an ash, in which there is some carbonate and sulphate of potash, phosphate of lime, and oxide of iron.—*Vre, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, in voce.

Civile. adj. [Lat. *civis* = citizen.]

1. Relating to civil hours or practices.

With equal rays immortal Tully shone; Behold, Rome's genius waits with civic crowns, And the great father of his country owns.

Pope, Temple of Fame.

2. Relating to the city, its authorities, ordinances, customs, &c.

'Providence, sir,' continued the alderman, 'blessed my efforts, and increased my means;—from a retail dabbler in dricbills, I became a merchant—a wholesale trafficker—exactly like our good friend Holi—in every thing, from hams of compound, down to a pickled herring. In the civic negotiation of the word, I am a merchant;—amongst the vulgar, I am called a drysalter.'—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii. ch. ii.

Civil. adj. Belonging to civil honours. Obsolete; superseded by Civic.

Their honorary crowns, triumphal, ovary, civil, obdional, had little of flowers in them.—*Sir T. Browne, Tracts*, p. 91.

Civil. adj. [Lat. *civilis*.]

1. Relating to the community; political; relating to the city or government.

God gave them laws of civil regimen, and would not permit their common weal to be governed by any other laws than his own.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. iii. § 11.

Part such as appertain To civil justice; part, religious rites Of sacrifices.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 230.

But there is another unity, which would be most advantageous to our country; and that is, your endeavour after a civil, a political union in the whole nation.—*Bishop Sprat*.

2. Relating to any man as a member of a community.

Break not your promise, unless it be unlawful or impossible; either out of your natural, or out of your civil power.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

3. Not in anarchy; not wild; not without rule or government.

For rudest minds with harmony were caught, And civil life was by the Muses taught.

Lord Roscommon.

4. Used in a sense implying contrast.

a. Not foreign; intestine. From a civil war, (God of his mercy defend us, as that which is most desperate of all others.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers*.

b. In Jurisprudence. Not international; &c. See extract.

No woman had it, but a civil doctor.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, v. 1. Civil law is defined to be that law which every particular nation, commonwealth, or community, has established peculiarly for itself. . . . now more properly distinguished by the name of municipal law, the term civil law being chiefly applied to that which the old Romans used. . . . Before the Reformation, lawyers were as frequent in the canon law as in the civil law.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary*.

c. Not ecclesiastical: (as, 'The ecclesiastical courts are controlled by the civil').

Unto whom the chief government of all estates in this realm, whether they be ecclesiastical or civil, doth appertain.—*Articles of Religion*, art. 37.

d. Not natural: (as, 'A person banished or outlawed is said to suffer civil, though not natural, death').

In case any estate be granted to a man for his life generally, it may determine by his civil death; as if he enter into a monastery, whereby he is dead in law.—*Sir W. Blackstone*.

e. Not military: (as, 'The civil magistrate's authority is obstructed by war').

But let grave animals print the warrior's fame; Fair shine his arms in history enroll'd; Whilst humbler lyres his civil worth proclaim.

Shenstone.

f. Not criminal: (as, 'This is a civil process, not a criminal prosecution').

Private wrongs are an infringement of the rights belonging to individuals, considered as individuals; and are thereupon frequently termed civil injuries.—*Sir W. Blackstone*.

5. Civilized; not barbarous.

England was very rude and barbarous; for it is but even the other day since England grew civil.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Ho! who's here?

If any thing that's civil, speak.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iii. 6.

6. Complaisant; civilized; gentle; wellbred; elegant of manners; not rude; not brutal; not coarse.

I heard a mermaid on a dolphin's back, Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath, That the rude sea grew civil at her song.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 1.

He (Hafslie the painter) was civil and well-natured, never refusing to fetch another.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting*.

And fall these sayings from that gentle tongue, Where civil speech and soft persuasion hung?

Prior.

7. Grave; sober; not gay or showy.

A civil habit

Off covers a good man.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Beggar's Bush.

Civil-list. s. [two words rather than a compound.] See extract.

The Civil List is properly the whole of the King's revenue in his own distinct capacity; the rest (of the taxes) bring rather the revenues of the public or the creditors. . . . The expenses defrayed by the Civil List are those that in any shape relate to civil government, as the expenses of the Royal household, &c.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary*, King.

Civilian. s.

1. One who professes the knowledge of the old Roman law, and of general equity.

The professors of that law, called *civilians*, because the civil law is their guide, should not be discountenanced nor discouraged.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers*.

A depending kingdom is a term of art, unknown to all ancient civilians, and writers upon government.—*Swift*.

Upon this, Elizabeth caused an inquiry to be instituted before a commission of privy councillors and civilians; wherein the parties being unable to adduce proof of their marriage, Archbishop Parker pronounced that their cohabitation was illegal, and that they should be censured for fornication. *Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, vol. i. ch. iii.

2. Student in civil law at the university.

He kept his name in the college books, and changed his commoner a gown for that of a civilian.—*Graves, Recollections of Shenstone*, p. 30.

3. [from Civil, 4. e.] Non-military inhabitants of a garrison town; persons other than those belonging to the army or navy. Used adjectively.

These figures show the relative proportions, but the absolute number of rejections was larger, as more than a fourth of the men had been previously passed by army or civilian surgeons, and were therefore picked men before this inspection.—*Times*, Sept. 13, 1864.

Civilist. s. Civilian. Rare.

If as a religiousist he entered into society, it was for a reason different from that for which, as a civilist, he invented a commonwealth.—*Bishop Warburton, Alliance of Church and State*, p. 34.

Civility. s.

1. Freedom from barbarity; state of being civilized. See Civilization.

The English were at first as stout and warlike a people as ever the Irish; and yet are now brought unto that civility, that no nation excelleth them in all goodly conversation, and all the studies of knowledge and humanity.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Divers great monarchies have risen from barbarism to civility, and fallen again to ruin.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

Whereas'er her conquering eagles fled, Arts, learning, and civility were spread.

Sir J. Denham, Poems.

2. Politeness; complaisance; elegance of behaviour.

Art thou thus holden'd, man, by thy distress; Or else a rude despoiler of good manners, That in civility thou seem'st so empty?

Shakespeare, As you like it, ii. 7.

He, by his great civility and affability, wrought very much upon the people.—*Lord Clarendon*, b. viii.

I should be kept from a publication, did not what your civility calls a request, your greatness, command.—*South*.

We, in point of civility, yield to others in our own houses.—*Swift*.

3. Rule of decency; practice of politeness.

Love taught him shame; and shame, with love at strife, Soon taught the sweet civilities of life.

Dryden.

4. Partaking of the nature of a civilized state; growing out of the civil law.

As matrimony hath something in it of nature, something of civility, something of divinity, as instituted by God and by Him to be regulated; so sure this last interest ought to overweigh the other two.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, lib. 10.

If there were nothing in marriage but mere civility, the magistrate might be met to be employed in this service. *Ibid.* iv. 8.

Civilization. s. Act or process of civilizing barbarous people; state of being civilized or reclaimed from barbarism.

I asked him (Johnson) if humiliating was a good word. He said he had seen it frequently used, but he did not know it to be legitimate English. He would not admit *civilization*, but only *civility*.—*Bussell, Johnson*, vol. 63 (1772). (Trauch).

It had the most salutary consequences in assisting the general growth of refinement and the progression of civilization. *T. Warren*.

America was not supplied by any nation of the ancient continent, which had made considerable progress in civilization.—*Robertson*.

I have remarked in the Lectures on Political Economy, that the descriptions some writers give of the civilization of mankind, by the spontaneous origin, among tribes of savages, of the various arts of life, one by one, are to be regarded as wholly imaginary. . . . Inasmuch as there is no record or tradition of any race of savages having ever civilized themselves without external aid. . . . Abundant as are the traditions (though mostly mixed up with much that is fabulous) of the origin of civilization in various nations, all concur in tracing it up to some foreign, or some superhuman, instructor. If ever a nation did emerge, untaught, from the savage state, all memory of such an event is totally lost. Now the absence of all such records or traditions. . . . led me, many years ago, to the conclusion, that it is impossible for mere savages to civilize themselves—that consequently man must at some period have received the rudiments of civilization from a superhuman instructor—and that savages are probably the descendants of civilized men, whom wars and other afflictive visitations have degraded.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. i. ch. ii. § 4.

As to the colonies and settlements of the European nations, so far as they are young communities, occupied with taming the wild earth, and performing the functions of pioneers of civilization, they cannot enjoy much leisure or opportunity for mental cultivation.—*Sir A. G. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. iii.

Civilize. v. a. Reclaim from savageness and brutality; instruct in the arts of regular life.

We send the graces and the muses forth, To civilize and to instruct the North.

Waller.

Musaeus first, then Orpheus civilize Mankind, and give the world their dirges.

Sir J. Denham.

Oris, or Bacchus, is reported to have civilized the Indians, and reigned amongst them fifty-two years.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

All the arts of *civilizing* others render thee [Beutley] rude and intractable; courts have taught thee ill manners, and polite conversation has finished thee a pedant.—*Swift, Battle of the Books.*

Civilised. *part. adj.* Brought into a state of civilization.

Amongst those who are accounted the *civilized* part of mankind, this original law of nature still takes place.—*Locke.*

The notions of Christendom, whose notions of the avine goodness are more exalted, are undoubtedly the most civilized part of the world, and possess, generally speaking, the most cultivated and improved intellectual powers.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. i. ch. ii. § 4.

Civiliser. *s.* One who civilizes.

The *civilizers*!—the disturbers, say:—

The robbers, the corruptors of mankind! A. Philips.

Civilizing. *part. adj.* Promoting, or effecting, civilization.

But such *civilizing* influences were of little avail, so long as there was the superstitious determination to resist them.—*Huckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. i.

Civilly. *adv.*

1. In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of a member of a community; not naturally.

Men that are civil lead their lives after one common law; for that a multitude should, without harmony, concur in the doing of one thing; for this is *civilly* to live; or should manage community of life, is not possible.—*Hobbes, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. i.

2. Not criminally. See *Civil*, 4. f.

That accusation, which is publick, is either *civilly* commenced for the private satisfaction of the party injured; or else criminally, that is, for some publick punishment.—*Ayloffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

3. Politely; complaisantly; gently; without rudeness; without brutality.

I will deal *civilly* with his pious; nothing ill is to be spoken of the dead.—*Dryden, Preface to his Fables.*

I would have had Almeria and Osmyrn parted *civilly*; as if it was not proper for lovers to do so.—*Collier, Short View of the Immorality of the English Stage.*

He thought them folks that lost their way, And ask'd them *civilly* to stay. *Prior.*

4. Without gay or gaudy colours.

The chambers were lamblike and cheerful, and furnished *civilly*.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Civil-suited. *adj.* Modestly, as opposed to gaudily; arrayed; (in the extract, *grey* as applied to the dawn). *Rhetorical.*

Thus Night oft saw me in thy pale career, 'Till *civil-suited* Morn appear.

Milton, Il Penseroso, 121.

Civism. *s.* Condition or comportment of a (good) citizen. See *Incivism*.

In this memorable sitting of September 5th. the Reign of Terror was thus distinctly and avowedly inaugurated. . . . To render despotism complete, two things were still wanting, the 'loi des suspects,' and the investing of the government with uncontrolled power. The 'loi des suspects,' passed September 17th, defined suspected persons to be: 1. Those who by their conduct, their relations, their conversation, or their writings, had shown themselves partisans of tyranny or federalism, and enemies of liberty. . . . 3. Those who had refused certificates of *civisme*. . . . Under the extensive and vague definitions of this dreadful law, not a man in France was safe. *Dyer, History of modern Europe*, vol. iv. b. vii. ch. v.

Cizar. *s.* Same as Scissor.

An operation of art, produced by a pair of *cizars*.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, p. 293.

Cizar. *v. a.* Clip; trim with a pair of *cizars*, i. e. scissors.

Let me know, Why mine own barber is unluckiest; with him My poor chin too, for 'tis not *cizard* just To such a favourite's glins.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.

Cize. *s.* See *Size*.

If no motion can alter bodies, that is, reduce them to some other *cize* or figure, then there is none of itself to give them the *cize* and figure which they have.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra*

Clack. *s.*

1. Continuous and importunate noise; (generally applied in contempt to the tongue).

But still his tongue ran on, And with its everlasting *clack*, Set all men's ears upon the rack. *Butler, Hudibras.* Can any sober person think it reasonable, that the pulchick devotions of a whole congregation should be under the conduct, and at the mercy, of a pert, empty, conceited holderforth, whose chief

(if not sole) intent is to vaunt his spiritual *clack*?—*South, Sermons*, ii. 117.

Fancy flows in, and noise flies high; He knows not when my *clack* will lie. *Prior.*

A woman's *clack*, if I have skill,

Sounds somewhat like a throwster's mill. *Swift.*

2. Cover, or valve, of the hopper of a mill: (always in motion, and therefore always *sounding*, whence its import in the preceding extracts).

Says John, just at the hopper will I stand, And mark the *clack* how justly it will sound.

Betterton.

Clack. *v. n.* [See *Crash*.] Make the noise so called. *Colloquial.*

Clack. *v. a.* See *extract*.

To *clack* wool is to cut off the sheep's mark, which makes it weigh lighter; as to force wool signifies to clip off the upper and hairy part thereof; and to hard it is to cut the head and neck from the rest of the fleece.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary*, in voce.

Clackdish. *s.* Beggar's dish. See *Clapdish*.

His use was, to put a thrust in her *clackdish*.—*Shakspeare, Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

Clacker. *s.* Clack of a mill.

This they find by the noise of those boat mills; their *clackers* beat much slower at those times than else.—*Sir H. Wotton, Voyage to the Levant*, p. 18: 1650.

Clacking. *verbal abs.* Importunate talking.

Anything rather than to weary the world with his foolish *clacking*.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, § 10.

Cladder. *s.* [?] Disparaging term, of which the exact import is uncertain. *Rare.*

Two lins of Countmen.—Yes, what then?—Known *cladders*

Through all the town.—*Cladders!*—Yes, catholic lovers.

From country madams to your glove's wife Or laundress. *City Match*, (Narra by H. & W.)

Claim. *v. a.* [Fr. *clamer*.] Demand of right; require authoritatively; (in certain combinations, such as 'claim attention,' it often means little more than *ask*).

If only one man hath a divine right to obedience, nobody can *claim* that obedience but he that can show his right. *Locke.*

We must know how the first ruler, from whom any one *claims*, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to succeed him in it.—*Id.*

Poets have undoubted right to *claim*, If not the greatest, the most lasting name.

Congreve.

Claim. *s.* Demand of anything as due; title to any privilege or possession in the hands of another.

You, in the right of lady Blanch your wife, May then make all the *claim* that Arthur did.

Shakspeare, King John, iii. 4.

Forsook thyself! The traitor's odious name I first return, and then disprove thy *claim*. *Dryden.*

Will he not, therefore, of the two evils choose the least, by submitting to a master, who hath no immediate *claim* upon him, rather than to another, who hath already reviv'd several *claims* upon him? *Swift.*

Either there must have been but one sovereign over them all, or else every father of a family hath been as good a prince, and had as good a *claim* to royalty as these.—*Locke.*

With *lay*: (generally followed by *to*, more rarely by *for*).

The king of Prussia *lays* in his *claim* for Neuchâtel, as he did for the principality of Orange.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

If tied, by positive grant, gave dominion to any man, principality can *lay* no *claim* to it, unless tied ordained.—*Locke.*

Claimant. *s.* One who demands anything as due; one who demands anything held by another.

Such *claimants* might have the true right, but yet, by the death of witnesses or other defect of evidence, be unable to prove it to a jury.—*Sir W. Blackstone.* Her (Catherine of Braganza's) father, John duke of Braganza, afterwards surnamed the Fortunate, was the grandson and representative of donna Maria, duchess of Braganza, the rightful heiress of the royal house of Portugal, who on the death of the cardinal king, don Henry, the successor of the unfortunate don Sebastian, entered the lists as a *claimant* of the crown, with two powerful competitors, the prince of Parma and Philip II. of Spain.—*Agnes Strickland, Lives of the Queens of England, Catherine of Braganza.*

No man of sense, however, out of Castile, whom he considered the nature of the inheritance and the situation of the *claimants*, could doubt that a parti-

tion was inevitable. Amongst these *claimants* three stood preeminent, the Dauphin, the Emperor Leopold, and the Electoral Prince of Bavaria.—*Murray, History of England*, ch. xvii.

In a war of succession, where the great families were divided in their allegiance, and supported the rival *claimants* in evenly balanced numbers, the inveteracy of the contest increased with its duration, and propagated itself from generation to generation.—*Frederick, History of England*, ch. ii.

Claimer. *s.* Claimant (which is the common word).

His funeral was said to be deferred till an agreement was made, and the value of the ground paid to the *claimer*.—*Sir W. Temple, Introduction to the History of England*, p. 230.

Clair-obscur. See *Chiaroscuro*.

Clairvoyance. *s.* [Fr.] Clearseeing; vision by means of the spirit rather than the eye.

Both of these writers maintain an opinion . . . that somnambulists . . . are endowed with a peculiar mode of sensation, which in its highest degree constitutes what is termed *clairvoyance*.—*Prichard, in Forbes's Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine, Somnambulism.*

Clairvoyant. *s.* [Fr.] One who professes clairvoyance.

'Well—stay—let me see,' said Mr. Snell, like a doctile *clairvoyant*, who would really not make a mistake if she could help it.—*Stas Marner*, ch. viii.

Clam. *v. a.* Clog with any glutinous matter.

A swarm of wasps got into a luncey-pot, and there they cloyed and *clammed* themselves, 'till there was no getting out again. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The sparrows were all dawked with lime, and the birds *clammed* and taken.—*Id.*

Clam. *v. n.* [See *Clumsy*.] Be or become clumsy.

A chilling sweat, a damp of jealousy, Hangs on my brows, and *clams* upon my limbs. *Dryden, Amphitryon.*

Clam. *v. n.* Hunger; starve; pine; clem.

An old woman expressed her troubles, and those of her class, in this homely language:—Sisters and brothers, I thought I would say a few words, as in reality we are *clammering*, and very near starved to death. There's five of us in a family, and we are only getting 1s. 6d. a day, and we have to buy coal, pay the rent, and pay for our baggage.—*Arnold, History of the Lancashire Cotton Famine*, p. 224.

Clam. *v. a.* [?] In *Bellringing*. Same as Clamour, *v. a.*

Clamant. *adj.* Crying; beseeching earnestly. *Rare.*

Instant o'er his shivering thought Comes wit: he's unprovided, and a train Of *clamant* children dear.

Thomson, Seasons, Autumn, 344.

Clamber. *v. a.* Ascend by clambering.

The kitchen malkin pins Her richest look-ran 'bout her russet neck, *Clambering* the walls to trye him.

Shakspeare, Coriolanus, ii. 1.

Clamber. *v. n.* [See *Climb*.] Climb with difficulty, or amongst obstructions.

When you hear the drum, *Clamber* not you up to the elements then.

Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice, ii. 5.

The men there do not without some difficulty *clamber* up the acclivities, dragging their kine with them. *Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

They were forced to *clamber* over so many rocks, and to tread upon the brink of so many precipices, that they were often in danger of their lives.—*Adams, Preholder.*

The burden was a pleasure, such as . . . the lady to the lover in old romance, who having to carry her to the top of a high mountain—the price of obtaining her—*clambered* with her to the top, and fell dead with fatigue.—*Lamb, Letter to Burton.*

Clambering. *part. adj.* Climbing in a laborious or entangled manner.

And the creeping mosses and *clambering* weeds, *Langens.*

Clame. *v. a.* [Lat. *clamo* = call out.] Call; name. *Rare.*

Nor all that else through all the world is named To all the heathen gods, might like to this be *clamed*. *Spenser, Faerie Queene*, iv. 10, 30.

Clame. *s.* Call. *Rare.*

I knecht, but no man answered me by name; I call'd, but no man answered to my *clame*. *Spenser, Faerie Queene*, iv. 10, 11.

Clammer. *v. n.* Same as *Clamber*. *Rare.* as well as etymologically inaccurate, the *b* (though in many cases improperly introduced) being here an integral part of the word.

Methinks they might beware by others' harmes,
And eke eachow to clamper up so high.

Mirror for Magistrates, Higgins's Induction,
first edit. (Nares by H. and W.)

Nor are these affections so dull but that they can
clamour over the Alps and Appennin to wait on you.
—*Hovell, Letters* (first edit.; where it is uniformly
spelt so).

Clamminess. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Clammy; viscosity; viscidit; tenacity;
ropiness.

A greasy pinkin will spoil the clamminess of the
glew.—*Nares.*

Clamming. *s.* [clam.] In Bellringing. See
extract.

Clamming is when each concord strikes together,
which being done true, the eight will strike but as
four bells, and make a melodious harmony.—*School*
of Recreation: 1694.

Clammy. *adj.* Viscous; glutinous; tennacious; adhesive; ropy.

Bodies clammy and clammy, have an appetite, at
once, to follow another body, and to hold to their
selves.—*Baron, Natural and Experimental History.*

Neither the brain nor spirits can conserve motion;
the former is of such a clammy consistence, it can
no more retain it than a quagmire.—*Glanville, Scip-
sis Scientifica.*

Ach! he wak'd, and, starting from his bed,
Cold sweats, in clammy drops, his limbs o'erspread.
—*Dryden.*

Joyful thou'lt see
The clammy surface all o'er strown with tribes
Of greedy insects. *J. Phillips.*
There is an insidious clammy vapour that arises
from the stium of grapes, when the first insect
another in the vat, which puts out a light, when dip-
ped into it.—*Addison, Tracts in Italy.*

The continuance of the fever, clammy sweats,
jaundice, and at last a total cessation of pain, are
signs of a cancrene and approaching death. *Ar-
buthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Lifts proud Antinous from his mother plains,
And with strong grass the strutting giant strains;
Back falls his fainting head and clammy hair,
Writhe his weak limbs, and flits his life in air.
—*Darwin, Loves of the Plants.*

Clamorous. *adj.* Vociferous; noisy; turbu-
lent; loud.

It is no sufficient argument to say, that, in urging
these ceremonies, now are so clamorous as Papists,
and they whom Papists suborn.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical*
Polity, b. iv. § 9.

He kiss'd her lips
With such a clamorous smack, that at the parting
All the church echo'd.
—*Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

At my birth
The goats ran from the mountains, and the herds
Were strangely clam'rous in the frighted folds.
—*Id., Henry IV. Part I.*, iii. 1.

With the clam'rous report of war,
Thus will I drown your exclamation.

Then various elements against thee join'd
To offer more various animal combats.
And frond'd the clam'rous race of busy human kind.
—*Pope.*

A pamphlet that will settle the wavering, instruct
the ignorant, and inflame the clamorous.—*Swift.*

Clamorously. *adv.* In a clamorous manner.
Disturbances and sad removers in it do clamorously
tell us, we come not into the world to run a
race of delight.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*,
ii. 23.

Where a jest, a grin, or a laugh, will carry it off,
they are unmerciful and triumph clamorously.
—*Leitric, Short and easy Method with the Deists*, pref.

Clamour. *s.* [N.Fr. *clamour*; Lat. *clamor*.]
1. Outcry; noise; exclamation; vociferation.

Revoke thy doom,
Or whilst I can vent clamour from my throat,
I'll tell thee, thou dost evil.

Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 1.
The maid
Shall weep the fury of my love away'd;
And weeping follow me, as thou dost now,
With idle clamours of a broken voice.

Here the loud Arno's hoist'rous clamours cease,
That with subsiding murmurs glides in peace.
—*Addison.*

Misrepresentation, again, of argument,—attempts
to suppress evidence, or to silence a speaker by clam-
orous reviling and personality, and false charges
—all these are presumptions of the same kind; that
the cause against which they are brought is—in the
opinion of adversaries at least,—unavailable on the
side of truth.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric.*
Then yelped the cur, and yaw'd the cat,
Ran Gaffer, stumbled Gimmer,
The groom flew this way and flew that
And filled the house with clamour. *Tennyson.*

2. Popular outcry.
As for the clamour (and it was nothing more than
clamour, and ignorant clamour, too) that Lord

Manfield was making the old Saxon principles of
our jurisprudence bent to those of the civil law, it
is wholly marvellous that men of any understanding
or education should have ever been found so much
the slaves of faction as to patronize it.—*Lord*
Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the
Reign of George III., Lord Mansfield.

Clamour. *v. n.* Make outcries; exclaim;
vociferate; roar in turbulence.

The obscure bird clamour'd the live-long night.
Shakespeare, Much to do, ii. 3.

Ex-mayor Bailly is in prison; ex-procureur Ma-
nuel, Brisot and our poor arrested Girondins have
become incarcerated indicted Girondins; universal
Jacobinism clamouring for their punishment.—*Car-
lyle, French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. iv. ch. vi.

The crowd which filled the court laughed and clam-
oured.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.
Ophthalmia had made sad havoc amongst them,
and the doctor was soon surrounded by a crowd of
the blind and diseased, clamouring for relief.—*Lay-
ard, Ninotch and Babylon*, ch. i.

All the mothers brought
Their children, clamouring. *Tennyson, Godiva.*

Clamour. *v. a.* Stun or overpower with
noise. *Rare.*

Let them not come in multitudes, or in a tribuni-
tious manner; for it is to clamour counsels, not
to inform them.—*Bacon, Essays*.

In Bellringing.
When bells are at the height, in order to cease
them, the repetition of the strokes becomes much
quicker than before; this is called clamouring them.
—*Bishop Warburton.*

Clamourer. *s.* One who makes an outcry or
clamour.

These clamourers, who make the greatest cry, do
not yield the fairest fleece.—*Bishop Gauden, Hiero-
spides*, p. 468: 1653.

The non-residence therefore of the minister, or
even his neglects of duty, are a more pretence set
up against paying tithes; and I am afraid that if he
would graciously remit his dues, too many of these
clamourers would readily dispense with his resi-
dence.—*Archbishop Horl, Charge.*

Clearly illustrating all the confusion of objects
which has arisen among the clamourers for the six-
inch map (many of whom erroneously think they
will have in it plans of their estates), this very com-
petent authority has shown, that even during the
execution of the six-inch surveys, the surveys were
at the same time called upon to prepare plans of pa-
rishes and townships in the north of England on the
scale of 2½ inches to the mile; and for sanitary
purposes in towns on a scale of 60 inches or 5 feet,
and even of 10 feet to the mile.—*Sir R. I. Marchison,*
Address, p. 37.

Clamp. *s.* See Clumsy, and extracts.

1. In Shipbuilding.

Clamps in ship-building are stakes of plank, in
large ships, on the gun-deck, eight or nine inches
thick, fayed to the sides, to support the ends of the
beams. Clamps, in a ship, are also pieces of timber
applied to a mast or yard, to strengthen it, and pre-
vent the wood from bursting. A clamp is also a
crooked iron pinto, fastened to the after end of the
main cap of masts, to secure the try-sail mast.
Clamp also denotes a little piece of wood, in form
of a wheel, used instead of a pulley in a mortice.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia*, in voce.

2. In Brickmaking.

Clamp, in brickmaking, is a large mass of bricks,
generally quadrangular on the pile, and six, seven,
or eight feet high, arranged in the brickfield for
burning, which is effected by fires prepared in
stacking the clamp, and breeze, or cinders laid be-
tween each course of bricks.—*Brande, Dictionary*
of Science, Literature, and Art.

To burn a clamp of brick of sixteen thousand, they
allow seven tons of coals.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Clamp. *v. a.* Fix as, or by, a clamp.

There was the strong oaken chest, heavily clamped
with iron, screwed to the floor, and defended by two
locks besides a heavy staple and padlock—the chest
that held the most important papers of the house,
and in many instances most of their current cash.—*Sala, The Ship-chandler.*

Clamping. *verbal abs.* See extract.

Clamping [is] when a piece of board is fitted with
the grain to the end of another piece of board across
the grain; the first board is said to be clamped.
Thus, the ends of large old tables were commonly
clamped to preserve them from warping.—*Rees,*
Cyclopaedia, in voce.

Clan. *s.* [Irish, *clann*.]

1. In Celtic history and ethnology, the near
equivalent to tribe; sept; family; race.

They around the flag
Of each his faction, in their several clans,
Swarm populous, unnumbered.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 600.
Milton was the poetical son of Spenser, and Mr.
Waller of Fairfax; for we have our lineal descents
and clans as well as other families.—*Dryden.*

Without cities in which municipal institutions
had been organized, without Roman laws of pro-
perty and inheritance, without the traditions of an
empire, one and indivisible, the country was and
could be nothing more than a cluster of clans.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of Eng-
land*, ch. xxx.

Land was the common property of the clan, and
a fresh division was made on the death of every
proprietor.—*Ibid.*

More than a year had elapsed since the massacre
of Glencoe. . . . It is certain, however, that no mo-
tion for investigation was made. The state of the
Gaelic clans was indeed taken into consideration. A
law was passed for the more effectual suppressing of
depredations and outrages beyond the Highland
line. . . . The injured clan, bowed down by fear of
the all-powerful Campbells, and little accustomed to
resort to the constituted authorities of the kingdom
for protection or redress, presented no petition to
the estates.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xii.

2. Body or sect of persons. *Contemptuous.*

Partridge and the rest of his clan may host me for
a cheat, if I fail in any single particular.—*Swift.*

Clanular. *adj.* [Lat. *clanularius*, from *clam*
= privately, secretly, clandestinely.] Clan-
destine; secret; private; concealed; ob-
scure; hidden. *Rare.*

Let us withdraw all supplies from our lusts, and
not by any secret reserved affection give them clan-
cular aids to maintain their rebellion.—*Dr. H.*
More, Decay of Christian Piety.

Clanularity. *adv.* Closely; covertly; pri-
vately. *Rare.*

Since they were members of the synod, they would
do nothing clanularity without the consent and
privity of the whole company.—*Hales, Letters*, p.
20.

Judgements should not be administered clanu-
larly, in dark corners, but in open court.—*Barrow,*
Sermons, ii. xx.

Yet all this while it was a marriage clanularity.—
Bernard, Life of Hygin, p. 18.

Clandestine. *adj.* [Fr. *clandestin*; from
Lat. *clam*.] Secret; hidden; private; (in an
ill sense).

It is the worst clandestine marriage, when God
is not invited to it.—*Fuller, Holy State*, p. 267:
1638.

Their marriage was huddled up after a very clan-
destine manner.—*Bishop Stillingfleet, Speech* in 1685,
p. 90.

The nitrous tempests, and clandestine death,
Fill'd the deep caves, and num'rous vaults beneath.
—*Sir K. Blackmore.*

Clandestinely. *adv.* Secretly; privately;
in private; in secret. *Rare.*

There have been two printed papers, clandestinely
spread about, whereof no man is able to trace the
original. *Swift.*

Clandestinity. *s.* Act of privacy or se-
crecy. *Rare.*

Clandestinity and disparity do not void a mar-
riage, but only make the proof more difficult.—*Bishop*
Stillingfleet, Speech in 1682, p. 87.

Clang. *s.* See Clink.

With such a horrid clang
As on mount Sinai rang,
While the red fire and smoking flue clouds out broke.
—*Milton, Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity.*

An island, salt and bare,
The haunts of seals and ices, and sea-news' clang.
—*Id., Paradise Lost*, xi. 824.

What clangs were heard in German skies afar,
Of arms and armies rushing to the war! *Dryden.*
Guns and trumpets' clang, and solemn sound
Of drums, o'creame their groans. *Philips.*

I walked on; and as I approached our little church,
the sound of the bell, tolling louder and louder as I
came nearer to it, cut to my very heart's core; for
its hollow clang had to me ever been less of sorrow
in that, than of reproach.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert*
Gurney, vol. i. ch. vi.

Clang. *v. n.* [Lat. *clango*.] Sound with a
clang.

Have I not in a pitched battle heard
Loud 'larums, ringing steeds, and trumpets clang?
—*Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew*, i. 2.

Clang. *v. a.* Cause a clang.
The fierce Chores tread tumultuous
Their mystic dance, and clang'd their sounding
arms.

Industrious with the warlike din to quell
Thy infant cries. *Prior.*

Clanging. *verbal abs.* Sound of that which
clangs.

Some mouldy old woman who, in reply to the
hopeless clanging of the bell, peers at you, for a mo-
ment, from the arch.—*Thackeray, Book of Swags*,
ch. xviii.

clanging. *part. adj.* Sounding with a clang.
The Lybians, clad in armour, lead
The dance; and clanging swords and shields they
beat. *Prior.*

clangorous. *adj.* Emitting a clangour.
Who would have thought that the clangorous
noise of a smith's hammers should have given the
first rise to music?—*Spectator*, no. 354 (Ord MS.)

Clangour. *s.* Clang.
In death he cried,
Like to a dismal clang heard from far,
Warwick, revenge my death.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. li. 3.
Their ears were full of clangour, their hearts of
horror.—*Junius, Sin stigmatized*, p. 285: 1639.
With joy they view the waving ensigns fly,
And hear the trumpet's clangour pierce the sky.
Dryden.

Even Dubois makes a charge, with that cavalry of
his, and the cruellest charge of all: 'there are a great
many killed and wounded.' Not without clangour,
complaint, substantial criminal trials, and efficient
persons (dying of heartbreak!) So, however, with
steel-beam, Rascality is brushed back into its dim
depths, and the streets are swept clear.—*Carlyle,*
French Revolution, pt. i. b. iii. ch. ix.

In the following extract the *g* is sound-
ed, i.e. the word is *clang-gour*; in ordinary
speech it is, probably, *clang-our*.
The trumpet's loud clangour
Excites us to arms;
With shrill notes of anger,
And mortal alarms. *Dryden.*

Clangous. *adj.* Making a clang. *Rare.*
We do not observe the cranes, and birds of long
necks, have any musical, but harsh and clangous
throats. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Clank. *v. a.* Cause to sound with a clank.
The dull old alleys of Gallipoli are brightened up
by an apparition of these officers and their staffs in
full uniform, clanking their spurs and jingling their
sabres.—*W. H. Russell, Crimean War*, ch. vi.

Clank. *v. n.* Sound with a clank.
True, the chains of the Catholic clank o'er his rage,
The castle still stands, and the senate's no more,
And the famine which dwelt on her freedom's cross
Is extending its steps to her desolate shore.
Byron, The Irish Avatar.

Clank. *s.* See Clink.
They were joined by the melodious clank of nar-
row-boats and cleavers.—*Spectator*, no. 617.
But this woman—I am bound to her. Bound?
The world makes me trouble. I shiver: I hear the
clank of my fetters.—*Disraeli the younger, Henrietta*
Temple, li. 5.

Clanking. *verbal abs.* Clank.
When Corporal Van Spitter went to the cabin-
door, the corporal heard the clanking of the pieces
as Vandyperken counted them, and his bile was
raised at the idea of Vandyperken possessing that
which should have been his own.—*Murray, Snares*
Keynote, vol. ii. ch. iii.

Clankless. *adj.* Without clank.
Lo, the spell now works round thee,
And the clankless chain hath bound thee.
Byron, Manfred, l. 1.

Clannish. *adj.* Relating to a clan; or
vincinal; local; based on a real or supposed
family sentiment, as in 'clannish feeling.'

Clanship. *s.* System or organization of clans.
The mountains on the south are well planted, and
finely cultivated, high up, interspersed with the
habitations of the highlanders, not singly, but in
small groups, as if they loved society or clanship.—
Pennant, Tour in Scotland.

Clansman. *s.* Member of the same clan.
The origin of feudalism is as difficult to trace as
the source of the Niger. The relation of chief and
clansman among barbarians, the oath of Roman
soldiers to the Emperor, the civic responsibility of a
father for his children, transferred to a lord for his
dependents, are all elements in the system which
overspread Europe in the middle ages.—*C. H. Pearson,*
The early and middle Ages of England, ch. xxiv.
But monarchs were vain. With torments and death
in immediate prospect, Mac Calum More thought
far less of himself than of his poor clansmen. 'I
was busy this day,' he wrote from his cell, 'treating
for them, and in some hopes.'—*Macaulay, History*
of England, ch. v.

Clap. *v. a.* [See Crush.]
1. Strike one thing quickly against another;
place two objects in contact.

Men shall clap their hands at him, and shall hiss
him out of his place.—*Job*, xxvii. 21.
Have you never seen a citizen, in a cold morning,
clapping his sides, and walking before his shop?—
Dryden, Spanish Friar.
Then crowing clapped his wings, th' appointed call
To chuckle his wives together in the hall.
Dryden, Fables.

Each poet of the air her glory sings,
And round him the plebeian audience clap their
wings.
They clap mouth to mouth, wing to wing, and
leg to leg; and so, after a sweet singing, fall down
into lakes.—*Carver.*

Smooth temptations, like the sun, make a maiden
lay by her veil and robe: which persecution, like the
northern wind, made her hold fast, and clap close
about her.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Razor-makers generally clap a small bar of Ve-
nice steel between two small bars of Flemish steel.—
Maron, Mechanical Exercises.

The man clapt his fingers one day to his mouth,
and blew upon them.—*Sir R. L. Estrange.*
It would be as absurd as to say, he clapp'd spurs
to his horse at St. James's, and galloped away to the
Hague.—*Addison.*

I have observed a certain cheerfulness in as bad
a system of features as ever was clapped together,
which hath appeared lovely.—*Id., Spectator*, no. 84.
Let all her ways be unconfined.
And clap your jaddock on her mind. *Prior.*
Socrates or Alexander might have a fool's coat
clapt upon them, and perhaps neither wisdom nor
modesty would secure them from a sneer.—*Watts,*
Improvement of the Mind.

We will take our remedy at law, and clap an ac-
tion upon you for old debts.—*Arbutnot, History of*
John Bull.

The snowy hue of her bosom was likewise ex-
changed to vermilion at the instant when she
clapped her handkerchief round her neck.—*Field-
ing, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*
Above all, you must beware of indirect expressions
before a Chaldean. Clap an extinguisher upon
your irony, if you are unhappily blent with a vein of
it. Remember you are upon your oath.—*Lamb,*
Essays of Elia, Imperfect Sympathies.

Without the notion of collision, but with
that of suddenness or quickness.

If a man be highly commended, we think him
sufficiently beset, if we clap sin, or folly, or in-
firmity into his account.—*Id., Rule and Excer*
of Holy Living.

So much from the rest of his countrymen, and in-
deed from his whole species, that his friends would
have clapped him into Bedlam, and have begged his
estate.—*Spectator.*

Have you observed a sitting hare,
List'ning and fearful of the storm,
Of huns and hounds, clap back her ear? *Prior.*
La Révolution is but so many alphabet letters;
a thing nowhere to be laid hands on, to be clapt
under lock and key; where is it? what is it? It is
the madness that dwells in the hearts.—*Carlyle,*
French Revolution, pt. iii. b. v. ch. i.

2. Celebrate or praise by clapping the hands;
applaud.

I have often heard the stationer wishing for these
hands to take off his melancholy bargain, which
'clapped its performance on the stage.'—*Dryden, De*
dictation to Spanish Friar.

3. Infect with the disease so called.

If the patient hath been clapt, it will be the more
difficult to cure him the second time, and worse the
third. *Wisean, Surgery.*
Let men and manners every dish sapt;
Who'd force his pepper where his guests are clapt?
King.

Clap hands. Plight mutual troth, by clap-
ping the hands together.

Give me your answer; I faith do; and so clap
hands, and a bargain. *Shakespeare, Henry V.* v. 2.
There these young lovers shall clap hands to-
gether.—*Middleton, No Wit like a Woman's.*

Clap hold of. Seize roughly or suddenly.
He was no sooner entered into the town, but a
swarming soldier clapt hold of his bridle, which he
thought was in a begging or in a drunken fashion.—
Sir H. Walton, Life of Buckingham.

Clap on. Add or put on quickly.
This punk is one of Cupid's carriers: clap on more
sails; pursue. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Wind-*
sor, li. 2.

By having their minds yet in their perfect free-
dom and indifference, they pursue truth the better,
having no bias yet clapped on to mislead them.—
Locke, Thoughts on Education.

What scenes in that National Hall! President
shutting his inaudible bell; or, as utmost signal of
distress, clapping on his hat.—*Carlyle, French Re-*
volution, pt. ii. b. v. ch. vii.

Clap up. especially with door, gate, cover.
(to omitted in the extract from Pope, pro-
bably for the sake of the metre.)

Following the fliers at the very heels,
With them he enters; who, upon the sudden,
Clapp'd to their gates. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, i. 4.
He had just time to get in and clap to the door,
to avoid the blow.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*
All my demurs but double his attacks:
At last he whispers, 'Ay, and we go snicker.'
Glad of a quarrel, straight I clap the door,
'Sir, let me see your works and you no more.' *Pope.*

Clap up. Complete suddenly, without much
precaution.

No longer than we well could wash our hands,
To clap this royal bargain up of peace.
Shakespeare, King John, lii. 1.

Was ever match clapt up so suddenly?
Id., Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.
A peace may be clapped up with that suddenness,
that the forces which are now in motion, may un-
expectedly fall upon his skirts.—*Huwell, Focall*
Forest.

Clap a dish at the wrong door. Apply in the
wrong quarter. See Clapdish.

His claps his dish at a wrong man's door.—*Bay,*
Proverbs.

Clap. *v. n.*

1. Close with a clap.

Every door flew open
To admit my entrance; and then clapt behind me,
To bar my going back. *Dryden.*
A whirlwind rose, that, with a violent blast,
Shook all the dome: the doors around me clapt. *Id.*

2. Knock with a clap.

This somnour clappeth at the widow's gate;
Come out, he said, thou old vile traitor:—
Who clappeth? said this wife. *Chaucer, Frere's Tale.*

3. Enter with alacrity and briskness upon
anything.

Conk a song...
Shall we clap into 't roundly, without saying we
are house? *Shakespeare, As you like it*, v. 3.

4. Strike the hands together in applause.

All the best men are ours; for 'tis ill hap
If they hold, when their ladies bid 'em clap.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. epilogue.

Clap. *s.*

1. Loud noise made by sudden collision.

Give the door such a clap, as you go out, as will
shake the whole room, and make every thing rattle
in it.—*Swift.*

2. Explosion of thunder.

There shall be horrible claps of thunder, and
flashes of lightning, voices and earthquakes.—*Mak-*
ewell, Apology.
The clap is past, and now the skies are clear.
Dryden, Journal of Sittira.

3. Sudden or unexpected act or motion.

It is monstrous to me, that the south-sea should
pay half their debts at one clap.—*Swift, Lettice.*
Joye us to mourn with wailful plaints the
deadly wound,
Which fatal clap hath made.
Bryskett, Mourning Muse of Thestylis.

4. Act of applause.

He thus finished, and received a general clap from
the whole company.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph*
Andrews.

The monarch quits his throne, and condescends
Humbly to court the favour of his friends:
For pity's sake bids undeserved misdeeds,
And then, to applause to gain, recounts his claps.

The actors, in the midst of an unexpected clap,
are often startled in the midst by unexpected claps,
or hisses.—*Addison.*

Clap. *s.* Venereal infection; gonorrhoea.

Time, that at last matures a clap to pox. *Pope.*

Clapboard. *s.* Barrel stave.

Clapboard is a board cut in order to make casks
or vessels; which shall contain three feet and two
inches at least in length; and for every six ton of
beer exported, the same cask, or as good, or two
hundred of clapboards, is to be imported.—*Jacob,*
Law Dictionary, in voce.

Clapdish. *s.* Wooden bowl, or dish, for-
merly carried by beggars in general, and
originally by lepers.

Thou art the ugliest creature; and when trimm'd
up
To the height, as thou imagin'st, in mine eyes,
A leper with a clap-dish, (to give notice
He is infectious,) in respect of thee,
Appears a young Adonis.

1. that was wont so many to command
Worse now than with a clap-dish in my hand.
Drayton, Epistle of Eleanor Cobham to
Duke Humphry.

Clapdoctor. *s.* One who specially professes
the cure of venereal complaints; quack.

He was the first clap-doctor that I met with in
history, and a greater man in his age than our ce-
lebrated Dr. Wall.—*Tatler*, no. 260. (Ord MS.)

Clapnet. *s.* Kind of net used by bird-
catchers, which lies flat on the ground,
and is made to fold over on itself by the
pulling of a string. See Doring.

The vignette below represents the mode of working the *clapper*, a peculiar sort of net in constant use among London bird-catchers.—*Tarrell, British Birds, Common Linnet.*

Clapper. s.

1. Tongue of a bell.

He hath a heart as sound as a bell, and his tongue is the clapper; for what his heart thinks his tongue speaks.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 2.
I saw a young lady fall down the other day, and she much resembled an overturned bell without a clapper.—*Addison.*

May she never be honest, you never be sound;
May her tongue like a clapper be heard a mile round;
Till abandoned by joy, and deserted by grace,
You may hang yourselves both in the very same place.
Lady M. W. Montague.

2. Cover of the cup called a clappish, which the mendicant opened and shut with a loud clap to attract attention.

Thus shalt thou go begging fro house to house,
With cup and clapper like a Lazarus.
Marston, Testament of Sir John Crusade.

Clapperclaw. v. a. [?] Tongue-bent; scold.

They are clapperclawing one another; I'll look on.—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, v. 4.
They've always been at dagger-drawing,
And one another clapperclawing.
Butler, Hudibras.

Clappers. s. pl. [N.Fr. clapiet; L.Lat. claperia.] Places for rabbits to burrow in, either within an enclosure, or in an open warren. Obsolete.

Couns there were also clappers,
That count on of their claps.
Chaucer, Romaunt of the Rose, 1403.

Claptrap. s. Device, plan, or manoeuvre, for obtaining a clap as a sign of applause; (chiefly, and originally, in theatres).

The pamphleteers who recommended the immediate and entire disbanding of the army had an easy task. If they were embarrassed, it was only by the abundance of the matter from which they had to make their selection. On their side were *claptraps* and historical commonplaces without number, the authority of a crowd of illustrious names, all the prejudices, all the traditions, of both the parties in the state.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

'Alas!' said I, 'all our clap-traps in that house must be cited.'—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Pelham*, ch. xli.
But that is not our intention; we consider that the interest of this our narration of by-gone events is quite sufficient, without condescending to what is called *claptrap*.—*Murray, Shakespeare*, vol. iii, ch. viii.

In truth, Mr. Sheridan's taste was very far from being classic, or even moderately correct; he delighted in gaudy figures; . . . he overlaid his thoughts with epigrammatic diction; he played to the galleries; and indulged them, of course, with an endless succession of *claptraps*.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Mr. Sheridan*.

Used adjectively.

But then you are free from the temptation to attempt the unworthy arts of the *clap-trap* mob-orator.—*Reveries of a Country Parson*, ch. I.

Clare-obscure. s. See Chiaroscuro.

As masters in the *clare-obscure*,
With various light your eyes allude;
A flaming yellow here they spread,
Draw off in blue, or change in red;
Yet from these colours, oddly mix'd,
Your sight upon the whole is fix'd.
Prior.

Claret. s. [see last extract.] English name for the wines of Bordeaux. See Hippocras.

Claretum, a liquor made of wine and honey clarified, or made clear, by decoction, &c., which the Germans, French, and English called hippocras; and it was from this that the red wines of France were called *claret*.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary*, *Claretum*.
Red and white wine are in a trice confounded into *claret*.—*Boyle.*

The *claret* smooth, red as the lips we press
In sparkling fancy, while we drain the bowl.
Thomson.

But in the New Fort of Kinale Marlborough found a thousand barrels of wheat and rye, pipes of *claret*.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvi.
The Lords Justices went in state to Saint Patrick's Cathedral; bells were rung; bouffes were lighted; loads of ale and *claret* were set on board; in the streets; fireworks were exhibited on College Green.—*Stid, ch. xvii.*

Claret.—French, *vin claret, vin claret, claret wine*. (Cognac.) Commonly made, he tells us, of white and red grapes mingled together. From *claret*, somewhat clear, i.e. with a reddish tint, but not the full red of ordinary red wine. *East claret*, a water made of aquavite, cinnamon, and old red wine-water. Dutch, *claret*, vinum helvolum, subaridum, rubellum. Italian, *chiarello*. (Kilfen).—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.

Clarichord. s. See Clavichord.

The *clarichord* hath a tunely kynde,
As the wyre is wrested high and low.
Skelton, Poems, p. 291.

Clarification. s. Process of becoming clear; act of making anything clear from impurities or free from obscurities.

Liquors are, many of them, at the first, thick and troubled; as mudd, and wort; to know the means of accelerating *clarification*, we must know the causes of *clarification*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

No one who has well studied the history of sciences can fail to see how important a part of that history is the explication, or, as I might call it, the *clarification* of men's ideas. This, the metaphysical aspect of each of the physical sciences, is very far from being, as some have tried to teach, an aspect which it passes through at an early period of progress, and previously to the stages of positive knowledge. On the contrary, the metaphysical movement is a necessary part of the inductive movement.—*Whewell, Novum Organon renovatum*, preface, p. vii.

Clarified. part. adj. Made clear; purified; enlightened.

The will was then ductile and pliant to all the motions of right reason: it met the dictates of a *clarified* understanding half way.—*South, Sermons*.

Clarifier. s. That which, or one who, clarifies; vessel in which anything is clarified.

The juice flows from the mill through a wooden gutter lined with lead, and, being conducted into the sugar-house, is received in a set of large pans or caldrons called *clarifiers*. On estates which make, on an average, during crop time, from fifteen to twenty hogsheads of sugar a week, three *clarifiers* of from 300 to 400 gallons capacity each are sufficient.

Each *clarifier* is hung over a separate fire, the fire being furnished with a clasper for cooking the combustion or extinguishing it altogether.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Sugar*.

Clarify. v. a. [Fr. clarifier.—see Clear.]

1. Purify or clear any liquor; separate from feculences or impurities.

The apothecaries *clarify* their syrups by whites of eggs, beaten with the juices which they would *clarify*; which whites of eggs gather all the drops and grosser parts of the juice to them; and after, the syrup being set on the fire, the whites of eggs themselves harden, and are taken forth.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

They cast therein three or four bruised almonds; they, in less than an hour, *clarify* it like crystal; which effect they have upon no other water.—*Sir H. Blount, Voyage to the Levant*, p. 103.

Such [places], as is the general site of Bohemia, the north-wind *clarifies*.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 253.

Another [sugar-boiler] . . . is that in which, after the extract has been strained, boiled, and *clarified*, the treacle is separated from the sugar by an operation analogous to *clarify*.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

2. Brighten; illuminate; glorify.

Padir, the John cometh, *clarify* thy soune.—*Wycliffe, St. John*, xvii. 1.

Many boys are muddy-headed, till they be *clarified* with age; and such afterwards prove the best.—*Fuller, Holy State*, p. 100.

The Christian religion is the only means that God has contrived, to set fallen man upon his legs again, to *clarify* his reason, and to rectify his will.—*South, Sermons*.

Our affection being perfectly subdued to the reason of our minds, and demised and *clarified* from all its gross and carnal love.—*Scott, Sermons*, xxi.

Clarify. v. n. Clear up; grow bright.

Whoever hath his mind fraught with many thoughts, his wit and understanding do *clarify* and break up in the discoursing with another; he unravels his thoughts more orderly, he sees how they look when they are turned into words.—*Bacon, Essays*.

Clarinet. s. [Fr. *clarinette*; Italian, *clarinetto*.] Kind of hautboy, but of a shriller tone.

Clarinet [is] the name of a musical instrument which has not been known in this country till within about fifty years ago [1770], and which is said to have been invented about the close of the seventeenth century by John Christopher Denner, a wind instrument maker at Leipsic.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Clarion. s. [L.Lat. *clario*.] Trumpet; wind instrument of war.

And after, to his palace he them brings,
With shamins, and trumpets, and with *clarions* sweet;
And all the way the joyous people sings.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Let fuller notes th' applauding world amaze,
And the loud *clarion* labour in your praise.
Pope.

Claritude. s. Splendour; anything bright. Obsolete.

Amongst those *claritudes* which gild the skies.
Macanmont, Psycho, vii. 57.

Clarity. s. [N.Fr. *clerté, clarté*; Lat. *claritas*.] Brightness; splendour. Obsolete.

A light by abundant *clarity* invisible; an understanding which itself can only comprehend.—*Sir Walter Raleigh*.

Man was not only deceivable in his integrity, but the angels of light in all their *clarity*.—*Sir J. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Clart. v. a. Daub; smear; spread.

There must be a specific essence, which is the root of those powers, properties, or operations, from whence we conclude distinct species of things; for 'tis too coarse and slovenly to conceit that these are *clarted* on them; but the specific powers arise immediately and necessarily from the nature of the thing; else why might they not be other powers as well as these?—*Annotations upon Bishop Ruse's Discourse of Truth*, p. 235: 1683.

Three essences *clarted* upon some fourth essence, or glewed together one to another.—*Ibid.* p. 257.

Clarty. adj. Dirty. Provincial.

Clary. s. [*claret*, from the red tinge of the tops,—this word *clary* affords a curious instance of medical research: it was solved by the apothecaries into *claret-rye*, and translated into *Oculus Christi, Godes-rie*, and *Sabbright*.] Name given to meadow sage and wild sage (*S. pratensis* and *S. Verbenaca*), native plants of the genus *Salvia*.
Plants that have circled leaves do all abound with moisture. The weakest kind of curing is roughness; as in *clary* and *hurr*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Clary. v. n. Make a loud or shrill noise. Obsolete.

The crane that goeth before, if aught he to be avoided, gives warning thereof by *clarying*.—*A. Goiding, Translation of Solons*, ch. xiv.: 1587.

Clash. v. n. [see Crash.]

1. Make a noise by mutual collision; strike one against another.

Those few that should happen to *clash*, might rather be avoided.—*Clash*.

How many candles may send out their light without *clashing* upon one another; which argues the smallness of the parts of light, and the largeness of the interstices between particles of air and other bodies.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion*.

Grey, who, by the admission of his detractors, was intrepid everywhere except where swords were *clashing* and guns going off around him, opposed the dastardly proposition with great ardour.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. v.

2. Act with opposite power or in a contrary direction; contradict; oppose.

Neither was there any queen-mother who might *clash* with his counselors for authority.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VIII.*

Those that are not conversant what help this is to *clash*, would find it, if they should chance to *clash*.—*South, Sermons*.

The multiplicity of the laws hindered their execution; rival courts *clashed*; and the intellect of the middle ages, from its very subtlety, invoked the growth of legal subtleties.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxxiii.

Clash. v. a. Strike one thing against another, so as to produce a noise.

The nodding statue *clashed* his arms,
And with a sudden sound and feeble cry,
Half sunk, and half pronounced the word of victory.
Dryden.

Clash. s.

1. Noisy collision of two bodies.

I heard no words between them, but what their weapons spoke, *clash* and clatter. *Macanmont and Fletcher, Maid in the Mill*.
The *clash* of arms and voice of men we hear.
Sir J. Denham.

He nobly seiz'd thee in the dire alarms
Of war and slaughter and the *clash* of arms.
Pope.

2. Opposition; contradiction.

Then from the *clashes* between popes and kings,
Debate, like sparks from flint's collision, springs.
Sir J. Denham.

In the very next line he reconciles the fathers and scripture, and shows there is no *clash* betwixt them.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Clashing. part. adj. Conflicting.

Three times, as of the *clashing* sound
Of arms, we heard.
The absurdity in this instance is obvious; and yet every time that *clashing* metaphors are put together, this fault is committed.—*Spectator*, no. 683.

Clashing. *verbal abs.* Opposition; enmity; contradiction; (accompanied with noise, in such expressions as 'the clashing of arms,' but not always so; though noise was probably an element in the original idea).

Good Lord! what fiery clashings we have had lately for a cap and a surplice!—*Howell, Letters*, v. 20.

Yet still the man should find a civil war within himself, a great confusion and disturbance, his thoughts divided between contrary principles, the clashings of prudence and revenge.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 185.

Wherever there are men, there will be clashing sometime or other; and a knock, or a contest, spoils all.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Clasp. s.

1. Hook to hold anything close: (as a book or garment).

The scorpion's claws here grasp a white extent, And here the crabs in lesser clasp are bent.

Addison.

He took me aside, opening the clasps of the parchment cover.—*Arbuthnot and Pope*.

2. Embrace.

Your fair daughter, Transported with no worse nor better guard But with a knife of hire, a scabbling, To the gross clasps of a lascivious Moor.

Shakespeare, Othello, i. 1.

[*Clasp*.—Related to *clip* as *grasp* to *grip* or *grasp*. But *clasp* or *clap*, as it is written by Chaucer, is probably by direct imitation from the sound of a metal fastening, as we speak of the *clasp* of a bracelet for a fastening that shuts with a snapping sound, or German, *schnalle*, a clasp, buckle, lock of a door, from *schnellen*, to snap. Dutch, *grasp*, *ghep*, *sluis*, *ansel*.—*Weigand, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Clasp. v. a. [see Crush.]

1. Shut with a clasp.

Sermons are the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and do open the scriptures; which being but read, remain in comparison, still clasped.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. v. § 22.

There Caxton slept, with Wyntkin at his side, One clasp'd in wood, and one in strong cow-hide.

Pope.

2. Hold with the hands extended; enclose between the hands.

Oceans burn the handle of the bottle first to be received, and after the belly, which is hard to clasp.—*Bacon, Essays*.

3. Embrace; enclose.

Boys, with women's voices, Strive to speak big, and clasp their female joints, In stiff unwieldy arms against thy crown.

Shakespeare, Richard II. iii. 2.

He stoop'd below

The flying spear, and shinn'd the promised blow; Then creeping, clasp'd the hero's knees, and smil'd.

Dryden.

Now, now he clasps her to his panting breast, Now he devours her with his eager eyes.

Smith.

In the following extract the sense is little more than *clasp a clasp*.

Though, clinking oft, she strive with bolder grace Round his tall neck to clasp her fond embrace, Still, ere she reach it, from his polished side Her trembling hands in devious tangents glide.

Lives of the Triangles.

Clasper. s.

1. Tendril of a creeping plant, by which it clings to another thing for support.

The tendrils or claspers of plants are given only to such species as have weak and infirm stalks.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

2. Appendages to certain fishes for holding the females during coition.

The claspers are present in the chimeroid fishes as well as in the plagiostomes. They project backwards as appendages to the bases of the anal fins, and are sometimes bent inwards at their free extremities.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xii.

Certain changes and peculiar phenomena attend the increase of size of the soft and hard roes during these primary processes of generation. The colors of the fishes become more marked and brilliant; the different sexes are often distinguished by peculiar tints; as the male stickleback by his bright red throat, for example. The claspers in the male plagiostomes then acquire their full development and force; the basal glands in those of the rays enlarge.—*Ibid*.

Clasping. *part. adj.* Hooking; enclosing; investing; embracing.

Let us divide our labours: thou where choice Leads thee, or where most needs, whether to wind

The woolline round this arbour, or direct

The clasping ivy where to climb.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 216.

Claspknife. s. Knife, of which the blade shuts up in a handle.

There they found a claspknife with initials.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Pelham*.

Class. s. [Fr. *classe*; Lat. *classis*.]

1. Rank or order of persons.

Seyrais has distinguished the readers of poetry, according to their capacity of judging, into three classes.—*Dryden*.

2. Set of beings or things; number ranged in distribution, under some common denomination.

Assemblies are either classes or synods: classes are conferences of the fewest ministers of churches, standing near together, as for example of twelve.—*Bishop Massorff, Dangerous Positions and Proceedings under Presence of Reformation*, iii. 13.

Among this host of politicians, any one set make a very considerable class of men.—*Addison, Freeholder*.

Whatever of mongrel, no one class admits A wit with duces, and a dunce with wits.

Pope, Dunciad.

The kingdom of England, instead of so many dioceses, was now [during the great rebellion] divided into a certain number of provinces, made up of representatives from the several classes within their respective boundaries. Every parish had a congregational or parochial presbytery for the affairs of its own circle; those parochial presbyteries were combined into classes, which chose representatives for the provincial assembly, as did the provincial for the national. Thus, the city of London being distributed into twelve classes, each class chose two ministers and four lay-elders, to represent them in a provincial assembly. T. Walton, *Notes on Milton's Poems*.

3. Number of boys in the same part of a school.

We shall be seized away from this lower class in the school of knowledge, and our conversation shall be with angels and illuminated spirits.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind*.

Used adjectively.

Converts lead to religious companies; companies to meeting-houses; meeting-houses to a lay-ministry, to which he reluctantly consents. The class system and itinerancy follow.—*Newman, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. i. sect. 1.

Class. n. a. Range according to some stated method of distribution; range according to different ranks.

I considered that by *classing* and methodizing such passages, I might instruct the reader.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

Classic. adj.

1. Relating to the Greek and Roman classics.

Poetick fields encompass me around, And still I seem to tread on classic ground.

Addison.

With them the grins of classic learning dwell, and from them it is derived.—*Felton, Dissertation on reading the Classics*.

2. Of the first order or rank.

May his just fame remain a known and classic history, describing him in his full portraiture, among the best of subjects, of friends, of scholars, and of men.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*.
(1) Sheridan! if aught can move thy pen, Abjure the mimicry of the German schools; Leave new Pizzaros to translating fools; Give, as thy last memorial to the age, One classic drama, and reform the stage.

Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

3. Relating to the order and rules of the presbyterian assemblies.

Surely when we put down bishops and put up presbyters, which the most of them have made use of to enrich and exalt themselves, and turn the first heel against their benefactors, we did not think, that one classic fraternity, so obscure and so remote, should involve us and all state-affairs within the censures and jurisdiction of Belfast, upon pretence of overseeing their own charge.—*Milton, Observations on the Articles of Peace between the Earl of Ormond and the Irish*.

Dare ye for this adjudge the civil sword To force our consciences that Christ set free, And ride us with a classic hierarchy?

Id., On the New Forcers of Conscience

Classico. s. See Classics.

The classicks of an age that heard of none.—*Pope*.

Classical. adj.

1. Relating to, or having the character of, the classics.

Authors of best note, and generally applauded, are called classical.—*Bullock, 1856*.

From this standard the value of the Roman weights and coins are deduced; in the setting of which I have followed Mr. Grenville, who may be justly reckoned a classical author on this subject.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

Sometimes I put myself to school to one of these ancients, whom the church hath honoured with the name of Fathers; whose volumes I confess not to open without a secret reverence of their holiness and gravity; sometimes to those later doctors, which want nothing but age to make them classical.—*Bishop Hall, Epistles*, vi. 1. (Ord MS.)

Accordingly, he [Sheridan] brought away from school a very slender provision of classical learning; and his taste, never correct or elated, was whittied down by acquaintance with the English poets and dramatists, and perhaps a few of our more ordinary prose-writers.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Mr. Sheridan*.

The duller portion over whose heads his [Mr. Cunningham's] lighter missiles flew, were offended with one who spoke so lightly; it was almost personal to them if he joked, and a classical allusion was next thing to an affront.—*Ibid., Mr. Cunningham*.

They are generally well versed in classical literature, and often acquainted with mathematical science.—*Ibid., Sir F. Gibbs*.

2. Classificatory.

Unwilling to give similar classical characters to both of his primary divisions, Ctesalpinus has passed over what at first is most striking in the form of trees. . . . For this purpose, though he [Ray] paid particular attention to the fruit, which he thought of primary importance, he judged it expedient to seek for classical characters from other parts of a plant.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia, Classification*.

3. Relating to the class-system (generally ecclesiastical).

We perceive it [presbyterian government] aspiring to be a compulsive power upon all without exception in parochial, classical, and provincial hierarchies.—*Milton, Observations on the Articles of Peace between the Earl of Ormond and the Irish*.

After they have so long contended for their classical ordination, will they at length submit to any episcopal?—*Dryden, Preface to Hind and Panther*.

Mr. Baxter takes great pains to unite the classical and congregational brethren, but claws off the episcopal party as a set of Cassandrian priests.—*Bishop Nicholson, To Mr. Yates*, 1629.

Classicality. s. Classical character; classical knowledge.

This is literally true of a visit which Napoleon, a short time before, had made to the great library, in which occasion even when going up the staircase he was continually asking for the celebrated passage in Josephus where the historian speaks of Christ, and appeared to have no other object for his present visit than thus to make a display of this scrap of classicality which he had just acquired; it seemed quite as if he had learned his question by heart.—*Foreign Quarterly Review*, no. 1.

Classicism. s. Approach to, or affectation of, the classical character. See *Christianism*.

Catholicism, classicism, sentimentalism, cannibalism; all aims that make up man in France, are roaring and roaring in this gulf.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. v. ch. i.

Classics. s. Greek and Latin literature, as opposed to mathematics or science; writers, authorities, or models, of the first class; types of excellence of any kind.

His [Mr. Fox's] knowledge was confined to the ordinary accomplishments of an English education—intimate acquaintance with the classics; the exquisite taste which that familiarity bestows; and a sufficient knowledge of history.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Mr. Fox*.

His knowledge, too, was not confined to the study of the classics, though with these he was familiarly conversant; the more severe sciences and languages had imparted to him more acquaintance with the strictness of sciences which have led their home upon the banks of the Granta since Newton made them his abode; and with political philosophy he was more familiar than most Englishmen of his own age.—*Ibid., Mr. Pitt*.

Classifiable. adj. Capable of Classification.

These changes are classifiable as the original sensations are. As two sensations can be known as like or unlike in kind; so can two changes among them be known as like or unlike in kind.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, i. 295.

Classification. s. Distribution into classes and divisions; (applied most definitely and precisely to the Classificatory sciences).

In the classification of the citizens, the great legislators of antiquity made the greatest display of their powers.—*Burke*.

The classification of sciences has its chief use in pointing out to us the extent of our powers of arriving at truth, the avenues which may be taken between those certain and lucid portions of knowledge with which we are here concerned, and those other portions of a very different interest and evidence. . . . The classification of human knowledge will, therefore, have a more peculiar importance when we can include in it the moral, political, and metaphysical, as well as the physical portions of our knowledge. . . . In this, as in any other case, a sound classification must be the result, not of any assumed principles imperatively applied to the subject, but of an examination of the objects to be classified: of an analysis of them into the principles in which they agree and differ. The classification of sciences must result from the consideration of their nature and contents. . . . As a good nomenclature presupposes a good system of classification, so, on the other hand, a system of classification cannot become permanent without a corresponding nomenclature. Caspary, in the sixteenth century, published an excellent system of arrangement for plants; but this, not being connected with any system of names, was never extensively accepted, and soon fell into oblivion. The business of framing a scientific botanical classification was in this way delayed for about a century. In the same manner, Willoughby's classification of fishes, though, as Cuvier says, far better than any which preceded it, was never extensively adopted, in consequence of having no nomenclature connected with it.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas.*

There is . . . a classification of things, which is inseparable from the fact of giving them general names. . . . On this kind of classification we have nothing to add to what has previously been said. This classification, which requires to be discussed as a separate act of the mind, is altogether different. . . . Classification, thus regarded, is a contrivance for the best possible ordering of the ideas of objects in our minds; for causing the ideas to accompany or succeed one another in such a way as shall give us the greatest command over our knowledge already acquired, and lead most directly to the acquisition of more. The general problem of classification, in reference to these purposes, may be stated as follows: To provide that things shall be thought of in such groups, and those groups in such an order, as will best conduce to the remembrance and to the ascertainment of their laws. Classification thus considered, differs from classification in the wider sense, in having reference to real objects exclusively, and not to all that are imaginable. . . . There is no property of objects which may not be taken, if we please, as the foundation for a classification or mental grouping of those objects. . . . But these classifications, which are at first recommended by the facility they afford of ascertaining to what class any individual belongs, are seldom much adapted to the ends of that classification which is the subject of our present remarks. . . . The ends of scientific classification are, as we have seen, twofold: when the objects are formed into groups respecting which a greater number of general propositions can be made. . . . A classification thus formed is properly scientific or philosophical, and is commonly called a natural, in contradistinction to a technical or artificial, classification or arrangement. . . . The same objects, therefore, may admit with propriety of several different classifications. Each science or art forms its classification of things according to the properties which fall within its special cognizance, or of which it must take account in order to accomplish its peculiar practical ends. A farmer does not divide plants, like a botanist, into dicotyledonous and monocotyledonous, but into useful plants and weeds. A zoologist divides fossils, not, like a zoologist, into families corresponding to those of living species, but into fossils of the secondary and of the tertiary periods, above the coal and below the coal, &c. Wholes are or are not fish, according to the purpose for which we are considering them. . . . These different classifications are all good, for the purposes of their own particular departments of knowledge or practice. . . . Classes formed on this principle may be called, in a more emphatic manner than any others, natural groups.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. iv. ch. vii. § 1-2.

Classificatory, *adj.* Consisting in, or forming the basis of, classification: (Mineralogy, Botany, and Zoology are the sciences preeminently so called).

When it was seen that botany derived so great advantages from a systematic improvement of its language, it was natural that other sciences, and especially classificatory sciences, should endeavor to follow its example.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas.*

Terms must be constructed and appropriated so as to be fitted to enunciate simply and clearly true general propositions. This aphorism may be considered as the fundamental principle and supreme rule of all scientific terminology. It is asserted by Cuvier, speaking of a particular case. Thus he says of Gmelin, that by placing the lamantin in the genus of mooses, and the airen in the genus of seals, he had rendered every general proposition respecting the organization of those genera impossible. The maxim is true of words appropriated as well as invented,

and applies equally to the mathematical, chemical, and classificatory sciences.—*Ibid.*

It might always to be recollected that though the analytical process carried to the uttermost, and separating groups by observation of differences, is necessary for the purpose of ascertaining the facts upon which botany or any other classificatory science is based, it is a tedious synthesis alone, associating individuals by the ties of language, which can enable the human mind to take a comprehensive view of these facts, to deduce from them the principles of the science, or to communicate to others either facts or principles.—*Ibid.*

Classifier, *s.* One who classifies; one who investigates the principles of classification.

The classifiers of this period were chiefly Fructists and Corollists.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia, Classification.*

Classify, *v. a.* Arrange in classes.

To make such an assumption is to renounce, at once, all hope of framing a system which shall be governed by the resemblances of the things classified; for how can we possibly know beforehand that fifty-five per cent. of iron shall give a substance its predominant properties, and that forty-five per cent. shall not?—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, li. 27.

Classifying, *part. adj.* Relating to, bearing upon, or capable of being applied to, Classification.

Of a very different temper and character was William Smith. No literary cultivation of his youth awoke in him the speculative love of symmetry and system; but a singular clearness and precision of the classifying power, which he possessed as a native talent, was exercised and developed by exactly those geological facts among which his philosophical task lay.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, li. 315.

Classing, *verbal abs.* Reduction to a class or classes; classifying.

But how, it may be asked, does this prove that classification presupposes reasoning; as well as reasoning, classification? It may be true that the intuition of similarity is their common root. It may be true that our conscious inferences involve acts of classing. But it does not, therefore, follow that our conscious acts of classing involve inferences.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, li. 174.

Classis, *s.* [Lat.]

1. Order; sort; body.

He had declared his opinion of that classis of men, and did all he could to hinder their growth.—*Lord Clarendon.*

2. Convention or assembly of persons within a particular district.

Give to your rough gown, wherever they meet it, whether in pulpit, classis, or provincial synod, the precedence and the pre-eminence of decency.—*Milton, Observations on the Articles of Peace between the Earl of Ormond and the Irish.*

Clatter, *v. n.* See Crush.

1. Make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together.

Now the brightly trumpet, from afar,
Had rung'd the wedding steeds to scour the fields,
While the fierce riders clatter'd on their shields.
Dryden.

2. Talk fast and idly.

Here is a great deal of good matter
Lost for lack of telling;
Now, sike, I see thou dost but clatter;
Harm may come of melling.

But since he must needs be the loudstar of reformation, as some men clatter, it will be good to see further his knowledge of religion what it was, and by that we may likewise guess at the sincerity of his times to those that were not heretical.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England.*

Clatter, *v. a.* Strike anything so as to make it sound and rattle; dispute, jar, or clamour.

When all the bees are gone to settle,
You clatter still your brazen kettle.
Swift.

Clatter, *s.* Dull rattling noise made by the frequent and quick collision of sonorous bodies; any tumultuous and confused noise.

By this great clatter, one of greatest note
Scams himself.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 7.

Grow to be short,
Throw by your clatter,
And handle the matter.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.
O'Rourke's jolly boys
Ne'er dreamt of the matter,
'Till rous'd by the noise,
And musical clatter.

The jumbling particles of matter,
In chaos make not such a clatter.
Id.
I have seen a monkey overthrow all the dishes

and plates in a kitchen, merely for the pleasure of seeing them tumble, and hearing the clatter they made in their fall.—*Id.*

She caught the white goose by the leg;

A goose—twas no great matter.

The goose let fall a golden egg.

With cackle and with clatter.

Tennyson, The Goose.
During that day the conquerors continued to chase the fugitives. The neighbouring villagers long remembered with what a clatter of horsehoofs and what a storm of curses the whirlwind of cavalry swept by.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. v.

Clattered, *part. adj.* Made to sound with a clatter.

I only with an oaken staff will meet thee,
And raise such outcries on thy clatter'd iron,
Thou oft shalt wish thyself at Gith.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1123.

Clatterer, *s.* One who makes any noise.

Holy-water swyngers, and even-song clatterers,
With other hypocrites.—*Bale, Yet a Course at the Rompage Fair*, fol. 88. b.

Clattering, *verbal abs.* Noise; mere clamour; rattle.

All those airy speculations, which bettered not men's manners, were only a noise and clattering of words.—*Dr. H. More, Description of Christian Unity.*
All that night was heard an unceasing clattering of weapons, and of men running to and fro.—*Kudke, History of the Turks.*

Clattering, *part. adj.* Making a clatter.

Down smuck the monster-buck, and press'd the ground;

His arms and clattering shield on the vast body sound.

Their clattering arms with the fierce shocks resound.

Helmet and broken hauberk spread the ground.

Graville.
It is very hard to persuade the Turk or Greek that a quiet-looking gentleman in a tuxed jacket can command a division of an army, or represent as much power as a mounted, belted cavalier, with clattering sabre, plumes, and gold lace, or rich uniform.—*W. H. Russell, Crimean War*, ch. viii.

Clause, *s.* [N.F. clause; Lat. *clausa* = thing enclosed.] Sentence; single part of a discourse; subdivision of a larger sentence; so much of a sentence as is to be construed together; article or particular stipulation.

God may be glorified by obedience, and obeyed by performance of his will, although no special clause or sentence of scripture be in every such action set before men's eyes to warrant it.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. ii. § 2.

The clause is untrue concerning the bishop.—*Ibid.*, b. iv. § 8.

When, after his death, they were sent both to Jews and Gentiles, we find not this clause in their commission.—*South.*

To the real statesman the single important clause was that which declared the throne vacant; and, if that clause could be carried, he cared little by what preamble it might be introduced.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. x.

Clause-rolls, *s.* See extract; see also Close-rolls.

Clause rolls (rotuli clausi) contain all such matters of record as were committed to close writs. These rolls are preserved in the Tower.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Clauseule, *s.* Small clause. *Rare.*

Wherefore it is not most likely to be true, that the myddill clausul, clovel betwix these now re-peried clausules, was said to Peter and of Peter person.—*Bishop Perce, Repressor*, ch. iv.

Claustral, *adj.* [Fr. *claustral*.] Relating to a cloister or religious house. *Obsolete.*

Claustral priors are such as preside over monasteries, next to the abbot or chief governor in such religious houses.—*Ayliffe, Paragon Juris Canonici.*

This discipline . . . compelled men and women to vray chastity, and to keep claustral obedience.—*Bale, Acts of English Monarchs*, pt. i. fol. 62.

This might better be verified of claustral monks and nuns.—*Fiske, Apology*, p. 10: 1596.

Claustrous, *s.*

1. Enclosure. *Rare!*

At Seyne Albans had their great destruction in housing, burning dedis and charltons; alle claustrous of wolds thei destroyed.—*Capgrave, Chronicle*, 1381.

2. Confinement; act of shutting; state of being shut. *Obsolete.*

In some monasteries the severity of the claustrous is hard to be born.—*Galles.*

Clavate, *adj.* [Lat. *clavus* = club.] In Botany. Clubshaped.

In *Thalium* the filament . . . is thickest at the upper end, or *clavate*.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, b. i. ch. ii. sect. 4, § 8.

Clavated. *adj.* Knobbed; set with knobs. These appear plainly to have been *clavated* spikes of some kind of echinus marinus.—*Woodward, On Fossils*.

Claver. *s.* Same as *Clover*. *Obsolete* or *provincial*. The desert with sweet *claver* fills, And richly shades the joyful hills. —*G. Sandar, Psalms*, p. 161.

Clavichord. *s.* [Lat. *clavis*—key, *chorda*—chord.] See *extract*.

Its form is that of a small pianoforte; it has no quills, jacks, or hammers. The strings are all unstrung . . . and the tone is produced by little brass wedges, placed at the ends of the keys, which, when pulled down, press against the middle of the strings, setting as a bridge to each . . . We had in 1772 the extreme pleasure of hearing the incomparable Ensamble touch his favourite *clavichord* at Hamtong. —*Rees, Cyclopaedia*, in *voc.*

Clavicle. *s.* [Lat. *clavicula*.] Collar bone. Some quadrupeds can bring their fore feet into their mouths; as most that have *clavicles*, or collar bones. —*Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errors*. A girl was brought with angry wheals down her neck, towards the *clavicle*. —*Wiseeman, Surgery*. The *clavicle* in birds, as in the mammalia, are the most variable elements of the scapular apparatus . . . In the rest of the class they are analysed together inferiorly and so constitute one bone, the furculum or merrythought. —*Desa, in Todd's Cyclopaedia of Anatomy and Physiology*, *Arts*.

Clavicular. *adj.* Appertaining to the clavicle.

The posterior (*clavicular*) nerves pass downwards and outwards over the outer third of the clavicle. —*N. Wood, in Todd's Cyclopaedia of Anatomy and Physiology*, *Spinal Nerves*.

Claviger. *s.* [Lat. *clavis*—key, *gero*—to bear.] Key-bearer; keeper. *Rare*.

The prince of the loathsome pit, whereof they were the *clavigers*, held their breath while they rode in procession. —*Christian Knibb's Account to the Bar of Reason*, p. 28. (Ord MS.)

law. *s.* [A.S. *claw*.] In *Zoology*. Horny and pointed armature of the ultimate divisions of the extremities or toes, the toe itself, and sometimes the whole foot, of certain quadrupeds and birds; pincers, or holders, of crabs, lobsters, and similar crustacean animals.

I saw her muzz abroad to seek her food, To capture her tooth and *claw* with holocaust blood. —*Spenser, Vision of Belshazzar*.

He softens the harsh rigour of the laws, Blunts their keen edges, and grinds their harpy *claws*. —*Garth*.

Used *metaphorically*. Grasp.

What's justice to a man, or law,
That never comes within their *claws*? —*Baile, Hudibras*.

2. In *Botany*. See *extract*.

A petal consists of the following parts; the limb or lobe; and the margin or *claw*. The *claw* is the narrow part at the base which takes the place of the stalk of the leaf of which it is a modification. The limb is the dilated part supported upon the *claw*; and is a modification of the blade of the leaf. In many petals there is no *claw* as in *Rosa*; in many it is very long, as in *Dianthus*. When the *claw* is present the petal is said to be *membranaceous*. In some minutely deformed flowers the limb is absent as in the garden variety of *Rosa* called R. *Ellet*, in which the petals consist wholly of *claw*. —*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, b. i. ch. ii. sect. 4, § 7.

Claw. *v. a.* [from *claw*, *s.*]

1. To tear or scratch in general.

For Age with stealing steps
Hath *claw'd* me with his clutch.
—*Old Ballad in Lord Surrey's Poems*.
But we must claw ourselves with shameful
And leathen stripes, by the example.

They for their own opinions stand fast,
Only to have them *claw'd* and engaged. —*Ibid.*
I am afraid we shall not easily *claw* off that name.
—*South*.

Oh, the folly of us poor crew! as *s.* who, in the midst of our distresses, or sorrows, are ready to *claw* or carress one another, upon matters that so seldom depend on our wisdom or our weakness, on our good or evil conduct towards each other. —*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicidal Peace*.

2. Scratch with intent to gratify.

Look, if the wretched elder hath not his poll *claw'd* like a parrot. —*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. li. 4*.

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3. Flatter anyone as a *Clawback* flatters.

I will *claw* him, and say, well might he fare! —*Wilson, On Usage*, p. 111: 1571.

Thus golden asses *claw'd* by clawbacks are.
—*Sir J. Barke, Wilks's Pilgrimage*, O. 4.
I laugh when I am merry, and *claw* no man in his humour. —*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 3.

Claw. *v. a.* [from German, *klaugen*—to complain.] Rail at; blame: (with *off* or *away*). *Rare*.

Mr. Baxter takes great pains to unite the classical and conventional brethren, but *claw'd off* the episcopal party as a set of Cassandrian priests. —*Bishop Newton, To Mr. Yates*.

You thank the place where you found money; but the jade Fortune is to be *claw'd away* for't, if you should lose it. —*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

Clawback. *s.* Flatterer; wheedler; sycophant. *Obsolete*.

The miserable *clawbacks* of our country, not regarding what absurdities they enunciate, so that their wicked heresy may take place. —*Sheldon, Enrichment of the Faith*, 64, 116, 1: 1555.

The extravagance of the wits
Does make thy foes to smile.
Thy friends to weep, and *clawbacks* the
With scoldings to beseech.

—*Warton, Albion's Clarendon*: 1557.
Misconduct hath my kith and kin and my life,
I leave my self to ease, to slop, and sin;
And I had *clawbacks* even at court full ripe,
Which sought by contrary golden ropes to winne.
—*Mirrors for Magistrates*, p. 79.

Used *adjectively*.

Like a *clawback* parasite. —*Bishop Hall, Satires*, vi. 1.

Clawed. *adj.* Furnished or armed with claws.

Among quadrupeds, of all the *claw'd*, the lion is the strongest. —*Gray, Osmologia Sacra*.

Clawing. *part. adj.* ? Flattering as a *Clawback*.

Using your *clawing* colour, because some and such do not observe the said injunctions. —*Anderson, Exposition of Bartholomew*, fol. 65, b: 1575.

Men . . . who have dealt with King Richard, as some trivial *clawing* pamphleteers, and historical parasites, with the magnificent prelate, Thomas Wolsey. —*Sir G. Buck, History of King Richard III.* p. 75.

Clay. *s.* [A.S. *clæg*.]

1. Unctuous and tenacious aluminous earth, such as will mould into a certain form: (opposed to *calcareous* characterized by lime, and *siliceous* characterized by flint, i.e. to marls and sands).

Clays are earths fluently coherent, weighty and compact, stiff, viscid, and diuturn to a great degree, while moist; smooth to the touch, not easily breaking between the fingers, nor readily divisible in water; and, when moist, not readily subsiding from it. —*Hall, On Fossils*.

Deep Acheron,
Whose troubled eddies, thick with ooze and *clay*,
Are whirl'd about.
—*Depden*.
Expose the *clay* to the rain, to drain it from salts that the bricks may be more durable. —*Woodward, On Fossils*.

Clay is the best way of improving *clays*, where nature is scarce. —*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Used *adjectively*.

The parish churches themselves (those amazing monuments of early piety, built by men who themselves lived in *clay* hovels, &c. —*Fraser, History of England*, Elizabeth, ch. viii.

2. Bodily, or earthly, element of man: (as opposed to the *spiritual*).

Why should our *clay*
Over our spirits so much sway? —*Doane*.

Clay. *v. a.* Cover with clay; manure with clay.

This manuring lasts fifty years: then the ground must be *clay'd* again. —*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Clay-built. *adj.* Built of, or with, clay.

How high in air the rising stream he pours
To *clay* built cities, or to lead-lined towers.
—*Burton, Bazaar Gardes*.

Clay-cold. *adj.* Cold as clay; lifeless.

I wash'd his *clay-cold* core with holy drops,
And saw him laid in hollow'd ground. —*Race*.

Her face was as an April morn,
Clad in a wintry *clay*.
And *clay-cold* was her bly hand,
That held her sable shroud.

—*Mallet, William and Margaret*.
Spurning the *clay-cold* bonds which round our being cling.
—*Byron, Child Harold's Pilgrimage*, iii. 73.

Clay-ground. *s.* [two words rather than a compound.] Ground abounding with clay; thick or heavy ground.

In the plain of Jordan did the king rest them in the *clay-ground*, between Succoth and Zarthan. —*1 Kings*, vii. 46.

Clay-marl. *s.* [two words rather than a compound.] Marl made tenacious by an admixture of clay.

Clay-marl resembles clay, and is more akin to it; but is more fat, and sometimes mixed with chalk-stones. —*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Clayed. *adj.* In *Sugar-making*. Purified by means of water percolating through a layer of clay spread over the surface. See *Claying*.

Syrup intended for forming *clayed* sugar must be somewhat more concentrated in the treacle; and run off into a copper cooler, capable of receiving three or four successive skimmings. . . . *Clayed* sugars are sorted into different shades of colour according to the part of the cane from which they were cut. The *clayed* sugar can only be made from the ripest cane-sucrose; for that which contains much light it would be apt to set too much sooner by the ordinary process of boiling, to bear the *claying* operation. —*Lee, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, *Sugar*.

Clayey. *adj.* Consisting of clay; abounding in clay.

Some in lax or sandy, some a heavy or *clayey* soil. —*Dehob*.

Labour itself shall be all one as rest; not grievous, but joyous. Wheat-fields, one we old think, cannot come to grow unfilled; no man needs *clayey*, or make weary thereby;—unless indeed machinery will do it. —*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. I. li. ch. i.

Claying. *verb. abs.* In *Sugar-making*. Operation by which sugar is purified.

The *claying* now begins; which consists in applying to the smelted nature of the sugar at the base of the cone a plaster of argillaceous earth, or finely divided limon, in a paste state. The water diffused among the *clay* escapes from it by slow infiltration, and descending with like slowness through the body of the sugar, carries along with it the residuary viscid syrup, which is more soluble than the coagulated particles. Whenever the first measure of *clay* has become dry it is replaced by a second, and this, occasionally, in its turn by a third, who rely the sugar cane sets tolerably white and clean. —*Lee, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, *Sugar*.

Claying is seldom had recourse to in the British plantations, on account of the increase of labour and diminution of weight in the produce, for which the improvement in quality yields no adequate compensation. Such, however, was the esteem in which French consumers held *clayed* sugar, that it was prepared in four hundred plantations in St. Domingo alone. —*Ibid.*

Claying-house. *s.* In *Sugar-making*. House for the operation of *Claying*.

The cones remain twenty days in the *claying-house* before the sugar is taken out of them. —*Lee, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, *Sugar*.

Clayish. *adj.* Partaking of the nature of clay.

Small beer proves an unwholesome drink; perhaps, by being brewed with a thick, mudsh, and *clayish* water, which the brewers covet. —*Harvey, Discourse of Consumption*.

Clay-pit. *s.* Pit where clay is dug.

Twice found in a *clay-pit*. —*Woodward, Catalogue of Fossils*.

Clean. *adj.* [A.S. *clæn*.]

1. Free from dirt or filth.

Both his hands, most dilly scented,
Above the water were on high extol;
And fain'd to wash themselves incessantly;
Yet nothing *cleaner* were for such intent,
But rather fouler. —*Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

They make *clean* the outside of the cup and of the platter, but within they are full of extortion and excess. —*Matthew*, xxiii. 25.

2. Free from moral impurity; chaste; innocent; guiltless.

Your blood be upon your own heads; I am *clean*. —*Job*, xlviii. 6.

He that hath *clean* hands and a pure heart. —*Psalms*, xxiv. 4.

3. Not foul with any loathsome disease; not leprous.

If the plague be somewhat dark, and spread not in the skin, the priest shall pronounce him *clean*. —*Leviticus*, xiii. 6.

4. **Elegant; neat; not unwieldy; not encumbered with anything useless or disproportioned.**

The timber and wood are in some trees more *clean*, in some more knotty.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Yet thy waist is trim and *clean*,
As Cupid's shaft, or Hermes' rod. *Walter.*

5. **Dexterous, not bungling: (as, 'a clean trick; a clean leap').**

6. **Entire.**

And when ye reap the harvest of your land, then shall not make *clean* repudiation of the corners of thy field when thou reapest, neither shalt thou gather any gleanings of thy harvest: thou shalt leave them unto the poor and to the stranger.—*Leviticus, xxiii. 22.*

Clean, adv. Quite; perfectly; fully; completely. *Now little used; but of frequent occurrence in our present version of the Bible.*

Their actions have been *clean* contrary unto those before mentioned.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity, b. i. § 4.*

Being seated, and domestick broils
Clean overthrown. *Shakespeare, Richard III. ii. 4.*
A philosopher, pressed with the same objection, shapes an answer *clean* contrary.—*Hakewell, Apology.*

Clean, v. a. Free from dirt or filth.

Their tribes adjusted, *clean'd* their vigorous wings.

And many a circle, many a short essay,
He had round and round. *Thomson.*

Cleanliness, s. Attribute suggested by Cleanly; neatness of dress; purity; quality contrary to negligence and nastiness.

I shall speak nothing of the extent of this city, the cleanliness of its streets, nor the beauties of its piazzas.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

The mistress thought it either not to deserve, or not to need any exquisite decking, having no adorning but *cleanliness*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

From whence the tender skin assumes
A sweetness above all perfumes;
From whence a *cleanliness* remains,
Incapable of outward stains. *Swift.*

Such *cleanliness* from head to heel;
No humours gross, or frowzy steams,
No noisome whiffs, or sweaty streams. *Id.*

Cleanly, adj. (pronounced *cleany*.)

[This is a word wherein the addition of a second element has influenced the sound of the first, a phenomenon so common in language in general as to make its comparative absence in English remarkable. The affix is the syllable *-ly*, pronounced short; which is simply an abbreviation of the word *like*, wherein the vowel is long. Hence, it is safe to infer that when *cleanly* was first used the addition was, not the word *like* in its full form, but the modified and shortened form *-ly*. The next point to remark is, that in the adverb *cleanly* the *-a-* is sounded long, as in *clean*. The convenience of making a distinction between the two parts of speech may have had something to do with the change and its unsided application. It is more probable, however, that the real reason, for the shortening of the vowel lies in the forms *cleane*, *cleanser*, and *cleansing*, wherein the effect of the addition of the consonant *s* has been, as is often the case, to shorten the vowel by which it is preceded. If this be so, *cleany* must be looked on as a derivative from *clean* as its base, but modified in respect to its form by the influence of *cleane*, *cleanser*, and *cleansing*; all of which are very old words, and belonged to our language when it was Anglo-Saxon, as *cleansum*, *cleansere*, *cleansung*.]

1. Free from dirtiness; careful to avoid filth; pure in the person; promoting or indicating cleanliness.

Next that shall mountain 'sparagus be laid,
Pul'd by some plain but *cleany* country maid. *Dryden.*

An ant is a very *cleanly* insect, and throws out of her nest all the small remains of the corn on which she feeds.—*Addison.*

In our fantastick climes, the fair
With *cleanly* powder dry their hair. *Prior.*

2. **Pure; innocent; immaculate.**

Perhaps human nature meets few more sweetly relishing and *cleanly* joys, than those that derive from successful trials.—*Glanville.*

3. **Nice; artful.**

Through his fine handling and his *cleanly* play,
All those royal signs had stole away. *Spranger.*
We can secure ourselves a retreat by some *cleanly* evasion.—*Sir R. L'Etrelange, Fables.*

Cleanly, adv. (pronounced *cleany*.)

1. **Elegantly; neatly; without nastiness.**
If I do grow grey, I'll leave sack, and live *cleanly* as a nobleman should.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. v. 4.*

Whether our natives might not live *cleanly* and comfortably?—*Bishop Berkeley, Querist, § 131.*

2. **Purely; innocently.**

I will skip over it as *cleanly* as I may, as men commonly do over bugs and quagmires.—*Hakewell, Apology, p. 308.*

3. **Dexterously; cleverly.**

I will not poison thee with my attaint,
Nor fold my fault in *cleanly* coil'd excuses. *Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.*
To have a quick hand, and convey things *cleanly*.—*Middleton, The Witch, ii. 3.*

Cleanness, s. Attribute suggested by Clean; neatness; freedom from filth; purity, physical and moral.

He showed no strength in shaking of his staff;
But the *cleanness* of bearing it was delightful.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

He minded only the clearness of his sayr, and the *cleanness* of expression.—*Dryden, Jureca's Satires.*

Marriage ought to be used with much honesty, *cleanness*, and sobriety, after the goodly example of Tobias and Sara.—*Bale, Trifles as Gosses at the Ringdove Egg, fol. 73. b.*
cleanness and purity of one's mind is never better proved than in discovering its own faults at first view.—*Pope.*

Cleanse, v. a. [A.S. *clænsian*.]

1. Free from filth or dirt, by washing or rubbing.

Cleanse the pale corpse with a religious hand,
From the polluting weed and common sand. *Prior.*

2. Free from noxious humours by purgation.

Can'st thou not minister to a mind diseas'd,
And with some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart? *Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 3.*

This oil, combined with its own salt and sugar, makes it saponaceous and *cleansing*, by which quality it often helps digestion, and excites appetite.—*Abbotsford, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

3. Free from leprosy.

Show thyself to the priest, and offer for thy *cleansing* those things which Moses commanded.—*Mark, i. 11.*

4. Scour; rid of all offensive things.

This river the Jews proffered the Pope to *cleans*, so they might have what they found.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

5. Purify from guilt.

The bluness of a wound *cleanseth* away evil.—*Proverbs, xx. 30.*
Not all her odorous tears can *cleans* her crime,
The plant alone deforms the happy clime. *Dryden*

Cleanser, s. He who, or that which, cleanses anything.

If there happens an imposthume, honey, and even honey of roses, taken inwardly, is a good *cleanser*.—*Apollonius, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*
His comb was the *cleanser* of his head.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, iv. v.*

Cleansing, s. Purification.

And Neemias called this thing Naphthar; which is as much as to say, a *cleansing*.—*2 Maccabees, i. 36.*
Such as direct their humiliations and penitential *cleansings* only to some great actual sin.—*South, Sermons, vi. 462.*

Clear, adj. [Lat. *clarus*.]

1. Bright; transpicious; pellucid; transparent; luminous; without opacity or cloudiness; not nebulous; not opacous; not dark.

The stream is so transparent, pure, and *clear*,
Thad had the self-enclosed youth gas'd here,
He but the bottom, not his face had seen. *Sir J. Denham.*

Michael from Adam's eyes the film remov'd,
Which that false fruit that proud'd *clearer* sight
Had bred. *Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 412.*
A tun about was ev'ry pillar there;
A polish'd mirror shone not half so *clear*.

Dryden, Fables.
You may tilt the hoghead the next day, and in a fortnight get a dozen or two of good *clear* wine to dispose of as you please.—*Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Butler.*

2. **Showy. Rare.**

Him that is clothed with *clear* clothing.—*Wycliff, St. James, ii. 3.*

3. Free from clouds; serene.

I will darken the earth in a *clear* day.—*Aurora, viii. 9.*
And the *clear* sun on his wide watery glass,
Gaz'd lud. *Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 811.*

With of.

The air is *clearer* of gross and damp exhalations.—*Sir W. Temple.*

4. **Cheerful; not clouded with care or anger.**

Strenu'ly he pronounc'd
The rigid interdiction, which resounds
Yet dreadful in mine ear, though in my choice,
Not to incur; but soon his *clear* aspect
Return'd, and gracious purpose thus renew'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 331.

5. Without mixture; pure; unmingled.

I write to you this second epistle, in which I stir your *clear* soul by monishing, &c.—*Wycliff, 2 Peter, iii. 1.*

6. **Perspicuous; perspicacious; not obscure; not hard to be understood; not ambiguous.**
We pretend to give a *clear* account how thunder and lightning is produced.—*Sir W. Temple.*

7. **Indisputable; evident; undeniable.**

Remain'd to our slightly foe
Clear victory; our part loss, and rout
Through all th' engagement.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 770.

8. **Apparent; manifest; not hid; not dark.**

The hemisphere of earth in *clearest* ken,
Stretch'd out to the august reach of prospect lay.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 573.
Unto God, who understandeth all their secret cogitations, they are *clear* and manifest. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity, b. iii. § 1.*

The pleasure of right reasoning is still the greater,
By how much the consequences are more *clear*, and
the chains of them more long. *T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

9. **Quick to understand; prompt; acute.**

Mother of science, now I feel thy power
Within me *clear*, not only to discern
Things in their causes, but to trace the way.
Of highest agents. *Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 601.*

10. **Unprepossessed; not preoccupied; impartial.**

Leopold, of whom one look, in a *clear* judgment,
Must have been more acceptable than all her kindness,
So prudently bestowed. *Sir P. Sidney.*

11. **Unspotted; guiltless; irreproachable.**

Duncan has been so *clear* in his great office.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 7.
Repentance so utterly and *clearly* a man
through the mercy of God, he may be so deluded,
that it maketh him pure and *clear*. *Archbishop Whitgift.*

Though the peripatetic philosophy has been most eminent in its way, yet other sects have not been wholly *clear* of it.—*Locke.*

Statesman, yet friend to truth, in soul sincere,
In action faithful, and in honour *clear*. *Pope.*

12. Free from distress, persecution, or imputation of any kind.

The cruel corpse cut a whisper'd in my ear,
Five pounds, if rightly tip'd, would set me *clear*. *Gay.*

With froth.

I am *clear* from the blood of this woman.—*History of Alexander, v. r. 16.*

None is so ill to correct their faults, as he who is *clear* from any in his own writings. *Dryden, Dedication to the Translation of Juvenal's Satires.*

13. Free from deductions or incumbrances; without let or hindrance; unobstructed.

If he be so far beyond his health,
Methinks he should the sooner pay his debts,
And make a *clear* way to the gods.
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iii. 1.

Hope, if the success happens to fail, is *clear* gains
as long as it lasts.—*Coltice, Against Despair.*

Whatever a foreigner, who purchases land here,
gives for it, is so much every farthing *clear* gain to the nation; for that money comes *clear* in, without carrying out any thing for it.—*Locke.*

I often wish'd that I had *clear*. *Swift.*
For life, six hundred pounds a year. *Swift.*
A post-boy wounding his horn at us, my companion
gave him two or three curses, and left the way *clear*
for him.—*Addison.*

A clear stage is left for Jupiter to display his omnipotence, and turn the fate of armies above.—*Pope, Essay on Homer.*

In asserting an estate to be of any clear yearly rent, the parties should attend to the meaning of the word *clear* . . . which is free of all outgoings, incumbrances, and extraordinary charges not according to the custom of the country, as tithes, poor-rates, church-rates, &c.—*Watson, Law Lexicon, in voce.*

If a certain number of clear days be given for the doing of an act, the time is to be reckoned exclusively as well of the first day as the last.—*Id.*

14. Unentangled; at a safe distance from any danger or enemy.

Finding ourselves too slow of sail, we put on a compelled valour, and in the grapple I boarded them: on the instant they got clear of our ship.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet, iv. 6, letter.*

It requires care for a man with a double design to keep clear of clashing with his own reasonings.—*Sir R. L. Estlin.*

15. Applied to sound. Canorous; sounding distinctly, plainly, or articulately.

I much approved of my friend's insisting upon the qualifications of a good aspect and a clear voice.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Ha! the numbers soft and clear,
Gently steal upon the ear,
Now louder and yet louder rise,
And fill with spreading sounds the skies. *Pope.*

Clear, adv.

1. Plainly; not obscurely.

Now clear I understand
What oft my staidest thoughts have search'd in vain.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 376.

2. Clean; quite; completely.

He put his mouth to her ear, and, under pretext of a whisper, let it clear off. *Sir R. L. Estlin.*

Clear, s. Clearness; clear atmosphere. (In the extract, probably a Latinism for *purum* = cloudless sky.)

Bliss day's eternal lamp to see thy lot,
Sit but thy self with cloudy darkness veiled.
Lodge, Disc. Nat. p. 38, repr. (Nares by H. and W.)

Clear, v. a.

1. Make bright; render evident.

- a. By removing opacous bodies.

Your eyes that seem so clear,
Yet are but dim, shall perfectly be then
Open'd and clear'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 708.*
Like horses in his rarer, when rushing forth,
He sweeps the skies, and clears the cloudy north.
Dryden.

A savoury dish, a homely treat,
Whose all is plain, whose all is neat,
Clear up the cloudy forebodings of the great. *Id.*

- b. By removing obscurity, perplexity, or ambiguity.

To clear up the several parts of this theory, I was willing to lay aside a great many other speculations.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

When, in the knot of the play, in other way is left for the discovery, then let a cool descent, and clear the business to the music. *Farley.*

By mystical terms and ambiguous phrases, he darkens what he should clear up. *Boyle.*

Many knotty points there are,
Which all discuss, but few can clear. *Prior.*

2. Purge from the imputation of guilt; justify; vindicate; defend: (often with from before the thing imputed).

Somer set was much cleared by the death of those who were executed, to make him appear guilty.—*Sir J. Hargrave.*

To clear the deity from the imputation of tyranny, injustice, and dissimulation, which now do throw upon God with more presumption than those who.

Huguenots of absolute necessity, is both comely and christian.—*Bishop Burnet, Apost. Hobbes.*

To clear herself,
For sending him no aid, she came from Egypt. *Dryden.*

I will appeal to the reader, and am sure he will clear me from partiality.—*Id., Fables.*

How! wouldst thou clear rebellion?

Before you pry, clear your soul from all those sins which you know to be displeasing to God. *Archbishop Wake, Pre-purification for Death.*

3. Cleanse: (with of or from)

My hands are of your colour; but I shan't
To wear a heart so white;
A little water clears us of this deed.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 2.

4. Remove any incumbrance, embarrassment, or opacity; clarify.

A man digging in the ground did meet with a door, having a wall on each hand of it; from which, having cleared the earth, he forced open the door.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

This one mighty sun has clear'd the debt. *Dryden.*
A statue lies hid in a block of marble; and the act of the statutory only clears away the superfluous matter, and removes the rubbish. — *Addison, Spectator.*

It should be the skill and art of the teacher to clear their heads of all other thoughts, whilst they are learning of any thing. — *Locke, Thoughts concerning Education.*

At five o'clock, then a late hour, the mace was again put on the table; candles were lighted; and the House and lobby were carefully cleared of strangers.—*Maccarty, History of England, ch. xxii.*

5. Free from anything offensive or noxious.

To clear the palace from the foe, succeed
The weary living, and revenge the dead. *Dryden.*
Augustus, to establish the dominion of the seas, rigged out a powerful navy to clear it of the pirates of Malta.—*Arbuthnot.*

6. Gain without deduction.

He clears but two hundred thousand crowns a year, after having defrayed all the charges of working the salt. *Addison.*

The meek and affable Duchess turned out an ungracious and haughty Queen. . . . Unhappily the only request that she is known to have preferred touching the rebels was that a hundred of those who were sentenced to transportation might be given to her. The profit which she cleared on the cargo, after making large allowance for those who died of hunger and fever during the passage, cannot be estimated at less than a thousand guineas.—*Maccarty, History of England, ch. v.*

7. Confer judgement or knowledge.

Our common priors would clear up their understandings, and animate their minds with virtue. *Addison, Spectator.*

8. In Commerce. See the following extract, and also the extract under Clearing-house.

The act of clearing a vessel and her cargo consists in entering at the custom-house all particular relating to her so far as these may be required on arrival at, or previously to departing from, any port; as well in the payment, by the parties concerned, of such duties as may be exigible upon her cargo, &c.—*Young, Nautical Dictionary, Clear.*

9. Leap over or pass without touching.

The squirrel's rival for some time followed close, until they arrived at a hog-backed foot-sill with a tremendous drop, and with steps intercalated. Radical cleared, but his unfortunate partner striking the top bar with his knees, came headlong into the road with his rider, who was carried home senseless.—*Sir J. Eardley-Wilmot, Reminiscences of Ashburton Smith, ch. ii.*

Clear, v. n.

1. Grow bright; recover transparency.

So foul a sky clears not without a storm.
Shakespeare, King John, iv. 2.

With up.

The mist, that hung about my mind, clears up. *Addison, Cato.*

Take heart, nor of the laws of fate complain;
Thou' now 'tis cloudy, 'twill clear up again. *Swift.*
Advise him to stay 'till the weather clears up, for you are afraid there will be rain.—*Swift, Advice to Sir Francis, Directions to the Governor.*

2. Disengage from encumbrances, distress, or entanglements.

He that clears n' once, will relapse; for, finding himself out of straits, he will revert to his customs; but he that clears by degrees, induceth a habit of frugality, and as such well upon his mind as upon his estate. *Bacon, Essays.*

With away.

Remove the remains of a meal.
Small loaves, who had been duly apprized of the whole plan, asked his master, as he cleared away, whether he should keep the real-herring for the next day. *Murray, Snarelygon, vol. ii. ch. xiv.*

Clearance, s. Act of clearing generally; (in commerce) act of clearing a ship at the customhouse, also certificate of the process having been performed.

Clearance is a certificate that a ship has been examined and cleared at the Custom-house. *Watson, Law Lexicon.*

Clearer, s. One who, or that which, clears; brightener; purifier; enlightener.

God is a wonderful clearer of the understanding; it dissipates every doubt and scruple in an instant. — *Addison, Spectator.*

Clearheaded, adj. With a clear unclouded intellect.

All the objects for which this clear-headed, strong-minded, kind-hearted man had been working all his life, seemed to be frustrated. *Disraeli the younger, Contingencies.*

Godolphin had been bred a page of Whitehall, and had early acquired all the flexibility and the self-possession of a veteran courtier. He was laborious,

clearheaded, and profoundly versed in the details of the office.—*Maccarty, History of England, ch. ii.*

Clearing, verbal abs.

1. Justification; defence; vindication.

What carefulness is wrought in you, you, what clearing of yourselves, you, what indignation.—*2 Corinthians, viii. 11.*

2. In Commerce. See Clear, v. a. 8; see also next entry.

It is therefore necessary to make regulations for the entering and clearing outwards of all such ships, and for the entering, clearing, and shipping of all such goods.—*8 & 9 Vict. c. 80, § 60.*

Clearing-house, s. In Banking. See extract.

Clearing among London bankers is a method adopted by them for exchanging the drafts of each other's houses, and settling the differences. Thus, at half past three, a clerk from each bank attends the clearing-house, where he brings all the drafts on the other bankers which have been paid into his house during that day. . . . Balances are then struck.—*Watson, Law Lexicon.*

Clearly, adv. In a clear manner.

1. Brightly; luminously.

Mysteries of grace and salvation, which were but darkly disclosed unto them, have into us more clearly shined. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity, ii. 11.*

2. Plainly; evidently; without obscurity or ambiguity.

Christianity first clearly proved this noble and important truth to the world.—*Rogers.*

3. With discernment; acutely; without embarrassment, or perplexity of mind.

There is almost no man but sees clearly and sharper the vices in a speaker than the virtues. — *B. Jonson.*

4. Without entanglement, or distraction of affairs.

He that doth not divide, will never enter into business; and he that divideth too much, will never come out of it clearly. *Bacon, Essays.*

5. Without byends; without sinister views; honestly.

When you are examining these matters, do not take into consideration any sensual or worldly interest; but deal clearly and impartially with yourselves.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

6. Without reserve; without evasion; without subtlety.

By a certain day they should clearly relinquish unto the king all their lands and possessions.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Clearness, s. Attribute suggested by Clear.

1. Transparency; brightness.

It may be, percolation both not only cause clearness and splendour, but sweetness of savour. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Glass in the furnace grows to greater magnitude, and refines to a greater clearness; only as the breath within is more powerful, and the heat more intense.—*Id.*

2. Splendour; lustre.

Love, more clear than yourself, with the clearness, lays a night of sorrow upon me.—*Sir F. Sauter.*

3. Distinctness; perspicuity.

If he chanceth to think right, he does not know how to convey his thoughts to another with clearness and perspicuity.—*Addison, Spectator.*

4. Sincerity; honesty; plain dealing.

When the case required dissimulation, if they used it, the former opinion spread abroad of their good faith and clearness of dealing, made them almost credible.—*Id.*

5. Freedom from imputation of ill.

I require a clearness. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 1.*

Clearshining, adj. (in the extract accented on the second syllable.) Shining brightly.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun;
Not separated with the racking clouds,
But sever'd in a pale clear-shining sky.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part III, ii. 1.

Clearsighted, adj. Perspicacious; discerning; judicious.

And I the wisest man I could get for money, because I had rather follow the clear-sighted. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of Malta.*

With the accent on the second syllable.

Clearsighted reason wisdom's judgement lends;
And sense, her vassal, in her footsteps trends.
Sir J. Denham.

Where judgement sits clear-sighted, and surveys
The chain of reason with unerring eyes.
Young, Happy Man.

Clearsightedness, s. Discernment; sound judgement.

As if we should suppose any thing endowed with a perfect clearsightedness, in order to view the sun and the stars.—*Bishop Barlow, Remains, p. 527.*

Locke's was a mind stronger and better furnished for this pulling down than the setting up; he had enough of *clearsightedness* and independence of mental character for the one; whatever endowments of a different kind he possessed, he had too little imagination or creative power for the other.—*Craik, History of the English Literature*, ii. 189.

Clearstarch. *v. a.* Perform the process of Clearstarching.

He took his present lodging at the mansion-house of a tailor's widow who washes, and can clearstarch his linens. *Addison*.

Clearstarcher. *s.* Person whose occupation is to clearstarch.

Your petitioner was bred a clearstarcher and soapress.—*Tadler*, no. 118.

Clearstarching. *verbal abs.* Process by which laces, muslins, and other transparent tissues are stiffened by the laundress.

A mermaid was doing a little bit of clearstarching to a collar made of white cord gimpure.—*Sala, The Secret of Lady Magdalen Bay*.

Clearstory. See Clerestory.

Clearvoiced. *adj.* Having a clear voice.

From whose tops the clear-voiced boys sing thrice, every twenty-four hours, eclogues. *Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 129.

Cleat. *s.* See Clot(-burr).

Cleavable. *adj.* Capable of being cleft. (For example see extract under Cleavage.)

Cleavage. *s.* (used also *adjectivally* in the extract.) In *Mineralogy*. See Lamination.

Again, in the tessular system, the *cleavage* may be parallel to the surface of the cube, which is thus readily separable into other cubes, as in Galena; or the *cleavage* may be such as to cut off the solid angle of the cube, and since there are eight of these, such *cleavage* gives us an octahedron, which, however, may be reduced to a tetrahedron, by rejecting all parallel faces, as being mere repetitions of the same *cleavage*; this is the case with Fluor Spar; or the cube of the tessular system may be *cleavable* in planes which truncate all the edges of the cube; and as these are twelve, we thus obtain the dodecahedron with rhombic faces: this occurs in Zinc Blende. And thus we see the origin of Hübner's various primitive forms, the tetrahedron, octahedron, and rhombic dodecahedron, all belonging to the tessular system: they are, in fact, different *cleavage* forms of that system.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, ii. 79.

Preceded by plane.

Take a case. When I say, — All crystals have *planes of cleavage*; this is a crystal; therefore, this has a *plane of cleavage*; and when it is asserted that this describes the mental process by which I reached the conclusion; there arises the very obvious question: What induced me to think of 'All crystals'? Did the concept 'All crystals,' come into my mind by a happy accident, the moment before I was about to draw an inference respecting a particular crystal? — *Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, § 38.

Cleave. *v. n.* [from A.S. *cleafan*, *clifian* = stick.—see last extract under next entry.]

1. Adhere; stick; hold to.

Water, in small quantity, *cleaveth* to any thing that is solid.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

When the dust growth into hardness, and the clouds *cleave* fast together. *Job*, xxxviii. 38.

The thin camelion, fed with air, receives The colour of the thing to which he *cleaves*. *Dryden, Fables*.

2. Unite aptly; fit.

New honours came upon him, Like our strange garments, *cleave* not to their mould.

But with the aid of me, *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, i. 3.

3. Unite in concord and interest; adhere.

The apostles did conform the Christians, according to the pattern of the Jews, and made them *cleave* the better.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. iv. § 11.

If you shall *cleave* to my consent, when 'tis, It shall make honour for you.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 1. The people would revolt, if they saw any of the French nation to *cleave* unto.—*Knutley, History of the Turks*.

These are men dutiful to the state, but more affectionately and intimately *cleaving* to the church.—*Glanton, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. i.

4. Be concomitant to; be united with.

We cannot imagine, that, in breeding or begetting faith, his grace *doth cleave* to the one, and forsake the other.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. v. § 22.

Cleave. *v. n.* [from A.S. *cleafan*, *clifian* = split.] Divide; split.

The olive that in winniet never *cleaves*.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals. Woe's twist you twain would be As if the world should *cleave*, and that slain men Should solder up the rift.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 4. The ground *cleave* asunder that was under them. —*Numbers*, xvi. 31.

It *cleaves* with a glossy polite substance, not plane, but with some little unevenness. *Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

[*Cleave*.—This word is used in two opposite senses, viz. 1, to adhere or cling to, and, 2, to separate into parts. In the former sense we have German *kleben*, Dutch *kleven*, *klejven*, to stick to, to fasten; Provincial English *clibbin*, Dutch *kleevig*, *klisrig*, sticky. From *clib*, a lump, a mass. . . . The double signification of the word seems to arise from the two opposite ways in which we may conceive a cluster to be composed, either by the adherence of a number of separate objects, or by the division of a single lump or block into number of separate parts. Thus from German *kleben*, a mass, lump, or bundle (*ein kleben fluch*, a bunch of flax), *kleben*, *klebe*, to cleave. When an object is simply *cleft*, the two parts of it *cleave* together. Dutch *kloue*, a cleft, *klouen*, chaps in the skin, *klouen*, *klouen*, to chink, cleave, split. (Kilian.) The Danish uses *klæbe* in the sense of adhering, *klæve* in that of splitting. The Danish *klør*, a tongue, bears nearly the same relation to both senses. Swedish *kläffa*, German *klauen*, a vice, a bill of wood cleft at one end. The designation may either be derived from the instrument being used in pincning, holding together, or from being divided into two parts. Swedish *cliff*, a fissure, the fork of the twigs, or of a tree. The same opposition of meanings is found in other cases, as the Dutch *klonck*, a cleft or fissure, and Danish *klouke*, to cleft or fasten together the parts of a cracked dish. Dutch *klinken*, to fasten together; English, *cleave*. Compare also French *cierre*, to fasten, to cleave, English *cire* and *rire*, to tear or cleave asunder, *rift*, a cleft.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Cleave. *v. a.*

1. Divide with violence; split; part forcibly into pieces.

And at their passing *cleave* the Assyrian flood. *Milton, Paradise Regained*, ii. 136.

The fountains of it are said to have been *cleaved*, or burst open. *T. Barrow, Theory of the Earth*. The blessed minister his wines display'd, And, like a shooting star, he *cleft* the night.

Depden. Where whole brigades one champion's arms *cleave* throw.

And *cleave* a giant at a random blow. *Tickell*. Not half so swift the trembling doves can fly. When the flower-circled *cleaves* the liquid sky. *Byron*.

Mail, adamantine steel, unmovable lead! Kind of the pole, the ploughshare, and the sword! True to the prod, by these the pilot guides His steady helm amid the struggling tides, Braves with loud sail the immensurable sea, *Cleaves* the dark air, and asks no star but thee. *Barrow, Botanic Garden*.

2. Divide; part naturally.

And every beast that parteth the hoof, and *cleaveth* the cleft into two claws. *Deuteronomy*, xiv. 6.

Cleaver. *s.* Butcher's instrument for splitting the bony parts of animals, especially the backbone.

You, gentlemen, keep a parcel of roaring bullies about me day and night, with buzzards and hounding-larks, and ringing the changes on butchers *cleavers*. —*Arbuthnot*.

Though arm'd with all thy *cleavers*, knives, And axes made to hew down lives. *Bulwer, Hudibras*. I vowed by gun, that I'd have that 'ere do's tail off,' observed Smalhoose; 'and if no one will perch off it shall go now. And who cares? If I can't a kill him dead, I'll get rid of him by bits. There's one eye out already, and now I've a mind for his tail. Corporal, lend me the *cleaver*.'—*Marechal, Starleggion*, vol. iii. ch. i.

Cleavers. *s.* Name given to the Galium Aparine, from its sticking or cleaving to everything which touches it, a property due to the numerous small hooks which beset its stems, leaves, and fruit; goosegrass. (Note the use of the singular and plural forms, as well as the difference in spelling in the same chapter of the same edition.)

Aparine, *cleavers*, or goose-grass, hath many small square branches. . . . It is named in High Dutch, *Kleeckraut*; . . . in Low Dutch, *Klee-gras*; in English, *goose-shire*, *goose-grass*, *Cleaver*, or *Chancer*. Women do usually make pottage of *cleavers*, with a little mutton and oatmeal, to cause lankness, and keep them from fatness.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 1123; ed. 1633.

Cleaving. *part. adj.*

1. Adhesive.

The clarifying of liquours by adhesion, is effected when some *cleaving* body is mixed with the liquours, whereby the grosser part sticks to that *cleaving* body.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

2. Opening.

He cut the *cleaving* sky. And in a moment vanish'd from her eye. *Pope, Odyssey*.

Clef. *s.* [Fr.—key.] See extracts.

Clef [is] a character in music to denote what part of the general scale the sounds before which it is placed belong. . . . Three *clefs*, removable from time to time, include the whole system of musical sounds. These are denominated bass, tenor, and treble. —*Ross, Cyclopedia*, in voce.

Clef is a mark in music at the beginning of the lines of a song; and is the indication of the pitch, and bespeaks what kind of voice, as bass, tenor, or treble, it is proper for.—*Sir J. Hawkins, History of Music*.

Cleft. *part. adj.* Divided.

Then, sacrificing, hail He inwards and their fat, with incense strew'd, On the *cleft* wood, and all due rites perform'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 439.

I never did on *cleft* Parnassus dream, Nor taste the sacred Heliconian stream. *Dryden*.

Cleft. *s.* Space made by the separation of parts; crack; crevice.

To go into the *clefts* of the rocks, and into the tops of the rugged rocks. *Isaiah*, li. 21.

He will smite the great house with branches, and the little house with *clefts*. *Isaiah*, vi. 11.

The cascades seem to break through the *clefts* and cracks of rocks. *Id.*

The extremity of this cape has a long *cleft* in it, which was enlarged and cut into shape by Vespiger, who made this the great port for the Roman fleet. *Id.* *Travels in Italy*.

The rest of it, being more gross and ponderous, does not move far; but lodges in the *clefts*, crevices, and sides of the rocks near the bottoms of them.—*Woodward*.

Cleftgraft. *v. a.* Engraft by cleaving the stock of a tree, and inserting therein a cutting of another plant.

Pilborts may be *cleft-grafted* on the common nut. —*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Cleg. *s.* [see Clock—insect.] Gnatfly.

Of flies and grass-hoppers, hornets, *clegs*, and clocks.—*Sylvestre, Du Barba*. (Name by H. and W.)

Clem. *v. a.* [see last extract, see also Clumsy.] Starve.

What! will he *clem* me and my followers? Ask him! he will *clem* ye. —*B. Jonson, Volpone*.

Clem'd or *clem'd*, starved; because, by famine, the guts and bowels are, as it were, *clem'd* or stuck together. *Rap, North-country Words*.

Clem. *v. n.* Starve.

Hard is the choice, when the valiant must eat their arms, or *clem*. —*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour*.

Climatis. *s.* [Gr. *κλίματις*, vine-prop, tr 2-lis: the second syllable short.] Generic name for a large group of climbing ramunculous plants, several of which are cultivated in England, and one of which, the *Climatis Vitalba*, is native. As all the so-called English names for this last are evidently misapplied, it would be well to recognize *Climatis* as a popular as well as a scientific name. *Agnus castus*, *chaste-tree* (an approximate translation), and *Virgin's bower* may possibly be as appropriate as any such names can be, though they have but little to recommend them. Meanwhile, *climber* and *clamberer* are too general; whilst the next, *traveller's joy*, seems to have originated in a blunder. So far from the plant being a comfort to the traveller, it is, like its congeners, an acrid poison, and, when applied externally, a caustic. Being used by the beggars to make artificial sores, it has in different countries been named accordingly: in German, *bettlerskraut*; in French, *herbe au gueux*, *viorne*, *viornes*, *viornes*, and finally *la consolation des voyageurs*, on the strength of the connection between a poor man's plant and a wanderer's friend. This suggests another name, the *wayfaring tree*.

Here, however, the confusion is complex; inasmuch as the Wayfaring Tree is the *Viburnum Lantana*; *viorne* being the French form of *viburnum*; and this we have already seen applied to the Clematis.

Virgin's bower is believed to have been taken from a picture representing the Virgin Mary with the flower of some creeper above her. For further remarks on the many names of this plant, and the confusion in their application, see *Eglantine* and *Woodbine*.

Upright Clematis, or Virgin's bower, is also a kind of Clematis.—*Gervase, Herball*, p. 888: ed. 1633.

Geyer says that the root of a species of *clematis* is used by the North American Indians as a stimulant to the horses which drop down during their races.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom, Remembrance*.

Clemency. s. [Fr. *clemence*; Lat. *clementia*.]

Mercy, remission of severity, willingness to spare, tenderness in punishing; mildness, softness.

For us, and for our tragedy,
Here stooping to your clemency,
We beg the hearing patiently.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 2, prologue.

Be careful for the country, and our nation which is pressed on every side, ordering to the clemency that thou readily shewest unto all.—*2 Macbeth*, xiv. 9.

I pray thee that thou wouldst hear us, of thy clemency, a few words.—*Acts*, xxiv. 1.
Then in the clemency of upward air,
We'll scour our spots, and the dire thunder scar.

Dryden.

I have stated the true origin of clemency, mercy, compassion, good-nature, humanity, or whatever else it may be called, so far as is consistent with wisdom.—*Addison, Fables*, v.

Clement. adj. Mild, gentle, merciful; kind, tender, compassionate.

You are more clement than vile men,
Who of their broken debts take a third,
Letting them thrive again on the statement.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 1.

No patron, intercessor none! now past
The sweet, the clement, mediatorial hour.

Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

Clemently. adv. In a mild or merciful manner.

O Mary Magdalen, hear our prayers, which are full of praises, and most clemently receive this company into Christ!—*Jeremy Taylor, Dissuasive from Popery*, ii. 11.

Clench. v. a. [as to form, in the same relation to *cling* as *vench* is to *wing*, *drunch* to *drunk*; hence, originally, in sense, 'make, or cause, to cling': see, however, *Clinch*, *Cling*, and *Clumsey*.] Fasten, as with a rivet; draw tight; grasp firmly.

He recalls a thousand times the scene, the moment, in which but a few hours past he dared to tell her that he loved; he recalls a thousand times the still small voice that murmured heracitated febrility; more than a thousand times, for his heart clench'd the idea as a diver grasps a gem.—*Disraeli, The young man, Coningsby*, b. vii. etc. vii.

As applied to reasoning in such expressions as 'he clenched,' meaning 'placed in a firm and unassailable condition,' it is possible that, over and above the metaphor from the rivet, there is the similarity in sound or form with the technical term *clenchus* = proof. See *Elench*; also *Clinch*.

Clencher. s. That which clenches: (used of an argument: see *Clench*).

Clenching. part. adj. Convulsively grasping.

His gasping throats with clenching bands he hol'd.
Darwin, Botanic Garden.

Clope. v. a. [A.S. *clippian* = call, for which it was the ordinary term. Hence, *geclipped*, or *clept*, as in

'Hail, thou Goddess fit, and free,
In heaven gecl'p'd Raptrosyne.'
(Milton, *L'Allegro*.)

The *g-*, here, represents the *ge-*, the general prefix to A.S. particples: *clippian* = call, *clippianne* = to call, *ge-clipped* = called.] Call; name. *Obsolete*.

They clope us drunkards. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, i. 4.

Clope. v. n. Call. *Rare*.

To the gods I clope
For true record of this my fatall speech.
Sackville, Gorboduc.

Cleptománia. s. [Gr. *κλεπτο* = steal, *μανία* = madness; Fr. *cleptomanie*.] Form of moral insanity showing itself in a so called irresistible propensity to pilfer.

This is what the poor call shoplifting, the rich and learned *cleptomania*.—*Douglas Jerrold, St. James and St. Giles*.

Clerestórial. adj. Appertaining to a Clerestory.

Clerestory. s. [This word, which occurs neither in the previous editions nor in Webster, is entered according to the usual spelling; but without an accent. This is because its derivation is doubtful, whilst its length depends on its derivation. It is often, perhaps generally, sounded as a quadrisyllable; whereas, if it be simply the combination *clear* + *story*, it is a trisyllable. This latter derivation rests on the text of the chief modern works on architecture, checked by references to individual authorities whom it would be ostentations to quote by name. Still there are doubts; doubts which fall under two heads. Those that belong to the first may be dealt with at once. The extracts show that the meaning of the first element is equivocal. *Clear* may mean *light*, or it may mean *free*. The etymological evidence is in favour of the former. Though the word has two meanings in English, *clair* in French and *chiaro* in Italian mean, either always or generally, *light*; and its French and Italian equivalents are *clair étage* and *chiaro piano*.

In respect to the word being, in the first instance at least, *clear story*, the case is different. Such an origin, to an etymologist, seems little better than the concretion between *sparrowgrass* and *asparagus*. The class of words in which a strange term misunderstood is assimilated to some familiar one, of which either the form or import, or both, admit of the confusion, is so large, and the exceptions to its cataphoric character so few, that such an etymology as *clear-story* is an extreme improbability. Nevertheless, whoever objects to it must give full value to the opinion of those who look at the thing rather than the word.

In favour of the current view are—

1. The fact of the French having *clair étage* (= clear stage), the Italian *chiaro piano* (= clear plane), as its equivalents: provided that these are old terms, and not the invention of modern writers on architecture.

2. That of *clear story* appearing in a document so early as the Will of Henry VI.

3. That of *story* in its ordinary sense of the *story of a building* being, at least, more characteristic of English architecture than of that of any other country.

4. The agreement between the name, so derived, and the meaning.

5. The fact that DuCange gives no such word as *clerestorium*, the one which, at the first view, suggests itself as an origin.

6. The existence of the compounds *blind-story* and *orery-story*, the former applied to the triforium as opposed to the *clear story*, and the latter denoting the *clear story* itself.

Against it are—

1. The fact of *story* being a word which, even now, is slow to enter into a true com-

pound. When we talk of a *first* or *second story*, the words are generally, perhaps always, separate, i.e. *first story*, not *first-story*; and, even here, *floor* is the commoner element, as *ground-floor*, *first-floor*.

2. Secondly (and here the editor must premise that he takes his data solely from the current works on architecture, especially the Glossary of Architecture, referring to them, whether for or against his criticism, without either special knowledge of the subject or investigation of ultimate authorities), the extracts that favour the received derivation are all subsequent to A.D. 1400, or the time when the Norman French ceased to be commonly spoken in England. Yet *clerestère* is given as the French for *clear-story*. Assuming, as in the previous case, that this is an old word rather than a modern coinage, we find in it a serious objection. However important the English school of church architecture may have been, or however great may have been the influence of certain guilds in the diffusion of architectural terms, a French word like *clerestère* derived from an English *clear* + *story* is an improbability.

In respect to its sound, we may presume that the tradition of its pronunciation as a part of the spoken language has been broken, it being possible that the word was never used, except on the strength of its appearance in books, between the time of Hugo Jones and the present. Hence, the word may be treated as a *revived* one. If so, its sound may be determined by a body of architectural authorities; or, at least, the spelling may be fixed and the pronunciation allowed to take its course; the theoretical propriety of the orthography, as tested by the derivation, being left as uncertain or insoluble. In this case, however, the fact of the word, whatever it may be, having derivatives must be borne in mind; so that those who are satisfied with *clear-story* must consider whether such a word as *clear-storial* would be equally tolerable; or, if not, whether *clerestorial* must be avoided; or, when used, be looked upon as a derivative of *clear-story* which is not to be split etymologically. In fact, it is the word *clerestorial* that supplies us with the best evidence in favour of the original word having been quadrisyllable, and it is the same word which justifies the spelling of the present entry. Whatever else *clerestory* may be, in lexicography, it is the base of *clerestorial*.

The existence of *clear-story* as a combination of two words (or even as a true compound) with a definite architectural import is by no means impugned by these remarks; indeed it may be found with a meaning little different from that of *lunette* or *skylight*. Nor is there any reason why even a true *clerestory* may not, also, be called a *clear-story*. The question before us is that of the derivation of the name of a certain portion of an ecclesiastical edifice, combined with that of its spelling, the result being that *clear-story*, to the exclusion of *clerestory*, is condemned.]

For definition of the word as commonly used see first extract.

Clear story or *clear story* [is] the upper vertical divisions of the nave, choir, and transepts of a church. It is clear above the roof of the aisles, whence it may have taken its name, but some have derived the name from the *clair* or light admitted through its tier of windows. Nearly all the cathedrals and large churches have *clear stories*, or tiers of arcades, and also of windows over the aisles and triforia. There

Cleverness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Clever.

It is not always easy to learn when and where works put forth under a false name were really written; but we have already mentioned several which were written in Alexandria since the time of Eusebius II., and it is probable that many others were about this time forged by the dishonest cleverness of the Alexandrians.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, vol. II, ch. xiii.

Clew. *s.*

1. Ball, or bottom, of thread or cotton; thread itself.

They see small clews draw vastest weights along,
Not in their bulk but in their order strong. *Dryden*.

2. Used metaphorically. Guide; direction. See *Clue*.

Effacious untwisting his deceitful clew,
He gan to weave a web of wicked gull. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

While guided by some clew of heavenly thread,
The perplex'd labyrinth we backward tread. *Lord R. Scammell*.

Is there no way, no thought, no beam of light?
No clew to guide me thro' this gloomy maze,
To clear my honour, yet preserve my faith? *Smith*.
The reader knows not how to transport his thoughts over to the next particular, for want of some clew, or connecting idea, to lay hold of.—*Watts, Logic*.

Clew. *v. a.* Direct; guide as by a thread. See *Clue*. *Rare*.

Direct and clew me out the way to happiness. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Women pleas'd*.

Click. *v. n.* Make a sharp, slight, successive noise.

The solemn death-watch click'd the hour shad'd;
And shrilling crickets in the chimney cry'd. *Gay*.

Click. *v. n.* Move with, or elicit the sound of, a click.

When merry milkmaids click the latch,
And rarely smells the new-mown hay,
And the cock hath sing beneath the thatch
Twice or thrice his roundelay,
Alone and warming his live wits,
The white owl in the beffy sits. *Tennyson, The Owl*.

Click. *s.* Catch for retaining the bolt in a lock; holder into which the latch drops when the gate is shut; slight sharp sound such as is made by the dropping of a latch or the cocking of a pistol.

The third part of the lock is the tumbler, which is a catch or click holding the bolt from being withdrawn, except the tumbler is first removed by the key, which is done at the same time it shoots the bolt.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia, Lock*.

Clicket. *s.* [N.Fr. *cliquet*.] Ring, knocker, or hammer of a door; key. *Obsolete*.

This fresh May of which I spake of yore,
In warm wax hath enprinted the clicket
That January bore of the small wicket. *Chaucer, Merchant's Tale*.

Clicking. *verbal abs.* Act of that which clicks.

A dull rotation, never at a stay,
Yesterday's live tin image of to-day;
While conversation, an exhausted stock,
Grows drowsy as the clicking of a clock. *Cropper, Hape, 103*.

Client. *s.* [Lat. *cliens*, *client-is*.]

1. One who applies to a professional lawyer for counsel, or the conduct of a suit.

There is due from the judge to the advocate some communication, where cases are well handled; for that upholds in the client the reputation of his counsel. *Arcene, Rascals*.

Advocates must deal plainly with their clients, and tell the true state of their case.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Holy Living*.

2. Dependent, in a more general sense: (as it was used among the Romans).

I do think they are your friends and clients,
And fear'd to disturb you. *B. Jonson, Catiline*.

Cliental. *adj.* Dependent. *Rare*.

In order to continue the cliental bond, and not to break up an old and strong confederacy and thereby disperse the tribe.—*Barke, Abridgement of English History*, II, 7.

Cliented. *part. adj.* Supplied with clients. *Rare*.

This due occasion of discouragement the worst conditioned and least cliented petticoaters do yet, under the sweet bait of revenge, convert to a more plentiful prosecution of actions.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall*.

Clienté. *s.* [Fr. *clienté*; Lat. *clientela*.] Condition or office of a client. *Rare*.

Those of the Roman *clienté* are not more careful and punctual in scanning and observing the rules and practice of their espousals, than ours here are in ours in both.—*Bishop Hall, Canon of Conscience*, iv, 3.

Here's Vagonius holds good quarters with him,
And, under the pretext of *clienté*,
Will be admitted. *B. Jonson, Catiline*.

Clientship. *s.* Condition of a client.

Patronage and clientship among the Romans always descended; the plebeian houses had recourse to the patrician line which had formerly protected them.—*Dryden*.

Cliff. *s.* [A.S. *clif*.] Steep rock.

The Legendians did use to precipitate a man from a high cliff into the sea.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Mountaineers, that from Severus came,
And from the craggy cliffs of Tetrica. *Dryden*.

Plural clevers.

Rob Dover's neighbouring clevers of snappery to excite

His dull and sickly taste, and stir up appetite. *Dryden, Fudgeball*, xvii, lxxi. (Ord MS.)

Cliff. *s.* In *Musir*. Same as *Clef*.

Cliffy. *adj.* Broken; craggy.

Callie them even—*redish mountains*, as being full of down-falls and hollow places. *Harmar, Translation of Ruz's & Ravan*, p. 301: 1537.

Cliff. *s.* Same as *Cliff*: (for which it is as incorrect a term as *gawnd* for *gown*).

Down he tumbled, like an aged tree,
High growing at the top of rocky cliff. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

Cliff. *s.* Same as *Cliff*: (to which it stands in the same relation as *clinch* to *clench*).

I will put thee in a cliff of the rock.—*Escalus*, xxxiii, 22.

Cliffed. *adj.* Broken like cliffs; fissured.

The swarming populace spread every wall,
And cling, as if with claws they did enforce
Their hold, thro' cliffed stones, stretching and star-
ling. *Congreve, Mourning Bride*, i, 3.

Cliffy. *adj.* Same as *Cliffy*. *Rare*.

The rocks below widen considerably, and their cliffy sides are fringed with weed.—*Pennant*.

Climacter. *s.* Same as *Climacteric*. *Rare*.

Elder times, settling their conceits upon *climacterics*, differ from one another.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Climacter. *v. a.* Bring to the climacteric.

Death might have taken such, her end defer'd,
Until the time she had been *climacter'd*. *Dryden, Rhymer*, 1219. (Ord MS.)

Climacteric. *s.* Date in the lifetime of man, after which the constitution is supposed to begin to decline, or sink from its standard of vigor as from the top round of a ladder, and old age or decay to begin: (commonly calculated from the 63rd birthday, to reach or pass which is, in ordinary language, to reach or pass the grand climacteric, see extract from Browne under *Climacterical*: in *Medicine*, see next entry, the date is less precisely fixed).

My mother is something better, though, at her advanced age, every day is a *climacteric*. *Pope*.

It had been a task worthy of the moral philosophers to have considered with equal care the *climactericks* of the mind; to have pointed out the time at which every passion begins and ceases to predominate, and noted the regular variations of desire, and the succession of one appetite to another.—*J. Johnson, Rambler*, v, 151.

The rider seemed to have passed the great *climacteric*, but looked hale and vigorous. *Sir E. L. Bulwer, Eugene Aram*, II, ch. v.

Form French.

Your lordship being now arrived at your great *climacteric*, yet give no proof of the least decay of your excellent judgment and comprehension. *Dryden*.

Climacteric. *adj.* In *Medicine*. Appertaining to, or connected with, the climacteric. See preceding entry.

It has been observed that independent of any positive alteration in the structure of a particular organ, there occasionally occurs at a certain period of life a sudden and general alteration of health, which is of uncertain duration, though generally of no long continuance, and to which the term *climacteric* disease has been applied. It may occur at any time between the ages of fifty and seventy-five.—*Royce, in Forbes's Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine*, Age.

Climacterical. *s.* Same as *Climacteric*.

The numbers seven and nine multiplied into themselves, do make up sixty-three, commonly esteemed the great *climacterical* of our lives.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Many idley lands have survived the dangerous *climacterical* of the third generation.—*Falk, Church History*, VI.

Climatal. *adj.* [see *Climatic*.] Relating to climate.

The period of observation does not include the years since 1583, inasmuch as they have been exceptional in many respects, and probably form part of a cycle not yet completed, whilst the sixteen years selected appear to complete two *climatal* cycles.—*Arcted, The Channel Islands*, p. 133.

Climatic. *s.* [Fr. *climat*.] In the geographical sense, a zone measured on the earth's surface, of which there are 24 between the equator and the polar circle, called half-hour climates, in the course of each of which the longest day becomes half an hour longer, and 6 between the polar circle and the pole, called month climates, in the course of each of which the longest day becomes a month longer; in the common and popular sense, a region, or tract of land, differing from another by the temperature of the air.

Between the extremes, two happier climates hold,
The temper'd that partakes of hot and cold. *Dryden*.
This talent of moving the passions cannot be of any great use in the northern climates. *Sir J.*

Climate. *v. n.* Inhabit. *Rare*.

The blessed gods,
Purge all infection from our air, whilst you
Do climate here. *Shakspeare, Winter's Tale*, v, 1.

Climatic. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, or dependent on, climate.

In the extreme north of the island, the peninsula of Jaffa and the vast plains of Nour-kalawa, and the Wany form a third *climatic* division.—*Sir J. E. Tennant, Cydon*, pt. I, ch. ii.

Considering the regular form of this word it is a scarce one. It is given, however, in the American dictionaries, and in Hilpert's *German Dictionary* translated *Klimatisch*. In many places where it might be expected it is either expressed by a circumlocution, by *climatal*, or by some such word as *meteorological*, *atmospheric*, *geographical*, or *telluric*, generally preceding influences. The doubt as to the recent may have something to do with this; though *climatic* is the true pronunciation.

The want of a ready-made term like Physics, or Physic, probably lies in the fact of the word having taken its secondary and geographical sense during the Alexandrine, rather than the Athenian, stage of the Greek language, after the time when scientific treatises were written with titles derived from the adjective in -*ιος*. See *Chromatics*.

The objections to *climatal* lie chiefly in the accent; the *a* in the last syllable of *climatal* being long, whereas the accent of ordinary trisyllables in -*al* is on the first.

Climatological. *adj.* Connected with climate.

This . . . group . . . embraces populations actually affiliated to each other, rather than populations exhibiting the common effects of common social . . . climatological condition.—*E. G. Latham, Varieties of Man*, p. 339.

Climatology. *s.* Investigation of the phenomena and laws connected with climate.

In treating *climatology* as a science, it is desirable that some correct and convenient mode should be adopted, for computing and expressing the comparative variability to which the temperature in different parts of the globe, and in different parts of the year in the same place, is subject from non-periodic causes.—*Transactions of Royal Society*, p. 353: 1863.

Climature. *s.* Same as *Climate*. *Obsolete*.

And even the like preface of fierce events . . .
Have been in earth together demonstrated
Unto our *climatures* and countreymen. *Shakspeare, Hamlet*, I, 1.

Climax. s. [Gr. *κλίμα* = ladder.] Gradation; ascent; figure in rhetoric, by which the sense, or series of images, rises gradually.

Choice between one excellency and another is difficult; and yet the conclusion, by a *climax*, is evermore the best. *Dryden, Translation of Juvenal's Satires*, dedication.

Some radiant *climax* every age has grac'd,
Still rising in a *climax*, till the last,
Surpassing all, is not to be surpass'd. *Graucille*.

Climb. v. n. preterite, *climb* and *climb'd* (the *b* being part of the original word, and not, as in *humb*, &c., a mere enclitic adjunct). [A.S. *climban*.] Ascend up any place; mount by means of some hold or footing: (implying *labour* and *difficulty*, and *successive* efforts).

When shall I come to the top of that same hill?—
You do *climb* up it now. Look, how we labour.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 6.
Jonathan *climb'd* up upon his hands, and upon his feet. *1 Samuel*, xiv. 13.

Into the window *climb'd*, or o'er the tiles,
So *climb'd* the first grand thief into God's fold.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 100.
No rebel Titan's sacrilegious crime,
By heaving hills on hills, em thither *climb'd*.

Jayd Roscommon.
Imprisoning sweets, which, as they *climb'd*
Heavenward, were stay'd beneath the dome
Of hollow boughs.

T. Grayson, Recollections of the Arabian Nights.
Climb. v. n. Ascend; mount.

Is't not enough to break into my yard
Climbing my walls, in spite of me the owner?

Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part II, iv. 10.
Thy arms pursue
Paths of renewal, and *climb* ascents of fame.

Prior.
Forsake her maid, and persecuted fly;
Climb the steep mountain, in the cavern lie.

Id.

Climber. s. (pronounced *clim-er*)
1. One who mounts or scales any place or thing; mounter; riser.

I wait not at the lawyer's gates,
No shoulder *climber* down the stairs.

Carver, Story of Corwall.
Lowliness is young ambition's ladder,
Whereby the *climber* upward turns his face.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, ii. 1.
Pretended learning, . . . in public is the common *climber* into every chair, where either religion is preached, or law reported. *Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*.

2. Plant that creeps upon other supports.

Ivy, briary, honey-suckles, and other *climbers*, must be dug up. *Madame, Household*.

Mr. Banks and Dr. Sander were several times on shore during the last two or three days, not without success; but greatly circumscribed in their walks by *climbers* of a most luxuriant growth, which were so interwoven together as to fill up the space between the trees about which they grew, and render the woods altogether impassable. *Cook, Voyage*, vol. i. b. ii. ch. vi. (Rich.)

3. In *Ornithology*. Translation of the Latin *Scansores*, a term applied to birds like the parrots and woodpeckers. See *Scansorial*.

The subjects of the third division of the Insectes, or *Perching Birds*, are the *Scansores*, or *climbers*, a division which, as its name implies, includes all those birds remarkable for their power of *climbing*, to accomplish which most of them have their toes arranged in pairs, or two opposed to two, but with some modification. In our British birds, eight genera . . . belong to the *Scansores* . . . commencing with the family of the woodpeckers. *Yarrell, British Birds, Great Black Woodpecker*.

Climber. v. n. (pronounced *clim-er*) *Climb*.
In seeing the youngest to pluck off his beak,
Beware how you *climber* for breaking your neck.

Tassie.

Climbing. part. adj. Ascending after the manner of that which climbs; having a tendency to climb; possessing the power of climbing: (in the first extract it means mounting even to the roofs of houses, or tops of buildings)

Lean famine, quivering steel, and climbing fire,
Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part I, iv. 2.

The parrots belong to . . . *Scansores*, in accordance with the *climbing* and prehensile powers of its typical members. *Selby, The Naturalist's Library, Parrots*.

Climbing. verbal abs. Act of ascending any place.

As the *climbing* of a sandy way is to the feet of the aged, so is a wife full of words to a quiet man. *Eccl. i. xiv. 20*.

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Climbing-boy. s. Chimneysweeper's apprentice sent up chimneys.

Climbing-(perch). s. [two words rather than a compound.] Fish so called (*Ambloplites caudatus*) capable of working its way up even steep ascents out of water.

Necessary respiratory organs, acting chiefly as a reservoir or filter of water, are developed from the upper part of the pharynx in the *climbing perch* and allied fishes of amphibious habits. *Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

Climb. s. Climate; region; tract of earth.

Rhetorical.
He can spread thy name o'er land and seas,
Whatever *clime* the sun's bright circle vacuates.

Milton, Sonnets, viii.
But her sufferings were not long; the separation from her child, the black *clime*, the strange faces around her, sharp memory, and the dull routine of an unimaginationed life, all combined to wear out a constitution originally frail, and since shattered by many sorrows. *Disraeli, the younger, Coningsby*, li. c. ii.

Climb. v. a. [nearly, if not wholly, interchangeable with *Clench*, reasons for considering which the more accurate form will be found under *Crush*.]

1. Hold in the hand with the fingers bent over it.

Simois rows the bodies and the shields
Of heroes, whose dismember'd hands yet bear
The dart aloft, and *climb* the pointed spear.

Dryden.

2. Contract or double the fingers.

Their tallest trees are about seven feet high, the tops whereof I could but just reach with my fist *climb'd*. *Swift*.

3. Bend the point of a nail on the other side.

Then hast but the nail on the head, and I will give thee six pats for't, though I never *climb* thee again. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.

4. Confirm; fix: (as, '*Clinch* an argument').

But the Council of Trent goes much further, and *climbs* the business as effectually as possible. *South, Sermons*, vol. vi. ser. vi. (Rich.)

Climb. v. n. Hold fast.

The savages hold out a stick on which the birds *climb'd*, and were immediately tied by a small string. *Translation of Buffon, History of Birds*, vi. 165.

Clinch. s. Pin; ambiguity; duplicity of meaning, with identity of expression.

Such as they are, I hope they will prove, without a *clinch*, luciferous; something after the nature of light. *Bayle*.

To which if you will pardon me a *clinch* I shall, as to the disease last named (the stone), so cruel in its fortunes, and so fatal in its catastrophe, that they must have their hearts more hard than a very stone that can refuse a sanative remedy for the stone. *Ibid., Letter to Mr. Horlth*. (Rich.)

Pure *clinch* the suburban name affords,
And Paulon waging harmless war with words.

Dryden.

Here one poor word a hundred *clinch*es makes.

Pope.

Clincher. s. Cramp; holdfast; piece of iron bent down to fasten planks.

The windles for the work, Calypso found;
With those he pierc'd 'em, and with *clinch*ers bound.

Pope.

Clinchast. s. Clenched fist: (the following extract alludes to a well-known comparison of Dialectics to the closed fist, Rhetoric to the expanded hand).

It is seldom that the *clinch*-flat of logic (good to knock down a man at a blow) can so open itself as to smooth and streak one with the palm thereof. *Fuller, Worthies, Chastity*. (R)

Clinching. part. adj. Grasping.

With *clinch*ing claws there came,
And talons sharply set,
A flock of crested graying woe,
My grunting heart to fret.

Turtletree, To his Love. (Rich.)

Cling. v. n. preterite and participle, *clung*.

[A.S. *clingan*.]

1. Hang adhesively.

Dumbfully it [the battle] stood;
As two spent swimmers that do *cling* together,
And clunk their art. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, i. 2.

When they united and together *clung*,
When undistinguish'd in one heap they hung.

Nir K. Blackmor

2. Adhere: (as *followers* or *friends*).

Most popular counsel he is grown, methinks:
How the rout *cling* to him.

B. Jonson, Catilin

Cling. v. n. preterite and participle, *clung*.

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Cling. v. n. preterite and participle, *clung*.

Preterite, *clinged*.

All knew me, *clinged* about me.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey, i. 2.

Cling. v. a. Dry up; consume; waste. *Rare*.

A virtue rare,
That makes wealth slave to need,
And gadd became his thrall;
Cling not his guts with niggish fare,
To keep his chest unthralld.

Lord Surrey, Recollections, ch. v.: before 1567.

If I thus speak be false,
Upon the next tree-shaft thou hang alive,
Till famine *clings* thee. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, v. 5.

Cling. s. Embrace. *Rare*.

At last I plunged into the Russian charms,
First clasped by the arch'd zodiac of her arms;
Those closer circles of love, where I partak'd
Strong hopes of bliss; but see, O see, I waked.

Plancher, Poems, p. 251. (Nares by H. and W.)

Clinging. verbal abs. Act or position of one who clings.

The fondant in his neck was described by the *clinging* of his hair to the plaster. *Wiseeman, Surgery*.

Clinic. s. [Gr. *κλινη* = bed.] One on his deathbed. *Rare*.

We are all *clinks* in this point; would fain be a layden in reserve, a wash for all our sins, when we cannot possibly commit them any more. *Archbishop Sancroft, Sermons*, p. 100.

Bring to us a *clink*, or a lunatic, or a demagogue, and we will instantly restore him sound, and in health, without any other conjuration, and *clink* than that of his powerful name. *Killingbeck, Sermons*, p. 131.

Clinical. adj. Relating to the bedside: (applied, in *Medicine*, to instruction founded upon cases under observation).

I have always thought that hospitals are not converted to half the good they are calculated to be, as schools of medicine. . . . I have always thought, that in our schools every mode of lecturing has been existed about *clinical* lecturing; and every place where knowledge is to be had, or supposed to be had, has been unduly preferred to the bedside. . . .

With respect to *clinical* lecturing itself, custom has added it of its peculiar character, and what of half its advantages and half its popularity. It has been separated too much from the wards and the bedside, and has deviated into discussion of *etiology* & pathology and therapeutics. *P. M. Latham, Lectures on Syphilis connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. ii.

Clink. v. n. Strike so as to make a slight sharp noise.

I shall *clink* you so merry a bell,
That I shall wake you all this company.

Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, Prologue.

And let me the *clink* of a bell.

Shakespeare, Othello, ii. 3, scene.

To this word references have been made under both *Cling* and *Clank*. This is because a definition in the ordinary sense of the term was impossible. The meaning of all the three words is best illustrated by comparison; the question being one of the three different, though allied, sounds.

They are varieties of the same sound, and that a *metallic* one. No one applies any of the three words to that emitted by the collision of two pieces of wood; nor yet to that of a piece of wood against a piece of metal; except perhaps in a few exceptional cases connected with *clung*, such as we have when a resonant piece of metal, like a bell, is struck by a tongue of wood or leather; in which case the sound still preserves its metallic character from the bell. In other words, it is a bell; and (as such) metallic, but modified; in some cases muffled. *Clunks* and *clinks* almost always imply metal on both sides. If otherwise, something is either made to act as a metal, or its influence is overridden by a metallic element.

With these preliminaries we may make the difference clear by comparisons. All suggest the notion of sound, and all of sound with repetition; either real repetition of the sound, or repetition simulated by prolonged vibrations.

Clung reminds us most of a bell; *clank*,

clung reminds us most of a bell; *clank*,

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clung reminds us most of a bell; *clank*,

clung reminds us most of a bell; *clank*,

of a chain (heavy rather than light); *clink*, of the collision of, comparatively, thin and small metallic plates. In respect to the adjectives applied to them thus much may be said, viz. that though *clanks*, as intermediate sounds, may be either acute or bass according to their approach to the corresponding extreme, no one ever talks of a sharp *clank* or a deep *clink*.

It may not be unnecessary to remark that in these words we must guard against the notion that in the combinations *-ng* and *-nk* we are dealing with the ordinary sound of *n*, as in *chin*. Neither are we dealing with the sound of *n* *g*. The real sound is (approximately) that of *ng*, treated as a single sound, in *clang*; and that of *ngk* in *clank* and *clink*.

The absence, too, of any combinations of *cl-* and *-ng* with the vowels *e*, *o*, and *u*, as the representatives of metallic sounds, must be noticed. *Clenk*, *clunk*, and *clunk*, as words of the same general import with *clang*, *clank*, and *clink*, have no existence in the current English. Nor is their non-existence accidental.

For the complement to these remarks see *Crush*, in which the onomatopoeic import of the combination *cl-* is further noticed.

Clink. *v. n.* Utter a slight, sharp, interrupted noise.

The sever'd bars,
Sulimbsive *clink* against your brazen portals. *Prior*.

Clink. *s.*

1. Sharp successive noise; knocking.

I heard the *clink* and fall of swords.

Shakespeare, Othello, ii. 3.

2. ? Keyhole; ? chink. (In the following extract, it seems to be substituted merely for the sake of the rhyme.)

Thou creep'st close, behind the wicket's *clink*,
Privily he peeped out through a chink.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Clinker. *s.* [Dutch, *klinkard*.—observe the change from a foreign to a native form in the two extracts from Evelyn; also, the fact of *klinkard* being a Dutch substantive, not an English participle.] Kind of brick. See extracts from Gwilt.

That goodly aqueduct so curiously wharfed with
klinkard brick, which likewise javes the streets, —
Evelyn, Journal, i. 2k. (original MS. at Wotton).
... curiously wharfed with *klinkers* (a kind of
whitish subtile brick) and of which material the
quincus streets on either side are paved. *Ibid.*
(Gray's edition of 1854).

Bars and *clinkers* are such bricks as have been
violently burnt, or masses of several bricks run to-
gether in the clump or kiln. — *Gwilt, Encyclopedia*
of Architecture, § 1824.

Dutch *clinkers* and Flemish bricks vary little in
quality; they are exceedingly hard, and are used for
the paving of stables, yards, &c., though they are by
some objected to, as being too hot for the horses' feet. *Ibid.* § 1830.

Clinkers are bricks impregnated with nitre, and
more thoroughly burnt by being placed nearer the
fire in the kiln. — *Ibid.* Glossary.

Applied metaphorically, its exact import
being uncertain.

A Protestant's a special *clinker*,
It serves for sceptic and free thinker:
It serves for staid, lay, and wood,
For everything but what it should. *Swift*.

Clinker-built. *adj.* [Danish and Swedish,
klinkert—vessel of the kind below de-
scribed.] See last extract.

The lugger pulled eighteen oars, was *clinker-built*
and very swift, even with a full cargo. — *Murray*,
Shallop, vol. ii. ch. xiii.

Clinker-built (pronounced *clinker*), *clowder-
built*, or *clinker-built*, implies that the planks of a
ship or boat overlap each other, and form projections
on her bottom. This disposition of the planks is
called *clinker-work*, as opposed to *carvel-work* [in
which the edges of the planks are flush]. — *Young*,
Nautical Dictionary.

Clinking. *verb. abs.* Process, or act, by
which *clinks* are produced.

Vol. I.

Five years! a long time for the *clinking* of pewter.
— *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.

Clinking. *part. adj.* Sounding as a clink,
or succession of clinks.

Underneath the umbrella's oily shed,
Safe thro' the wet on *clinking* patterns tread.

Gay, Tr. ...

Clinometer. *s.* [Gr. *κλίση*—slope, declivity,
inclination, *μέτρον*—measure.] Instrument
for measuring the inclination of geological
beds, layers, or strata. See *Dip* and *Strike*.

An instrument has been invented called the *cli-
nometer* for the purpose of taking geological obser-
vations of this kind. It consists of a compass pro-
vided with a small spirit-level, and on the lid ...
there is a small graduated quadrant, and a plumb-
line. *Antisl.*, *Geology*, i. 33.

Clinquant. *adj.* [Fr. *tinse*.] Overlaid with
spangles, false glitter, or tinsel finery.

A *clinquant* petticoat of some rich stuff,
To catch the eye.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Mould in the Mill.

Clip. *v. a.* [A.S. *clippan*—clasp.] Embrace,
by throwing the arms round; hug; en-
fold in the arms; enclose; encase; confine;
hold; contain; encompass generally. *Ob-
solete*.

Off went his silken robe, and in he leapt,
Whom the kind waves so heroically *clapt*.

Thickening for haste, one in another, so,
To kiss his skin, that he might almost go

To Hero's tower, had that kind minute lasted.

Marlow and Chapman, Hero and Leander.

Enter the city, *clip* your wives; your friends,
Tell them your feats.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 8.

The oak's not envious of the sailing cedar,
The lusty vine not jealous of the ivy,

Because she *clips* the elm.

The male *swath* on the back of the female *clip-
ping* and embracing her with his legs about the
neck and body. — *Ray*.

With in.

Where is he living, *clipp'd* in with the sea,

Who calls me pupil?

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.

Clip. *v. a.* [see remarks under next entry.]

1. Cut with shears or scissors.

Your sheers come too late to *clip* the bird's wings,
that already is flown away. — *Sir P. Sidney*.
By this lock, this sacred lock, I swear,
Which never more shall join its parted hair,
Clipp'd from the lovely head where late it grew.

Pope.

He spent every day ten hours dozing, *clipping*
juppers, or darning his stockings. *Swift*.

If mankind had had wings, as perhaps some ex-
travagant atheist may think is deficient in that, all
the world must have consented to *clip* them. —
Bentley.

He selected a wretch named Blackhead, who had
formerly been convicted of perjury and sentenced
to have his ears *clipped*. — *Macaulay, History of Eng-
land*, ch. xxiii.

2. Curtail; cut short.

All my reports so with the modest truth,
Nor more, nor *clipp'd*, but so.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 7.

That they added, clann'd, or *clipp'd* any thing
from the tenor of their commission. — *Harnar*,
Translation of Beza's Sermon, p. 101: 1287.

Even in London, they *clip* their words after one
manner about the court, another in the city, and a
third in the suburbs. — *Swift*.

3. Diminish coin by clipping the edges. See
Clipped.

Clip anyone's wings. Put a check on anyone's
aspirations or ambition.

Then let him, that my love shall blame,

Or *clip* Love's wings, or quench Love's flame.

Sir J. Sackling.

He *clips* Hawk's wings, whose airy bliss
Much higher than friction is. — *Sir J. De la Haye*.

But Love had *clipp'd* his wings, and cut him short,
Confin'd within the parthen of his court.

Dryden, Fables.

Clip the king's English. The term *king's
English* in this phrase suggests something
more than the simple *clip* of the extract
under 2, the notion of debasement like that
of the coin of the realm being superadded.

Mrs. Mayores *clipped* the king's English. — *Ad-
dison, Spectator*.

Clip. *v. n.* [see remarks.]

Some falcion stoops at what her eye design'd,
And with her eagerness the quarry mis'd,
Straight flies at cluck, and *clips* it down the wind.

Dryden.

The verb here, notwithstanding its being
followed by *it*, is neuter, the construction
being that of 'Goes it.' See *Go*.

[The origin of the term *Clip* requires some
notice. This is the last of three different
entries, in each of which the verb in ques-
tion is treated as a distinct word, because
it is thought better to err on the side of
separation, than on that of confusion.

It is by no means certain that the ideas
of *clapping* and *cutting* are disconnected.
With shears and scissors, there is some-
thing on each side of the object upon which
they close; and in this respect their mode
of cutting differs from that of an ordinary
knife, and approaches a clasp. With a
curved forceps, or with the jaws of a stag-
beetle, there is, superadded to the cutting,
an actual, or approximate compass, encase-
ment, or embrace. Nevertheless, the words
are separated; though only provisionally.

If the third *Clip* is to be connected with
the other two, it must be with the second
rather than the first. The connection be-
tween *swiftness* and *cutting* is illustrated by
such expressions as 'Cut along, Cut away,'
and others of colloquial, rather than classi-
cal, character. See *Cut* and *Eclipse*.

With the German *Klipper*, however, the
connection is undoubted; *klepper* being
explained in *Adelung* as a horse trained
for swiftness, racehorse. It is with this
sense, and probably with its other colloquial
senses suggestive of superiority, that *clip-
per* = fastsailing ship, is connected.]

Clip. *s.* Embrace. *Rare*.

Finishing these northern climes do coldly him
embrace.

Not us'd to frozen *clips*, he strave to find some part,
Where with most ease and warmth he might em-
ploy his art.

Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.

Clipped. *part. adj.* Cut, in its general and
special senses.

But in man's dwellings he became a thing
Restless and worn, and stern and wearisome,
Droop'd as a wild-born falcon with *clipp'd* wings,
To whom the boundless air alone were home.

Byron, Child Harold's Pilgrimage, iii. 15.

Credit had never been so solid. All over the king-
dom the shopkeepers and the farmers, the artisans
and the ploughmen, relied beyond all hope from
the daily and hourly misery of the *clipp'd* silver,
were blessing the broad faces of the new shillings
and halfcrowns. — *Macaulay, History of England*,
ch. xxiv.

Saturday, the second of May, had been fixed by
Parliament as the last day on which the *clipp'd*
crowns, halfcrowns, and shillings were to be re-
ceived by tale in payment of taxes. *Ibid.* ch. xxii.
After some delay they were able to produce a single
clipp'd halfcrown. — *Ibid.*

Clipper. *s.* One who debases coin by cut-
ting.

It is no English treason to cut
French crowns, and to-morrow the king
himself will be a *clipper*.

Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. 1.

No coins please some metallists more than those
which had passed through the hands of an old Ro-
man *clipper*. — *Addison*.

Clipper. *s.* [see remarks under *Clip*, *v. n.*]
See extract.

Clipper is a term applied to a sharp-built vessel,
whereof the stem and sternpost, especially the for-
mer, have a great rake. . . . This kind of bow is
termed a *clipper-bow*, and a vessel so built a *clip-
per*, or *clipper-built* vessel. — *Young, Nautical Dic-
tionary*.

Clipping. *part. adj.* Embracing. *Obsolete*.
He that before slum'd her, to slum such harts,
Now runs and takes her in his *clipping* arms.

Sir P. Sidney.

Clipping. *verb. abs.* Debasement of coin by
clipping.

This design of new coinage is just of the nature of
clipping. — *Locke*.

By far the most remarkable work belonging to
this early era of the science is Sir Dudley North's
Discourses on Trade, principally directed to the
causes of interest, coinage, *clipping* and increase of

money . . . his pamphlet was in opposition to a material point of the plan actually adopted, by which the loss arising from the clipped money was thrown upon the public.—*Craig, History of English Literature*, ii. 190.

Clipping. *verb. ab.*

1. Act of cutting with shears or scissors.
No queen an stir without new clothes. Therefore, now, launce rampant whisks whimsical to this mantel, under and to that; and there is *clipping* of frocks and gowns, under clothes and under, great and small; such a *clipping* and sewing, as might have been dispensed with.—*Cartley, French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. iv. ch. iii.

2. Part cut or clipped off.

Beings purely material, without sense or thought, as the *clippings* of our beards, and parings of our nails. *Locke*.

Clique. *s.* [Fr.] Exclusive set; coterie.

Mind, I don't call the London exclusive *clique* the best English society.—*Cole ridge, Table Talk*.
If we had a good candidate we could win. But Ricky won't do. He is too much of the old *clique* used up; a lack; besides, a beaten horse.—*Harriet, the pugner, Coningsby*, b. viii. ch. iii.

When no longer under the guidance of that minister (Sir Robert Walpole), their coherence [that of the Whigs], as a party, was disturbed; and they became divided into families and *cliques*.—*T. Erskine, Map, Constitution and History of England*, vol. i. ch. i.

Clash-clash. *v. n.* Sound like the clashing of swords.

The weapons *clash-clash*.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 481.

Clit. [?] ?

For then with us the days more darkish are,
More short, cold, moist, and stormy cloudly lit,
For sadness more than mirth or pleasure lit.
Mirror for Magistrates, Higgins' Induction,
(Nares by H. and W.)

Clutch. *v. a.* Clutch; catch; (with up). *Rare.*

If any of them be atheist, he hath an earthen pot wherewith to *clutch* up water out of the running river.—*Holland, Translation of the Cyropedia*, p. 3. (French.)

Clutter-clatter. *s.* Idle talk.

Such were his writings; but his chatter
Was one continued *clutter clatter*. *Swift*.

Cliver. *s.*

1. Goosegrass (*Galium Aparine*).
(For example see extract under *Cleavers*.)

2. Claw. *Obsolete.*

Ich habbe bile stif and stronge,
And gode *cleers* sharp and long.
Ouel and Nighdingle, l. 299: 13th cent. (Welsh.)

Clóaca. *s.* [Lat. sewer.] In *Anatomy*. Part of the intestine in which, in birds and reptiles, the intestinal, ovarian, and urinary outlets terminate; i.e. the common sewer of the body.

The intestine terminates, as in the reptiles, in a common *clóaca*.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, introd. lect.

Clóacal. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, or constituting, a clóaca.

In the torpedo, the ureters terminate on the *clóacal* papilla by two distinct orifices.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

Cloak. *s.* [Low German, *kloke*.]

1. Outer garment, with which the rest are covered.

You may bear it,
Under a *cloak* that is of any length.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.
Their *cloaks* were cloth of silver, mix'd with gold.
—*Dryden*.

All arguments will be as little able to prevail, as the wind did with the traveller to part with his *cloak*, which he held only the faster.—*Locke*.
Nimble he rose, and cast his garment down;
That instant in his *cloak* I wrapt me round.
Pope, Homer's Odyssey.

2. Concealment; cover.

Not using your liberty for a *cloak* of maliciousness.—*1 Peter*, ii. 16.

Cloak. *v. a.* Cover with a cloak; hide; conceal.

Most heavenly fair, in deed and view,
She by creation was, 'till she did fall;
Then forth she sought for helps to *cloak* her crimes
Withal. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

The most deist and barbarous,
Believe it, the most void of all humanity,
However his cunning cloak it to his mind.

Ben Jonson, out Fletcher, Four Plays in One.
A fraud *cloaked* with a specious pretence, reflects
Infinitely greater dishonour on persons in high
stations than open violence. *Translation of Rollin's
Ancient History*, b. viii. ch. l. sect. 2.

Cloakbag. *s.* Portmanteau; bag in which clothes are carried.

Why dost thou converse with that trunk of humours,
That stuff'd *cloakbag* of guts?—*Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part I. l. 4*.

I have already it

(Tis in my *cloakbag*) doublet, hat, hose, all
That answers to them. *Id. Cymbeline*, iii. 4.
Ordering his man to produce a *cloak-bag* which he had caused to be brought from Lady Booby's on purpose, he desired the justice that he might have Joseph with him into a room.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.

Cloakedly. *adv.* In a disguised or concealed manner. *Rare.*

The French ambassador came to declare, first how the emperor wronged divers of his master's subjects and vassals; arrested also his merchants, and did *cloakedly* begin war. *King Edward VI, Journal, Burnet's History of the Reformation*, ii.

Cloaking. *verb. ab.* Concealment.

Such men had need to take heed of their dissemblings and *cloakings*.—*Strype, Records*, no. 36, *Epistle by Mr. Latimer*. (Rich.)

Cloath. *s.* Same as Cloth or Clothing. See Cloth. *Rare as a singular.*

I'll ne'er distrust my God for *cloath* and bread,
While lilies flourish, and the raven's fed. *Quarles*.

Cloéhard. *s.* [Fr. *cloche* = bell.] Belfry.

King Edward the Third built, in the little manutery, a *cloéhard* of stone and timber; and placed therein three bells for the use of St. Stephen's chapel.—*Waver, Ancient Fæneral Monuments of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Islands adjacent*, p. 491.

Cloehier. *s.* [Fr.] Clocktower. *Obsolete.*

Among the courts of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the chief is the court of Arches, so called 'ab arcu' or from Bow Church in London (which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary) by reason of the steeple or *cloehier* thereof, raised at the top with stone pillars, in fashion of a bow bent archwise.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*. (Ord MS.)

Clock. *s.* [see last extract.]

1. Machine for measuring and indicating the divisions of time, distinguished from a sundial in working by means of wheels, and from a watch in having its motion derived from a weight rather than a spring.

If a man be in sickness or pain, the time will seem longer without a *clock* or hour-glass than with it.—*Bacon*.

The picture of Jerome, usually described at his study, is with a *clock* hanging by.—*Sir T. Brownie, Vulgar Errors*.

2. Striking of a clock.

I told the *clocks*, and watch'd the wasteful light.
Dryden.

[French, *cloche*; German, *glocke*; Dutch *kloke*, a bell. Before the use of *clocks* it was the custom to make known the hour by striking on a bell, whence the hour of the day was designated as three, four of the bell, as we now say three or four o'clock. It is probable that *clocks* were introduced into England from the Low Countries, where this species of mechanism seems to have inherited the name of the bell which previously performed the same office. Swedish, *klocka*, a bell, a clock. The word *clock* is a variation of *clerk*, being derived from a representation of the sound made by a blow, at first probably on a wooden board, which is still used for the purpose of calling to service in the Greek church. Serbian, *klopka*, the board used for the foregoing purpose in the Serbian churches, German, *breit-glocke*, from *klopfe*, to clap or clock, to beat on the board, Estonian, *kolkua* (with transposition of the vowel, related to *clock*, as German *kolbe* to English *clap*), to strike, to beat, *kolkina*, to make a loud noise, *kolk-laui*, a board on which one beats for the purpose of calling the family to meals.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

o'clock (sometimes *d'clock*). Of the clock: (as, 'What's *o'clock*?'—what (time) is it of, or by, the clock? 'Ten *o'clock*' = ten of, or by, the clock.

What is't *o'clock*?—Upon the stroke of four.—*Shakespeare, Richard III.* iii. 2.

Machius set forward about ten *o'clock* in the night.—*Kneller, History of the Turks*.
About nine of the *clock* at night the king marched out of the North-port.—*Lord Clarendon*.

After an early march till four *a-clock*, I came to a castle of the Bishop's.—*Sir W. Temple, Works*. (Ord MS.)

A conference had been appointed for eight *q-clock*.—*Ibid.* (Ord MS.)

So if unperjudic'd you scan
The going of this *clockwork* man;
You find a hundred movements made
By fine devices in his head:
But 'tis the stomach's solid stroke
That tells this being, what's *o'clock*. *Prior*.

Clock. *s.* [?] Flowers or work about the ankle of a stocking.

His stockings with silver *clocks* were ravished from him.—*Swift*.

Clock. *s.* Provincial name of the common dungbeetle; extended to other beetles, and, in some cases, to the cockchafer.

[In Jamieson the entry is *clock-bee*, suggesting its application to some hymenopterous or dipterous insect resembling a bee. Hence it is probably the same word as eleg, and, if so, it has a fair claim to be treated as a true Norse name; *klæg* = Lat. *tabanus* being a Norwegian term, and, as far as a negative assertion may be ventured, one not easily found out of Norway. According to the editor's personal experience, the parts of England (and these are Lincoln and the more Danish parts of the island) where *clock* more especially stands for beetle, are the parts where eleg = gaddly is the rarest.

Though a Keltic origin (*golach*, a word not found in the ordinary dictionaries) has been claimed for *clock*, and though the connection between the sound of a beetle's wings and a bell's (see Clock) tongue has been suggested, the identity, word for word, of *clock* and eleg is held to give a preferable derivation; though the connection between certain beetles and death-watches, and watches and clocks may have helped the confusion.]

Clock. *v. a.* Same as Cluck, *v. a.*

So long doth the great broad-bell *clock* her chickens, as she takes them to be her's. *Lord Northampton, Proceedings against Garnet*, Pt. 3, b.

Clock. *v. n.* Same as Cluck, *v. n.*

That eyes were made before the hardy cock began to tread, or brooding hen to *clock*.
The Salt weavers: 1299.

Clockfinger. *s.* Hand of clock.

The relative lengths of two times, not being ascertainable directly, may be indirectly ascertained by comparing the spaces which *clock-fingers* describe during the two times; that is, by ascertaining the number of *clock-fingers* which pass the point of observation.—*Herbert, Principles of Psychology*, p. 106.

Clockmaker. *s.* Artisan whose profession is to make *clocks*.

This inequality has been diligently observed by several of our ingenious *clockmakers*, and continues to be made and used by them.—*Decham*.

Clocksetter. *s.* One who regulates clocks.

Old time the *clocksetter*, that baid sexton time
Shakespeare, King John, m. l.

Clocktower. *s.* Tower built for the reception of a clock, the face of which is set in the outer wall: (an erection on a roof for a like purpose is called a *clock-turret*).

On each side is a tower, with columns, &c., one serving as a belfry, the other as a *clock-tower*.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia*, London.

Clockwork. *s.* Movement by weights or springs like those of a clock; complex mechanism of wheels producing regularity of movement.

With in this hollow was Vulcan's shop, full of fire and *clockwork*.—*Academy, Guardian*.

You look like a puppet moved by *clockwork*.—*Arbuthnot*.

Used adjectively.

When Labour and when Dillness, club in hand,
Like the two figures at St. Dunstan's stand,
Beating alternately, in measure d time,
The *clockwork* vintum-bum of rhyme,
Exact and regular the sounds will be;
But such mere quarter-strokes are not for me.
Cowper, Table Talk, 329.

Clod. *s.* [see Cloy.]

1. Lump of earth or clay; such a body of earth as cleaves or hangs together.

The earth that casteth up from the plough a great clod, is not so good as that which casteth up a smaller *clod*.—*Bacon*.

I'll cut up, as plows
Do barren lands, and strike together fifts
And *clods*, the ungrateful senate and the people.
H. Jonson.

2. Particular piece of turf or ground.

*Byzantine boat, that on the clod,
Where once their Sultan's horse has trod,
Grows neither grass, nor shrub, nor tree.* *Swift.*

3. Clot.

Fishermen who make holes in the ice to dip up fish with their nets, light on swallows covenanted in clods of a slimy substance, and carrying them home to their slaves, the warmth restores them to life and flight. *Garrio.*

4. Lump or mass in general: (in the extract of metal).

One at the forge
Labouring, two massy clods of iron and brass
Had melted. *Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 605.*

5. Anything vile, base, and earthy: (as the body of man compared with his soul).

And ye high heavens, the temple of the gods,
In which a thousand torches, flaming bright,
Do burn, that to us waxen earthly clods,
In dreadful darkness, lend desired light. *Spenser, Epithalamium.*

The spirit of man,
Which God inspir'd, cannot together perish
With this corporeal clod. *Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 780.*

How the purer spirit is united to this clod, is a knot too hard for our degraded intellects to untie. *Glanville.*

In moral reflections there must be heat as well as dry reason, to inspire this cold clod of clay, which we carry about with us. *T. Baroet, Theory of the Earth.*

6. Dull, gross, stupid fellow; dolt.

The vulgar: a scarce animated clod,
Near pleas'd with sight above you. *Dryden.*

Cloddish. *adj.* Lumpyish; hoarish.

He began to wonder where Mr. Melton got his looks from, and glared at his town, which, though made in St. James's Street, seem'd to him to have a cloddish air. *Disraeli the gaffer, Coningsby, li. lii. ch. v.*

Cloddy. *adj.* Consisting, or full, of clods; earthy; muddy; miry; lumpy; gross.

The glorious sun,
Turning, with splendour of his precious eye,
The meagre cloddy earth to glittering gold. *Shakespeare, King John, iii. 1.*

These lands they sow always under furrow about Michaelmas, and leave it as cloddy as they can. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Clodhopper. *s.* Boor. Colloquial.Clodpated. *adj.* Stupid; dull; doltish; thoughtless; thickheaded.

My clodpated relations sought the greatest genius in the world, when they bred me a mechanic. *Arbutnot.*

Clodpoll. *s.* Thickskull; dolt; blackhead.

This letter being so excellently ignorant, he will find that it comes from a clodpoll. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iii. 4.*

O! your parasite
Is a most precious thing dropt from earth,
Not bred amongst clods and clodpolls here on earth. *B. Jonson, Volpone.*

Clog. *v. a.*

1. Load with something that may hinder motion; encumber with shackles; impede by fastening to the neck or leg a heavy piece of wood or iron.

If you find so much blood in his liver as will clog the foot of a flea, I'll eat the rest of the anatomy. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iii. 2.*

Let a man wear himself from these worldly impediments, that here clog his soul's flight. *Sir K. Digby, Operations and Nature of Man's Soul.*

The wings of birds were clogg'd with ice and snow. *Dryden.*

Fleshy lusts do close men's minds, and clog their spirits, make them gross and foggy, listless and unactive. *Archbishop Tillotson.*

Guns and pomatums shall his flight restrain,
While clogg'd he beats his silken wings in vain. *Pope.*

2. Embarrass; impede; hinder; obstruct: (in the way of restraint or drawback).

The gutter'd rocks and congealed sands,
Traitors enchain'd to clog the guiltless keel. *Shakespeare, Othello, ii. 1.*

His majesty's ships were over-posted and clogg'd with great ordnance, wherof there is superfluity. *Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

They lane'd a vein, and watch'd returning leath;
It came, but clogg'd with symptoms of his death. *Dryden.*

All the commodities are clogg'd with impositions. *Addison.*

But the indulgence vouchsafed to the Presbyterians, who constituted the great body of the Scottish people, was clogg'd by conditions which made it almost worthless. *Maccuslay, History of England, ch. vii.*

Clog. *v. n.* Conlesee; adhere; stick or cluster together as a clod or clot; suffer obstruction or hindrance from some extrinsic matter.

Move it sometimes with a broom, that the seeds clog not together. *Boyle.*

In working through the bone, the teeth of the saw will begin to clog. *Shaper, Surgery.*

Clog. *s.* [see Cloy.]

1. Load; weight; encumbrance; hindrance; obstruction; impediment.

a. Physical.

As a dog committed close,
For some offence, by chance breaks loose,
And quits his clog; but all in vain,
He still draws after him his chain. *Ratter, Hudibras.*

b. Moral.

Weariness of the flesh is an heavy clog to the will. *Hooker.*

They're our clogs, not their own: if a man be clodd'd to a galley, yet the galley's free. *Donne.*

Their prince made no other step than rejecting the pope's supremacy, as a clog upon his own power and passions. *Swift.*

Slavery is, of all things, the greatest clog and obstacle to speculation. *Id.*

True, my approaching marriage puts some clog upon my wing; but you know that I, of all men, am not likely to be the slave of passion. *Sir E. L. Bulwer, Eugene Aram, li. iii. ch. vii.*

2. Hindrance.

In France the peasantry goes barefoot; and the middle class, throughout all that kingdom, wears of wooden clogs. *Hareng, Discourses of C.*

Clogging. *part. adj.* Encumbering.

Since thou hast far to go, bear not along
The clogging burthen of a guilty soul. *Shakespeare, Richard II. i. 3.*

Clogging. *verbal abs.* Obstruction; hindrance; clog.

But truth doth clear, unweave, and simplify,
All asceticus cloggings. *Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, li. 3, 25.*

Cloggy. *adj.* Having a clogging nature.

By adulations of some such nature, some grosser and cloggy parts are retained; or else much subtilized, and otherwise altered. *Bayle, History of France.*

Cloister. *s.* [Fr. *cloister*, *cloître*; Lat. *claustrum*.]

1. In the plural, Arcade or ambulatory round an open court, and usually attached to monasteries or large churches.

The cloisters are always contiguous to the church, and are arranged round three or four sides of a quadrangular area called the cloister garth, with numerous arches looking into the quadrangle. *Glossary of Architecture.*

2. Place of religious retirement; monastery; nunnery.

Nor in a secret cloister doth he keep
These virgin spirits, until their marriage-day. *Sir J. Davies.*

Some solitary cloister will I chace
And there with holy virgins live immur'd. *Dryden.*

How could he have the leisure and retirement of the cloister, to perform those acts of devotion? *Bishop Atterbury.*

Cloister. *v. a.* Shut up in a religious house; confine; immerse; shut up from the world.

Cloister thee in some religious house. *Shakespeare, Richard II. v. 1.*

They have by commitment, though in form of courtesy, cloistered us within these walls for three days. *Donne.*

It was of the king's first nets to cloister the queen dowager in the nunnery of Broomfield. *Id.*

Nature affords plenty of beauties, that no man need complain if the deformed are cloistered up. *Egmont, Tragedies.*

Used figuratively. *Rare.*

Antony had cloister'd an athletic mind, a hermit critic abstracted from the world, existing more with posterity than among his contemporaries. *Disraeli the elder, Curiosities of Authors.*

Cloistered. *part. adj.* Furnished with cloisters, frequenting cloisters; inhabiting a cloister, solitary, recluse.

His cloister'd life, there shall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 2.*

Ye would not be offended, though I rate this cloistered laborer according to his deserts. *Milton, Apology for Smecton.*

The Greeks and Romans had commonly two cloistered open courts, one serving for the women's side, and the other for the men. *Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Cloisterer. *s.* Friar; one belonging to the cloister. *Rare.*

Their losing of priores from their solemn leagues, of married people from the bonds of matrimony, of chasteity from their vows of celibacy. *Bishop Bramhall, Schism guarded, p. 189.*

Learn then, heavy-headed cloisterer, unable to manage these mysteries of state. *Sir J. Maywood, Answer to Tolson, ch. v.*

Cloistral. *adj.* Solitary; retired; religiously reclusive.

Of the great epochs of painting, therefore, two only, preparatory to the perfect age, belong to our present history: 1. That which is called (I cannot but think too exclusively) the Byzantine period; 2. That initiatory branch of Italian art which I will venture to name, from the subjects it chose, the buildings which it chiefly mirrored, and the profession of many of the best masters who practised it, the cloistral epoch. The second period reached its height in Fra Angelico da Pisolo. *Milman, Latin Christianity, li. xiv. ch. x.*

Spelt as a trisyllable.

So cloistral men, who, in presence of fear,
All contributions to this life forbear. *Donne, Poems, p. 189.*

Upon this ground many cloistered men of great learning and devotion prefer contemplation before action. *I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Cloistress. *s.* Nun; woman who has vowed religious retirement. *Rare.*

Like a cloistress she will walk veiled,
And wear once a day her clauder round
With eye-offending hair. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, i. 1.*

Clomperton. *s.* [see Clumper, *s.*] Boor. *Rare.*

He chaus'd him to stray aside from his companie,
and falling into a passageway, and so to alteration with a strange stubborn; clomperton, he was shew'd the beaten of him. *Polydore Vergil, Translation, (Verses by H. & W.)*

Clonic. *adj.* [Gr. *κλονικός*, from *κλονεω* - to tumult.] In *Medicine*. Having irregular action: (applied to spasms characterized by irregular muscular motions, such as those in convulsions, as opposed to tonic, or those like tetanus, or lockjaw, of which immovable rigidity is the characteristic, and with which it is frequently contrasted; the two together forming, in Nosology, the class or genus Spasms).

In the other form of spasm, the contractions of the affected muscles take place repeatedly, forcibly, and in quick succession; and the relaxation, of course, is as sudden and frequent. This has been named clonic spasm. *Walton, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic, lect. xxxi.*

Cloom. *v. a.* [connected with *Claymy*.]

Close or shut with glutinous or viscous matter. *Rare or provincial.*

Rear the lace enough to let them in, and cloom up the skirts, all but the door. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Close. *v. a.* (sounded cluze.) [Lat. *claudo*, *p. - clausus* - shut. - Common in composition, as the second element in a word.

In respect to form, the participle of the compounds is *clausus*: in respect to meaning, the change varies with the combination. For the word before us, however, that which most requires notice is the one with *con* (*cum*). *Conclude*, whence *conclude*, means 'end or finish'; and that through an association of ideas which is illustrated by the phrase 'shut up' - finish in our own language. Hence we get two classes of meanings for the word before us. 1. Those connected directly with the simple verb, and the primary sense of *shut*. 2. Those connected with the compound *conclude*, and the secondary sense of *finish*. Those connected with *include* are less important. That this distinction is clear or equivocal according to the character of the instances is to be seen under *Closing*.]

1. Meanings connected with *claudo* rather than *conclude*.

a. Shut: (in the second and third extracts applied to the performance of the last office

CLOT

CLOT **CLOTHWORKER** }
 The white of an egg, with spirit of wine, doth bake the egg into *clots*, as if it began to poach. *Bacon*
 I have a *clott* of soil, wherein are some thousands of little ones [sea-stars].—*Bishop Nicholson, To Mr. Lloyd*; 1697.

2. Dull, heavy man.

The crafty impositions of subtle clerks, feats of fine understanding To abuse *clots* and clowns with.

H. Johnson, Magnetic Lady.

Clot, as in **Clot-(bar)**. *s.* [the latter two words rather than a compound; and, indeed, of doubtful character as a combination.] Clot-bar occurs in Botany as the English name of either the ordinary Bur (Aretium Lappa), or certain plants of a burlike character. How far it is a really vernacular name is doubtful.

There is no need of making Clot part of a compound. In A.S. it was simply *clate*; the *á* being, probably, sounded as the *o* in stone. It was certainly applied to the ordinary Bur; and probably to other plants having involucre furnished with small hooks. It suits the Germ urbanum; for it evidently meant something that caught.

Here, however, it chiefly commands notice as a word suggesting an explanation of one of the meanings delivered by the combination *cl-t*. The word *Cleats* in Shipbuilding (see Young's Nautical Dictionary), which denotes 'pieces of wood with notches for setting shores against, . . . also for belaying ropes to, and other purposes,' agrees with the name of the plant both in form and import.

The connection with the Clot of the preceding entries is less direct; and, for this reason, the words are separated.

Clot. v. a. Form into clots or clods; hang together; congregate; congregate; gather into concretions.

Here mingled limbs, here brains and gore,
 Laid clotted. *J. Phillips.*

Clot. s. (with the *o* short, and with the *th* pronounced as in *thin*, not as in *thine*.)

[Clot, at present, seems to mean something *woven* rather than something *worn*. It arose, however, out of the notion of a garment rather than out of that of a tissue.

Its plural is *cloths*, as in 'two different cloths,' meaning two different kinds of cloth. Meanwhile, *clothes* is not its plural; though the true singular of *Clothes* is rarer than the true plural of Cloth. See Cloth.

Neither does Cloth stand in the same relation to Clóthe the verb, as Use, the substantive, sounded *uce*, does to Use the verb, sounded *uze*; though the change of the final consonant is of the same kind. In Cloth, however, the vowel is shortened, while in Use it remains unchanged.

Though apparently the simplest of its family, it is not only a derived word, but a comparatively new derivation. It means something *which clothes*; yet it is so restricted to *woven* articles, that, taken by itself, it looks as if its primary meaning were connected with weaving. Moreover, its commonest application is to woollen articles. Though we may talk of cotton cloth and linen cloth (not, however, of silken), we generally mean, when we use the word alone, woollen. No one says that a hat or a shoe is cloth to the head or the foot; though many may say that it is *clothing*. In short, the word has a special, which has grown out of a general, sense; and that, at a comparatively late date. In respect to its immediate origin, the remarks

CLOT

hitherto made, notwithstanding the strictures which accompany them, have pointed towards the verb as its base, giving, as they do, the analogies of Use = *uze*, and Use = *uce*, to which we may add Greuse, and a few other words. But these words are of Latin or French origin, whereas Cloth is German; besides which, their final consonant is not *th* but *s*. The word with which it coincides most closely is Bath, a word which comports itself to *bathe*, both verb and substantive, as Cloth does to *clothe*. We *clóthe* (*clóthe*) ourselves in *clóths*, just as we *báthe* (*báthe*) in *báths*; and that without stretching the common practice of our language. But we may also take (in a river) a *báthe* every morning, or two *báthes* (bathings) a day. The form, then, in the long vowel, with the sound of the *th* in *thine* (*dh*), is the original one, and, this being determined, the evidence that the older meaning was connected with *clothes* as garments, rather than with *cloth* as a tissue, is satisfactory. The German and Scandinavian for Cloth are *tuch* and *dak*; words which have nothing to do with the root Cloth, but which are still to be found in English in such combinations as *Russian duck*, which, when white trousers were worn, was a common one.]

Woven material, generally of wool, and for wearing apparel; but also of linen and cotton, and applied to purposes other than those of clothing, such as table-covers and canvass for painting.

I answer you right painted *cloth*, from whence you have studied your questions. *Shakespeare, As you like it*, iii. 2.

Who fears a sentence, or an old man's saw,
 Shall by a painted *cloth* be kept in awe.

Id., Rape of Lucrece.
 The king stood up under his *cloth* of state, took the rd from the protector, and dabbed the Lord Mayor of London knight. *Sir J. Hayward.*

This idea, which we may call the goddess of painting and of sculpture, descends upon the marble and the *cloth*, and becomes the original of these arts. *Dryden, Preface to Translation of Dufrenoy's Art of Painting.*

The Squanders buy their linen *cloths* in that kingdom.—*Swift.*

Nor let, like Neveus, every error pass,
 The musty wine, foul *cloth*, or greasy glass.

Pope, Imitations of Horace.

Often used as the *second element* in a compound, as tablecloth. When fine metal wire enters largely into the tissue, we may have *cloth* of gold, &c.

Clothe. v. a. participle and preterite, *clothed* and *clad*. [see Cloth.]

1. Invest with garments; cover with dress: (for preservation from cold and injuries).

He had *clad* himself with a new garment. — *1 Kings*, xi. 20.

An inhabitant of Nova Zembla having lived in Denmark, where he was *clothed*, took the first opportunity of making his escape into nakedness. *Addison, Freyhold's.*

The Britons in Cæsar's time painted their bodies, and *clothed* themselves with the skins of beasts. *Swift.*

With superior bloom my own rich soil
 Emburiant nature's better blessings pour
 O'er every land, the naked nations *clothe*,
 And be the exhaustless granary of a world. *Thomson.*

2. Invest with dress: (for the purpose of adornment).

We *clothe* and adorn our bodies: indeed, too much time we bestow upon that. Our souls also are to be *clothed* with holy habits, and adorned with good works. — *Rap, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Embroider'd purple *clothes* the golden beds.
Pope, Translation of Statius.

3. Invest as with clothes.

I put on righteousness, and it *clothed* me. — *Job*, xxi. 16.

Hast thou *clothed* his neck with thunder? — *Ibid.*, xxxix. 19.

I shall also *clothe* her priests with salvation. — *Psalms*, cxxiii. 16.

If thou best be; but O how fall'n! how chang'd
 From him, who in the happy realms of light,

CLOT

Cloth'd with transcendent brightness, didst out-shine

Myriads though bright! *Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 84.

The flowery dale of Sibma, *clad* with vines. *Ibid.*, l. 410.

Their prayers *clad*
 With incense, where the golden altar fum'd
 By their great intercessor. *Ibid.*, xl. 17.

But virtue too, as well as vice, is *clad*

In flesh and blood. *Walter.*

For her the weeping heavens become serene;
 For her the ground is *clad* in cheerful green. *Dryden.*

They leave the shady realms of night,
 And, *cloth'd* in bodies, lend the upper light. *Id.*
 Let both use the clearest language in which they can *clothe* their thoughts. — *Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

4. Furnish or provide with clothes.

Drawsiness shall *clothe* a man with rags. — *Proverbs*, xxiii. 21.

Clothe. v. n. Wear clothes. *Rare.*

Care no more to *clothe* and eat.
Shakspeare, Cymbeline, iv. 2, song.

Clothes. s. plural and general form. (usually pronounced *clóze*, from the mingling of the *th* and *s* sounds.) See Cloth.

1. Clothing to the body; wearing apparel.

He with him brought Tryeno, rich array'd
 In *Caribbees* *clothes*. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, ii. 4, 28.

Take up these *clothes* here quickly; carry them to the handmaid in thatchet mend. — *Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

Strength grows more from the warmth of exercise than of *cloaths*. — *Sir W. Temple.*

2. Covering of a bed; bedclothes.

Gazing on her midnight face,
 She turn'd each way her fringed head,
 Then sunk it deep beneath the *cloth*. *Prior.*

Clothesbrush. s. (usually pronounced *clóze-brush*.) Brush for cleaning, or smoothing, the nap of (woollen) clothes.

For there be summit in it, continued the clerk,
 which smooths a man's heart like a *clothes-brush*,
 wipes away the dust and dirt, and sets all the nap right. — *Sir E. L. Butler, Emma*, from.

Clothier. s. [etymologically this form is from *clothes*, not from *cloth*, which would give *clóthier*, as *cottier* from *cot*; the meaning, however, covers both *cloth* and *clothes*.] Maker of, dealer in, or contractor for, clothes or cloth.

The *clothier* is all, not able to maintain
 The many to them 'housing, have put off
 The spinsters, carders, fillers, weavers.

Shakspeare, Henry VIII., i. 2.

His commissioners should cause *clothiers* to take
 wood, paying only two parts of the price. *Sir J. Hayward.*

They shall only spoil the *clothier's* wool,
 and leave the present spinners, at best, *Grand, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

Clothing. s.

1. Dress; vesture; garments.

Thy bosom might receive my yielded right
 And thine with it, in heaven's pure *clothing* dress,
 Through clearest skies might take united flight. *Keight.*

Your bread and *clothing*, and every necessary of life, entirely depend upon it. *Swift.*

2. Business of making or supplying cloth or clothes: (the former rather than the latter, notwithstanding the long sound of the *o*).

In the time of Henry the first of England, there happened a mighty inundation in Flanders, whereby a great part of the country was irreparably lost, and many of the poor distressed people, being bereft of their habitation, came into England, where the king, in compassion of their condition, and also considering that they might be beneficial to his subjects by instructing them in the art of *cloathing*, and placed them about Carlisle in the north, and after removed them into South Wales, where their posterity hath ever since remained. *Rog, Three Discourses concerning the Cause, Delay, and Dissolution of the World*, ch. v. (Orel MS.)

Used adjectively, or as the first element in a compound.

At Norwich, the chief seat of the *clothing* trade, a little creature of six years old was thought fit for labour. *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

Clotheshearer. s. One who trims the cloth, and levels the nap.

My father is a poor man, and by his occupation a *clothes-hearer*. — *Halswell, Apology*, p. 426.

Clothworker. s. Maker of cloth.

Clothworkers, plasterers, and other inferior trades, in their policy this way exceed those of a

higher rank.—*Scott, Essay on Drapery, &c.* p. 165: 1635.

Cloppoll. s. Thickskull; blockhead; head itself, contemptuously.

What says the fellow, there? call the *clot-poll* back.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 4.
I have sent Cloten's *clotpoll* down the stream,
In embassy to his mother. — *Id., Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

Clotted. part. adj. Obstructed with, converted into, or consisting of, clots; ? (in last extract) reddened as with blood.

The *clotted* blood within my nose,
That from my wounded lady flows.

Have unwieldy bones, lasting remains
Of that gigantic race, which as he breaks
The *clotted* globe, the plowman haply finds.
J. Phillips.

The hue
Of human sacrifice and Roman slaughter
Troubles the *clotted* air, of late so blue,
And deepens into red the saffron water
Of Tiber, thick with dew.

Byron, Prophecy of Dante, ii.

Clottered. adj. Clotted. *Hare.*

He dragged the trembling sire,
Slithering through *clottered* blood and holy mire.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Clotty. adj. Full of clots; concreted; full of concretions.

The matter expectorated is thin, and mixed with thick, *clotty* bluish streaks.—*Hare, Discourse of Consumption*.

Cloud. s. [See last-extract; see also Clump, v. a.— in the German and Danish the word is not to be found; in the former, *wölken* (— *welkin*) being the equivalent, in the latter *sky*, which is, word for word, the English name for the heavens in general.]

1. Visible collection of vapours in the air.

Now are the *clouds* that lower'd upon our house,
In the deep bosom of the ocean buried.

Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 1.
As a mist is a multitude of small but solid globules, which therefore descend; so a vapour, and therefore a watry *cloud*, is nothing else but a congeries of very small and concave globules, which therefore ascend, to that height in which they are of equal weight with the air, where they remain suspended, till, by some motion in the air, being broken, they descend in solid drops; either small, as in a mist, or larger, when many of them run together, as in rain. *Grege, Compendium Naturæ*.

Clouds are the greatest and most considerable of all the meteors, as furnishing water and plenty to the earth. They consist of very small drops of water, and are elevated a good distance above the surface of the earth; for a *cloud* is nothing but a mist flying high in the air, as a mist is nothing but a *cloud* herebelow. *Locke, Elements of Natural Philosophy*.
How vapours, turn'd to *clouds*, obscure the sky;
And *clouds*, dissolv'd, the thirsty ground supply.
Local Rosecombon.

In the *clouds*. Beyond the clear range of the ordinary earthly eye, from the vagueness and haziness of the view of anything when seen too far above us, or through a clouded medium: (applied to flights of fancy, and to imperfect representation of meaning either in poetry or speculation).

Though poets may of inspiration boast,
Their rage, ill-govern'd, in the *clouds* is lost. *Wall. r.*

2. Diffused body of anything: (applied to war it conveys over and above the physical image of a mass of warriors, the notion of threat or menace, as indicated by such clouds as are the heralds of a storm).

Cromwell, our chief of men, who through a *cloud*,
Not of war only, but detraction's rule.

Milton, Sonnets, xvi. 1.
The bishop of London did cut down a noble *cloud* of trees at Fulham: the lord chancellor told him that he was 'a good expounder of dark phrases.'—*Aubrey, Relation of Lord Bacon's Apophthegms*.

How can I see the brave and young
Fall in the *cloud* of war, and fall unknown? *Adrian*

The objection comes to no more than this, that among a *cloud* of witnesses, there was one of very good reputation.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

[Correctly explained by Soumer as clouded vapours, vapours drawn into clots or separate masses, . . . Old Dutch *clot*, a clod, clote, a cloud; 'venne vullde clote,' a heavy cloud. (Delftorrie.) Italian *volgo*, clod, lump of earth; *volto dell'aria*, the thick and scattered clouds in the air. (Florida.) So also from French *matte*, *motte*, a clod or clod, *ciel motté*, a

curled sky, a sky full of small curled clouds. (Colgrave.) *Clouds*, clouds. (Conventry Mysteries in Halliwell.)—*Wegge, Dictionary of English Etymology*, in voce.]

Cloud. v. a. Darken with clouds, cover with clouds, obscure; make of sullen and gloomy appearance; sully, defame.

I would be not a stand-by to hear
My sovereign mistress clouded so.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, i. 2.
He not dishonour'd then, nor *cloud* those looks,
That wont to be more cheerful and serene.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 122.
If men would not exhale vapours to *cloud* and darken the clearest truths, no man could miss his way to heaven for want of light.—*Dr. H. More, Deceit of Christian Party*.

What sullen fury clouds his scornful brow?
Pope, Translation of the first Book of the Thebaid of Statius.

Cloud. v. u. Grow cloudy; grow dark with clouds.

[Her] beams upon his hairless face are fix'd,
As if from thence they borrow'd all their shine
Were never four such bumps together mix'd,
Had not his *clouded* with his brows' regime;
But her's, which through the crystal tears gave light,
Shone like the moon, in water seen by night.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida.

Cloud-ascending. adj. Mounting to the clouds.

Like tall cedars mounted on
Cloud-ascending Lebanon. *G. Sandys, Psalm xli.*

Cloud-cleaving. adj. Cleaving a cloud, or the clouds.

Thou winged and *cloud-cleaving* minister,
Whose happy flight is highest into heaven,
Well may'st thou sweep so near me—I should be
Thy prey, and gorge thine ravens; thou art gone
Where the eye cannot follow thee. *Byron, Manfred*, i. 2.

Cloud-compelling. adj.

1. Simply, collecting clouds.

Alysinia's *cloud-compelling* cliffs.
Thomson, Seasons, Autumn.

2. Epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were supposed to be collected.
Health to both kinds, attended with a roar
Of cymbals, ech'd from the alighted shower;
With loud resemblance of his thunder, prove
Bacchus the seed of *cloud-compelling* Jove. *Wall. r.*

Thy just complaint to *cloud-compelling* Jove.
Dryden.

Cloud-dispelling. adj. Having power to disperse clouds.

The northern breath, that freezes floods, he binds,
With all the race of *cloud-dispelling* winds.
Dryden.

Cloud-eclipsed. adj. Eclipsed by the intervention of a cloud.

Why her two suns were *cloud-eclipsed* so,
Nor why her fair cheeks over-wash'd with woe.
Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.

Cloud-kissing. adj. Touching, as it were, the clouds.

Threatening *cloud-kissing* Ilion with annoy.
Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.

A steep *cloud-kissing* crag, whose horned crowne
With proud imperial looks beholds the mine.
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 650.

Cloud-touching. adj. Ascending, as it were, to the clouds.

Cloud-touching mountains to new seats are borne
From their foundations, by his fury torn.
G. Sandys, Book of Job, p. 11.

Proud by thy hand,
Cloud-touching mountains shall stand.

Id., Book of Psalms, p. 101.

Cloudberry. s. Native bramble (Rubus Chamaemorus) so called, growing low, and with leaves not unlike those of the mulberry-tree (whence its specific name: ground mulberry).

In some parts of the highlands of Scotland the fruit [of the cloudberry] is also called redwhortberries or knot-berries, and they are perhaps the most grateful and useful kind of fruit gathered by the Scotch highlanders. On the sides and near the bases of the mountains it may be collected for several months in succession.—*London, Encyclopædia of Gardening*, p. 915.

Cloudborn. adj. Born of a cloud.

Like *cloudborn* centaurs, from the mountain's height
With rapid course descending to the flights
They rush along; the rattling woods give way;
The branches bend before the sweepy sway.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Cloûdbuilt. adj. Built up of clouds.

The sun went down
Behind the *cloûdbuilt* columns of the West.
Cowper, Translation of the Odyssey.

Applied to castles in the air.
And so vanished my *cloûdbuilt* palace.—*Goldsmith, Envy*.

Cloûdcapped. adj. Topped with clouds; touching the clouds.

The *cloud-capp'd* towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherits, shall dissolve.
Shakespeare, Tempest, iv. 1.

Cloûdcovered. adj. Wrapped in clouds.

Witness, thou Sun! whose *cloud-cover'd* height,
And shaven basis, o'erdid the present (God)
Young, *Night Thoughts*, vii.

Cloûded. part. adj. Overcast with clouds: (as 'a clouded sky'; cloudy or overclouded being the commoner form). Usually, in a figurative sense.

a. Variegated with dark veins.
The humble smooth and plain
Made of the *clouded* olive's easy grain.
Pope, Homer's Odyssey.

b. Deficient in clearness: (applied to the understanding).
The *clouded* understanding and implacable temper
Of James held out long against the arguments of
those who laboured to convince him that it would
be wise to pardon offenders which he could not
pardon. 'I cannot do it,' he exclaimed: 'I must
make examples.'—*Macaulay, History of England*,
ch. ix.

Cloûdily. adv. With clouds; darkly; obscurely; not perspicuously.

Some had rather have good discipline delivered
plainly, by way of precepts, than *cloudily* enwrap-
ped in allego. *Spenser, View of the State of
Ireland*.

He was commanded to write so *cloudily* by Co-
mmiss.—*Dryden*.

Cloûdiness. s. Attribute

Cloudy; dimness; darkness.
You have such a February face,
So full of frost, of storm and *cloudiness*.
Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 2.

The situation of this island exposes it to a con-
tinual *cloudiness*, which in the summer renders the
air colder, and in the winter warmer. — *Hare, Dis-
course of Consumption*.

I saw a cloudy Hungarian diamond made clearer
by lying in a cool liquor: wherein, he affirmed, that
upon keeping it longer, the stone would lose more
of its *cloudiness*. *Bayle*.

Cloûdless. adj. Without clouds; clear; un-
clouded; bright; luminous; lightsome;
pure; undarkened.

As the morning light,
The *cloudless* morning, so should be thine house.
Poet, David and Bathsheba, 1200.

This Partridge soon sink view in *cloudless* skies.
When next he looks thro' Galilee's eyes. *Pope*.

How many such there must be in the vast extent
of space, a naked eye in a *cloudless* night might give
us some faint glimpse. — *Cheyne, Philosophical Prin-
ciples of Natural Religion*.

Cloûdless. s. See extract.

It is at some distance, from about 5° to 20°, from
the Equator that hurricanes are occasionally felt in
their violence. They originate in or near those hot
and densely-clouded spaces, sometimes spoken of as
the *cloud-ring*, where aggregated aqueous vapour is
at times collected into heavy rain (partly with vivid
electrical action), and a comparative vacuum is sud-
denly caused, towards which air rushes from on all
sides.—*Lord Ashburton, Address to the Geographical
Society*, 1852.

Cloûdstopped. adj. Having the top covered
with clouds.

Mountains, ye mourn in vain
Moted, whose magic song
Made huge Pinthunnon bow his *cloud-topp'd* head.
Gray, The Bard.

Cloûdy. adj.

1. Covered with clouds; obscured with
clouds; consisting of clouds.

As Moses entered into the tabernacle, the *cloudy*
pillar descended, and stood at the door.—*Exodus*,
xxxiii. 9.

At last his sail-broad vans
He spreads for flight, and in the surging smoke
Uplifted spurs the ground; thence many a league,
As in a *cloudy* chair, ascending rides.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 927.

2. Dark; obscure; not intelligible.

If you content yourself frequently with words
instead of ideas, or with *cloudy* and confused notions
of things, how impotent will that darkness be!
—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind*.

- But every sublimity cloudy.
The more she soulds, the more she's cloudy. *Swift.*
3. Gloomy of look; not open and cheerful.
No my storm-beaten heart like wine is cheer'd
With that sun-shine, when cloudy looks are clear'd. *Spenser.*

Witness my son, now in the shade of death,
Whose bright outshining beauty thy cloudy wrath
Hath in eternal darkness faded up. *Shakespeare, Richard III. l. 3.*

4. Wanting lustre, brightness, or clearness; opaque; overcast; mottled.

Before the wine grows cloudy, shake the hogs-head,
and carry a glass of it to your master. *Swift, Advice to Servants, Direction to the Butler.*

- Clough.** *s.* [?] Cleft of a hill; cliff.

A clough, or clough, is a kind of breach or valley down a slope from the side of a hill. *—Forsyke, Institution of deputed Intelligence, etc. ix.*

- Clough.** *s.* [?] See extract.

Clough... among merchants is an allowance for the turn of the scale, on buying choice wholesale by weight. *—Thwaites, Law Dictionary.*

- Clout.** *s.* [A.S. *clut.*]

1. Cloth for any mean use.

His garment, thought but only ragged clouts,
With thorns together pin'd, and patched was. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
A clout upon that head
Where late the diadem stood. *Shakespeare, Hamlet, li. 2.*

In power of spittle and a clout,
Where'er he please to bid it out. *Swift.*

2. Patch on a shoe or coat.

No man putteth a clout of hoistrous cloth into an
old cloth, for it doth away the fulness of the
cloth, and a worse breeching is made. *—Hiclyffe, St. Matthew, ix. 16.*

3. ? Mark of white cloth at which archers shot.

Shew a good bow; he shot a fine shoot; he
would have clapt i' the clout at twelve score. *—Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.*

4. Buffet. *Colloquial.*

[*Clout.*—Anglo-Saxon, *clut*, a patch. The primary sense is a blow, as when we speak of a *clout* on the head. Dutch, *klots*, a strike. Then applied to a lump of material clumped on or hastily applied to mend a breach. In the same way English *clutch*, to mend clumsily, from Dutch *klutsa*, to strike; English, *clutch*, in the same sense, from Welsh *clut*, English *clut*, to strike. *—Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

- Clout.** *r. a.*

1. Patch; mend coarsely; join awkwardly or coarsely together.

Can you clout me a payre of lutes?
I woulde have them well underplayd, and easily,
For I use awayne to goe on the one side. *Hiclyffe, Scourer.*

Wynchester, when he either preacheth or dis-
puteth, how he clouteth the old broken holes with
patches of popistry. *—Bale, Yet a Course at the Synagogue, Fol. 34, b.*

All their divine service is notably patched up and
clouted therewith [idolatri]. *—Horne, Translation of Beza's Sermons, p. 412.*

Many sentences of one meaning clouted up to-
gether. *—Locke.*

2. Beat; strike.

I wis, with his fist he wolde all-to clout you. *Hiclyffe, Scourer.*

Pay him o'er the pate, clout him for all his
tosses. *—Beaumont and Fletcher, Women pleasd.*

The late queen of Spain took off one of her
claudes, and clouted Olivarez about the noddle
with it. *—Horell, Letters, ii. 43.*

- Clouted.** *part. adj.* Clotted: (applied exclusively to cream).

With flaws, and clouted cream, and country
dainties stow'd. *—Dryden, Polydorus, xiv.*

I've seen her skin the clouted cream,
And press from spongy curds the milky stream. *Gay.*

[There is no necessity to suppose that
clouted is the proper, *clotted* the im-
proper, word in this combination; though
such may be the case. The Dutch has
klontermelk; concerning which we may
hold that the change to *klont* is that
which, in Greek, gives *clous* as the result
of the elimination of the *r* in the root
clous (*gen. clous*). But this would
make the *o* in *clotted* long. Meanwhile,
the same language gives *klontermelk*, a
form which admits the insertion of *n*. As
clut, *clot* are nasalised in *clump*, *clow*,
corresponding to *clout*, *clot*, we have Du-

nish *klunt*, a log, block; Dutch *klont*, a
clut, globe, lump. Dutch *klubber-melk*,
kloter-melk, *klonter-melk*, clotted cream,
coagulated milk. The close connexion be-
tween the ideas of a thick mass and the
action of striking is seen in English *clout*,
a blow, Dutch *klotsen*, *kloteren*, *klunderen*,
to beat, batter. *—Wedgwood.*]

- Clouted.** *part. adj.*

1. Covered with a clout.

Milk some unhappy eve,
Whom clouted leg her hurt doth shew. *Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.*

2. ? Coarsely mended; ? hobnailed [from
clou].

I thought he slept, and put
My clouted breeches from off my feet, whose rude-
ness
Answer'd my steps too loud. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iv. 2.*

The dull swain
Treads on it daily with his clouted shoon. *Milton, Comus, 633.*

- Cloutierly.** *adj.* Clumsy; awkward: (as, 'a
cloutierly fellow'). *Rare.*

The single wheel plough is a very cloutierly sort.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

Let us observe Spenser with all his rusty, absolute
words; with all his rough-hewn, *cloutierly* verses;
yet take him throughout, and we shall find in him a
graceful and poetical majesty. *—Phillips, Theatre of Poesie, p. 1673.*

- Clove.** *s.* [Dutch, *kluyre*.—see remarks
under next entry.] Small bulbs formed
round a mother bulb.

'Tis mortal sin an onion to devour;
Each clove of garlic is a sacred pow'r. *Tate, Translation of Juvenal.*

Clove. *s.* [Fr. *clou*; Lat. *clavus* = nail.—The
explanation of this connection lies in the
form of the spice so called, which is not
unlike a small-headed nail or tack. The
Malay name means this; and, more or
less, a word of the same import is found
throughout most European languages.
When this is not the case, the term is a
modification of the Latin *caryophyllus*, from
the Greek *καριον* = date, and *φύλλον* = leaf.
Sometimes the two are united. Dutch,
kruidnagel = krouit (vegetable) nails, *grof-
filsnagelen* (the first element being from
caryophyllus); German, *nägeln*, *gewürz-
nägeln* (spice-nails); Danish, *nelliker*;
Spanish, *clavo aromatico*; French, *clou
de girofle* (*caryophyllus*) and *giraflier*.
That the name for *clou* as applied to
garlic has a different origin from *clare* the
spice is indicated by the Dutch word, and
is verified by the fact that in Dutch (as
there is no derivative from the Latin
clavus denoting a nail, but on the con-
trary only the German term *nägel*) there
is no room for confusion. To which it may
be added that in Anglo-Saxon we have
more than one compound of *clef*, as
clefgyrt and *clefyr*, names of plants which
it is difficult to identify. Upon this point,
however, more will be said under Gilli-
flower.] *Adjectival* construction com-
mon.

1. Unexpanded flowers of *Caryophyllus* aro-
maticus, used as spice.

Clove seems to be the rudiment or beginning of a
fruit growing upon clove-trees. *—Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

2. In *Horticulture*. Sort of pink, picotee, or
earnation, so called, the scent of which is
that of the clove. This, however, must
not be confounded with the so called
Clove-pink of the botanical works, the
Dianthus Caryophyllus, for which see
Gilliflower.

- Clove.** *c.* [?] See extract.

Clove [is] the two-and-thirtieth part of a weigh of
cheese, i. e. eight pounds. Stat. 9 Henry VI. c. 8. *—Tomlins, Law Dictionary.*

- Cloven.** *part. adj.* Cleft; divided.

There is Aulibus; list, what work he makes
Amongst your cloven army. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, l. 4.*

Now heap'd high,
The cloven oaks and lofty pines do lie. *Waller.*

A clasp-fallen beaver, loosely hanging by.
The cloven helm, and arch of victory. *Dryden.*

Show the cloven foot. Betray designs of a
diabolic or evil character: (the devil's foot
being supposed to be cloven).

- Cloven-footed.** *adj.* Having the foot di-
vided into two parts; bisulcous.

The cloven-footed fiend is banish'd from us. *Dryden.*

Great variety of water fowl, both whole and
clown-fowl, frequent the waters. *Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

- Cloven-hoofed.** *adj.* Same as Cloven-
footed.

There are the bisulcous or cloven-hoof'd, as rams
and heavers. *—Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

- Clover.** *s.* [A.S. *clefer*.] Species of trefoil:
(generally applied to the three cultivated
varieties, marl-grass, red clover, and white
clover; the first two not always distin-
guished: scarlet clover, *Trifolium incar-
natum*, is a newer object of cultivation).
Adjectival construction common.

The even mead, that erst brought sweetly forth
The freckled cowslip, burnet, and green clover. *Shakespeare, Henry V. v. 2.*

Nature shall prove
Green grass and fatting clover for their fare. *Dryden, Virgil's Georgics.*

Clover improves land, by the great quantity of
cattle it maintains. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

The cow-flower, and thereby the clover-flower
they stick. *Dryden, Polydorus, xv.*

My Blouzelinda is the blithest lass,
Than primrose sweeter, or the clover-grass. *Gay.*

- Live in clover.** Live luxuriously.

Well, Laurent, was the night in clover spent? *Oz.*

- Go from clover to rye-grass.** Exchange
better for worse: (applied to second mar-
riages).

- Cloved.** *adj.* Covered with clover.

Flocks thick nibbling thro' the clover'd vale,
—Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

Through the deep groves I hear the charming
birds,
And through the clover'd vale the various hawing
hounds. *—T. Watson, Oth. s.*

- Cloven.** *s.* [see Cloy.]

1. Rustic; country fellow; churl.

He came with all his *clawes*, burst upon cartjades. *—Sir P. Sidney.*

The *clawes*, a hoist'rous, rude, ungovern'd crew,
With furious haste to the loud summons flew. *Dryden.*

2. Coarse ill-bred man.

A country squire, represented with no other vie
but that of being a *clow*, and having the provincial
accent. *—Swift.*

3. Buffoon in a pantomime.

- Cloven.** *v. n.* Affect the behaviour of a
clown. (For *construction* in the following
extracts, which gives the word an active
appearance, see It.)

Behew me, he *clowens* it properly indeed. *—B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

When Tarlton clowen'd it in a pleasant vein,
And with conceits did good opinion gain;
Upon the stage, his merry humour's shop,
Clowns knew the clown by his great clownish shop. *The L. (King of Navarre's) Banquet, etc., Epigr. 31: 1611.*

- Clovenage.** *s.* Behaviour of a clown. *Rare.*

And he to serve me thus! Inertitude,
Beyond the coarseness yet of my *clowage*.
Shewn to a lady! *—B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.*

- Clovenery.** 1-breeding; churlishness;
rudeness; brutality. *Rare.*

Thou'rt a court indeed,
Not mix'd with *clawes* as used in common houses. *Chapman, Rascally P. Ambrose.*

The fool's conceit hath both *clowery* and ill-na-
ture. *—Sir R. L. Estrange.*

- Clovenish.** *adj.*

1. Consisting of rustics or clowns; relating
to them.

I come not to eat with ye, and to surfeit
In these poor *clowish* pleasures. *Beaumont and Fletcher, The Prophetess.*

Young Silvia beats her breast, and cries aloud
For succour from the clownish neighbourhood. *Dryden.*

2. Coarse; rough; rugged.

But with his *clownish* hands their tender wings
He brusheth off. *Spenser, Faerie Queen, l. 1, 23.*

3. Uncivil; ill-bred; ill-mannered.

But, cousin, what if we woud'nt to steal
The *clownish* fool out of your father's court?
Would he not be a comfort to our travel?
Shakespeare, As you like it, l. 3.

4. Clumsy; ungainly.

There was amongst his nearest attendants, one
Henry Cuffe, a man of secret amulations ends of his
own, and of proportionate compasses smothered under
the bulk of a scholar, and shibbled over with a
certain rude and *clownish* fashion, that lost the
semblance of integrity. *Sir H. Waller, Parvelli, &c.*

Clownishly, adv. In a clownish manner.

Clownishness, s. Attribute suggested by
Clownish.

1. Rusticity; coarseness; unpolished rudeness.

Even his Dorick dialect has an incomparable
sweetness in its *clownishness*. *Dryden.*

If the boy should not make less very gracefully,
a dancing master will cure that defect, and wipe off
that plainness which the à-la-mode people call
clownishness. *Locke.*

2. Incivility; brutality.

'Tis *clownishness*, they say, to reject any
And folly too. *Sir R. Fauschard,*
Translation of Castrin's Pastor Fido, l. 2.

Cloy, v. a. [N.Fr. *cloyer*—stuff up.—In
Wedgwood Clod, Clot, Clog, and Cloy
are all connected, the original import being
a thick heavy lump or mass. Thence the
notion of striking, as in the vulgarism 'a
clout on the head.' To these add Church
and Clown, connected with the notions of
thickness and heaviness. The Danish *klods*,
Swedish *klots*, German *kluss*, and the provin-
cial English *chalge*, help to explain the
assumed changes of form. For a fuller
notice see *Crush*.]

1. Satiated; safe; fill beyond desire; surfeit; fill to loathing.

The length of those speeches had not *cloyed* Py-
rochus, though he were very impatient of long deli-
berations. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The very creed of Athanasius, and that sacred
lynon of cloy, are reckoned as superfluities, which
we must in any sense pure away, lest we *cloy* God
with too much service. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity, v. § 12.*

Continually varying the same sense, and taking
up what he had more than enough incited before,
he sometimes *cloy* his readers instead of satisfying
them. *Dryden.*

Intemperance in eating and drinking, instead of
delighting and satisfying nature, doth but load and
cloy it. *Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. ?

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and *cloy* his beak,
As when his god is pleased. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 4.*

3. Close up guns by striking a spike into the touchhole. Obsolete.

If the dependants thought the castle was to be
abandoned they should poison the water, and *cloy*
the great ordnance, that it might not afterwards
stand the Turks in stead. *Knutley, vol. D. (Ord MS.).*

4. In Farriery. Prick a horse in shoeing.

Cloyless, adj. Incapable of causing satiety.
Rare.

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with *cloyless* sauce his appetite.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, l. 1.

Cloyment, s. Satiety; repletion beyond
appetite. *Rare.*

What their love may be called appetite:
No motion of the liver, but the palate,
That suffers forfeit, *cloyment*, and revolt.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, l. 4.

Club, s. [Dutch, *klubb*; German, *kolbe*.]

1. Heavy stick or staff, biggest at the end.

He strove his combed *club* to quit
Out of the earth. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
As he pulled off his helmet, a butcher slew him
with the *streak* of a *club*. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Arm'd with a knotty *club* another came. *Dryden.*

2. Name of ode of the suits of cards.

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The *club's* black tyrant first her victim died,
Spite of his haughty men and barbaous pride. *Pope.*

Club, s. [?]

1. Shot; share of a reckoning paid by the company in just proportions; contribution to a common fund; joint action in general.

A fuddling couple sold ale: their honour was to
drink drunk, upon their own liquor: they laid
down their *club*, and this they called forcing a trade.
Sir R. T. Extrange.

He's bound to vouch them for his own,
Though got by impieete generation,
And general *club* of all the nation. *Rutter, Multiton.*

2. Assembly of persons meeting under certain conditions for a common purpose.

What right has any man to meet in factions *clubs*
to vilify the government? *Dryden, Mihil, de-
dication.*

The end of our *club* is to advance conversation
and friendship, and to reward deserved persons with
our interest and our recommendations. We admit
none but men of wit and interest. *Swift, Let. ix.*
This *club* of duellists, consisting only of men of
honour, did not continue long, most of the members
of it being put to the sword, or hanged, soon after
its institution. *Spenser, vol. 9.*

The *club* of ugly faces was instituted originally at
Cambridge, in the merry reign of Charles II. *Ibid.*
vol. 78.

Soon after his [Johnson's] return to London,
which was in February 1763, was founded that *club*
which existed long without a name, but at Mr.
Garriek's funeral became distinguished by the title
of 'The Literary Club.' *Boswell, Life of Johnson.*

Club, v. n.

1. Contribute to a common expense in settled proportions.

It was a common proportion than what was paid
by the inhabitants, who were chiefly concerned to
pay for their own case: I should not, my lord, be
against the person's continuing to *club* with them.
Bishop Newton, to the Earl of Thanet, 1761.

2. Join to one effect; contribute separate powers to one end.

'Till cresser atoms, tumbling in the stream
Of fancy, madly met, and *clubb'd* into a dream.
Dryden.

Every part of the body seems to *club* and contri-
bute to the soul, else why should parents, be so
blind or deaf, sometimes generate children with the
same imperfections? *Rap.*

Let sugar, wine, and cream together *club*,
To make that gentle viand, syllabub. *King.*

Club, v. a. Contribute anything to a com-
mon fund.

Fibres being distinct, and impregnated by dis-
tinct spirits, how should they *club* their particular
information into a common idea? *Gallus, Essay
on Thought.*

The festivities at Christmas, when the richest of
us would *club* our stock to have a gaudy day, sitting
round the fire, replenished to the height with beer,
and the penurials, and he that could contribute
nothing, partook in all the mirth. *Locke, Essays of
Elia, Recollections of Christ's Hospital.*

I stepped out of my coach, shook the straw from
my stockings, and entered the passage, which com-
mended me not a little of the story so comically told
in Ireland's illustrations of Hecate, of the two
brothers who *clubb'd* their means to lay an ele-
phant, and the sad fate thereof. *Theodore Hook,
Gills of Gullery, vol. iii. ch. i.*

Clubbable, adj. Having the qualities which
make a man fit for a club. *Colloquial, or
slang.*

The 'novus hospes' from his reputation, and
merely as a scholar, but as a *clubbable* man, met
with a most cordial welcome. *Taverner, Lives of
Twelve Eminent Judges, Lord Stowell.*

Clubbed, adj. Shaped like a club.

When I bore my knees,
She brought me the greiv *clubbed* slaves.
Chaucer, Prologue to the Monks Tale.

Clubbish, adj. Rustic. *Rare.*

The highest trees he soonest blown downe:
Ten kings do die before one *clubbish* chowne.
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 231.

I indeed did rule the *clubbish* train. *Ibid.* p. 474.

Clubbist, s. One who belongs to any club
or association.

The difference between the *clubbists* and the old
adherents to the monarchy of this country is hardly
worth a scuffle. *Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide
Peace.*

Merlin of Thionville, in hussar uniform, distin-
guishing himself by wild beard and look, had no
other person in similar costume on his left: the
crowd shouted out, with rage, at sight of this latter,
the name of a Jacobin townsman and *clubbist*: and
shook itself to seize him. *Carlyle, French Revolution, pt. iii. b. iv. ch. iii.*

Clubbist, s. Large fist. *Contemptuous.*

The small rude, the roarer, the *clubbist* gript
My slender arm, and pluckt me on in lust.
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 40.

Clubbated, adj. Having a large fist.

As *Loock* is *clubbated* and embled, so she is ter-
rible at first sight. *Howell, Letters, l. i. v. 2.*

Clubfoot, s. [often two words rather than
a compound.] Malformation of the foot.
See extract.

There are three principal forms of distortion to
which the foot is congenitally subject: 1. When the
foot is turned inwards. . . 2. When it is turned out-
wards. . . 3. When the patient can only put the toes
on the ground. Almost all the varieties of *club foot*
may be referred to one of these species. *J. T. S.
Doall, Abnormal Conditions of the Foot, in Todd's
Encyclopedia of Anatomy and Physiology.*

Clubfooted, adj. [two words rather than a
compound.] Having a clubfoot.

Clubheaded, adj. Having a large head. •
Small *clubheaded* antman. *Debenham.*

Clubhouse, s. Building (intermediate in
character between a public and a private
one) for the accommodation of a club.

This is considered to be one of the most com-
mon, economical, and best mannered of all the
London *clubhouses*. *P. Cunningham, Handbook for
Mobs in London.*

Clublaw, s. Regulation by force; law of
clubs.

The enemies of our happy establishment seem to
have recourse to the landable method of *clublaw*,
when they find all other means for influencing the
obstinacy of their opinions to be ineffectual. *Adrian, Everchild.*

Clubman, s. One who carries a club.

Abdies, surmount'd Ho
The only *clubman* of his time.
Tragedy of Solomon and Perseda.

Clubmoss, s. [from its *clubshaped* fructifica-
tion.] Native cryptogamous plant so called:
(no true moss, though in some respects
moss-like, but a species of the genus *Lycopodium*).

No true *clubmoss* has yet been found in any of the
Islands, but a little marsileaceous plant (*Isaetes
Hystrix*) was discovered by Mr. G. Wides, in Gu-
sey, some time ago. *Anders, The Channel Islands, p. 154.*

Clubroom, s. Room in which a club or
company assemble.

These ladies resolved to give the pictures of their
deceased husbands to the *clubroom*. *Adrian, Spec-
tator.*

Clubrush, s. Name given in botanical works
as native for the plants of the genus *Scirpus*.
Its character, however, as a genuine
vermenal word is doubtful; besides which it
is treated as a synonym of Bullrush, the
Bullrush being no *Scirpus*, but a *Typha*.
To this, indeed, it is the most applicable.

Clubshaped, adj. Having the shape or ap-
pearance of a club; synonym of the botan-
ical term *Clavate*.

Clubshaped (clavatus or claviformis) (thickening
gradually upwards from a very taper base, as the
appendages of the flower of *Schwenkia*, or the style
of *Chamaemula* and *Milvauxia*. *Lindley, Intro-
duction to Botany, v. iii. Term.*

Club, v. n. [see *Crush*.] Call chickens:
(said of hens).

Beckings, though intehed by a hen, if she brings
them to river, in they go, though the hen *clubs*
and calls to keep them out. *Roy, Wisdom of God
manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Cluck, v. a. Call as a hen calls chickens:
(used *metaphorically* in the extracts).

She, poor hen, find of no second brood,
Has *cluck'd* three to the wars. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 3.*

A few Christians, by *clucking* themselves into a
convulsion, shall presently seem a complete body to
themselves. *Bishop Gandon, Hierarchy, p. 125.*

Clue, s. [see *Clew*.] Ball, bottom, or skein
of thread supposed to have been used by
certain persons as a means of finding their
way through certain mazes or labyrinths;
means of guidance or direction in general;
hint; inking.

Into what labyrinth of fearful shapes

My simple project has conducted you—
We're but my wit as skilful to invent
A clue to lead you forth!

C. Lamb, *The Wife's Trial*.

Word for word this is Clue. Neither is it very different in import; the meaning of both words being a bottom or skein of thread, literally in the one instance, figuratively in the other.

Generally, however, they are distinguished in the *spelling*; and this distinction the editor, without approving, adopts. This is because, if one of the two modes of spelling were sacrificed to the other, it would be the one which, on the etymological principle, ought to be preserved. That Clue best represents the A.S. *clive* is as certain as it is that Clue is the form which is likeliest to prevail. The explanation of this difference is partly a matter of pronunciation, partly one of spelling. The true sound of the combination *ew* is that of a diphthong of which the elements are the *e* in *pet*, and *u*. That of *ue* is the *oo* in *food* or *book*, i.e. the long sound of the simple vowel *u*. These sounds are sufficiently alike to be confounded. In the confusion, however, the vowel sound has a tendency to supersede the diphthongal. To hear Blue sounded as *blew*, and True as *traw*, is still common, though the tendency of the simpler pronunciation is to increase in frequency, and finally to eliminate the diphthong *ew* from the language. Nevertheless the latter is the older form, whilst the spelling in *w* is the spelling which best represents the etymology. However, from the fact of its being no part of the Latin alphabet, *w*, like *k*, has been eschewed even in our own language, as much as possible; and where it followed a vowel this eschewal was easy. Hence its elimination from numerous words wherein it appeared in the Anglo-Saxon, such as Blue, Hue, and many others.

The other principle is the one illustrated by such words as *hew* and *blew* (verbs) as contrasted with *hue* and *blue* (nouns). With these, a difference of spelling is an orthographical expedient for indicating a difference of sense.

In *clue*, then and *clew* we get a differentiation of this kind, and it is a remarkable instance; the difference denoted being very slight. Whilst *hue* and *hew*, *blue* and *blew*, differ from one another as different words and different parts of speech, *clue* and *clew* differ merely as the same word in its literal and in its metaphorical sense.

Of course, this applies only to those who sound the two words alike. To anyone who pronounces the Clue in a *clew* of cotton in one way, and the clue in the clue to a mystery in another (*clew* and *clow*), the words are really two, and the difference in spelling, which from the present point of view is only excused, becomes justified.

Clamp. *s.* [see Crush.] Cluster of trees or shrubs: (anciently a *plump*).

The small and circular clumps of firs, which I see planted upon some fine large swells, and me often in mind of a coronet placed on an elephant's or camel's back.—*Shenstone*.

Themselves perhaps, when weary they retreat
To enjoy cool nature in a country seat,
To exchange the centre of a thousand trades,
For clumps, and lawns, and temples, and cascades,
May now and then their velvet cushions take,
And seem to pray for good example sake;
Judging, in charity, no doubt the town
Fious enough, and having need of none.

Cowper, Hope, 237.

Clamper. *s.* [see extract.—this is the base of Clomperston.] Wooden shoe; clog. *Rare*.

[*Clog*, a wooden shoe, a shoe with a wooden sole. From *clog* in the sense of a block or clumsy lump of wood. They are also called *clumper*. (Halliwell.) Dutch, *klapper*, *klompe*, *klomper*; Platt Deutsch, *klönken*. In like manner from Italian, *zoccolo*, a tree, *zoccoli*, clogs, pattens. Modern Greek, *zōzōr*, log, stump of a tree, *zōzōr*, a clog, wooden shoe; German, *klotz*, a block, log, clog; *klotz-schuh*, a clog, wooden shoe.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Clamper. *r. a.* Form into clumps or masses: (the extract was, perhaps, written under a joint notion of *clumbering*). *Rare*.

Vapours which now themselves consort
In several parts, and closely do conspire,
Clamper'd in balls of clouds. *Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, Lullaby of Worlds*. (Rich.)

Clumsily. *adv.* In a clumsy manner; awkwardly; without readiness; without nimbleness; without grace.

He walks very clumsily and ridiculously.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

This lofty humour is clumsily and ineffectually managed when affected. *Collier, Essay on Tragedy*.
He dared not deceive them grossly, clumsily, openly, impudently, dared not tell them opposite stories in the same breath—gave them one advice to-day and the contrary to-morrow—pledged himself to a dozen things at one and the same time; then came before them with every one pledge unfulfilled, and ask their voices, and ask their money too on the credit of as many more pledges for the succeeding half-century.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III.*, Mr. Wilson.

Clumsiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Clumsy; awkwardness; ungainliness; want of readiness, nimbleness, or dexterity.

The drudging part of life is chiefly owing to clumsiness and ignorance, which either wants proper tools, or skill to use them.—*Collier, Essay on Fable*.
My letters are generally charged as double at the post-office, from their ineffectual clumsiness of foliure.—*Lamb, Letter to Burton*.

Clumsy. *adj.* [see last extract.] Awkward; heavy; without art; unhandy; without dexterity, readiness, or grace: (used of persons, actions, or things).

The Carthaginians followed the enemies in chase as far as Trebia, and there gave over, and returned to the camp so clumsy (translation of 'ita torpentes gela') and frozen as scarcely they felt the joy of their victory.—*Holland, Translation of Livy*, p. 425. (Trench.)

The matter ductile and sequacious, apt to be moulded into such shapes and machines, even by clumsy fingers. *Ray*.

But thou in clumsy verse, unlik'd, unpainted,
Hast shamefully defied the Lord's anointed.

Dryden.

Thou clumsy outside of a porter.

How could it thus conceal a carrier? *Swift*.

[It will very often be found, when we are distracted by two possible derivations, that they may both be traced to the same ultimate source. If we were well acquainted with the Old English forms we should confidently derive clumsy from clump, in analogy with Dutch *klualet*, awkward, clumsy, from *klual*, a clod, log; Swedish *klubbig*, *klumpig*, *klumpig*, lumpy, clumsy, from *klubb*, *klump*, *kluns*, a block, knob, lump; or Dutch *loompach*, stupidus, pigger, from *loomp*, a lump. But the immediate origin of the English word is from the figure of hands contracted or stiffened with cold. *Platt Deutsch, *klumen*, *klouen*, *erklouen*, to be stiffened with cold, *lechlouie*, *kloune*, suffering from cramp. Old English, *reantylt*, *enabult*, *cloumed*, *clousid*, stiffened with cold. (Pronountrium *Furvertrium*.) Thou clousid for cold. (Pronountrium *Furvertrium*.) Our hands are clousid. (We stiffen in Wayfarers.) Davi de froid, stiff, clumsy, benumbed. *Colgrave*. This clumsy is awkward and ineffectual, like one benumbed with cold. Finnish, *kaltaa*, stiff with cold, and thence unskilful, slow.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*, in voce.]

It may be added that this connection with cold has the approbation of Archbishop Trench, who considers that it is shown by the fact of its being the translation of 'torpentes gela.' It is certainly strengthened by these words. By itself, however, the passage is by no means conclusive.

Clunob. *s.* [probably connected with *cling*; stiff clayey soil, in the London clay district, when only half moist enough for digging, being called *clung*, *clunyon*, and *clungy*.]

1. Soft chalk (sometimes called *clunch clay*) capable of being sawn into large blocks, which, in masonry, are laid as bricks: (so

named in the chalk districts of Cambridge-shire, Suffolk, and Essex, and probably elsewhere).

Like other kinds of clunch (as the lower chalk is sometimes called), this bed forms an easily cut and a very useful material for certain kinds of internal decorative work.—*Lustel, Geology*, vol. ii. p. 455.

2. Stiff clay in general: (so named in other districts than those belonging to the chalk formation, where in use at all).

In Staffordshire, upon sinking of a coal-mine near the surface, they met with earth and stone, then with a substance called blue clunch, and after that they came to coal. *Jacob, Larv Dictionary*, in voce.

3. As a scientific term adopted from the local dialects into the language of Geology, it means, when standing alone, the *clunch* of the Chalk.

Clung. *v. a.* ? Apparently, crowd or stuff together: (the clause, however, in which it occurs, is the translator's rather than the original author's, in whose text the comparison is not found: see xxxi. 13). *Rare*.

The footmen then, wanting defence on their flanks, stood in plumps, with their companions so thrust and thronged together, as if they had been clung; not one of them could either draw his sword or bring back his hand. *Holland, Translation of Ammianus Marcellianus*, p. 424.

Clunging. *part. adj.* [the last syllable, perhaps, sounded as the -ing in *plunging* from *plunge*, i.e. as -dzing.] Exact meaning doubtful, but connected with some of the senses of *Cling*. *Rare*.

Clush's empire

Of crumbled smoke, and heavy clunging mists.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, Lullaby of Worlds.

Cluster. *s.* [A.S. *clyster*, *cluster*.] Bunch; number of things of the same kind growing or joined together.

Grapes will continue fresh and moist all winter, if you hang them cluster by cluster in the roof of a warm room. *Bacon*.

The same consequences of one liquor do variously act upon the figure corpuscles of another, so as to make many of them associate into a *clust*, whereby two transparent liquors may compose a coloured one. *Sir J. Scurton*.

Applied to *bees* (probably from the Latin *ura*—grape, used in a well-known passage by Virgil of their swarming).

As bees

Fair forth their populous youth about the hive
In clusters.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 760.
There with their clasping feet together clung,
And a long cluster from the laurel hung. *Dryden*.

Applied to *persons*.

We lov'd him; but like beasts
And coward nudes, gave way to your clusters,
Who had look'd him out of the city.

Sir J. Scurton, Curiousness, iv. 6

My friend took his station among a whole lot of nob, who were working themselves merry with their betters.—*Addison*.

Cluster. *v. n.* Grow in bunches; gather into bunches; congregate.

The princes of the country cluster'd together
To begin to bridge and storm against Tyndall.—*Fox, Life of Tyndall*. (Rich.)

Hyacinthine locks

Round from his parted forehead many hung
Cluster'd, but not leav'd his shoulders broad.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 301. (Rich.)

Cluster. *v. a.* Collect anything into bodies.
Clouds cluster'd darkness, lightning's terrours stream'd. *Sir W. Alexander, Bion*, i. 73.

Cluster-grape. *s.* See extract; see also Currant.

The small black grape is by some called the currant, or *laste-grape*; which I reckon the forward-est of the black sort. *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Clustered. *part. adj.* Collected in clusters.

On from the forest, falls the cluster'd snow,
Myriads of gales. *Thomson, Seasons*, Winter.

Clustering. *part. adj.* Forming clusters.

Forth flourish'd thick the clustering vine.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 320.

Great father Bacchus to my song repeat:
For clustering grapes are thy peculiar care. *Dryden*.
There, at her feet, lay the city in its beauty,
Towers and spires springing from amidst the cluster-
ing masses of the college eaves; there would beneath
their shade the silvery lines of the Chiswell and the
Isis.—*Fronds, History of England, Reign of Elizabeth*, ch. I.

Clutch. *v. a.* [see Crush.]

1. Hold in the hand; gripe; grasp.

In this a danger that I see before me,
The handle toward my hand? Come, let me clutch thee.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 1.

Like moles within us, heave and ead about;
And, till they foot and clutch their prey,
They never cool.
G. Herbert.

Nay Champagne, illuminating the matter still
Further, in his municipal pleasures and proclamations,
will bring it about that you may almost recognise
a suspect on the streets, and clutch him there,
— off to commit him, and prison. — *Carlyle, French Revolution, pt. iv. b. iii. ch. vi.*

A private life was all his joy,
Till in a court he saw
A something-pottle-bodied boy,
That knuckled at the law:
He stooped and clutch'd him, fair and good,
Flew over roof and casement;
His brothers of the weather stood
Stock-still for sheer amazement.
Tennyson, Will Waterhouse's Lyrical Monologue.

2. Comprise; grasp.

A man may set the poles together in his head, and
clutch the whole globe at one intellectual grasp.
Collier, Essay on Thought.

3. Contract; double the hand, so as to seize

and hold fast.
Not that I have the power to clutch my hand,
When his fair angels would salute my palm,
Shakespeare, King John, ii. 2.

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Shakespeare, King John, ii. 2.

Not that I have the power to clutch my hand,
When his fair angels would salute my palm,
Shakespeare, King John, ii. 2.

thus *clysterwise* imputed into the intestines.—
Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 273.

Co-, Con-. As we have now arrived at the commencement of that long and important list which contains the compounds of the Latin word *cum*, with some general remarks upon the forms which it takes in combination may be useful. They will bear more especially upon the changes undergone by the last two letters (*u* and *m*): these changes being determined by the nature of the initial letter of the second element.

As a general rule, the letters under notice (*c-u-m*) are rarely retained unaltered; the *u* becoming *o*, and the *m* becoming *n*.

1. When the second element of the compound begins with a vowel, the *m* is omitted altogether, and the *u* is changed into *o*; the result being *co-*, as in *Coacervate*. The two vowels thus brought together are sounded separately, belonging, as they do, to different syllables, and never constitute either a diphthong or a single long vowel, as in *Coant* or *Coat*.

The letter *h* is treated as a vowel, or rather as having no power; so that in *Co-habitation*, for instance, the form taken by *cum* is just what it would have been if the second element had been *habitation*.

2. When the second element of the compound begins with a liquid, the vowel becomes *o*, and the *m* takes the sound and sign of the liquid which follows, whatever it may be, as in *Colloquy*, *Commute*, *Connotation*, and *Corrode*; of which the elements, when separate, are *cum + liquor*, *cum + muta*, *cum + nato*, and *cum + rodo*.

Etymologically, these combinations give us real doublings of the sound, just as we find them in *Bookcase*, *Seaport-town*, and several other words; indeed in all wherein the first element ends with the sound with which the second begins. No one, however, so pronounces them; and it is by no means certain that they were generally sounded double in Latin: indeed, even compounds like the ones just quoted are often sounded *hoo-case* or *book-use*, and *seaport-town* or *seaport-own*, though improperly. And here it may be remarked, parenthetically, that it is only in compounds like these that the true sound of a double letter is found in English. All such spellings as *Butter*, *Better*, *Happy*, and the like, are mere orthographical expedients for showing that the vowel is short. Between the *t*-sounds in being *pitted* for having the smallpox and being *pitted* with the pockmarks themselves there is no difference to the ear; the sound being, in both cases, that of a single *t*.

3. When the second element of the compound begins with a mute, the change is determined by the class to which that mute belongs. In all cases, however, the vowel is *o*, as in *Compensation*, *Combustible*, *Conflict*, *Congruity*, &c.

1.) Before *p* and *b*, and only before the sounds of these two letters, is *m* universally retained; as in *Compensation* and *Combustible*. Before *f* and *v*, though letters belonging to the same class as *p* and *b*, and, like *m*, letters pronounced mainly by the action of the lips, and consequently of cognate character, the rule changes, and the combination requires *n*; as in *Conflict*, *Configuration*, and *Convict*. For the single exception see *Comfort*.

2.) Before *k* and *g* the letter is *n*, but

the sound, instead of being that of the *n* in *kin*, is that of the *ng* in *king*. *Conquest* and *Congruity* are sounded *cong-quest* and *cong-gruity*, not *con-quest* and *con-gruity*. This, however, only applies to *g* when sounded as *ngun*. In words like *Congestion*, it is but another sign for *j*, which is really *d* followed by *zh*, *con-dzhestion*. For its sound before *gl*, see *Conglobate*.

3.) Before *t* and *d* the sound as well as the sign is that of *n*, as in *Conturbation*. *Condolence*. That it is never that of *m* may be laid down as an invariable rule. Whether, however, *con-* is not (as with the vowel combinations) sometimes changed into *co-* is doubtful. For more on this point, see *Contemporary*. Before the sounds of the *th* in *thin* and *thine*, the element under notice is never found, those sounds being wanting in Latin.

4.) Before *s*, and the sound of *sh* as in *Conscience* (a combination not found in Latin), the letter is *n*.

It is not difficult to generalize these rules; the more so as they are, with slight modifications, rules of language in general, being founded upon the relations of *m* and *n* to other sounds. Thus *m* being labial, or sounded chiefly by means of the action of the lips, has to use a term borrowed from the language of Chemistry, a special affinity with *p* and *b*, sounds similarly produced; and in a less degree with *f* and *v*. In like manner *n* comports itself to *t* and *d*, and *ng* to *k* and *g*. The other details are less important. Those, however, which have been given are plain and patent enough to have been recognized in more than one alphabet. In the Sanskrit, for instance, there is a special letter for each modification. In our own language *m* is limited to *p* and *b*; *f* and *v* being, contrary to what the general philologist expects *a priori*, in the same category with *d* and *t*, i.e. preceded by *n*. This limitation of the use of *m* is sufficiently obvious; the chances of any doubt between it and *n* being small.

With *n*, however, and the omission of *n*, the case is widely different. It is a fact beyond dispute, that in many words where the rule as it stands at present would give *c-o-n*, we find only *c-o*; in other terms, *n* before *t* or *d* comports itself as *n* before a vowel. No one says *con-trustee*, but, on the contrary, *co-trustee*; and so it is in many other words. What we have to say to cases like this is that *co-* and *con-*, though words of the same origin, are, under the present view, different words; and that the rules just laid down apply to the combinations in question only when treated as combinations belonging to the Latin language, from which the words in which they occur are generally supposed to have been introduced, *ready-made*, into our own. When the two elements, however, are put together in English, the case is different, as may be seen in such words as *Co-mate*, *Co-partner*, *Co-parcener*. For further remarks on this point see *Co-mate* and *Contemporary*.

Lastly, a distinction should be drawn between those words wherein *cum* (*con-*) retains its significance and clearly denotes union or association, and those wherein its original meaning is either lost or but dimly seen. For an instance of this see *Contemnu*. The use of this remark is to guard

us against taking compound for simple words merely from the facts of their being either uncomposible or of the same import as the simple term. The one that precedes it is the more important. Fully understood it tells us that, though sound for sound identical, the particles are in reality two. 1. The first, *co-* is wholly Latin, and is *con-*, or *cum*, modified in form according to the sound by which it is followed; capable, also, of again becoming *con-*, for *cum*, when the sound by which it is followed is changed. 2. The second, though Latin in its origin, is, practically, English. It is not only *co-*, but always *co-*, irrespective of the sound which it precedes, and incapable of being interchanged with either *cum* or *con-*. The former belongs to such words as are taken as *wholes* from the Latin; the latter to such as are formed by putting the parts together in English. Such is the principle, and it is a simple one. That its application is very much the contrary will be seen in the sequel. Between words borrowed as wholes, and words made up by putting together their parts, the distinction is often difficult; and it is one for which the reader should be prepared.

Coacervate. *adj.* [Lat. *coervatus*, part. of *coervo*; from *coervus* = heap.] Heaped up together.

The collection of the spirits in bodies, whether the spirits be *coacervate* or diffused. Bacon, *Natural and Experimental History*.

Coacervate. *v. n.* Heap up together.

If you could pry into my memory, you should discover there a large magazine of your favours you have been pleased to do me, present and absent, safely stored up and *coacervated*, to preserve them from mouldering away in oblivion. Howell, *Letters*, i. l. 33.

Coacervation. *s.* Act of heaping, or state of being heaped, together.

The fixing of it is the equal spreading of the tangible parts, and the close coacervation of them. Bacon, *Natural and Experimental History*.

Coach. *s.* [Dutch, *koetsje*; German, *kutsche*.] Carriage of pleasure or state, having a front and a back seat: (distinguished from a *chariot*, which has a back seat only).

Banillas attended for her in a *coach*, to carry her abroad to see some sports. Sir P. Sidney.

Suppose that last week my *coach* was within an inch of overturning in a smooth even way, and drawn by very gentle horses. Swift.

Coach. *v. a.*

1. Carry in a coach.

When I run, Ride, sail, am *coach'd*, know I how far I have gone; And my mind's motion not? B. Jonson, *Underwoods*.

The needy poet sticks to all he meets, *Coach'd*, carted, trod upon; now loose, now fast, And carry'd off in some dog's tail at last. Pope.

2. Draw together, as horses harnessed to a coach.

For wit, ye may be *coach'd* together. Every Wanderer in his Humour: 1669.

Coach. *v. n.* Ride in a coach: (with it indeterminate).

Affecting genteel fashions, *coaching* it to all quarters. Waterhouse, *Apology for Learning*, p. 137: 1653.

Coachbox. *s.* [see Box.] Seat on which the driver sits.

Her father had two coachmen: when one was in the *coach-box*, if the coach swung but the least to one side, she used to shriek. Arbuthnot, *History of John Bull*.

Coachful. *s.* Enough to fill a coach.

Under the first are comprehended all those who are carried down in *coachfuls* to Westminster Hall. Addison, *Spectator*, no. 21.

Coachhire. *s.* Money paid for the hire of a coach.

You exclaim as loud as those that prize, For scraps and *coach-hire*, a young noble's plays. Dryden.

Coachhorse. *s.* Horse designed principally for drawing a coach.

They drew together like *coach-horses*. Narrative of the King's Entertainment: 1693.

Coachhouse. *s.* House in which the coach is kept from the weather.

Let him lie in the stable or the *coach-house*. Swift.

Coachmaker. *s.* Artificer whose trade is to make coaches.

Her chariot is an empty hazel-mat, Made by the joiner squire, or old grub, Time out of mind, the fabric's *coach-maker*. Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 4.

Take care of your wheels; get a new set of bolts, and probably the *coach-maker* will consider you. Swift.

Coachman. *s.* Driver of a coach.

Thy eyes, the keenest things alive, So very hard thou hast to drive, I heard thy anxious *coachman* say, It eest thee more in whips than lay. Prior. She commanded her trembling *coachman* to drive her chariot near the body of her king. South.

Coachmanship. *s.* Craft or skill of a coachman.

In two or three years he acquired the usual advantages of this sort of education, such as the arts of sporting, billiards, and *coachmanship*. Junius.

Coact. *v. n.* [*co-* prefixed to the English word *act*.] Act together; act in concert.

Obsolete.

But if I tell how these two did *coact*, Shall I not lie in publishing a truth? Shakespeare, *Troilus and Cressida*, v. 2.

Coacted. *part. adj.* [Lat. *coactus*, part. of *coagere* = compel.] Forced. *Rare.*

Speak to him, fellow, speak to him, I'll have none of this *coacted*, unnatural dumbness in my house, in a family where I govern. B. Jonson, *Epicure*.

Coaction. *s.* Compulsion; force, either restraining or impelling. *Rare.*

Forde the flocke of Christ as much as in you lyeth, not taking care thereof by *coaction*, but willingly. Bishop Woodthorpe, *Christiana Manna*, D. ii. 1376.

All outward *coaction* is contrary to the nature of liberty. Bishop Burnet, *Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England*, art. 17.

His services not flowing naturally from propensity and inclination, but being drawn and forced from him by terror and *coaction*. South, *Sermons*, ii. 53.

It had the passions in perfect subjection; and though its command over them was persuasive and political, yet it had the force of *coaction* and despotism. South.

In the following extract it seems to mean bringing together. If so, its origin is *cum* and *ago* in the fuller form of the combination, rather than *cogo*.

Christ left all men in liberty to marry, if they list; forbidding all men firmly to make any law of *coaction* or of separation, where God hath set freedom in marriage. Bale, *Actes of English Valour*, i. 16: 1569.

Coactive. *adj.*

1. [from Lat. *coactus*, part. of *cogo* = compel.] Having the force of restraining or impelling; compulsory; restrictive.

The Levitical priests in the old law, never arrogated unto themselves any temporal or *coactive* power. Sir W. Raleigh.

They do all intend *coactive* jurisdiction in the exterior court of the church. Bishop Bramhall, *Notion guarded*, p. 136.

Crimes for which a man is to be excommunicated are not to be judged by a priest or college of priests, but by the whole body of the faithful. The clergy have no *coactive* power even over heretics, Jews or infidels. Indifferent over them is by Christ alone, and in the other world. They are to be punished by the temporal power if they offend against human statutes. Milman, *History of Latin Christianity*, b. xii. ch. vii.

2. [from Lat. *com + actus* = driven or brought together.] Acting in concurrence. *Obsolete.*

With what's unreal thou *coactive* art, And follow'st nothing. Shakespeare, *Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

Coactively. *adv.* ? In a compulsory or restrictive manner; ? in the way of joint action.

All legislative, judiciary, and dispensative power, *coactively*, in the exterior court of the church over English subjects. Bishop Bramhall, *Notion guarded*, p. 177.

Coadjutant. *adj.* Helping; cooperating.

Thracius *coadjutant*, and the roar Of his. Barclay, *Diocesan*. Philips.

Coadjuting. *adj.* Assistant.

Those higher hills to view fair Tene that stand, Her *coadjuting* springs with much content behold. Drayton, *Polyolbion*, lib. (Ord MS.)

Coadjutive. *adj.* Assistant.

There is no mischief that we fall into, but that we ourselves are at least a *coadjutive* cause, and do help to further the thing. Fellham, *Remedies*. (Ord MS.)

Coadjutor. *s.* [Lat. *adjutor* = helper; from *adjuvare* = help, assist.]

1. Fellow-helper; assistant; associate; one engaged in the assistance of another.

I should not succeed in a project, whereof I have had no hint from my predecessors the poets, or their seconds or *coadjutors* the critics. Dryden. Away the friendly *coadjutor* flies.

A gownman of a different make, Whom Pallas, once Vanessa's tutor, Had fix'd on for her *coadjutor*. Swift.

2. One who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another.

A bishop that is unacquainted to his diocese ought to be deposed, and no *coadjutor* assigned to him. Ayliffe, *Peregrin duria Comuici*.

Valerius procured Augustine in his life-time to be designed bishop of Hippo, and to be joined fellow-bishop with himself, though it was illly against the canons. For a *coadjutor* commonly proves an hinderer; and by his curious chiding, death often die his partner's grave with whom he is joined. Fuller, *Relig. Hist.*, p. 275.

I had a learned and late canonist has very much about *coadjutors*; but it is for *coadjutors* to archdeacons, and dignified men, below the order of bishops. Bishop Barlow, *Remains*, p. 160.

In such phrases as *Bishop coadjutor*, the construction is both *adjectival* and *postpositive*, as in 'letters circular, courts christian,' &c.

Coadjutorship. *s.* Cooperation; assistance.

I would have tried to fix a day to meet you at Sir R. W. S. with his permission and your *coadjutorship*. Pope, *To Burlington*, let. 33. (Ord MS.)

Coadjutrix. *s.* Female coadjutor.

Bolingbroke and his *coadjutrix* insinuated that the treasurer was biased in favour of the dissenters. Southey, *History of England*, b. i. ch. ii. § 10. (Ord MS.)

Coadvivancy. *s.* Concurrent help; continuation of help; cooperation. *Rare.*

Crystal is a mineral body, in the difference of state, made of a tedious percolation of earth, drawn from the most pure and liquid juice thereof, owing to the coarseness of the earth, some coarseness, and *coadvivancy*, but not immediate determination and efficiency. Sir T. Browne, *Vulgar Errors*.

Coadunation. *s.* [Lat. *ad + to, unum* one.] Bringing together of different things so as to form one body. *Rare.*

They are some of a church, where there is no *coadunation*, no authority, no government. Jeremy Taylor, *Episcopacy asserted*, § 3. (Ord MS.) It destroys all those relations of mutual dependence which Christ hath made for the *coadunation* of all the parts of it. Ibid. § 2. (Ord MS.)

Coadunition. *s.* Same as Coadunation. *Rare.*

Bodies seem to have an intrinsic principle of, or corruption from the *coadunation* of particles united with contrary quantities. Sir M. Hale, *Origines of Morals*.

Coadvanter. *s.* Fellow-adventurer.

There is a worthy captain in this town, who was *coadvanter* at that expedition. Howell, *Letters*, ii. 61.

Coaforest. *v. a.* Convert ground into forest.

Henry Fitz-Emme (viz. the second) did *coaforest* much land, which continued all his reign, though much complain'd of. Howell, *Letters*, iv. 16.

Coagent. *s.* [Lat. *agens + entis*, part. of *agere* = act.] Associate; one cooperating with another.

Your doom is then. To marry this *coagent* of your mischiefs. Beaumont and Fletcher, *Knight of Malta*.

Coagment. *v. a.* [Lat. *agere* = troop or line of soldiers; from *ago* = put in motion.] Congregate or heap together. *Rare.*

Had the world been *coagulated* from that supposed fortuitous jumble, this hypothesis had been tolerable.—*Glauville, Serpina Scientifica*.

Coagmentation. *s.* Collection, or concretion, into one mass; union; conjunction. *Rare*.

The third is the skin and coat, which rests in the well joining, cementing, and *coagmentation* of words; when as it is smooth, gentle, and sweet, &c. *R. Johnson, Discoveries*.

Coagulable. *adj.* Capable of becoming coagulated. In *Physiology*, see *Lymph*.

Stones that are rich in vitriol, being often drenched with rainwater, the liquor will then extract a fine and transparent substance, *coagulable* into vitriol. — *Boyle*.

Coagulate. *v. a.* Force into coagula: (as rennet acts upon milk).

Vivification ever consisteth in spirits attrite, which the cold doth congeal and *coagulate*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The milk in the stomach of calves, which is *coagulated* by the rennet, is again dissolved and rendered fluid by the gall in the duodenum.—*Arbuthnot*.

Coagulate. *v. n.* Run into coagula or clots. Spirit of wine commixed with milk, a third part spirit of wine, and two parts milk, *coagulated* little, but mingled; and the spirit swims not above. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

About the third part of the oil olive, which was driven over into the receiver, did these *coagulate* into a whitish body, almost like butter. *Boyle*.

Coagulate. *adj.* Coagulated. *Rare*.

Rosined in wrath and fire, And thus *coagulated* more. — *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

Coagulated. *part. adj.* Having the character of a conglum.

Bitumen is found in lumps, or *coagulated* masses, in some springs.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth*.

Coagulation. *s.* Act of coagulating; state of being coagulated; body formed by coagulation.

From insensible attractions of most minute particles to the smallest distance, are derived redness, dissolution, *coagulation*, animal secretion, fermentation, and all chemical operations.—*Bishop B. Kelly, Siris*, § 236.

As the substance of *coagulations* is not merely saline, nothing dissolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the same time. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Coagulative. *adj.* Having the power of causing concretion or coagulation.

To manifest the *coagulative* power, we have sometimes in a minute *coagulated* the fluidity of new milk, and turned it into a curdled substance, only by devoutly minding with it a few drops of goat's oil of vitriol. *Boyle*.

Coagulator. *s.* That which causes coagulation.

Coagulators of the humours are those things which expel the most fluid parts, as in the case of intersting, or thickening; and by these things which suck up some of the fluid parts, as sorbents. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Coagulum. *s.* *pl.* in *Medicine*, generally *coagula*. [Lat.: advantageously treated as an English word, being the root of so many derivatives.] Clot.

What work will they make with their acids and alkalies, their serums and *coagulations*, effervescences, viscous matter, bile, chyle, and germinous juices, to explain that cause which Nature, who willed the effect, to punish me for my sins, may no less have determined to keep in the dark from them, to punish them for their presumption! — *Lamb, Essays of Elia, Essay on Appetite*.

Coak. *s.* See *Coke*.

Coal (Coals). *s.* [German, *kohle*, *pl. kohlen*.] This word enters into numerous compounds, many of which are often spelt as two separate words; indeed the constructions into which it enters, either as an *adjective* or as the *first element* in a compound are both numerous and indefinite.

1. Common fossil fuel so called.

Coals are solid, dry, opaque, inflammable substances, found in large strata, splitting horizontally more easily than in any other direction; of a glossy lustrous, soft and friable, but easily inflammable, and leaving a large residuum of ashes.—*Sir J. Hall, On Fossils*.

But now, enforce'd, falls by her own consent: As coals to ashes, when the spirit's spent. — *Sir J. Denham*.

We shall meet with the same mineral lodged in coals, that elsewhere we found in marble.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth*.

2. Cinder; anything inflamed or ignited.

Whosoever doth so alter a body, as it returneth not again to that it was, may be called alterator major: as when cloths are made of curls, or coals of wood, or bricks of earth. — *Bacon*.

You are no more, no, Than is the coal of the upon the live; Or halibutons in the sun. Your virtue is To make him worthy whose offence subdues him. — *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, i. 1.

The rage of jealousy then fired his soul, And his face kindled like a burning coal. — *Dryden*.

Blow the coals. Kindle strife.

You are mine enemy, and make my challenge: You shall not be my judge; for it is you Have blown this coal betwixt my lord and me. — *Shakespeare, Henry VIII*, ii. 4.

Coal. *r. a.*

1. Burn wood to charcoal.

Add the timber's rind and coat, in buying the wood for this service, felling, framing, and jelling it to be burnt; in felling the same when it is *coaled*, through such far, foul, and cumbersome ways.—*Cervus, Survey of Cornwall*.

A barrel of coals, *coaled* into great pieces, lasts longer than ordinary coal. — *Bacon*.

2. Write or draw with a coal. *Rare*.

Marcelline, he *coaled* out rhymes upon the wall, near to the picture.—*Comenius*.

3. Supply with coal: (as a steamvessel is supplied from a store or depot).

A steamship is said to be *coaled*, when she has received on board the necessary fuel for her voyage. — *Young, Nautical Dictionary*.

Coal. *r. n.* Take in coals.

A coal pier has lately been built, alongside of which vessels may lie *coal* with great facility.—*Macdonald, British Columbia and Vancouver's Island*, p. 360.

Coalblack. *adj.* Black like coal.

As burning Elia, from his boiling stew, Doth belch out flames, and rocks in pieces broke, And ragged ribs of mountains moaten new, Enwrap't in coal-black clouds and filthy smoke. — *Spenser, Faerie Queene*.

Ethiopians and negroes became coal-black from fatigues, effluences, and congealment of humors.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Upraise the king of men with speed, And saddled straight his coal-black steed; Down the yawning steep he rode, That leads to Hecla's dear abode. — *Gray, Pascent of Odin*.

Coalbox. *s.* Box in which coals are carried to the fire.

Leave a pile of dirty water, a coal-box, a bottle, brown, and such other unsightly things. — *Seyt*.

Coal-dust. *s.* Dust of coal.

... has been attempted, ... to make the coal-dust into bricks which can bear carriage. — *Austad, Short Trip in Hungary and Transylvania*, p. 194.

Coallery. Place where coals are dug. *Obsolete*; superseded by *Colliery*.

Two fine slabs of stone were found beneath a flag stone, at a deserted vault in Benwell coal-py. — *Wardlaw*.

Coalesce. *v. n.* [Fr. *coalescer*; Lat. *coalesco*.] Unite in masses by spontaneous approximation; grow together; join.

When vapours are raised, they hinder not the transparency of the air, being divided into parts too small to cause any reflection in their superficies; but when they begin to *coalesce*, and constitute globules, these globules become of a convenient size to reflect some colours. — *Sir I. Newton*.

Coalescence. *s.* Act of coalescing; concretion; union.

That he should not be aware of the future *coalescence* of these bodies into one.—*Glauville, Principles of Soak*, ch. ii.

But in the second consideration it is 'symptoma morbi, nuncio solutio initiativ,' when by reason of the breaking of the Golden Bowl, and shrinking up into itself, there immediately follows a *coalescence* of all of the vessels thereof.—*Smith, Portent of the Age*, p. 224.

From these modes of natural *coalescence* arises the grammatical regimen of the verb by its nominative, of the accusative by its verb. — *Harris, Hermes*, ii. § 3.

Coalescent. *adj.* Joined; united.

The human and divine nature of Christ being *coalescent* into one person.—*Illustrations on Glauville's Luc Orientalis*, p. 169: 1682.

Coalfield. *s.* District worked, on which may be worked, for coal.

It seems curious that a little coal-field should thus be opened at such a distance from a market,—

Austad, Short Trip in Hungary and Transylvania, p. 157. (See another example under *COALMEASURES*.)

Coalfish. *s.* Saltwater fish, *Merlangus* (*Gadus*) *carbonarius*, akin to the whiting: (the upper part of the head and back are black, in strong contrast to the white lateral line, whence the name).

The *coalfish* is most decidedly a northern fish, but being a leary species is not without a considerable range to the southward. It was the only fish found by Lord Milner in the shores of Spitzbergen. . . . This fish has more provincial names than any other species, some of which only refer to it when of a particular size. Among the Scotch islands the *coalfish* is called sillock, paltok, coath or kuth, hachin, culin, setle, sey, and grey-bird. In Edinburgh about the Forth, the young are called pollocks; at Newcastle the fry are called *coaley* (*coalie*), and when twelve inches long *poollers*. — *Yarrell, British Fishes*.

Coalheaver. *s.* Porter employed in the discharging of coals from a barge or wagon. *

I went to the Jerusalem Coffee House—a place strangely confined in my fancy with article-books and old clothes-men, and there saw my captain, who looked as much like a captain as he did like a *coalheaver*. However, he was very civil. — *Theodore Hook, Gilbert Grainger*.

Coalhouse. *s.* House to put coals in.

Bacon's conscience made his palace a coal-house and a dung-oven. — *Junius, Six signed*, p. 812.

Coaling. *verbal obs.* Taking in of coals.

A steamship is said to call at a port for the purpose of *coaling*, when she touches at it for a supply of coals. — *Young, Nautical Dictionary*.

Coalition. *s.*

1. Union in one mass or body; conjunction of separate parts in one whole.

... world's a mass of heterogeneous consistents; and every part thereof a coalition of dissimiliable varieties. — *Gibson*.

In the first coalition of a people, their prospect is not great. — *Sir M. Hale*.

It is necessary that these squandered atoms should converge and unite into great masses: without such a coalition the chaos must have reigned to all eternity. — *Bentley*.

2. Union of persons, parties, or states.

The minister whom George III. most loved was—'seen already said, Lord North, and this extraordinary favour lasted until the period of the *Coalition*. — *Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of the Reign of George III.*, Lord North.

Because Lord Shelburne had gained the king's ear, . . . the latter formed a coalition with Lord North, who as person and whose policy he had spent his whole life in deprecating. . . . The ground taken by this coalition on which to subvert the government of Lord Shelburne and Mr. Pitt, was their having made a peace favourable to England, beyond what could have been expected, after the state to which Lord North's misadministration had reduced her. — *Holm, Mr. Fox*.

Coalmeasures. *s.* In *Mining* and *Geology*. Formation between the millstone grit and the carboniferous limestone; any series of beds which give coal.

Onyzeia is now a very important place. It is the longest of a branch of the main line of the railway from Vienna to the Danube, about to be extended to Reschitz. It is in the near vicinity of an important *coalfield*. There are copper and gold mines close to it. The black shales of the *coalmeasures* are here distilled for various mineral oils and paraffin. — *Austad, Short Trip in Hungary and Transylvania*, p. 150.

Coalmine. *s.* Mine in which coals are dug; coalpit.

Springs injure land, that flow from coal-mines.—*Mortimer, Heshanger*.

Coalminer. *s.* One who works in a coalmine.

Like *coalminers* about a line, when the candles burning true tell the damp country, they will fasten upon the bait. — *Junius, Six signed*, p. 235.

Coalmining. *adj.* Adapted for, or occupied in, mining for coal.

It belongs to deposits At the age of the first coals found at Whitby in Yorkshire, and not to those worked at Newcastle and the other great *coalmining* districts of England. — *Austad, Short Trip in Hungary and Transylvania*, p. 191.

Coalpit. *s.* Pit, or mine, excavated in the process of digging for coals.

A leaf of the polypody kind, found in the sinking of a coalpit. — *Woodward*.

Coalscuttle. *s.* Scuttle for coals: (the term being by no means limited to wicker or

shell-like scuttles, but applicable also to utensils made of metal).

Coalsey. *s.* Fry of the coalfish.

(For example see extract under Coalfish.)

Coalshaft. *s.* Shaft (in the mining sense of the word) at the mouth of a coalmine or colliery.

Coalship. *s.* Ship which carries coals; collier; collier brig.

The pirate never spends his shot upon coalships, but flies by at the rich merchant.—*Junius, Sin dignified*, p. 389.

Coalstack, or Coalisleck. *s.* [see Slack.] Dust or grime of coal.

And from, for her disgrace,
Since scarcely ever wash the coalstack from her face.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. (Ord MS.)

Coalstone. *s.* Hard variety of coal; culm.
Coalstone flames easily, and burns freely; but holds and endures the fire much longer than coal.
Woodward.

Coalwork. *s.* Colliery; place where coals are dug out.

There is a vast treasure in the old English, from whence authors may draw constant supplies; as our officers make their sweet recruits from the coal-works and the mines.—*Elphinstone*.

Coalworking. *s.* Spät where coal is worked; coalmine.

At last we reached the coal-workings, and a more desolated, melancholy-looking place for a mine I have never seen.—*Arden, Short Trip in Hungary and Transylvania*, p. 124.

Coaly. *adj.* Abounding in coal; connected with coal. *Rare*.

Or coaly time, or ancient hallow'd Dee.

Milton, Visitatio, Exercise, 38.

Coapprehend. *r. a.* The difference between this compound and the simple form *apprehend*, as far, at least, as the following extract goes, seems to rest upon a confusion between the joint character of the things perceived and the joint character of the perception; to the latter of which it properly applies. In the case before us it was, probably suggested by the *syn* of the word *syn-taxis* (= co-arrangement) which follows. Unless this view be taken, the meaning must be, 'Performance of act of complex apprehension.' A true *comprehension*, however, consists in one object being apprehended by two persons, rather than two objects by one. *Obsolete*.

They assumed the shapes of animals common unto all eyes, and by their conjunctions and compositions are able to communicate their conceptions into any thing that *comprehend* the syntaxis of their nature.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, p. 255. (Ord MS.)

Coaptation. *s.* [Lat. *aptatio* = fitting, from *aptus* = fit.] Adjustment of parts to each other. *Rare*.

In a clock the hand is moved upon the dial, the bell is struck, and the other actions belonging to the engine are performed by virtue of the size, shape, height, and *coaptation* of the several parts. *Boyle*.

The same method makes both prose and verse beautiful, which consists in the judicious *coaptation* and ranging of the words.—*Bacon*.

Coarct. *r. a.* [Lat. *arctus* = constrained, tight.] Confine into a narrow compass; contract power; restrain. *Rare*.

The wind finding the room, ... the burn of a trunk, and *coarcted* therein, forced the stones of the window like pellets, clean through it. *Bacon*.

If a man *coarcted* himself to the extremity of an act, he must blame and impute it to himself that he has thus *coarcted* or straightened himself so far.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Civili*.

Coarctation. *s.* Confinement; restriction to a narrow space; contraction of any space; restraint of liberty. *Rare*.

The greatest winds, if they have no *coarctation*, or blow not hollow, give an interior sound.—*Bacon*.

Straitening the artery never so much, provided the sides of it do not meet, the vessel will continue to beat below, or beyond the *coarctation*. *Rare*.

Election is opposed not only to coercion, but also to *coarctation*, or determination to one.—*Bishop Burnell*.

Coarse. *adj.* [see last extract.]

1. Not refined; not separated from impurities or baser parts.

I dare not must deny it. Now, I feel
Of what *coarse* metal ye are moulded.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII, iii. 2.

2. Not soft or fine: (used of cloth with large threads).

In cloth is to be considered wool, the matter of it, whether it be *coarse* or fine.—*Scott, Essay on Drapery*, p. 5: 1635.

3. Rude; uncivil; rough of manners.

Those who have been polished in France, make use of the most *coarse* uncivilized words in our language, and utter themselves often in such a manner as a clown would blush to hear.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 119.

4. Gross; not delicate; inelegant; rude; unpolished; not nicely expert; ... by art or education.

Prise of Virgil is against myself, for presuming to copy, in my *coarse* English, his beautiful expressions. *Dequai*.

Practical rules may be useful to such as are remote from advice, and to *coarse* practitioners, which they are obliged to make use of.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Medicine*.

'Tis not the *coarse* type of human law
That binds their peace. *Thomson, Seasons, Spring*.

5. Mean; not nice; not elegant; vile.

Disgrace the delicacy of a feast. *Lord Rosecombe*.
From this coarse mixture of terrestrial parts,
Desire and fear by turns possess their hearts.
Dequai, Virgil's Eclogues.

[*Coarse*. Formerly written *coarse*, ordinary; as in the expression of *coarse*, according to the regular order of events. A woman is said to be very ordinary, meaning that she is plain and *coarse*.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Coarsely. *adv.*

1. Without fineness; without refinement; meanly; not elegantly.

John came neither eating nor drinking, but fared *coarsely* and poorly, according to the apparel he wore. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

2. Rudely; not civilly.

The good cannot be too much honoured, nor the bad too *coarsely* used. *Dequai, Fables*, preface.

3. Inelegantly; not delicately; grossly.

There is a gentleman, that serves the court,
Reports but *coarsely* of her.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, iii. 5.
Be pleased to accept the rudiments of Virgil's poetry, *coarsely* translated; but which yet retains some beauties of the author. *Drayton, Virgil*, dedication.

Coarseness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Coarse*.

1. Impurity; unrefined state.

First know the materials who read the glass is made; then consider what the reason is of the *coarseness* or cleanness. *Bacon, Essays*.

2. Grossness; want of delicacy.

Friends (guarding the *coarseness* of the illustration), as dashes in couples, should be of the same size.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

3. Roughness; rudeness of manners.

A slave will give her rudeness;
The slave the *coarseness* of the clown retains. *Garth*.

4. Meanness; want of nicety.

Consider the penuriousness of the Hollanders, the *coarseness* of their food and raiment, and their little indulgences of pleasure. *Addison, Present State of the War*.

Coarsune. *r. a.* Take upon one's self one thing or quality together with another. *Rare*.

Was it not enough to assume our nature, and the properties belonging to that nature, and the actions arising from those properties, but then must *coarsune* the weakness of nature, of properties, of actions: *Walsall, Life and Death of Christ*, B. 6, b. 1615.

Coast. *s.* [Fr. *coste*; Lat. *costa*.]

1. Edge or margin of the land next the sea; seashore.

He sees in English ships the Holland *coast*. *Dryden*.

Used adjectively.

The people of Bridgewater, who were enriched by a thriving *coast* trade, furnished him with a small sum of money.—*Maccubbin, History of England*, ch. v.

2. Border, limit, or frontier of a country.

The Jews ... raised persecution against Paul and Barnabas, and expelled them out of their *coasts*.—*Acts*, iii. 60.

3. In the following extracts it seems to be taken for *side*, like the old French *coste*.

We still use the expression of a *coast* of mutton

The south-east is found to be better for ripening of trees than the south-west; though the south-west be the hottest *coast*.—*Bacon*.

Some kind of virtue, lodged in some sides of the crystal, inclines and bends the rays towards the *coast*, of unusual refraction; otherwise the rays would not be refracted towards that *coast* rather than any other *coast*, both at their incidence and at their emergence, so as to emerge by a contrary situation of the *coast*.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

The *coast* is clear. The danger is over; the enemies have marched off.

Going out, and seeing that the *coast* was clear, Zelmune dismissed Musidorus.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Coast. *r. n.*

1. Sail close by the coast; sail within sight of land; sail from port to port of the same country.

But steer my vessel with a steady hand,
And *coast* along the shore in sight of land.

The ancients *coasted* only in their navigation when taking the open sea.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient China, Wights, and Mesauria*.

With it. For construction see *It* indeterminate and postpositive.

The greatest entertainment we found in *coasting* it, were the several prospects of woods, vineyards, meadows, and corn fields, which lie on the borders of it. *Addison, Travels in Italy*.

2. Approach; draw near; accost (of which it is another form). *Obsolete*.

Where towards me a sorry wight did *coast*,
Specter'd, in *disguise*,
And all in haste she *coasted* to the very.
Shakespeare, Venus and Adonis.

Coast. *r. a.*

1. Sail by; sail near to.

Nearchus, the admiral of Alexander, not knowing the compass, was ham to *coast* that shore. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

2. Flank; take in flank, or by the side. *Rare*.

William Douglas still *coasted* the Englishmen, doing them what damage he might. *Hobbes, Leviathan*, iii. 352.

And if we field of no news there, hear nothing;
We'll even turn fairly home, and coast the otherside.
Baumont and Fletcher, The Pilgrim.

Coaster. *s.*

1. One who sails near the shore.

In our small skill we must not launch too far;
We here but *coasters*, not discoverers, are. *Dequai*.

2. Vessel employed in the Coasting trade.

Much of the richest merchandise which reached London was imported in *coasters* from Antwerp. *Franks, History of England*, Elizabeth, ch. vi.

Coastguard. *s.* Body of police for watching the sea from the coast, chiefly to prevent smuggling. See Cutter (Revenue).

Coasting. *adj.* Appertaining to the coast (generally preceding *trade*, and meaning the commerce carried on between different parts of the same kingdom).

It has been customary in most countries to exclude foreigners from all participation in the *coasting* trade. This policy began in England in the reign of Elizabeth, or, perhaps, at a more remote era. ... This restriction was repealed in the course of 1851, ... so that *coasting* trade is now quite free. *McNeill, Dictionary of Commerce, Coasting Trade*.

Coat. *s.* [N.Fr. *coltre*.]

1. Upper garment.

He was armed with a *coat* of mail, and the weight of the *coat* was five thousand shillings of brass.—*1 Samuel*, xvi. 5.

The *coat* of many colours they brought to their father, and said, This have we found: know now whether it be thy son's *coat* or no. *Genesis*, xxxv. 23.

2. Petticoat; habit of a boy in his infancy; part of a woman's dress.

A friend's younger son, a child in *coat*, was not easily brought to his book.—*Locke*.

3. Habit or vesture as demonstrative of an office or profession.

For his intermeddling with arms, he was the more censurable, because many of his *coat*, in those times, are not only martial directors, but commanders. *Harrell, Faint Forest*.

Men of his *coat* should be minding their prayers.
And not among ladies to give themselves airs. *Swift*.

4. Hair or fur of a beast; covering of any animal: (so a 'hawk of the first **coat**' is a hawk two years old).

*He clid
Their nakedness with skins of beasts; or slain,
Or, as the snake, with youthful coat repaid;
And thought not much to change his raiment.*

*Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 210.
Give your horse some powder of limestone in his
coat, and it will make his coat lie fine.—Martini,
Hushandry.*

5. Any tegument, tunic, or covering; division or layer of a bulbous root.

The roots of these flowers (lilies) are onion-like, either solid as tulips, or truncated of several involving coats, as the onion.—*Abercrombie, Gardener's Journal.*

6. Surcoat on which armorial ensigns were portrayed; coat of arms.

Group'd are the flower-de-luces in your arms;
Of England's coat one half is cut away.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. i. 1.

Coat of arms. Armorial bearings.

At each trumpet was a banner bound,
Which, waving in the wind, display'd at large
Their master's coat of arms and knightly charge.
Dryden.

Over this armour the knight wore a dress usually denominated a surcoat or a tabard, . . . it was always sleeveless. As this surcoat was worn over the armour upon grand occasions, it was here that the growing taste for splendour and ornamentation developed itself with the greatest rapidity. Cloths of gold or silver, ermine, miniver, sadders, or other rich furs, were employed in its manufacture. The arms were borne upon this garment, whence the derivation of the term *coat of arms*. The knights of St. John were restricted to a plain surcoat, their whole harness being covered with a black mantle bearing upon it a white cross.—*Major Porter, Knights of Malta, vol. i. ch. ii.*

7. Painted card (called rightly a **coat-card**, and corruptly a **court-card**).

Some may be coats, as in the cards.—*B. Jonson, New Inn.*

O, Gualtero, how is't? here's a trick of discarded cards of us! We were rank'd with coats, as long as old master lived.—*Masinger, Old Law.*

- Coat, v. a.** Cover; invest; overspread.

The ill man rides through all confidently; he is coated and hunted for it.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

With over.

A few only of his sayings have reached us, and these as might be expected, are rather things which he had chosen to coat over with some sarcasm or epigram that tended to preserve them.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Lord North.*

- Coat-armour. s.** Coat of arms.

The herald of love's mighty king,
In whose coat armour richly are display'd
All sorts of flowers the which on earth do spring.
Spenser.

- Coat-card. s.** (less correctly **Court-card**). In *Card-playing*. King, queen, or knave: (from the *dress* or *coat* in which they are represented).

We call'd him a *coat-card*
Of the last order.—What's that? a knave?—
Some readines have it so; my manuscript
Both speak it varied.—*B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

- Coatée. s.** Military coat with the tails cut off or shortened.

It was not gratifying to an Englishman to observe that the red *coatee* and cocked hat, the gold epaulettes and wide panicles of the British officer looked very ill amid all the variety of costume in which the French indulged.—*W. H. Russell, The Crimean War, ch. viii.*

- Coati, or Coátimundi. s.** [?] Plantigrade animal so called, akin to the racoon; uasna.

The sloth appears for the first time in this edition of Gesner, and the *sagouin*, or *onistote*, as well as what he calls the *Mus Indicus alius*, which Linnæus refers to the *racoon*, but which seems to be rather the *Nasua* or *Coátimundi*.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, ch. viii.*

- Coating. s.** Adhesive covering spread over the surface of anything; in commerce, cloth for coats.

A thin coating of varnish is then added.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

- Coat-tail. s.** (sound of *t* doubled.) Tail of a coat.

But the baron sat down upon the glass and broke it, and cut his coat-tails very much.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs, ch. ii.*

Coax. v. a. [the spelling with *x* thoroughly disguises the origin of this word; that letter being, in most cases, the representative of either the Latin *x* or the Greek ξ ; on the other hand, to spell it with *k* would disguise its French origin.—see last extract.] Wheedle; flatter; humour.

Here he used to laud; and sometimes, to *coax* the neighbouring mediocrity, gave them a look he had hunted.—*South, Essay on a Poet, l. 150: 1673.*

The nurse had cleaned her note; she was *coaxing* and *coaxing* the child; that's a good dear, says she.—*Sir R. L. Estlin.*

I court! I coxwile! I'm above it.—*Farghar, Recruiting Officer.*

[The Old English *coax* was a simpton, gull, probably from the French *coaxer*, (Troyax) *Coaxer*, pleasant, ridiculous; *coaxer* may, indeed, (Héart.) To *coax* or *coax* one then is to make a *coax* or fool of him, to wheedle or gull him into doing something. *Walden, Dictionary of English Etymology, in voce.*]

Coax. s. Dupe; person wheedled. *Obsolete.* Go! you're a lambskin *coax*, a toy, a fox. *Bonnamy and Fletcher, Wit and several Weapons.* Why, we will make a *coax* of this wise master. We will, my mistress, an absolute fine *coax*. And mock, to air, all the deep indignities Of such a solemn and effectual *coax*.
B. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass.

Coaxation. s. [from the *coax* in *coaxer*, *coax*, *coax*, which, in the *Bergamot* (Frogs) of Aristophanes, makes the chorus of a concert of frogs.] Croaking. (The following extract is given with the recommendation of its indicator.)

The maker, for example, of an English Dictionary may not consider 'molluscous' or 'submolluscous' or 'coaxation', . . . or a thousand other words of a similar nature (I take all these from a single work of Henry More) to contribute much to the riches of the English tongue; yet he has not therefore any right to omit them. I then in note: 'The important, harsh, and disharmonious coaxations of frogs.' (Mystery of Iniquity, l. ch. vi. § 16.) *Archbishop Tenison, On some deficiencies of our English Dictionaries.*

- Coaxer. s.** One who coaxes.

Coaxing will do it if the right *coaxer* can be found.
—*Mrs. Cantelero, The Bonnet Valley.*

- Coaxing, part. adj.** Having a tendency to COAX.

But it must be done in a *coaxing* manner.—*Cibber, Careless Husband, act i.*

- Coaxing, verbal abs.** Act of one who coaxes; process by which any one is coaxed.
(For example see extract under *Coaxer*.)

- Coaxingly, adv.** In a coaxing manner.
There was a rough earnest in the request, though it was put *coaxingly*.—*Lamb, Letter to Burton.*

- Cob. s.** [see last extract under *Cobble. s.*]

Cobnut.
Sit down, Carmela; here are *cobs* for knees,
Shoes black as jet, or like my Christmas shoes,
Sweet cider, which my leatheren bottle brings;
Sit down, Carmela, let me kiss thy toes.
Arrau, Poems, Doron's Eclogue.

- Cob. s.** [?] Coin so called.

He then drew out a large leather bag, and poured out the contents, which were silver *cobs*, upon the table.—*T. Macrahan, Life of Sir Jeff, l. i.*

- Cob. s.** Stroughbunt pony or galloway.

Such a rider as you wants a *cob*.—*O'Keefe, Faint-hearted.*

Cóbalt. s. [German, *kobold* goblin; the mines that yield the metal being supposed to be haunted; or a goblin, for some other reason, being connected with the metal.] Brittle metal of a greyish colour, used in the state of oxide to give a beautiful blue colour to porcelain and glass.

Cobalt is plentifully impregnated with arsenic; contains copper and some silver. Being sublimed, the fumes are of a blue colour: these German mineralists call *zaffre*.—*Woodward.*

Cobalt is a dense, compact, and ponderous mineral, very bright and shining, and much resembling some of the metallic ores. It is found in Germany, Saxony, Bohemia, and England; but ours is a poor kind. From *cobalt* are produced the three sorts of arsenic, white, yellow, and red; as also *zaffre* and *saffet*.—*Sir J. Hall, On Fossils.*

The principal ores of *cobalt* are those designated by mineralogists under the names of *arsenical cobalt* and *gray cobalt*. The first contains, in addition to *cobalt*, some arsenic, iron, nickel, and occasionally silver, &c. The other is a compound of

cobalt with iron, arsenic, sulphur, and nickel. Among the *gray cobalts*, the one most esteemed for its purity is that of Tumburg in Sweden. It is often in regular crystals which possess the lustre and colour of polished steel. *Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

- Cóbble. v. a.** [see last extract under *Cobble. s.*]

1. Mend anything coarsely: (used generally of shoes).

Nay, I beseech you, sir, be not out with me; yet if you be out, sir, I can mend you. What mean'st thou by that? Mend me, thou sayest fellow? Why, sir, *cobble* you.—Thou art a cobbler, art thou?—*Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, l. 1.*

2. Do or make anything clumsily or unhandily.

Is it not a firmer foundation for contentment and tranquillity, to believe that all things were at first created, and are since continually ordered and disposed for the best, and that principally for the benefit and pleasure of man, than that the whole universe is mere bounding and blundering; nothing effected for any purpose or design, but all ill inaccurately *cobbled* and jumbled together?—*Bentley, Sermons, l.*

- Cóbble. v. n.** Work as a cobbler; do work in a cobblering manner, i. e. badly.

What a poor brack youth, the tenant of a stall,
Employs a pen less pointed than his awl,
Leaves his shoe shop, forakes his store of shoes,
St. Crispin quits, and *cobbles* for the muse.
Heaven! how the vulgar stare! how crowds applaud!
How ladies read, and liberti land!
Dryden, English Poets and Scotch Reviewers.

- Cóbble. s.** Pebble.
Their hands shook swords, their slings held *cobbles* round.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso, xx. 29.

[*Cob*.—A blow, and thence as usual a lump or thick mass of anything. A *cob*, the thick head of maize; a *cobnut*, a large round nut; *cob-corks*, corks in lumps; *cob-stones*, large stones; a *cobble*, a thimble, hammer, great fish-bone. Welsh, *cobio*, to thump, to launch, *cob*, a knock or thump; a tuft; *cobyn*, a tuft, bunch, cluster.
Cobble. Frequentative of *cob*, to knock. Hence to mend by clapping on a patch, as *batches*, to mend clumsily, from Dutch *bakken*, to strike.
Cobble.—A round stone, a pebble. From the sound of pebbles rolling on the beach, as *pebbles*, in like manner from Danish *pöde*, to pull. Dutch, *kobbe*, to beat as water against a bank or on the shore, to splash, dash. It is also called *cogelstone*, Italian *cogolo* (skinner), agreeing with Greek *καγος*, Turkish *chuk*, a pebble, from a like derivation given under *Chuck*.—*Walden, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

- Cóbbled, part. adj.** Badly made or mended, as if by a cobbler.

They'll sit by the fire, and presume to know
What's done 't' the capital; making parties strong,
And feeble such as stand not in their liking,
Below their *cobbled* shoes.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, l. 1.

- Used metaphorically.

Reject the unseasonable praises of the fit
Give thy best poets back their *cobbled* rhymes.
Dryden.

- Cóbbler. s.**

1. Mender of old shoes.

Not many years ago it happened that a *cobbler* had the casting vote for the life of a criminal. —*Adams, Travels in Italy.*

2. Chimney workman in general.

What trade are you?—Truly, sir, in respect of a fine workman, I am but, as you would say, a *cobbler*. —*Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, l. 1.*

3. Any mean person.

Think you the great preservative 'I enjoy
Of doing ill, by virtue of that race;
As if what we esteem a *cobbler's* base,
Would the high family of Brutus grace?
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

- Cóbblestone. s.** [see last extract under *Cobble. s.*] Pebble.

- Cóbbing, part. adj.** Like cobbler's work; badly done.

Such *cobbling* verses no poetaster before ever turned out.—*Lamb, Letter to Burton.*

- Cóbbing, verbal abs.** Doing of cobbler's work; bungling.

Many underlayers, when they could not live upon their trade, have raised themselves from *cobbling* to *fixing*.—*Sir R. L. Estlin.*

- Cóbrons. s. pl.** Irons with a knob at the upper end.

The implements of the kitchen; as *spits, ranges, coppers, and pots*.—*Bacon, Physiological and Medical Remains.*

Cobishop. s. Conduitant bishop; bishop conductor.

Valerius, advanced in years, and a Grecian by birth, not qualified to preach in the Latin tongue, made use of Anstin as a *cobishop*, for the benefit of the church of Hippo. *Alytle*.

Coble. s. [?] Fishingboat.

Every day the *cobles*, or little fishing-boats, are drawn on shore. *Tranaut*.

Cobaut. s. [See last extract under Coble.] Same as Cob = nut.

Cobswan. s. [?—apparently two words.] Head or leading swan. *Rare*.

I'm not taken
With a *cobswan*, or a high-mountain bull,
As foolish Leela and Europa were.
B. Jonson, Catiline.

Cobweb. s. [A.S., Old English, and Provincial, *cob* = spider; common in composition.]

1. Web or net of a spider.

Is supper ready, the house trimmed, rushes strewn, and *cobwebs* swept?—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, iv. 1.

The spider in the house of a burgher, fell presently to her net-work of drawing *cobwebs* up and down.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Lawes are like *cobwebs*, which may catch small flies, but let wasps and hornets break through.—*Swift*.

2. Any snare or trap; (implying *insidiousness* and *weakness*).

For he a rope of sand could twist,
As tough as hardened Sarcophagi;
And wove fine *cobwebs* to fit for snail
That's empty when the moon is full.
Butler, Hudibras.

Used adjectively.

Break through such tender *cobweb* notions,
That oft entangle these blind baying noses.

Dr. H. More, Philosophical Poems, p. 319.
The worst are good enough for such a trifle,
Such a proud piece of *cobweb* lawn.

Bonnamy and Fletcher, Scourful Lady,
Chronology at best is but a *cobweb* law, and he
breaks through it with his weight. *Dr. J. n.*

Opinion's feeble coverings, and the veil
Spun from the *cobweb* fashion of the times
To hide the feeble heart.

Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, ii.

Cobwebbed. adj. Abounding in the webs of spiders.

Who loves the golden mean, doth safely want
A *cobwebbed* cat, and wrongs himself upon 't.

Lockhart, Lucasta,
The *cobwebbed* cottage, with its eaved wall
Of mouldering mud, is royalty to me.
Young, Night Thoughts, i.

Cocculus (Indicus). s. [Lat. = Indian berry; *cocculus* being a diminutive of *coccus* = berry.] See extract. In common use, though neither an English nor a single word.

Cocculus Indians, or Indian berry, is the fruit of the Mousperman *Cocculus*, a large tree which grows upon the banks of Malabar, Ceylon, &c. The fruit is blackish, and of the size of a cherry-stone. It owes its mercurial and poisonous qualities to the vegetable alkaline chemical principle called mercuria, of which it contains about one-fifth part of its weight. It is sometimes thrown into waters to intoxicates or kill fishes; and it is said to have been employed to increase the inebriating qualities of ale or beer. Its use for this purpose is prohibited by Act of Parliament, under a penalty of 200*l.* upon the brewer, and 500*l.* upon the seller of the drink. — *Enc. Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Cochineal. s. [Spanish, *cochinilla* = woodlouse.] Insect so called used as a dye.

Cochineal was taken in Europe at first for a seed, but was proved by the observations of Lowenhook to be an insect, being the female of that species of shield-louse or coccus, discovered in Mexico so long ago as 1519. It is brought to us from Mexico, where the animal lives upon the *Cactus Opuntia* or nopal. Two sorts of *cochineal* are gathered—the wild, from the woods, called by the Spanish name *grana sin tierra*; and the cultivated, or the grain *finis*, termed also *mexicana*, from the name of a Mexican province. — *Enc. Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Cochleary. adj. [Lat. *cochlea* = snail, whence spire or screw, that being shaped like a snailshell.] Screw-shaped; in the form of a screw.

That at St. Dennis, near Paris, both wreathy spires, and *cochleary* turnings about it, which agree with the description of the unicorn's horn in *Ælian*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Cochleated. adj. Screw-shaped; turbinate.

Two pieces of stone, struck forth of the cavity of the umbilici of shells, of the same sort with the foregoing; they are of a *cochleated* figure.—*Woodward, On Fossils*.

Cock. s. [Provincial Danish, i.e. in Jutland, *cock* = bird.] In the German languages in general, the words for *cock* and *hen* are modifications of each other, *hahn* and *huhn*.

Another reason for believing that the original meaning of the word is *bird*, rather than *male*, is the relation borne to it by the words *chick* and *chicken*, evident derivatives; and that of a diminutive character, rather than derivatives connected with gender. In Greek the word *opra* was sometimes used specially for the *cock*.

No combination of sounds conveys so many different meanings as the one under notice. In the previous editions they are nearly all treated as the same word. In the present there is possibly an error in the opposite direction, and too many originally different words are perhaps assumed. Nevertheless, when the same combination of letters gives us a *bird*, a *tap*, a *boat*, &c., not to mention its power as a verb, it is better to err on the side of separation than on that of confusion.

1. Male of poultry.

Cocks have great combs and spurs; hens little or none.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.
The careful hen
Calls all her chirping family around,
Fed and defended by the father *cock*.
Thomson, Seasons, Spring.

Used adjectively.

Calves and philosophers, tygers and statesmen,
cock sparrow and cuckoo, exactly resemble one another in the formation of the pined gland.—*Dr. Johnson and Pope*.

2. Male of certain animals other than birds.

The *cock* and hen paddle-shawn towards the end of March and in April. At that season the hen approaches the shore and deposits the spawn. *Dr. G. Johnson*, as quoted by *Tarrell, British Fishes*.

The fish here noticed is the lumpsucker, or lumpfish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*. We also talk of *cock* and *hen* lobsters.

3. Weathercock, i.e. vane (originally in the shape of a cock or bird) which shows the direction of the wind by turning.

You calumns and hurricanes, spout,
Till you have drenched our steeples, drenched the *cocks*.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 2.

4. Cockerowing; signifying the early dawn.

We were crowing till the second *cock*.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 3.
He begins at sunrise, and walks till the first *cock*.
—*Id., King Lear*, iii. 1.

Cock of the walk. Lord and master of the bevy of hens, having asserted his predominance by conquering his rivals; hence, conqueror, leader, governing man.

Sir Andrew is the *cock* of the club since he left us.

—*Addison*,
My schoolmaster call'd me a dunce and a fool;
But at cuffs I was always the *cock* of the school.
Swift.

Cock-a-hoop. The *h* here, like the *h* in *hooping-cough*, doubtless represents a *wh*; so that, although *whoop* is not an unexceptionable word for the cry of a cock, a *cock-a-whoop* is far more intelligible than the same bird balanced on a *hoop*, as he may occasionally be seen on the signboards of inns.

Now I am a frisker, all men on me look;
What should I do but set *cock* on the hoop!
Camden, Remains.
You'll make a mutiny among my guests!
You will set *cock* a hoop!
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, i. 5.

For Hudibras, who thought he had won
The field, as certain as a vain,
And having roared the whole *cock*,
With victory was *cock* a hoop. *Butler, Hudibras*.

Cock and a bull. [Ménage quotes Belay to the effect that some of the oldest French

satires were called *Cog à aune* = cock to a ass; but neither he nor Belay gives any further explanation.] Tedious, unmeaning stories; mere babble.

Some men's sole delight is, to take tobacco, and drink all day long in a tavern or ale-house, to discourse, sing, jest, roar, talk of a *cock* and a *bull* over a pot, &c.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 271.
And even the child that knows no better
T'will to interpret by the letter
A story of a *cock* and *bull*.

Must have a most uncomon skull. *Carper*,
Ah! by the bye, you have some *cock-and-a-bull* story about him, I fancy, but you never could explain yourself.—*Sir R. L. Bulwer, Eugene Aram*, b. v. ch. xi.

Every cock on his own dunghill. Every man is a hero in his own circle; everyone fights best when he has his friends and backers about him.

Sacrifice a cock to Æsculapius. Imitate Socrates (who, just before his death, enjoined that the neglect of such a sacrifice should be made good) in conforming to the public sentiment, opinion, or religion.

Cock. s. [?] Spout to let out water of any other fluid at will, by turning the stop.

It were good there were a little *cock* made in the belly of the upper glass.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Thus the small jet, which lusty ladies unhook,
Spouts in the garden's eyes who turns the *cock*.
Pope.

You, like me, I suppose, reckon the lapse of time from the waste throat, as boys let a *cock* run to waste; too idle to stop it, and rather amuse with seeing it dribble.—*Lamb, Letter to C. R. W.*

Cock. s. [German, *cock* = arrow.] Vertical feather in an arrow duly notched (whence, probably, the notion of *pointing* or *direction*); part of the lock of a gun in which the flint is fixed, or which explodes the cap.

With lusty rage he snatched
His comb, that in locksters watch'd,
And being *cock*, he level'd full
Against the outside of Tangled's skull.
Butler, Hudibras.

As a ven-shot gun carries powder and bullets in seven charges and discharges. Under the barrel of the barrel is one box for the powder; a little below the lock another for the bullets; behind the *cock* a clearer, which carries the powder from the box to a funnel at the further end of the lock. *Grey*.

Cock. s. [?] Cap. Small heap of hay.

As soon as the dew is off the ground, spread the hay again, and turn it, that it may wither on the other side; then handle it, and, if you find it dry, make it up into *cocks*.—*Mortimer*.

They'll see I was not so degenerate,
To be taken and having praise,
Or in a cock of hay upbraided.

What strange stories now are these!
Collier on the Duke of Monmouth, in Macaulay's History of England, &c.

Cock. s. Form in which the broad brim of a low-crowned hat formerly worn used to be turned up.

You see many a smart rhetorician turning his hat in his hands, moulding it into several different *cocks*. *Addison*.

Cock. s. [?] Welsh. Cockloft; small boat. They take view of all sized *cocks*, towers, and fishermen hovering on the coast. *Cowen, Songs of Cwmwall*.

The fishermen that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice; and yond tall mauling bark,
Bumrush'd to her *cock*; her *cock*, a buoy,
Almost too small for such.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 4.

Cock. r. a. [?] from *cock* = conveying the idea of pointing or direction.]

1. Set erect; hold bolt upright; set up with an air of pertulance and pertness.

This is that muscle which performs the motion so often mentioned by the Latin poets, when they talk of a man's *cocking* his nose, or playing the rhinoceros. *Addison*.

Our lightfoot harks, and *cocks* his ears.
Gay, Pastorals.

Dick would *cock* his nose in scorn,
But Tom was kind and loving.

Dick, who thus long had passive sat,
Here strook'd his chin and *cock'd* his hat.
An alert young fellow *cock'd* his hat upon a friend
Of his who returned.—*Addison, Spectator*.

2. Fix the cock of a gun ready for a discharge.

Some of them holding up their pistols *cock'd*,

COCK

near the door of the house, which they kept open.—*Dryden, Virgil's Aeneid*, dedication.

Cock. v. n. Strut; hold up the head, and look big, menacing, or pert.

Sir Puffling is a fool so nicely writ.
The ladies would mistake him for a wit;
And when he sings, talks loud, and cocks, would cry,
I vow, methinks, he's a pretty company. *Dryden.*
Every one cocks and struts upon it, and pretends to overlook us.—*Addison, Guardian*.

With it. (For construction see It post-positive and indeterminate.)

Now in our times war is made as much by money as by sword; and he that any longest pay his soldiers, goeth vict' away. And if they be both disposed to cock it thoroughly, yet when they both be made bankrupts, then they must needs conclude a peace.—*Sir T. Smith, Oration III., Appendix to his Life*.

With up.

Holennazar was found wanting of days attainable by his age and constitution, in that he was found cocking up against God.—*Archdeacon Arway, Abram, p. 101: 1601*.

Cockade. s. Riband worn in the hat.

Then grace the buoyant plume in their steel
With the king's shonker-knot and easy cockade.
Corpus, Table-Talk, 4b.

Now, in the ranks, under the three-colored felt and cockade, what hard loads may there be, and collections going on,—unknown to the public!—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i, b, v, ch. iii.

Cockaded. adj. Provided or supplied with a cockade.

A pumper'd spendthrift, whose fantastic air,
Well-discounted figure, and cockaded brow,
He took in chance. *Young, Night Thoughts, v.*

Cockal. s. See Hucklebone.

The ancients used to play at cockal, or casting of hucklebones, which is done with smooth sheep's bones.—*Kinde, S. Sanct. of Sederunt, p. 298: 1628.*
Cockals, which the Dutch call 'feelings', are different from dice; for they are square with four sides, and dice have six.—*Ibid.*

Cockatō. s. [?] Bird of the parrot kind.

Here are also (in the Mauritius) herons white and beautiful; *cockatoes*, a sort of parrot, whose nature may well take name from *cocking*, it is so fierce and so indomitable. *Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 283.

She had two little dogs on a cushion in her lap, and a cockatū on her shoulder.—*Gray, Letter to Dr. Warburton*.

Cockatrice. s. [see last extract.] Fabulous serpent supposed to originate in a cock's egg: (little different from *basilisk*, except that it is oftener applied to females, the former element denoting a male, the latter suggesting the *-ess* as a feminine termination; hence meaning virago or female tyrant).

They will kill one another by the look, like cockatrice—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, iii. 1.
This was the end of this little cockatrice of a king, that was able to destroy those that did not espy him first.—*Bacon*.

This cockatrice is soonest crushed in the shell; but, if it grows, it turns to a serpent and a dragon.—*Leving Taylor*.

My wife! 'tis she, the very cockatrice!—*Congrave*.

Used adjectively, or as the first element in a compound.

This, then, is what the Intendants were bid fail for at their posts: this is what the court set hatching, as its cursed cockatrice-egg; and would not stir, though provoked, till the brood were out!—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i, b, iii, ch. vii.

[**Cockatrice**—A fabulous animal, supposed to be hatched by a cock from the eggs of a viper, represented humorously by a cock with a dragon's tail. Spanish, *coadritio*, *coadritio*, *coadritio*, *coadritio*. *Coedritio*, *basiliscus*, *coedritio*. (Promptorium Trevolentum.) A unistinct corruption of the name of the *coedritio*.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Cockboat. s. Small slightly built ship's boat for use along coasts or on rivers.

That invincible armada, which having not fired a cottage of ours at land, nor taken a cockboat of ours at sea, wandered through the wilderness of the northern seas.—*Bacon*.

Did they think it less dishonour to God to be like a brute, or a plant, or a cockboat, than to be like a man?—*Bishop Stillington*.

Cockbrained. adj. Giddy; rash; hair-brained.

His instances out of the common law are all so quite beside the matter which he would prove, as may be a warning to all clients how they venture

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COCK

their business with such a cockbrained solicitor.—*Milton, Calancteron*.

Cockbroth. s. Broth made by boiling a cock. In Scotch *cockleherkie*.

Diet upon spoon-meats; as vral or cockbroths prepared with French barley.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumption*.

Cockchafer. s. [A.S. *ceafor*: first element uncertain.] Coleopterous insect of the genus *Melolontha* so called.

Yanks, you know, are made to fly, and tumble down and crush all to pieces. *Cockchafer* are old sport; then again to a worm, with an apodrophe to auditors, those patient tyrants, weak inflictors of puns intolerable. *Lamb, Letter to Manning*.

Cockerow. s. Same as Cockerwing.
At length overtaken nature drops under it, and escapes for a few hours into the society of the sweet silent creatures of dreams, which go away with winks and nods at cockerow.—*Lamb, Letter to Mrs. Wordsworth*.

Cockerowing. s. Time at which cocks crow; morning.

Ye know not when the master of the house crows; at even, or at midnight, or at the cock-crowing, or in the morning. *Mark, xiii. 35.*

Cocked. part. adj. Thrown into heaps.

Sike mirth in May is nexted for to make,
Or summer shade, under the cocked bay.
Spectator, Shepherd's Calendar.

Cocked. part. adj. Perked up; turned up.

Some years ago, when a certain great orator was lord mayor of Dublin, he used to wear a red gown and a cocked hat.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. viii.

Cocker. v. a. [connected with cockney.] Fondle; indulge.

Cocker thy child, and he shall make thee afraid.—*Eschscholtz, xxx. 9.*
I've a familiar and an mistress;
Dressed like any lady may'st,
Cocker'd by the servants' hands,
Was too good to touch the ground. *Swift*.

With up.

What should I do,
But cocker up my genius, and live free
To all delights my fortune calls me to.
R. Johnson, Tulpene.

He that will give his son sugar-plumbs to make him learn, does but authorize his love of pleasure and cocker up that propensity which he ought to subdue.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education*.

Coker. s. One who follows the sport of cockfighting.

Cocker. s. [?] Sort of spatterdash still used in the North of England.

Now doth he truly scarce his Kendal green,
And his patch'd cockers now despised been.
Bishop Hall, Satires, b. iv, sat. 6.

Cockered. part. adj. Daintily brought up; spoiled (as a child).

Shall a hardless boy,
A cocker'd silken wanton, brave our fields?
Shakespeare, King John, v. 1.

Cockereel. s. Young cock.

Which of them first begins to crow?—The old cock.—*The cock-reel*, *Shakespeare, Tempest*, ii. 1.
What wilt thou be, young cockereel, when thy spurs are grown to sharpness?—*Dryden*.

Cockering. s. Indulgence.

What discipline is this, Parents, to nourish violent affections in youth, by cockering and wanton indulgences, and to chastise them in mature age with a boyish rod of correction?—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*.

Most children's constitutions are spoiled by cockering and tenderness.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education*.

Cocket. adj. Brisk; pert: (as to 'wax cocket').

Cocket. s. [?] Seal belonging to the customhouse; likewise a scroll of parchment sealed and delivered by the officers of the customhouse to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandise is entered.

The greatest profit did arise by the cocket of hides; for wool and woads were ever of little value in this kingdom. *Sir J. Davies*.

Cockfight. s. Battle or match of cocks.

In cockfights, to make one cock more hardy, and the other more cowardly.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

He storned, cursed, and swore in language which no wellbred man would have used at a race or a cockfight.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. v.

Cockfighting. s. Act or practice of pitting cocks against each other.

COCK {COCK

{COCKLESHELL

All we have seen, compar'd to his experience,
Has been but out-play or cock-fighting.
Bonmont and Fletcher, The Captain.
At the sennors of football and cockfighting, these little republics resume their national hatred to each other.—*Johnson*.

Cockfighting. adj. Having the habits or tastes of a cockfighter.

'I know nothing of words and promises, or of ship-chandlers' dainties, who make them with the well-dressed sons of cockfighting baronets; the clerk answered, disdainfully, 'I only know that, by rare chance, Madam, I have accompanied her husband to Bartle Foy's.'—*Sala, The Ship-chandler*.

Cockhorse. adv. [two words rather than a compound. The combination in full is a-cockhorse (= an cock-horse, and sounded a-cockhorse), so that the real grammar of the word is best given in the nursery rhyme,

'Ride a-cockhorse,
To Banbury Cross.

Another explanation would make it a corruption, for nursery purposes, of across. In either case, however, the full construction requires a.) On horseback; triumphantly; exultingly.

Alma, they strenuously maintain,

Sits cockhorse on her charge, the brain. *Prior*.

Cocking. verbal abs. Sport of cockfighting.

Cries out 'against cocking, since he cannot bet.

R. Johnson.

The cocking holds at Derby.—*Bonmont and Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas*.

Cocking. part. adj. Cockering. Rare.

Where cocking shall make sawie links
In youth to rage, to beg in age. *Thos. a. Life*, p. 163

Cockish, or Cocky. adj. Upstart. Rare.

A discrete father doth not by and by come upon his servant with a cudgel, for so should he make his child cockish, and cause him not only to do the like for every trifle, but also to take the staff in his own hand and to lay about him.—*Tricassus of Christian Religion*, no. 5. (Orl M8.)

Cockle. s. [Fr. *coquille*.] Shellfish so called (Cardium edule).

We may, I think, from the make of an oyster, or cockle, reasonably conclude that it has not so many, nor so quick senses, as a man.—*Locke*.

Worm the cockles of the heart. Comfort the inside. (The most probable explanation of this expression lies (1.) in the likeness of a heart to a cockleshell; the base of the former being compared to the hinge of the latter; (2.) in the zoological name for the cockle and its congeners being *Cardium*, from the Greek καρδιά = heart.)

Cockle. s. [A.S. *cocele*.] Weed so called (agrostemma Githago) growing in cornfields; gith: (used, like tares, for weeds in corn generally).

Let this be
Island of wheat, and cockle instead
of barley. *Job, xxxi. 10.*

You have mountains and of mole-hills, but of water; long harvest for a small do. not of corn, but of cockle; and as our end at the clearing of bogs) great cry for a little, and that not very fine, wool.—*Sir J. Heywood, Answer to Dubouche*, ch. vii.

In seedling the in we nourish, 'gainst our senate,

The cockle of rebellion, insolence, sedition.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Cockled. adj. [Lat. *cochlea*.]

1. Cochleate; turritated. Rare.

Love's bellur is more soft and sensible,

Than are the tender houses of cockled snails.

Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

2. Contracted or expanded into hollows like cockleshells; pitted from moisture; crumpled. Rare.

Showers soon drench the ramble's cockled grain.

Gay.

Cockler. s. One whose trade it is to gather and sell cockles. Rare.

An old fisherman, mending his nets, told me a moving story; how a brother of the trade, a cockler, as he styled him, driving a little cart with two daughters, &c.—*Gray, Letter to Dr. Warburton*.

Cockleshell. s. Shell of the cockle.

Three common cockle shells, out of gravel pits.—*Woodward*.

The second element not repeated.

It is a cockle, or a walnut shell.

Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, v. 2.

Cocklestairs. *s.* Older term for what is now called a corkscrew staircase.

Cockloft. *s.* [probably a translation of the Latin *cucullum*, its originator having in his mind a well-known passage in Juvenal: 'Utinam ardeat quæ tectis sola tuetur']

A phisic; molles idd ponunt ova columbae. Sat. iii. Not a genuine term in English domestic architecture.]

1. False roof of a house, which may serve as a loft for birds: (either from sparrows and other wild birds nesting in it, or from being used for keeping pigeons).

The word *cucullum* in the most usual and latest Roman sense is still meant of the garret, or *cockloft* as we call it; which was indeed the most contemptible part of the house, and of no better use than to be hired out for very ordinary and common people. —Gregory, *Nova in Scriptura*, p. 10.

If the lowest floors already turn, Cocklofts and garrets soon will take their turn.

Dryden, Juvenal's Satires. My garrets, or rather my cocklofts indeed, are very indifferently furnished; but they are rooms to gentlemen in. Swift.

Your gentleness! How many of them discoursed of the loves of Solim and Fatima in a cock-loft in Little Britain, their stern handiwork having taken away the ladder till the manuscript was completed and the rent paid?—Sola, *The Secret of Mary Magdalen* lxxxviii lxxxv.

2. Head. Colloquial, or slang.

Others such who are built four stories high, are observed to have little in their cock-loft. —Fauler.

Cockmaster. *s.* [The second element is *master* not so much in the ordinary sense of possessor, as in that of teacher, trainer; i.e. the one which gives the relation of master and apprentice, rather than that of master and simple servant.] One who breeds gamecocks. *Rare.*

A cockmaster bought a partridge, and turned it among the fighting cocks. —Sir R. L'Estrange.

Cockmatch. *s.* Cockfight for a prize.

At the same time that the heads of parties preserve towards one another an outward show of cool breeding, their tools will not so much as mingle at a cockmatch. —Addison.

Though quail-fighting is what is most taken notice of, they had doubtless cockmatches also. —Archibald and Pope.

Cockney. *s.* often used *adjectively*, as in 'cockney notions,' 'cockney prejudices,' the 'cockney school of poetry.' [See last extract.] Person born in London; southerner (as opposed to a northerner); townsman (as opposed to a country person); one ignorant of things known familiarly in the country.

I am afraid this great lubber, the world, will prove a cockney. —Shakspeare, *Troth Night*, iv. 1.

Cry to it, mule, as the cockney did to the cow, when she put them in the paste alive. —Id., *King Lear*, ii. 4.

For who is such a cockney in his heart, Proud of the plenty of the southern part, To scorn that union, by which we may Beast 'twas his countryman that writ this play? —Karl of Dorset.

Hence I believe it was, that that synod's geography was as ridiculous as a cockney's, to whom all is hazy beyond Brainford, and Christendom endeth at Greenwich. —Whitlock, *Manners of the English*, p. 221: 1674.

The cockney travelling into the country is surprised at many common practices of rural affairs. —Watts.

On the whole, Pultenham considers the best standard both for speaking and writing to be the 'usual speech of the court and that of London, within sixty miles, and not much above.' This judgement is probably correct, although the writer was a gentleman pensioner, and perhaps also a cockney by birth. —Cook, *History of English Literature*, i. 321.

[The etymology of this word has indeed exercised the conjectures of the learned in various ways. Meric Casaubon would refer it to the Greek *coqueos* (*coqueos*), one born and bred at home. Identifying as such an origin must be, in point of classical antiquity, to those who are still called *cockneys*, it would now be difficult to find a believer in this imposing and sonorous etymology. . . . Hulot, in a similar manner, explains *to play the cockney*, to play the fool. After him comes Barret, into in the reign of Elizabeth, who defines a cockney, 'a child tenderly brought up, a dawning.' This may seem to countenance the opinion of those who derive the word from *cooker* or *cock*; and which Docker, a writer

contemporary with Barret, in his Knight's Conjurist, boldly affirms to be the derivation. 'This not their fault, but our mothers, our cockering mothers, who for their labour make us to be called cockneys.' Pygme, in his *Anecdotes of the English Language*, inclines to this etymology; deducing it, however, from the old French *coqueter*, to fawn, to participate *coqueter*, whence, by dropping the penultimate, *coqueter*. Mr. Douce thinks, that the word may have once been a term of fondness used towards male children. (in London more particularly.) as *pigeon* in like manner has been applied to a woman. Mr. Ellis, in his specimens of the Early English Poets, deduces it in conformity to a remark made by Mr. Tyrwhitt that the word is probably borrowed originally from the *Kitchen*, i.e. from *coqueter*, and he cites a passage from Pierce Plowman's Visions, 'I have no salt lamon, ne no cockney, collors for to make,' to show that *cockney* means a cook, and that therefore the intelligence which the inhabitants of the metropolis displayed in the culinary art might have procured them the appellation of *cockneys* from the uplandish or country-men. But *cockney*, in the passage which he cites, unfortunately means nothing more than a *little cock*, as Mr. Douce also has observed; the dish to be prepared, but not the cook to dress it. The authority of Bishop Percy and Mr. Tyrwhitt in this also assuming, the meaning of *cock* *cockney*, has been rightly questioned by Mr. Douce.

'At that feast where they served in rich array, Every five and five had a cockney.'

where it signifies a *little cock*, or perhaps a *peacock*, a favourite dish among our ancestors. Caterer, under the word *Coquiner*, calls a 'cockney a simple de-cock, a nice thing.' The citation of Camden in his Britannia,

'Were I in my castle of Bungey Upon the river of Waverney I would not care for the king of Cockney.'

shews, whenever the triplet comes, that London was known by this name; and hence a *cockney* might be assumed for a *Londoner*. After all, there is most reason to believe, that this contemptuous or satirical expression originates in that imaginary region of luxury and idleness formerly called *Cockney*, or *Plenty*; as in the poem cited by Hickeys, probably the festival of the *Cocagne* at Naples may have suggested the poem as well as the word. . . . Hughes, in allusion to the old poem, laments the land of *Cockney*, where fowls ready roasted cry, come and eat me! for, among the delicacies of this happy country, ready roasted geese fly into the house, exclaiming, all hot, all hot! —Todd, in voice.]

All the editor feels sure of is that it is in the word *Cocaigne* as applied to a fictitious district that the origin of the word lies; a *cockney* being a native of the land so called.

Cockneylike. *adj.* Resembling the manners or character of a cockney.

Some again draw this mischief on their heads by too ceremonious and strict diet, being over precise, cockney-like, and curious in their observations of meats, &c. —Barton, *Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 73.

Cockpit. *s.*

1. Area where cocks fight; fighting-place in general; place where fights come off (in which sense Belgium has been called 'the cockpit of Europe').

And now have I missed the cockpit of the western world, and academy of arms for many years. —Howell, *Local Forest*.

2. Place on the lower deck of a man-of-war, where are subdivisions for the purser, the surgeon, and his mates.

Cockqueen. *s.* Female cuckold.

Queen Juno, not a little wroth

Against her husband's crime,

By whom she was a cockney we made,

Did therefore at the altar

In which Alcmena cried for help

To bring her fruit to light,

Three days and nights indur'd her throes.

Warner, *Albion's England*, iv.

Cockroach. *s.* [?] Large brown fetid orthopteron insect of the genus *Blatta*, infesting cupboards and coming out after dark.

Of all the other tribes of the Orthoptera Ceylon possesses many representatives; in swarms of cockroaches, grasshoppers, locusts, and crickets. —Sir J. E. Tennant, *Ceylon*, p. 4, ch. vi.

Cockroad. *s.* See Cockshut.

Cockscumb. *s.* Flower so called (*Celosia cristata*).

This class [most tender annuals] comprises several very tender flowers. The different species furnish several varieties. . . . *Cockscumb*, dwarf, tall, &c. —Abercrombie, *Gardener's Journal*, p. 351.

Cocksfoot, or Cocksfoot-grass. *s.* Valuable meadow and pasture grass so called (*Dactylis glomerata*).

If the hard stalks of the *cocksfoot* . . . had been in sufficient quantity, they would most probably have prevented the disease from attacking the sheep. —G. Sinclair, *Horæ Gramineæ Woburniæ*, p. 2.

Cockshut. *s.* [the *cock* is the *cock* in wood-cock; the *shut*, assuming that the division of the word is *cock-shut* rather than *cockshut*, is, probably, connected with *shuttle*.] Twilight. (The received explanation of this meaning is that the *cockshut* was a net for catching woodcocks at the close of the day; the glades or avenues in the woods which the birds were then supposed to seek being called *cockroads*. See the notes of the commentators on the passage which supplies the extract.) Used *adjectively*, or as the *first element* in a compound.

Surrey and himself, Much about cockshut time, from troop to troop, Went through the army.

Shakspeare, *Richard III.*, v. 3.

Cocksorrel. *s.* [though at present it is only the French sorrel that is cooked, *cocksorrel* is a probable derivation. As the name is not applied to the wood-sorrel, equally palatable but never taken for a culinary herb, the prefix may be used as a distinction.] Popular name for the larger variety of the native sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*), which boys are in the habit of chewing on account of its acid. Colloquial.

Cocksure. *adj.* [? two words rather than a compound.] Confidently certain; without fear or diffidence.

Whiles the red hot doth endure, He maketh himself *cocksure*; The red hot will burn him.

Bringing all things under cure. —Shakspeare.

A few priests, men in white rockets, round as who will setting up six-foot roads, and rebounding of round-hoofs, thought to make all *cocksure*. —Sir T. Smith, *Oration IV.* *Apparatus to his Life*.

We seal, as in a castle, *cocksure*. —Shakspeare, *Henry IV.* *Part I.*, i. 1.

I thought myself *cocksure* of his horse, which he readily promised me. —Pope, *Letter*.

Cockswain. *s.* Seaman who steers a boat and has the charge of her.

Their majesties, Lord Carteret, and Sir John Norris, embarked in Sir John's barge, and his captain steered the boat as *cockswain*. —Dennison, *Travels through Germany, Italy, and Greece*, p. 70.

Cocktail. *s.* Halfbreed; underbred: (applied, in the first instance, to horses).

It was in the second affair that poor little *Bar* showed he was a *cocktail*. —Thackeray, *The Newcomes*, ii. 152.

Cocoa, or Cacao. *s.* [?] Fruit of the Theobroma cacao, the chocolate (*not the even*) nut; beverage prepared from it.

Linnæus was so fond of it, that he gave the specific name Theobroma, food of the gods, to the tree, which produced it. The *cocoa* bean is in a fruit somewhat like a cucumber, about five inches long and three and a half thick, which contains from twenty to thirty beans arranged in five regular rows, with partitions between, and which are surrounded with a rose-colored spongy substance like that of watermelons. —Cris, *Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, *Cocoa*.

Cocoa or *cacao* is rather prepared by grinding the roasted seeds with their outer shells or husks between two cylinders into a paste, which is then mixed with starch, sugar, &c. This forms common cocoa, rock cocoa, soluble cocoa, &c. —or the roasted seeds divested of their husks are broken into small fragments, in which state they form *cocoa nibs*, the purest state of *cocoa*. The husks of the . . . are used by the poorer classes of Italy and Ireland in the preparation of a wholesome and agreeable beverage; they are imported from Italy under the name of 'miserable.' Both *cocoa* and chocolate are used for the preparation of agreeable and nutritious beverages. —L. Bently, *Manual of Botany*, p. 81.

Cocoon. *s.* Fruit of the *Cocos nucifera*, or coconut palm.

As many as a thousand of these vermin have been killed in a day on a single estate, and the mulatto coolies esteem them a luxury, and eat them roasted, or fried in coco-nut oil. —Sir J. E. Tennant, *Ceylon*, p. vii, ch. vi.

This most precious inheritance of a Singhaloe is

his ancestral garden of *coco-nuts*, . . . In a case which was decided in the district court of Calicut, within a very short period, the subject in dispute was a claim to the 2,320th part of ten coco-nut trees. —*Ibid.*, pt. vii, ch. ii.

Cocoon, *s.* [Italian, *coccone*, from Lat. *coccus* = berry.] Variety of chrysalis or pupa, generally applied to that of the silkworm; (the so called eggs of ants are not true eggs, but pupae; and, as such, more properly called *cocoons*).

For every worm beneath the moon,
Draws different threads, and late and soon
Spins, toiling out his own cocoon.

Having acquired its full size, it begins to discharge a viscid secretion in the form of pulpy twin filaments . . . which harden in the air. These threads are instinctively coiled into an ovoid nest round itself, called a *cocoon*, which serves as a defence against living enemies and changes of temperature. —*Free Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, Silk.

Cocoon, *s.* [Lat. *cocctio*, -onis, from *coquo* = cook.] Act of boiling.

The disease is sometimes attended with expectation from the lungs, and that is taken off by a *cocctio* and resolution of the feverish matter, or sometimes in suppurations or empyema. —*Archevalot, On the Nature and Cause of Aliments*.

Cod, *s.* [Lat. *gadus*.] *Gadus Morrhua* (a well-known and valuable scabbard); codfish; haddock.

She that in wisdom never was so frail,
To change the *cod's* head for the salmon's tail.

These two modes of line fishing are practised to a great extent nearly all round the coast; and enormous quantities of *cod*, haddock, whiting, codling, pollack, hake, ling, lark, and all the various flat-fish, usually called by the general name of whitefish, are taken. Of *codfish* alone the number taken in one day is very considerable. . . . The largest *codfish* I have a record of weighed sixty pounds, was caught in the Bristol Channel, and produced five shillings. . . . The young of the *cod* . . . when of whitish size, are called *codlings* and *skimmers*, and, when larger, *Tomlin* or *Tomlin cod*. —*Yarrell, British Fishes*.

Used adjectively.
In the Gadidae, or *cod* tribe . . . almost the whole adipose tissue of the animal is concentrated in the form of oil contained in the liver. —*Precise, Medical*.

Cod, *s.* [A.S. *codde*.]

1. Any case or husk in which seeds are lodged.

I remember the woe of a peasecod instead of
me; from whom I took two *cods*, and giving her
them again, said, Woe these for my sake. —*Shakespeare, As you like it*, ii. 4.

By corn then there may'st safely sow,
Where in full *cods* last year rich pease did grow.

They let loose lie in small heaps as they are
reaped, till they find the hawm and *cod* dry. —*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

2. In *Antony*. Scrotum, and, less accurately, testis.

Coddled, *adj.* Enclosed in a cod.

All coddled grain being a destroyer of weeds, an improver of land, and a preserver of it for other crops. —*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Coddle, *v. a.* [?]]

1. Parboil; soften by means of hot water.

Dear prince Pippin,
Drown with your noble blood; or, as I live,
I'll have you *coddled*. —*Beaumont and Fletcher*.

2. Make much of; treat tenderly, like an invalid or valetudinarian.

He [Lord Byron] never *coddled* his reputation. —*Souley, Quarterly Review*.

Coddling, *verbal abs.* Treatment like that of a valetudinarian.

Code, *s.* [Lat. *codex*.] Body of classified laws.

We find in the Ptolemaic and Justinian *code* the interest of trade very well provided for. —*Archevalot, Tables au code, Codes, Rights, and Measures*.

Intendments, or *code*, articles they draw,
Large as the fields themselves, and larger far
Than civil *codes* with all their glosses are.

Pope, Satires.
A *code* of laws is like a vast forest; the more it is divided the better it is known. To render a *code* of laws complete, it is necessary to know all the part which should be comprised in it. It is necessary to know what they are in themselves, and what they are in relation to one another. This is accomplished when taking the body of laws in their entirety; they may be divided into two parts, in such manner that everything which belongs to the integral body may

be found comprised in one or the other part, and yet nothing shall, at the same time, be found in both. . . . In a *code* of laws everything turns upon fitness, rights, obligations, services. . . . If the distinction between the civil and the penal *code* be required for the greater number of juriconsults reply that the civil *code* contains the descriptions of rights and obligations, and the penal *code* those of crimes and punishment. —*Beaumont, General View of a complete Code of Laws*.

Codfish, *s.* Same as Cod.

Codger, *s.* [see Cozier.] Old fellow; fogey. *Colloquial*.

Codicil, *s.* See last extract.

The man suspects his lady's crying
Was but to get him to appoint her.

Prior.
A *codicil* is a supplement to a will, or an addition made by the person making the will annexed to, and to be taken as part of the will itself, being for its explanation or alteration; to add something to, or to take something from, the former dispositions; or to make some alteration in the quantity of the bequest or the bequest obtained in the will. —*Toulton, Law Dictionary by Grainger, Will*.

Codicillary, *adj.* Of the nature of a codicil.
An unfinished paper not established as a *codicillary*. —*Phillimore, Reports*, ii. 39.

Codification, *s.* Classification of laws.

Contained in the present publication are three papers. . . . Proposed petition for justice at full length. . . . Proposed petition for justice in an abridged form. . . . Proposed petition for *codification*. . . . Intimately connected is the subject-matter of this petition (for *codification*) with that for justice. No otherwise than by *codification* can the reform here prayed for . . . be carried into effect. —*Beaumont, Justice and Codification Petitions, Abolitionism*.

Codify, *v. a.* Reduce to, or embody in, a code.

I propose to *codify* this. —*Beaumont, General View of a complete Code of Laws*.

Codifying, *verbal abs.* Classifying of laws.

The feeling of the times was against the *codifying* of customs; it was felt that what had grown up slowly had better be left vague and indeterminate. —*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle ages of England*, ch. xxvii.

Codille, *s.* [Spanish, *codillo*.] Term at ombre, signifying that the stake is won.

She sees, and trembles at the approaching ill,
Just in the jaws of ruin and *codille*.

Pope, Rape of the Lock.

Codling, *s.* Kind of apple for boiling or baking. See Cuddle.

In July
settled down in all varieties,
pears and plums in fruit, venetians and *codlings*. —*Bacon, Essays*.

Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough
for a boy; as a squish is before 'tis a peasecod, or a
codling when 'tis almost an apple. —*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

A *codling*, ere it went his lip in,
Would straight become a golden pippin. —*Swift*.

Used adjectively.

He let it lie all winter in a gravel walk, south of a
codling hedge. —*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Codling, *s.* Young codfish. See Cod.

Codling, *s.* [diminutive of *cod* from A.S. *codde*.] Testicle; scrotum; gland with covering confounded therewith.

There the wise beaver, who, pursued by foes,
Tears off his *codlings*, and among them throws.

Sylvestre, Du Barlet, 30. (Ord MS.)

Codliver (oil), *s.* See *Codliver*.

The oils obtained from the livers of the different species composing the tribe Gadidae, appear to be . . . similar. . . . To all of 'em the term *Oleum Jecoris Aselli*, *Oleum Jecoris Gadii*, is indifferently applied; though it is commonly used, especially in this country, to indicate the oil preserved from the liver of the common cod. It would be better then to apply the term *Oleum Jecoris Morrhua*, or simply *Oleum Morrhua*, when it is intended exclusively to designate the latter oil. Among London dealers I have met with one kind of *cod-liver* oil. Its colour is chestnut brown, and its odour is like that of boiled *cod's* liver. —*Percival, Materia Medica*.

Codpiece, *s.* Piece formerly inserted in the trousers, breeches, or (in armour) cuisses, for the reception of the parts at the bifurcation of the trunk.

The men of this country enclose their private members in a gourd, cutte after the fashion of a *codpiece*. —*Elton, Martyr*, leaf 39. (Ord MS.)

Codshad, *s.* Head of a codfish: (When the combination gives two words the sense is *literal*, as in a 'cod's head and shoulders';

when the result is a compound the sense is generally *metaphorical*, and conveys the notion of stupidity).

By my troth, he looks like a good soul; he that
fisheth for him might be sure to catch a *codshad*. —*Napier's*, (Ord MS.)

Coefficacy, *s.* Power of several things acting together to produce an effect.

We cannot in general infer the efficacy of these
causes, or *coefficacy* particular in meditations. —*Nor T. Brown, Valpate Erroneas*.

Coeficiency, *s.* Cooperation; state of acting together to some single end.

The managing and carrying out of this work, by the spirit's instrumental *coefficient*, requires, that they be kept together, without distinction or dissipation. —*Glennville, Scripta Sententia*.

Coefficient, *s.* [Lat. *con* = with, *efficiens* = accomplishing.] That which unites its action with the action of another.

a. In *Algebra*. Number or known quantity, prefixed as a multiplier to a variable or an unknown quantity.

Such numbers or given quantities, that are put before letters, or unknown quantities, into which letters they are supposed to be multiplied, and so do make a rectangle, or product with the letters; as *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *i*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *o*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *u*, *v*, *w*, *x*, *y*, *z*, *aa*, *bb*, *cc*, *dd*, *ee*, *ff*, *gg*, *hh*, *ii*, *jj*, *kk*, *ll*, *mm*, *nn*, *oo*, *pp*, *qq*, *rr*, *ss*, *tt*, *uu*, *vv*, *ww*, *xx*, *yy*, *zz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*,

the person contumacious.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law of England.*

Government has coercion and animadversion upon such as neglect their duty; without which coercive power, all government is toothless and precarious.—*South.*

Coercitive, adj. Restraining; coercive. *Rare.*

It was not easy to have discipline in private governments, or coercive power in laws if in some cases some evil were not to be permitted to be done for the procuring some good. *Jeremy Taylor, Doctor Divinitium.* (Ord MS.)

Coercitive, s. Power of coercion; check;

constraint; constraining power; coercive.

Rare.

Of these, as man can take no cozenance, so he can make no coercion.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons.* (Ord MS.)

Coercive, adj.

1. Having the power of restraining.

All things on the surface spread, are bound
By their coercive vigour to the ground.

Sir R. Blackmore.

2. Having the authority of restraining by punishment.

For ministers to seek that themselves might have coercive power over the church, would have been hardly constrained.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.* preface.

The virtues of a general, or a king, are prudence, counsel, active fortitude, coercive power, awful command, and the exercise of magnanimity, as well as justice.—*Dryden.*

His disorders were forgotten, or rather were less odious to a rude nation than the coercive justice by which they were afterwards restrained.—*Hallam, Middle Ages.* pt. II. ch. viii.

Coercive, s. Power of coercion; constraining power. *Rare.*

The judge is munificent and knows all things, and his tribunal takes cognizance of all crimes, and hath a coercive for all.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons.* ii. (Ord MS.)

Coessential, adj. Participating of the same essence.

The Lord our God is but one God, in which indivisible unity we adore the Father, as being altogether of himself, we glorify that consubstantial word which is the Son; we bless and magnify that co-essential Spirit eternally proceeding from both, which is the Holy Ghost.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Coessentiality, s. Participation of the same essence.

The appellation of the Son of God, assumed by him [Christ], implies the same kind of relation to him, as that of a man to his father; that is, it implies coessentiality with God, and therefore equality of nature, and consequently divinity in its full extent.—*Bishop Burgess, Sermon on the Divinity of Christ.* p. 41: 1750.

Coestablishment, s. Joint establishment.

The morals of the community will be better secured by an exclusive establishment, at the publick expense, of the teachers of one sect, than by a coestablishment of the teachers of different sects of christians. *Bishop of Landaff (Watson), Charge.* p. 11: 1790.

Coetaneous, s. [Lat. *atus* = age.] One of the same time or age with another; contemporary; coeval. *Rare.*

Old major Stanley, of Hants, a most intimate friend and neighbour, and coetaneous of the late Duke of Southampton.—*Aubrey, Anecdotes of Sir W. Raleigh.* ii. 301.

Coetaneous, adj. Of the same age with another; contemporary. *Rare.*

Through the body every member sustains another; and all are coetaneous, because none can subsist alone.—*Baileys, Sermons.*

With to or unto: (with is the more correct syntax).

Eve was old as Adam, and Cain their son coetaneous with both. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Every fault hath penal effects, coetaneous to the act.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.* § 5.

Coeternal, adj. Equally eternal with another.

Of the eternal coeternal beam.

Milton, Paradise Lost. iii. 2.

Coeternally, adv. In a state of equal eternity with another.

Arinus had disowned his coeternally begotten Son.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.* v. § 62.

Coeternity, s. Existence from eternity equal with that of another eternal being; parallel, or concurrent, eternity.

The eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-

eternity and consubstantiality with the Father, when he came down from heaven, and was incarnate.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Vain therefore was that opinion of a real matter coeval with God as necessary for production of the world by way of subject, as the Eternal and Almighty God by way of efficient. . . . This coeternity of matter opposeth God's independency.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed.* art. I.

Coeval, adj. [Lat. *ævum* = age.]

1. Having the same number of years, as part of a lifetime; of the same age.

Even his teeth and white, like a young flock,
Coeval and new shorn, from the clear brook
Revent.

Prior.

2. Living at the same time, or of equal antiquity in general; of the same age with another.

With with.

This religion cannot pretend to be coeval with man.—*Sir M. Hale, Originations of Mankind.*

The monthly revolutions of the moon, or the diurnal of the earth upon its own axis, by the very hypothesis are coeval with the former. *Hentley.*

Silence! coeval with eternity;

Then wert, ere nature first began to be:

'Twas one vast nothing all, and all slept fast in thee.

Pope.

With to. *Rare.*

Although we had no monuments of religion anterior than idolatry, we have no reason to conclude that idolatrous religion was coeval to mankind.—*Sir M. Hale, Originations of Mankind.*

Coeval, s. One who is contemporary.

Even Tully himself was taunted at by his coevals.—*Mackenzell, Apology.* p. 20.

As it were not enough to have outdone all your coevals in wit, you will excel them in good-nature.—*Pope.*

Coævous, adj. Coeval: (with to). *Rare.*

Then it should not have been the first, as supposing some other things coævous to it.—*South, Sermons.*

Coexist, v. n. Exist at the same time.

The three stars that coexist in heavenly constellations are a multitude of stars. *Sir M. Hale, Originations of Mankind.*

Of substances no one has any clear idea, farther than of certain simple ideas coexisting together.—*Locke.*

With with.

It is sufficient that we have the idea of the length of any regular periodical appearances, which we can in our minds apply to duration, with which the motion or appearance never co-existed.—*Locke.*

The axiom.—Things which coexist with the same thing coexist with each other, cannot, however often repeated, help us to any knowledge beyond that of the coexistence of an indefinite number of things; any more than the axiom.—Things which are equal to the same thing are equal to each other, can, by multiplied application, do more than establish the equality of some series of magnitudes.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology.* p. 126.

Coexistence, s. Existence at the same time with another; concurrent, or simultaneous, existence.

The grouping together of the like coexistences and sequences presented by experience, and the formation of a belief that future coexistences and sequences will resemble past ones, is the common type of all initial inferences, whether they be those of the infant or of the philosopher.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology.* pt. iii. ch. I.

When we affirm that all negroes are black, or that all negroes have woolly hair, we assert an uniformity of coexistence. We assert that the property of blackness, or of having woolly hair, invariably coexists with the properties which, in common language, or in the scientific classification that we adopt, are taken to constitute the class *negro* or the class *negro*.—*Mill, Logic.* b. iii. ch. xii. § 4.

No long as only coexistence or non-coexistence, simultaneity or non-simultaneity, is the thing presented, quantity of time can scarcely be said to be involved.—*Ibid.*

In Scotland, during the eighteenth century, superstition and science, the most irreconcilable of all enemies, flourished side by side, unable to weaken each other, and, unable, indeed, to come into collision with each other. There was coexistence without contact. The two forces kept apart.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England.* vol. ii. ch. vi.

With to.

The measuring of any duration, by some motion, depends not on the real coexistence of that thing to that motion, or any other periods of revolution.—*Locke.*

With with.

We can demonstrate the being of God's eternal ideas, and their coexistence with him.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Coexistent, adj. Having existence at the same time with another.

All modes of extension are resolvable into relations of coexistent positions. Space is known to us as an infinitude of coexistent positions that do not resist. Body as a congeries of coexistent positions that do resist. The simplest extension therefore, as that of a line, must be regarded as a certain series of coexistent positions; equal lines, as equal series of coexistent positions; and coextension, as the equality of separate series of coexistent positions: that is, the sameness in the number of coexistent positions they include.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology.* p. 297.

With to. *Rare.*

To the measuring the duration of any thing by time, it is not requisite that that thing should be coexistent to the motion we measure by, or any other periodical revolution.—*Locke.*

With with. *Common.*

Time is taken for so much of duration as is coexistent with the motions of the great bodies of the universe.—*Locke.*

All that one point is either future or past, and no parts are coexistent or contemporary with it.—*Baileys.*

Coexistent, s. That which coexists with another.

The principle of elimination . . . he [Bacon] deemed applicable in the same sense, and in an unqualified manner, to the investigation of the coexistences, as to that of the successions of phenomena. He seems to have thought that as every event has a cause, or invariable antecedent, so every property of an object has an invariable coexistent, which he called its Form; and the examples he chiefly selected for the application and illustration of his method, were inquiries into such Forms; attempts to determine in what else all those objects resembled, which agreed in some one general property, as hardness or softness, dryness or moistness, heat or coldness.—*J. N. Mill, System of Logic.* b. iii. ch. xiii. § 1.

Coextend, v. n. Extend over the same part of space or time in conjunction with something else.

Has your English language one single word that is coextended through all these significations.—*Bentley, Philothesaurus Lapsus.* ii. § 35.

Coextension, s. Act or state of extension over the same space or duration with another.

The second adjection is, that coextension, as ordinarily determined by the juxtaposition of the co-existent objects, involves no comparison between two series of states of consciousness; but merely an observation that the ends of the objects coincide; and this is true. But it is clear that this mode of ascertaining coextension is nothing but an artifice, based upon the experience that extensions separately known to us through the equal series of states they produce, always manifest this coincidence of their ends when placed side by side.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology.* p. 200.

Coextensive, adj. Having the same extent.

The objects of the society are coextensive with the true spirit of christian charity.—*Bishop of Winchester (North), Sermon.*

(See also extract under Coextension.)

Coextensiveness, s. Attribute suggested by Coextensive: (so far as it differs from Coextension, it does so in suggesting that the object to which it applies is not only extended, i.e. endowed with extent, as is the case with the smallest particle, but that it is extensive, i.e. extended largely. Every view or prospect has the property of extent; it is only when it is a wide one that we call it extensive).

While, in any such task as that of the exhibition of a remedy so much approaching to co-extensiveness with the disorder, no ground appears for supposing any other limit at present engaged.—*B. Alban, Justice and Civilization Petitions.* advertisement.

Coffee, s. [Arahic, *kawah*.—see also third extract.] Berry of the Coffea arabica, or coffee tree; infusion of the berries.

They have in Turkey a drink called coffee, made of a berry of the same name, as black as sand, and of a strong scent, but not aromatic; which they take, beaten into powder, in water, as hot as they can drink it. This drink comforteth the brain and heart, and helpeth digestion.—*Bacon.*

To part her time 'twixt reading and bedoes, *Pope.*

Or ever cold coffee trifle with the spoon. *Pope.*

[Though he rejects all generic names which have not a Greek or Latin root, he is willing to make an exception in favour of those which from their form might be supposed to have such a root, though they

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are really borrowed from other languages, as *Then*, which is the Greek for goddess; *Coffea*, which might seem to come from a Greek word denoting silence (*κόφος*); *Cleistanthus*, which appears to mean thistle-flower, but is really derived from the Arabic *kehl*; and many others.—*Whewel, Novum Organon renovatum*, aphorism xxi.

Used either adjectively or as the first element in a compound; there being few words in which the difference of the two is less shown in the spelling, the same author, as may be seen in the extracts, writing *coffee-bush* and *coffee tree*. In sound it is generally a true compound, i.e. a word with but one accent.

1. More adjectival than compound.

In the *coffee husbandry* the plants should be placed eight feet apart.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Coffee beans contain also a resin and a fatty substance somewhat like suet.—*Ibid.*

I find none so good as . . . the coffee beggin with the perforated tin strainer.—*Ibid.*

The entire coffee crop of Ceylon . . . is brought from the mountains to the coast by these infatigable little creatures.—*Sir J. E. Tennel, Ceylon*, pt. viii. ch. vi.

Although the coffee plant, the 'kōwāth' of the Arabs, which is a native of Africa, was known in Yemen at an early period, it is doubtful whether there, or in any other country in the world, its use as a stimulant had been discovered before the beginning of the fifteenth century. The Arabs introduced it early into India; and before the arrival of the Portuguese or Dutch, the tree had been grown in Ceylon; but the preparation of a beverage from its berries was totally unknown to the Singhalese, who only employed its tender leaves for their curries, and its delicate jasmine-like flowers for ornamenting their temples and shrines.—*Ibid.*

The coffee tree flourishes in hilly districts where its root can be kept dry while its leaves are refreshed with frequent showers.—*Ibid.*

2. More compound than adjectival.

The following notice of the cocoons [Lerema] coffee *Walkers* known in Ceylon as the coffee-bug, and of the singularly destructive effects produced by it on the plants, has been prepared from a memoir by the late Dr. Gardner, in which he traces the history of the insect from its appearance in 11 coffee districts, until it had established itself more or less permanently in all the estates in full cultivation throughout the island.—*Sir J. E. Tennel, Ceylon*, pt. vii. ch. vi. note.

In front of the belief that a coffee-bush, once rooted, would continue ever after to bear crops without manure . . . every estate is now tended like a garden.—*Ibid.*, pt. vii. ch. vi.

The crisis, had it not been precipitated by the casualties of 1845, must inevitably have ensued from the indiscretions of the previous period; and the healthy condition in which coffee-planting appears at the present day in Ceylon, results from the correction of the errors then committed.—*Ibid.*

Coffee-cup. s. Cup for coffee.

Pipes mounted with diamonds and bejewelled coffee-cups were handed about.—*W. H. Russell, The [Croatian] War*, ch. vi.

Coffeehouse. s. House of entertainment where coffee is sold.

They [the Turks] spend much time in these coffee-houses, which are somewhat like our ale-houses and taverns.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 387.

This year (1650) Jacob a Jew opened a coffee-house at the Angel in the parish of St. Peter in the East, Oxon; and there it was by some, who delighted in novelty, drunk.—*Life of Antony Wood*, p. 65.

At ten, from coffee-house or play, Prior.

It is a point they do not concern themselves about, further than perhaps as a subject in a coffee-house.—*Swift*.

The bully of France, that aspires to renown By dull cutting of throats, and venturing his own, Let him fight and be damned, and make matches and treat.

To afford the newsmongers and coffee-house chat; He's but a brave wretch, while I am more free, More safe, and a thousand times happier than he.

Osborn, An Imitation of Horace.

Coffee-man. s. One who keeps a coffeehouse.

Consider . . . now the . . . ever you hear that they preferred a coffee-man to Apollonius?—*Addison*.

Coffee-pot. s. Vessel, not necessarily of crockery, in which coffee is either prepared or served.

It is doubtless as hard to make a coffee-pot shine in poetry as a plough.—*J. Walton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope*.

Coffee-room. s. Originally, a room in which coffee was dispensed; at present, a public

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room, often divided into boxes, in which meals or refreshments are taken: (opposed to a private room, or other specified rooms, some of which, as the Commercial Room, are more or less public).

He returned in a downy mood to the coffee-room.—*Hankey, Singleton Estate*, b. i. ch. vii.

Coffee. s. [Fr. *café*.] Chest, generally for keeping money; treasure.

Two iron coffers hung on either side.

With precious metal full as they could hold.

The lining of his coffers shall make coats To deck our soldiers for these Irish wars.

Shakspeare, Richard II. i. 4.

He would discharge it without any lardon to the queen's coffers, for honour sake.—*Bacon, Advice to a Friend*.

If you destroy your government that is wealthy, you must chase another, who will fill his coffers out of what is left.—*Sir R. L. Esteyne*.

Coffee. v. a. Place or keep in a chest, generally money: (with up). Rare.

Treasure, as a war might draw forth, so a peace succeeding might coffee up.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Coffee-dam. s. Caisson.

The construction of the bridge took place at a time when iron coffee-dams and steam pile-drivers were not in use.—*André, Short Trip in Hungary and Transylvania*, p. 265.

Coffee-er. s. One who keeps treasure in a chest or coffee; purser; treasurer.

Ye fortune's coffee-ers, ye powers of wealth, You do your rent-rolls most felonious wrong!

Young, Night Thoughts, ii.

Coffee-ship. s. Office of treasurer, purser, bursar, money-keeper, or cashkeeper. Rare.

It is true that Lucan and his fellows are men, and therefore his Majesty pleased the people greatly to put him from the coffee-ship.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Remains*, (3rd MS.)

Coffin. s. [Lat. *cofinus*; Gr. *κόβινος*] chest.—for the use of chest as coffin, see that word.] Case, box, or chest, (not necessarily of wood,) in which dead bodies are put into the ground.

He went as if he had been the coffin that carried himself to his sepulchre.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Not a flower sweet

On my black coffin let there be strown,

Shakspeare, Twelfth Night, ii. 3, song.

One fate they have,

The ship their coffin, and the sea their grave.

Watts.

The joiner is fitting screws to your coffin.—*Swift*.

Nail in one's coffin. Act or agent which has a tendency to shorten anyone's life: (as in 'This is, or puts, a nail in my coffin').

Coffin. v. a.

1. Enclose in a coffin.

Wouldst thou have laugh'd had I come coffin'd

That weep'd to see me triumph?

Shakspeare, Coriolanus, ii. 1.

Let me be

In prison, and here be coffin'd, when I die. *Doane*.

Deceit is not coffin'd in a cell,

Nor cloak'd by wealth.

John Hall, Poems, p. 59: 1646.

2. Simply, enclose; confine.

And coffin'd in crust 'till now she was hoary.

B. Jonson, Masque of Gipsies.

Coffinmaker. s. One whose trade is to make coffins.

Where will be your sextons, coffinmakers, and plumbers?—*Tatler*.

Coffounder. s. Joint founder.

The ancestors of Sir E. Sackville, Knight of the Bath and Earl of Dorset, were great benefactors, or rather cofounders of this religious structure.

Waver, Ancient Natural Monuments of Great Britain, Ireland, and Islands adjacent, p. 613.

Cog. s. [?] Piece of deceit; prevarication; trick.

So letting it pass for an ordinary cog amongst them, a half-witted man may see there is nothing makes for them or their advantage.—*Watson, Quiblets of Religion and State*, p. 338: 1602.

Cog. s. [?] Tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.

He cannot adapt the cogs of his wheels, his screws, his pulleys.—*Dean Tucker, Cat Bona*.

Cog. s. [Welsh, *cwch*.] Cockboat; little boat.

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COFFEY COGGERY

And for the cog was narrow, small, and strait, Alone he rode, and made his squires there wait.

Fairfax, Translation of Tasso, xiv. 58.

Cog. v. a.

1. Win, or obtain, anything by flattery or wheedling; soothe by adulatory speeches.

I'll mountebank their loves, Cog their hearts from them, and come home belov'd Of all the ladies in Rome.

Shakspeare, Coriolanus, iii. 2.

He plays the most notorious boldy horse, feeding and fishing in the luxury of his conscience with such poor fetiches to cog a laughter from us.—*Milton, Colasterium*.

But if some fortune cog them into a love,

In what a fifteenth sphere then do they move!

John Hall, Poems, p. 11: 1646.

2. Obtrude by falsehood: (with in.)

The attorney is, that I abuse his demonstration by a falsification, by cogging in the word.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons*, p. 100.

I have cogged in the word to serve my turn.—*Bishop Shillington*.

With upon. Palm anything on anyone.

Easton remedies, or misadventures, have, by cogged-upon, been cogged upon the town for masterpieces.—*Domin*.

Cog a die. Falsify it, so as to direct its fall.

But then my study was to cog the dice,

And dexterously to throw the lucky ace.

Boydell, Translation of Persius.

Who had contriv'd a thousand feints;

Could change the stock, or cog a die,

And thus deceive the sharpest eye.

That infernal Sallust insinuates cheating; and if it be discovered that the story is cogged, why throw to the mercy-supper and the perfumed ballet:—*Colley's miscellany*—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii*, b. iv. ch. vii.

Cog. v. n. Lie; wheedle.

Mrs. Ford, I cannot cog; I cannot prade, Mrs.

Ford, now shall I sin in my wish.—*Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

For gamblers in other men's breeches,

Your gamblers will palm and will cog. *Swift*.

Cogence. s. Same as Cogency. Rare.

'Tis wrong to bring into a mix'd resort,

What makes some sick, and others in a mort,

An argument of cogence, are my say,

Why such a one should keep himself away.

Cowper, Conversation, 238.

Cogency. s. Force; strength; power of compelling conviction.

Maxims and axioms, principles of science, because they are self-evident, have been supposed innate; although unduly overthrown the foundation of their plausibility at cogency. *Locke*.

Again, it is plain that passions and affections are in action in our minds before the presence of their proper objects; and their activity would of course be an antecedent argument of cogency in behalf of the real existence of these objects, supposing them unknown.—*Newman, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. i. § 2.

Cogential. adj. See Congenial, for which it is another form; one which was always rarer than Contemporary, as opposed to Contemporary, and which is now wholly obsolete. For remarks upon the use and abuse of these two forms, see Contemporary.

Cogency is often cited by Babelais, a writer of a cogent cast.—*T. Watson, History of English Poetry*, ii. 357.

Cogent. adj. [Lat. *cogens*, *-entis*; part. of *cogo* (con and ago) compel.] Forcible; restless; convincing; powerful; having the power to compel conviction.

Such is the cog of force of nature.

They have contriv'd methods of deceit, one repeating found here, to evade, if possible, this most cog of proof of a deity. *Deault*.

Cogently. adv. In a cogent manner; forcibly; so as to force conviction.

They forbid us to hearken to those proofs, as weak or fallacious, which our own evidence, and the sensible parts of the universe, offer so clearly and cogently to our thoughts. *Locke*.

Cogged. part. adj. Falsified.

Notwithstanding this cogged number of his provincial synods, and private decrees, (as Volusion terms them,) all the time of the first 700 years, the freedom of this practice continued in many parts of the Christian world. *Bishop Hall, Honour of the married Clergy*, p. 248.

Coggery. s. Trick; falsehood; deceit.

This is a second false sunrise or coggery of the Jesuits to keep the ignorant in error. *Watson, Quiblets of Religion and State*, p. 195: 1602.

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Therefore can I not but often smile in my sleep
to hear and see the Jesuits' *coggers* in every thing.
—*Ibid.*, p. 221.

Cogging. *verbal abs.* Act of one who cogs.

Nay, nay, I do beseech you leave your *cogging*.
—*Benjamin and Fletcher, Seventh Lady*.

There is nothing in all this perceiving and colourable flourish of his, but never perceiving or understanding.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, iii, § 2.

Ye infants of Newgate whose throats are nice
In divine in pockets, or *cogging* of dice.
—*Swift*.

Cogitable. *adj.* Capable of being thought, or conceived as a thought; capable of being the subject of thought. See *Cognoscible*.

But, as creation is *cogitable*, by us only as a putting forth of divine power, so is annihilation by us only conceivable as a withdrawal of that same power.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions*, p. 243.

Cogitate. *v. n.* [Lat. *cogitatus*, part. from *cogito*—think.] Think.

As the life of the body is entertained in still *cogitation*, so is our spirit nourished in reducing to memory her function.—*Donne, History of the Saints*, p. 101: 1033.

Cogitation. *s.*

1. Thought; act of thinking.

Having their *cogitations* darkened, and being strangers from the life of God, from the ignorance which is in them.—*Hobbes*.

A picture puts me in mind of a friend; the intention of the mind in seeing, is carried to the object represented, which is no more than simple *cogitation* or apprehension of the person.—*Bishop Stillington*.

This Descartes proves, that brutes have no *cogitation*, because they could never be brought to signify their thoughts by any artificial signs.—*Rog. Wilson of God* *unpublished in the Works of the Poet*.

These powers of *cogitation*, and vision, and sensation, are neither inherent in matter as such, nor require to matter by any motion and modification of it.—*Bentley*.

The God of the Sea,
Sopht and sure, from no Attention prove,
But *cogitation* in his watery shades,
Arise.
—*Kids, Hyperion*, x. 2.

2. Purpose; reflection previous to action.

The king perceived that his desires were unimpaired, and his *cogitations* vast and irregular, began not to break him well.—*Baron, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

3. Meditation; contemplation; mental speculation.

On some great charge employ'd
He would, or fix in *cogitation* deep.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 628.

Cogitative. *adj.*

1. Having the power of thought and reflection.

If these powers of *cogitation*, vision, and sensation, are neither inherent in matter as such, nor require to matter by any motion and modification of it, it necessarily follows that they proceed from some *cogitative* substance, some immaterial inhabitant within us, which we call spirit.—*Bentley*.

And though the philosophers have usually distinguished them into more, as into the common sense, the phantasie, both estimative and *cogitative*; yet really and truly they are but one.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 12.

2. Given to thought and deep meditation.

The earl had the closer and more reserved countenance, being by nature somewhat more *cogitative*.—*Sir H. Wotton, Parallel of Lords Essex and Buckingham*.

Cogitative. *s.* Capacity of thinking; aptitude for thought.

To make more matter do all this is to change the nature of it: to change death into life, the property of thinking into *cogitativity*.—*Wollstone*, (Ord MS.).

Cognac. *s.* Brandy so called from the name of the place where it is made: (*a proper* rather than a *common* name; and, in respect to its use as a part of speech, an *adjective* rather than a *substantive*).

The most celebrated of the French brandies, those of Cognac and Armagnac . . . contain more than one half of their weight of water, and come out therefore highly charged with the frequent essential oil of the husk of the grape. . . . If the best *cognac* brandy be carefully distilled at a low heat, and the stronger spirit be diluted with water, it will be found to have suffered very much in its flavour. *Cognac*, *Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, Brandy.

The Norwegian gentry seem to prefer it [*potato whisky*] as a drink, when twice distilled, to *cognac* brandy.—*Laing, Residence in Norway*, ch. iii.

Cog-nate, -nise, -nominal. We have now reached a section of derivatives from three Latin roots; viz. the terms for *born*, *know*, and *name*. These derivatives agree in having the prefix *co-*, followed not only by *g*, but by *g* and *n*; and the case, though suggested, is not covered, by the remarks under *Co-, Con-*.

The power of the *g* is peculiar. The ordinary Latin for *born*, *know*, and *name* is *intus*, *no-sco*, *nomen*, respectively; words beginning with *n* without any *g*, and requiring that the prefix should be *con-*, as in *Connotation*.

Nevertheless, the *g* is no true part of the prefix, except so far as it belongs to the same syllable; what it is a part of the second element in its older and fuller form, which was *g-notus*, *g-no-sco*, *g-nomen*, respectively. How it became lost in the fundamental word, while it survived in the compound, is easily seen. The combinations *gnot-* and *gno-* are combinations which are readily shortened into *no-* and *no-*, on account of *gn-*, in the same syllable, requiring more care in the pronunciation than is usually bestowed. Distribute them, however, between two syllables, and the sound becomes easy, as *cog-na-*, *cog-no-*.

This is illustrated if we take, in our own language, the words *Gnat* and *Gnaw*, and suppose them, so long as they are *simple words*, to be spelt phonetically (*nat* and *naw*), whilst as *elements in a compound* they are spelt etymologically, i.e. with the *g*. The same applies to *Knight*, *Knife*, and other words.

But the matter does not end here. *Cognizant* is often, perhaps generally, pronounced *cognizant*. In French *gn* is always pronounced more like *ng*, than simply like *g* followed by *n*; and so it is in many other languages; so much so that it is a rule of considerable generality that *g* and *n* in contact form an unstable combination. When the *g* comes last it has a tendency to become the *ng* in *song* or *king*; when it comes first its affinities with *g* show themselves, and that as follows: *eg* either becomes *g* and follows the *n* (*ng*), or the *n* becomes what is called liquidized, and has a sound like that of *ng*, but without being identical with it; e.g. the Spanish *ñ*, and the French *ny*. Neither of these sounds is English. In pronouncing *Cognizant*, however, as *cognizant*, we have the same principle at work.

To conclude: in the words under notice, the prefix *co-* neither comports itself in its usual manner before *g*, nor yet violates the rules laid down under *Co-, Con-*. These rules were *phonetic*. In the cases before us, however, the combination is *etymological*; and *g*, an element of the root in its older, but strange to it in its newer, form, is treated in the matter of syllabification as if it belonged to the prefix.

Cognate. *adj.* [Lat. *cognatus*—akin to, related by blood.—see preceding remarks.] Kindred; partaking of the same nature.

Which atoms are still hovering up and down, and never rest till they meet with some *prope* proportionable and *cognate* to their figures, where they acquiesce.—*Huicell, Letters*, ii. 50.

Some neuter *cognate* substantives.—*Johnson, Notes on Milton*, p. 82.

Unwittingly, I believe, is a word of Milton's coinage. So was the *cognate* compound 'imparadised' supposed to be, till Bentley brought an instance from Bishop's *Ardenia*.—*T. Warton, Notes on Milton's smaller Poems*.

Cognition. *s.*

1. Kindred relationship; descent from the same original.

Much moved hereto upon the account of his *cognition* with the *Ætides* and kings of Molossus.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanous Tracts*, p. 139.

As by our *cognition* to the body of the first Adam we look in death, so by our union with the body of the second Adam we shall have the inheritance of life.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Holy Dying*, v. § 4.

Two vices I shall mention, as being of near *cognition* to ingratitude, pride, and hard-heartedness, or want of compassion.—*South*.

Let the critics tell me what certain sense they could put upon either of these, four words, by their near *cognition* with each other.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind*.

2. Relation; participation of the same nature.

For as much as a priest is to have a *cognition* or conjunction of nature with those for whom he is to offer sacrifices.—*South, Sermons*, viii. 275.

He indueth us to ascribe effects unto causes of no *cognition*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Cognition. *s.* Knowledge; complete conviction.

I will not be myself nor have *cognition*
Of what I feel: I am all passion.—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, v. 2.

God, as he created all things, so he beyond and in them all, and only in power, as under his subjection, or in his presence, as in his *cognition*; but in their very essence, as in the soil of their causality.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

But the act of thought, which every syllogism attempts to represent, besides involving a *cognition* of the particular existence predicated in the conclusion, involves also a *cognition* of those other existences which form the data for that conclusion: all of which existences may have long since ceased.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, p. 16.

Cognitive. *adj.* Having the power of knowing.

Unless the understanding employ and exercise its *cognitive* or apprehensive power about these terms, there can be no actual apprehension of them.—*South, Sermons*.

Thinking (employing that term as comprehending all our *cognitive* energies) is of two kinds. It is either (A) *assertive* or (B) *positive*.—*Sir H. Wotton, Discussions on Philosophy and Literature*, p. 55.

Cognizable. *adj.* Liable to, or capable of, cognizance, judgment, or examination.

Some are merely ecclesiastical *cognizable*, others of a mixed nature, such as are *cognizable* both in the ecclesiastical and secular courts.—*Agilffe, Paragona Juris Canonici*.

Cognizance.

1. Judicial notice; trial; judicial authority.

It is worth the while, he to order how we may discontinue a *cognizance* of.—*R. E. King*.

The moral crime is completed, there are only circumstances wanting to work it up for the *cognizance* of the law.—*Addison*.

Knowledge by recollection. *Obscure*.

Who, soon as to that knight his eye of I came,
Ethiopian of him had perfect *cognizance*.
—*Shakespeare, Pierre Quen*, ii. 1, 31

3. Cognition.

But what if light be but a sensation? and, whether or no, how else have we any *cognizance* of light?—*Locke, Introduction to Metaphysics*, p. 3.

4. Badly by which anyone is known.

And at the king's going away the earl's servants stood, in a servile manner, in their liveries coat, with *cognizance*, raised on both sides, and made the king a bow.—*Baron, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

These were the proper *cognizance* and coat arms of the tribes.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

All believing persons, and all churches, congregated in the name of Christ, washed in the same laver of regeneration, eating of the same bread, and drinking of the same cup, are united in the same *cognizance*, and so known to be the same church.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ix.

In gratitude of these benefits, the relief formerly used as their coat-of-arms, a crozier and a pastoral staff piercing the heart of a bear, the *cognizance* of Richard of Gloucester.—*J. H. Jesse, Memoirs of King Richard III.* ch. vi.

Cognizant. *adj.* Having knowledge of any thing.

And here for a moment let us pause. We have been gazing on the faint likenesses of many great men. We have been traversing a Gallery, or other side of which they stand ranged. . . . *Cognizant* of its history, aware of the principles by which the English chiefs are marshalled, *cognizant* of the springs that move the politic will, whose revolutions we contemplate, it is an easy thing for us to

comprehend the phenomenon most remarkably presented by these heaves and their arrangement. . . . But suppose some one from another hemisphere, or another world, admitted to the spectacle which we thus so familiar, and consider what would be its first effect upon his mind.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Sir Samuel Romilly.*

Cognize. *v. a.* [see remarks under Cognate, -nize.] Take notice of anything.

As the reasoning faculty can deal with no facts until they are cognized by it—as until they are cognized by it they are to it non-existent—it follows that in being cognized, that is, in becoming beliefs, they begin to exist relatively to our reason. Whether really pre-existent or not, they can have no logical pre-existence; since the being perceived to exist is the being believed.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology, p. 15.*

Cognominal. *s.* One having the same name as some one else; namesake.

Nor do those animals more resemble the creatures on earth, than they on earth the constellations which pass under animal names in heaven; nor the dogfish at sea much more nimbly out the dog of the land, than his cognominal or namesake in the heavens.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Cognominal. *adj.* [Lat. *cognomen*, -inis = added name.—see remarks under Cognate, -nize.] Belonging to the surname.

The first of these two [names] is Pontius, the name descended to him from the original of his family; the second, Pilatus, as a cognominal addition distinguishing him from the rest descending from the same original.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed, art. iv.*

Cognomination. *s.* Name added from any accident or quality. *Rare.*

Pompey deserved the name Great; Alexander, of the same cognomination, was generalissimo of Greece.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Cognosco. *v. n.* [Lat. *cognosco*.] Adjudicate. *Rare.*

Doth it belong to us to receive the complaints of the king's people, to cognosce upon his actions, or limit his pleasure?—*Drummond, Speech, May 2, 1539.* (Ord 218.)

Cognoscence. *s.* Knowledge; state or act of knowing. *Rare.*

And yet of that near object have no cognoscence.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, ii. 2, n.*

Cognoscente. *s. pl.* *cognoscenti.* [Italian.] One well versed in anything; connoisseur.

Ask a person of the most refined musical taste, an absolute cognoscente, if you please.—*Mason, Essay on Church Music, p. 77.*

Cognoscibility. *s.* Quality of being cognoscible.

The cognoscibility of God is manifest in and by them.—*Barnes, Exposition of the Creed.*

Cognoscible. *adj.*

1. Capable of being known or made the object of knowledge.

In matters cognoscible, and framed for our disquisition, our industry must be our oracle.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellaneous Tracts, p. 179.*

God is naturally cognoscible by justifiable means.—*Bishop Barlow, Romulus, p. 516.*

The same that is said for the reluctance of matters intelligible and cognoscible in things natural, may be applied to things artificial.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

2. Subject to judicial notice.

When a witness is called before a judge, to give evidence upon oath concerning a third person, in a matter cognoscible by that jurisdiction, he is bound to swear in truth, in judgment, and in righteousness.—*Bishop Hall, Cues of Conscience, D. ii. C. 5.*

Here the mayor and magistratus of Gloucester did that which was no way warrantable by their charter, in which case they may be accountable, all or some; but in the high-commission we meddle with no cause not cognoscible there.—*Archbishop Laud, Diary, Dec. 1, 1633.*

In metaphysical writings this word is somewhat less common than it used to be; Knowable being preferred by such as aim at purity of English. The same writers, for the most part, use Thinkable instead of Cogitable. How far they have considered the expedience of separating the words from such derivatives as Cogitability and Cognoscibility is not apparent. It is to be hoped, however, that they may not, for the sake of being consistent, write thinkability and knowability.

Cognoscitive. *adj.* Having the power of knowing.

I suppose procedure to be an act of the understanding, (as like-wise all science,) which alone is cognoscitive.—*Bishop Barlow, Romulus, p. 573.*

Cogwheel. *s.* Wheel set with cogs.

Sometimes, where there is a sufficient quantity of water, the cog-wheel turns a large treadmill, on whose axis is fixed a horizontal wheel, with cogs all around its edge, turning two treadmills at the same time.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia, Mill.*

Cohabit. *v. n.* [Lat. *cohabitare*.]

1. Dwell with another in the same place.

The Philistines were worsted by the captivated ark, which forged their country more than a conquering army; they were not able to cohabit with that holy thing.—*South.*

2. Live together as husband and wife.

He knew her not to be his own wife, and yet had a design to cohabit with her as such.—*Fables, Scironia.*

Cohabitant. *s.* Inhabitant of the same place.

We receive fashions and conditions of our companions; and as diseases pass from one body to another by touching, even so both the mind and her infection into her neighbor. The drunkard leadeth his guests into drunkenness. I denounce men and softness cause the stout man to waver under. Covetousness transferreth her poison into covetous souls.—*Bishop Wood, Christi in Manu, l. ii. c. 153.*

The oppressed Indians protest against that heaven where the Spaniards are to be their cohabitants.—*Dr. H. More, Essay of Christiana Poly.*

Cohabitation. *s.*

1. Act or state of inhabiting the same place with another.

Nestorius granted two natures in Christ, yet not, as you said, from his activity, nor by addition, but by cohabitation or imputation, so that he made but one Christ.—*Archbishop Cranmer, To Bishop the diner, p. 373.*

There shall be a cohabitation of the spirit with flesh, in a mystical or moral sense.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cohabitativa, p. 218.*

Those colonies and legions that had so long cohabitation and coalition with them.—*Huvel, Last, Lions for foreign Travel, p. 117.*

They agreed together, by pacts and oaths, neither to do nor suffer injury; but to submit to rules of equality, and make laws by compact; in order to their peaceable cohabitation.—*Hallivell, Excellence of Moral Virtue, p. 79.*

2. State of living together as married persons.

Which defied, though it could not a marriage after cohabitation, and actual coitus, yet it was enough to make void a contract.—*Baron, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

But how the peace and perpetual cohabitation of marriage can be kept, how that benevolent and intimate communion of body can be held with one that must be hated with a most operative hatred, must be forsaken, and yet consistently dwell with and accompany.—*Milton, Doctrine and Disciple of Joseph.*

Monsieur Brumart, at one hundred and two years, died for love of his wife, who was ninety-two at her death, after seventy years cohabitation.—*Toller, no. 56.*

Cohéir. *s.* One of several among whom an inheritance is divided.

Married persons, and widows and virgins, are all cohéirs in the inheritance of Jesus, if they live within the laws of their estate.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Holy Living.*

Cohéirress. *s.* Woman who has an equal share of an inheritance with other women.

Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, in default of male issue, made his three sisters cohéirresses.—*Aschmole, Antiquities of Berkshire, ii. 236.*

Cohère. *v. n.* [Lat. *haerere* = stick.]

1. Stick together; hold fast one to another, as parts of the same mass.

Two pieces of marble, having their surface exactly plain, polished, and applied to each other in such a manner as to intercept the air, do cohere firmly together as one.—*H. Woodward.*

None want a place for all their center found, Hung to the coldness, and cold'd around; Not closer, yet in such compass'd, are seen The buzzing bees about their dusky queen.—*Pope, Dunciad.*

2. Be well connected; follow regularly in the order of discourse.

They have been inserted where they best seemed to cohere.—*Burke, Thoughts on Scarcity, preface.*

3. Suit; fit; be fitted to.

And time coher'd with place, or place with wishing.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, ii. 1.*

4. Agree.

He [Vortigern] was at length burnt in his tower

by fire from Heaven, at the prayer, as some say, of Germanus; but that coheres not; as others, by Ambrosius Aurelianus.—*Milton, History of England, l. iii.*

Cohérence. *s.* [Lat. *coherencia*; from *haerere* = stick, part. *haerens*.]

1. State of bodies in which their parts are joined together, so that they resist division and separation; connection; dependence; relation of parts or things one to another.

The pressure of the air will not explain, nor can be a cause of the coherency of the particles of air themselves.—*Locke.*

Why between serious and faith should there be coherency that coheres, which causes have with their usual effects?—*Hooker.*

2. Consistency in reasoning, or relating, so that one part of the discourse does not destroy or contradict the rest.

The coherence of discourse, and a direct tendency of all the parts of it to the argument in hand, are most exactly to be found in him.—*Locke, Preface to St. Paul's Epistles.*

Cohérence. *s.* Same as Coherence.

Matter is either fluid or solid; words that may comprehend the middle degrees between extreme fluidness and solidness, and the most rapid intensities.—*M. Beattie.*

Cohérent. *adj.*

1. Sticking together, so as to resist separation.

By cohering and diluting, that is, making their parts more or less coherent.—*Archibald, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Connected; united.

The mind proceeds from the knowledge it stands possessed of already, to that which lies next and connected to it, and so on to what it aims at.—*Locke.*

Where all must fall, or not coherent be; And all that rises, rise in due degree.—*Pope, Essay on Man.*

3. Suitable to something else; regularly adapted.

Instead my daughter, That time and place, with this deceit so lawful, May prove coherent.—*Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, iii. 7.*

4. Consistent; not contradictory to itself.

A coherent thinker, and a strict reasoner, is not to be made at once by a set of rules.—*Watts, Logic.*

Cohérently. *adv.* In a coherent manner.

It is a history in which none of the events follow one another coherently, though, taken singly, they are both probable and interesting.—*Burke, History of Criticism in England, vol. i. ch. iii.*

Cohésion. *s.*

1. Art of sticking together.

Hard particles, heaped together, touch in a few days, and must be separable by less force than takes a solid particle, whose parts touch in all the time between them, without any pores or intervals to weaken their cohesion.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Solids and fluids differ in the degree of cohesion, when, being increased, turns a fluid into a solid.—*Archibald, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. State of union or inseparability.

What cause of their cohesion can you find? What props support, what chains the fabric bind?—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

3. Connection; dependence.

In their tender years, ideas that have no natural cohesion come to be united in their heads.—*Locke.*

Cohésive. *adj.* Having the property of cohesion.

The nests are built of strong cohesive clay, which soon hardens under the rays of a tropical sun.—*Sir J. E. Daniell, Egypt, pt. i. ch. vi.*

Cohésively. *adv.* In a cohesive manner.

Cohésiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Cohesive; quality or power of cohesion; (used figuratively in the following extract).

But after this effort to condense his argument and to point his objections, the style loses its cohesiveness, and becomes as careless and irregular as at first.—*Guthrie, Essays.*

Cohóbato. *v. a.* [Chemical Lat. *cohabitatus*.] Pour the distilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and distil it again. *Obsolete.*

The juices of an animal body are, as it were, cohabited, being exerted and admitted again into the blood with the fresh aliment.—*Archibald, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Pour upon it [powder of antimony] the rectified oil, which abstract and cohabit seven times, till such time as the powder has imbibed all the oil, and

Coincider. s. That which coincides with another thing. *Rare.*

From its [the verb's] readiness to coincide with its noun in completing the sentence, they [the Stoicks] called it *συμπίπτειν*, a *coincider*. *Harris, Hermes*, i. § 6.

Something less than a *coincider*, or less than a predicable. —*Ibid.*

Coinced. part. adj. Stamped as genuine coin; formed as coin generally.

They never put in practice a thing so necessary as *coined* money in. —*Peacocks.*

Coiner. s.

1. Maker of money; minter; stamper of coin: (taken alone it generally suggests the notion of *bad* money).

My father was I know not where
When I was slumped: some *coiner* with his tools
Made me a counterfeiter. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, ii. 2.

It is easy to find designs that never entered into the thoughts of the sculptor or the *coiner*. —*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

There are only two patents referred to, both less advantageous to the *coiner* than this of Wood. *Swift.*

It is true indeed that kings have frequently become *coiners* of base money, by altering the weight and purity of the pieces apparently guaranteed by their impress. —*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Mint.*

2. Inventor.

Dionysius, a Greek *coiner* of etymologies, is commended by Athenæus. —*Quæder, Remains.*

Coining. part. adj. Relating to coining.

The *coining* apparatus of the Royal Mint of London is justly esteemed a masterpiece of mechanical skill and workmanship. It was erected in 1811, under the direction of the inventor, Mr. Boulton; and has since been kept in almost constant employment. —*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Mint.*

Coining. verbal abs. Act of one who coins; process by which coins are made. See *Coin*, 2; also *Coiner* in the *bad* sense.

They cannot touch me for *coining*: I am the king. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, iv. 6.

Coinquinate. v. a. [Lat. *coinquino*.] Pollute; defile; defume. *Rare.*

That would *coinquinate*,
That would contaminate. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 190.

Cointénse. adj. Of equal intensity with something else.

We can recognize changes as committal; or the reverse; and committal changes we can recognize as *cointénse*; or the reverse. —*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, p. 295.

Cointension. s. [see extract.] Condition of equal intension, intenseness, or intensity in two objects.

Thus far we have dealt with reasoning which has for its fundamental ideas, extension, coextension, and coextension; and which proceeds by establishing *cointension* in degree between relations committal in kind. . . . The words Tense, Tension, Intense, Intension, are already in use, but tension being synonymous with Intensity, *cointension* will be synonymous with *cointensity*, and is here used instead of it to express the parallelism with *cointension*. The propriety of calling relations more or less intense, according to the contrast between their terms, will perhaps not be at first sight apparent. All quantitative relations, however, save those of equality, involving the idea of contrast. The relation of 5:1 being called greater than the relation of 2:1, because the contrast between 5 and 1 is greater than the contrast between 2 and 1; and contrast being habitually spoken of as strong or weak; as forcible, as intense; the word Intension seems the only available one to express the degree of any relation as distinguished from its kind. And *cointension* is consequently here chosen, to indicate the equality of relations in respect of the contrast between their terms. —*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, p. 117.

Cointénsté. s. See Cointension.

Coir. s. [see first extract.] Coconut fibre for rope; or matting.

In pits by the roadside the husks of the nut are steeped to convert the fibres into *coir*. . . . The term *coir* is a corruption of the Maldivian term *koibari*. . . . The best *coir* is made from the surplus nuts. *Cocor* is also the Tamil name for a rope of any kind. *Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon*, pt. vii. ch. ii.

One group of the Maldivians was called Diva-Kanbar, from the abundance of cowries; and another Diva-Kanbar, from the coco-nut *coir*, which the islanders spun into cordage. —*Ibid.*, ch. iv.

Coit. s. Same as Quoit.

The times they wear out at *coits*, kayles, or the like idle exercises. —*Carver, Survey of Cornwall.*

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Coiting. s. Same as Quoitng.

Some men would say that in mediocrity, which I have so much praised in shooting, why should not bowling, *chabepiquing*, and *coiting*, be as much commended? —*Sir T. Elyot, The Governor*, fol. 82. b.

Coition. s. [Lat. *coitio*, -*onis*.]

1. Act by which two bodies come together. *Obsolete.*

By Gilbertus this motion is termed *coition*, not made by any faculty attractive of one, but a symmetrical and concourse of each. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

2. Copulation; act of generation.

I cannot but admire that philosophers should imagine frogs to fall from the clouds, considering how openly they eat their *coition*, produce spawn, tadpoles, and frogs. —*Rog. Hudson of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

He is not made productive of his kind, but by *coition* with a female. —*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Coiture. s. Coition. *Rare.*

In *coiture* she doth conceive:
One some is borne and shame;
And Saturn of the husband hard
Duth male-content remain.

Wayne, Albin's England, b. i. ch. v.

Cojoin. v. n. [contrast with Conjoin.]

Join with another in the same office. *Rare.*
Thou may'st *cojoin* with something, and thou dost,
And that beyond commission.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

Cojûror. s. [contrast with Cónjûror.]

One who bears his testimony to the credibility of another.

The solemn forms of oaths: of a compurgator, or *cojûror*, which kind of oath was very much used by the Anglo-Saxons: The form of this oath is this: 'I swear by God, that the oath which N. swore was honest and true.' —*H. Walton, View of Herts' Testimony*, by Skelton, p. 59.

Coke. s. [?] See extracts.

Coke is the charcoal from coal; ivory black or animal charcoal is that from bones, lampblack or resin. —*Turner, Chemistry.*

Used adjectivally.

Laborers who have been long employed at right-ly constructed *coke* ovens, seem to enjoy remarkably good health. —*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Pitcoal.*

Cóking. s.

1. Process by which coke is made.

The *coking* of small coal is performed upon vaulted hearths, somewhat like bakers' ovens, but with still flatter roofs. Of such kinds, several are placed side by side, each being an ellipse deviating little from a circle, so that the mouth may project but a small space. The dimensions are such, that from ten to twelve cubic feet of coal-sol may be spread in a layer six inches deep upon the sole of the furnace. —*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Pitcoal.*

Used adjectivally.

A new-born of the above *coking* ovens, having lately indicated them as a nuisance, procured, secondly, a petition, a parcel of affidavits from sundry clerical and medical men. Two of the former, who had not entered the premises, but had espied the outside of the furnace's range at some distance, declared that 'the *coking* process, as performed at the ovens, is a species of distillation of coal.' How rashly do unpractised theorists affirm what is utterly unattended, and mislead an unscientific public! —*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Pitcoal.*

2. Process by which wood is converted into charcoal.

Cólander. s. [Lat. *colo* = strain.] Sieve of hair, twigs, or metal, through which a mixture to be separated is poured, and which retains the thicker parts; strainer.

Take a thick woven *coir* *colander*,
Through which the pressed wines are strained clear. *Mig.*

All the viscera of the body are but so many *colanders* to separate several juics from the blood. *Rog. Hudson of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

The brains from nose and mouth, and either ear, came issuing forth, as through a *colander*. *Dryden.*

Cólatre. s. [Lat. *colatura*, from *colo* = strain.] Act of straining; filtration. *Rare.*

The virtue thereof may be derived to it through a *colature* of natural earth. —*Evelyn.*

Cólibertine. s. Kind of lace. *Obsolete.*

Go, knock out an old prisoner's forget, with a yard of yellow *colibertine* again. —*Congreave, Way of the World.*

Diff'rent rose between
Meehlin, the queen of lace, and *Colibertine*. *Young.*
(See also extract under *Coil*.)

3 P

Cólichicum. s. [see extract. —] by some who aim at classical purity this word is sounded *kálíkikun*; the pronunciation supplying an opportunity for quoting Horace—

'ille venena *Colichica* [i.e. *Colchica*],
Et quicquid usquam concupiscit æolis, &c.:

those, however, who prescribe, and those who sell it, say *kálíkikun*.] Native medicinal plant so called, i.e. *Colchicum autumnale*, *Autumnal Crocus*, or *Naked Ladies*; seeds and underground stem (cormus) of the same; wine made therefrom.

Dioscorides speaks of *Colchicum* (*κόλχικον*), and says it grows in Mesopotamia and of *Colchis*. From the latter place it received its name. —*Dr. Sibthorp* found three species of *Colchicum* in Greece, viz. *C. autumnale*, *C. montanum*, and *C. variegatum*. The first of these he considers to be the *Colchicum* of Dioscorides. It is the species admitted into the *Pharmacopœia* (Greece), printed at Athens in 1837. . . . The existence in *Colchicum* seeds of a new principle called *colchicine*, *colchase*, and *colchicine*, has been announced by Geiger and Hesse. . . . *Colchicine* is a powerful poison. *Parvaz, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

Cólichothar. s. [?] See extracts.

Colichothar, or vitriol tart, though not a redness, containing the fixed salt, will make good ink. —*Sir T. Browne.*

Colichothar of vitriol is the brown-red peroxide of iron, produced by calcining sulphate of iron with a strong heat, by which the resulting mass, and characterizing it into an impalpable powder. —*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Cold. adj. [Mesogothic, *kulds*.]

1. Without heat, or warmth: (to the adjectival meanings of which words it is the opposite; hence, it has as many shades of meaning, and varieties of application, as *hot* and *warm* themselves).

a. Applied to physical temperature. Causing coldness; chilling; cooling.

Death, with his mace petrified, cold, and dry,
As with a trident smote. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 238.

Some better warmth to flourish
Our limbs benighted, ere this diurnal star
Leave cold the night. *Ibid.*, x. 1067.
The diet in the state of manhood ought to be solid; and their chief drink water cold, because in such a state it has its own natural spirit. —*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

b. Applied to taste, or action on the body. Bland; mild: (opposed to *hot*, as suggestive of acidity or pungency).

Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the sun than the hot herbs; as a cold hand will sooner find a little warmth than an hot. —*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

c. Applied to the temperament. Passionless; indifferent; wanting zeal; miniflamable; unsusceptible: (as opposed to *fiery*, *metheoric*, *ardent*, and the like).

There survive up one kind of men, with whose zeal and forwardness the rest being *cold*, were would be to be unyielding *cold* and dull. —*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, preface.

Indifference shall be made *cold* in religion, by your example, that never were hurt by reading books. —*Ascham.*

Temporarily proceed to what you would thus violently redress. —*Sir, these cold ways, that seem like prudent helps, are very poisonous.*

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 1.
To see a world in flames, and an host of angels in the clouds, one must be much of a stick to be a *cold* and unconcerned spectator. —*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*, preface.

No drum or trumpet needs
To inspire the coward, or to warm the *cold*.
His voice, his sole appearance, makes them bold. *Dryden.*

O, thou hast touch'd me with thy sacred theme,
And my *cold* heart is kindled at thy flame. *Rare.*
A man must be of a very *cold* or degenerate temper, whose heart doth not burn within him in the midst of praise and adoration. —*Addison, Freucholder.*

d. Applied to things. Unaffecting; unable to heat, warm, stimulate, or excite the temper.

What a deal of *cold* business doth a man misapprehend the better part of life in! In scuffling compliments, tendering visits, following feasts and plays. —*B. Jonson.*

The rubble are placed at the first entry of a dis-

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grime; but the best grows cold even with them too, when it comes on in a second scene.—*Addison, Truists in Italy.*

2. Reserved; coy; not affectionate; not cordial; not friendly.

Let his knights have colder looks
Among you. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 3.
The countess grows more reserved and colder
towards each other.—*Lord Clarendon.*

3. Chaste; not heated by vicious appetite.

You may
Convey your pleasures in a spacious plenty,
And yet seem cold, the time you may so hoodwink:
We're willing dunces enough.

4. Not welcome; not received with kindness or warmth of affection.

My master's suit will be but cold,
Since she respects my mistress' love.

5. Applied to the *seent* (signifying the want of it) in hunting.

Smell this business with a sense as cold
As is a dead man's nose.

She made it good
At the hedge corner, in the coldest fault.

- Id., Taming of the Shrew*, induct. sc. 1.
In cold blood. Without the excuse of passion or excitement: (generally taken in a bad sense).

We should not, when the blood was cold, have
thrust'ned
Our prisoners with the sword.

Cold. s.

1. Opposite of heat; coldness; sensation of cold; chilliness.

Heat and cold are nature's two hands, whereby
she chiefly worketh: and heat we have in readiness,
in respect of the fire; but for cold we must stay till
it cometh, or seek it in deep caves, or high moun-
tains; and when all is down, we cannot obtain it in
any great degree.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The sun
Had first his precept so to move, so shine,
As might affect the earth with cold and heat
Sense tolerable, and from the north to call
Iberic winter, from the south to bring
Solstitial summer's heat.

2. Disorder.

When she saw her lord prepar'd to part,
A deadly cold ran shivering to her heart.

3. Disorder caused by cold; catarrh (medical term for a common cold).

What disease hast thou?—A whorem cold, sir; a
cough.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.
These rains, so covering the earth, might providentially
contribute to the disruption of it; by stop-
ping all the pores, and all evaporation, which would
make the vapours within struggle violently, as we get
a fever by a cold.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Cold-blooded. adj.

1. Without feeling or concern.

Thou cold-blooded slave,
Hast thou not spoke like thunder on my side?
And dost thou now fall over to my feet?

2. In Zoology. Having blood not necessarily above the temperature of the surrounding air or water: (applied to all animals below the class of birds).

The warm-blooded are distinguished from the
cold-blooded classes by the non-coalescing or heat-
retaining nature of the superficial covering of the
tegument.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, ch. ix.

Cold-hearted. adj.

- Indifferent; wanting passion; unconcerned.

Not know me yet?
Cold-hearted toward me?
—*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 11.
Oh, ye cold-hearted, frozen formalists!
On such a theme, 'tis infamous to be calm.

Coldly. adv.

- In a cold manner; without heat, either physically or morally; without concern; indifferently; negligently.

The funeral knell'd me
Did coldly furnish forth the marriage tables.

What England says, say briefly, gentle lord!

We coldly pause for thee.

Swift seem'd to wonder what he meant,
Nor would believe my lord had went;

So never offer'd once to stir,
But coldly said, Your servant, sir.

Coldness. s.

1. Want of heat; power of causing the sensation of cold.

It relates the excessive coldness of the water they
met with in summer in that icy region, where they
were forced to winter.—*Boyle, Experiments.*

Such was the discord, which did first disperse
Form, order, beauty through the universe;
While dryness, moisture, coldness heat resist,
All that we have, and that we are subsists.

2. Unconcern, frigidity of temper; want of zeal; negligence; disregard.

Divisions of religion are not only the farthest
apart, because in religion all men presume them-
selves interested; but they are also, for the most
part, hotly prosecuted: for as much as coldness,
which, in other contentions, may be thought to pro-
ceed from moderation, is not in these so favourably
construed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, dedica-
tion.

Secure in guarded coldness, he had mix'd
Again in fancied safety with his kind,
And deem'd his spirit now so freely fix'd,
And sleath'd with an invulnerable mind.

3. Coyness; want of kindness; want of passion.

Unhappy youth! how will thy coldness raise
Tempests and storms in his afflicted breast.

4. As opposed to hotness = acidity. See Hot.

Cole. s.

- Plant of the cabbage kind in general. See Kail. (It forms the first element in Colewort and Colewort; the former, however, may be the seed of a turnip.)

Coleoptera. s.

- [Gr. *κόλας* = sheath, *πτερον* = wing.] In Zoology. Class of insects, the wings of which are covered with a sheath (elytron), represented by the beetles. (The word has several derivatives.)

Those bespoken insects which are devoid of wings
are called Apteræ; those with two wings only are
the Diptera. All the rest have four wings. The
Lepidoptera have four scaly wings; the Hymenoptera
have four veined wings, crossing each other
when at rest; the Hemiptera have one pair of
wings partially thickened, and called hemelytra;
the Orthoptera have one pair of wings wholly thick-
ened, the other folded lengthwise; the Coleoptera
have one pair wholly and much thickened, called
elytra, and the other pair folded crosswise; the
Neuroptera have four reticulated wings; the Stre-
psiptera have one pair of wings rudimentary and
curled up. In the Acanthoptera both pairs are rudimen-
tary.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xvi.

Colesseed. s.

- Cabbage or turnip seed (applied, in Agriculture, to the plant and crop); vegetable of the cabbage kind differing from the cabbage, in the etymological sense of the term, in not yielding a large blanched head.

Where land is rank, it is not good to sow wheat
after a fallow; but colesseed or barley, and then wheat
—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Colewort. s.

- [A.S. *wyrt* = root, plant.—see Wort.] Young cabbage.

She took the colesworts, which her husband got
From his own ground (a small well-water'd spot);
She strip'd the stalks of all their leaves; the best
She cut'd, and then with handy care she dress'd it.

Cólic. s.

- [Fr. *colique*.] Disease so called, consisting in a painful spasmodic contraction of the bowels (in its most violent form the peristaltic action is inverted); gripes; or the gripes; in Medicine, ilens (from the *ileum*, a portion of the small intestines, though the *colon*, from which the word is ultimately derived, belongs to the *large*: there is probably some confusion with *χολη* = bile).

It chiefly is a disorder of the colon; but loosely,
any disorder of the stomach or bowels that is at-
tended with pain. There are four sorts: 1. A bilious
colic, which proceeds from an abundance of acrimony
or choler irritating the bowels, so as to occa-

sion continual gripes, and generally with a looseness; and this is the best managed with lenitives and emollients. 2. A flatulent *colic*, which is pain in the bowels from flatules and wind, which dilateth them into unequal and unnatural capacities; and this is managed with carminatives and moderate openers. 3. An hysterical *colic*, which arises from disorders of the womb, and is communicated by consent of parts to the bowels; and is to be treated with the ordinary hystericks. 4. A verminous *colic*, which is from convulsive spasms and contractions of the guts themselves, from some disorders of the spirits or nervous fluid, in their component fibres; whereby their capacities are in many places straightened, and sometimes so as to occasion obstinate obstructions: this is best remedied by brisk catharticks, joined with opiates and emollient dilaters. There is also a species of this distemper which is commonly called the stone *colic*, by consent of parts, from the irritation of the stone or gravel in the bladder or kidneys; and this is most commonly to be treated by opuristics and oily diuretics, and is generally assisted with the carminative turpentine clysters.—*Quincy.*

- In the plural; i.e. equivalent to gripes in number as well as sense.

Cólics of infants proceed from acidity and the air in the aliment expanding itself, while the aliment ferments.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Cólico. adj.

- Affecting the bowels. See remarks under Colicky.

Intestine stone, and ulcer, *colic* pangs.

Cólicked. adj.

- Griped.

A full meal of strong meat, in tender persons, goes off with the hurry and irritation of a purge, leaving the bowels inflated, *colicked*, or griped.—*Chiquet, Essay on Regimen*, p. 110. (Ord M8.)

Cólicky. adj.

- Of the nature of colic (as in 'colicky pains'); cholick (this latter has been the commoner adjectival form in Medicine since the final *k* was dropped from the substantive, as *colicky* would run the chance of having the second *c* sounded as *s*).

Coll. v. a.

- [see Colling.] Embrace round the neck. *Rare.*

So having said, her twist her arms 'twain
She straitly strum'd, and *coll'd* tenderly.

Colláps. v. n.

- [Lat. *collapsus*, part. of *collabor* = slide, glide, or slip together.] Fall together; close so as that one side touches the other.

In consumptions and atrophy the liquids are ex-
hausted, and the sides of the crabs collapse; there-
fore the nutrition is increased, and consequently the
heat.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Colláps. s.

- In Medicine. General prostration of the vital powers (as 'in a state of collapse'); applied also to the failure of such schemes and companies as might be compared to bubbles.

Collápsed. part. adj.

- Withered; ruined; fallen down.

What else do our papists, but by keeping the
people in ignorance, and not mending their
ceremonies and traditions, when they conceal the
Scripture, read it in Latin, and to some few alone,
feeding the slavish people in the mean time with
tales out of legends, and such like fabulous narra-
tions? When do they begin with but *collaps'd*
Indies, some few tradesmen, superstitious old folks,
illiterate persons, weak women, &c.—*Burton, An-
atomy of Melancholy*, p. 655.

Let the boiling pressures of the rebellious flesh
expunge a little, and let me drain my legacy soul
from these corrupted inher'd humours of *collaps'd*
nature.—*Quarles, Judgment out of Mercy, The Pro-
creant's*.

Collápsion. s.

- Act of closing or collapsing.

The mark remains in some degree visible in the
collapse of the skin after death.—*Russell, On
Indian Serpents*, p. 7.

Collár. s.

- [Lat. *collare*.] Anything encircling the neck; (as a part of dress or of harness).

a. Of dogs, as a part to which a chain or string may be fastened.

That's nothing, says the dog, but the fretting of
my collar: Say, says the wolf, if there be collar
in the case, I know better things than to sell my
liberty.—*Sir J. Denham.*

Then image and more of greyhounds,
With golden muzzles all their mouths were bound,
And collars of the same their necks surround.

Dryden, Fables.

b. *Of horses*, as part of their harness.

Her wagon-spokes made of long spinners' legs,
The traces of the smallest spider's web,
The collar of the moonshine's watery beams,
Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 4.

c. *Of men and women*, as part of the dress surrounding the neck: (applied to the upper part of the coat; to the part of a shirt that goes round the neck; and to the ornament worn by knights and others over the shoulders).

It hindeth me about as the collar of my coat.—
Job, xxx. 18.

These men, though they menace with clenched right-hands, do not clutch one another by the collar; they draw no daggers, except for oratorical purposes, and this not often.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. li. ch. i.

Collar anyone. Catch hold of him, not only by anything round his neck, but by the neck itself; the anatomical sense of the word being shown in Collar-bone.

Against the collar. At a disadvantage, or against the inclination: (referring to the strain on the horse's collar in pulling uphill).

In collar and Out of collar (applying to the collar of a horse). In and out of harness, i.e. ready for or used to, and unready for or unused to, work.

Slip the collar. Get free; escape; disengage oneself from any difficulty.

When as the ape him heard so much to talk
Of labour, that did from him liking banish,
He would have *slipped the collar* laughingly.

Spenser, *Mother Hubbard's Tale*.

Collar of brown. Quantity made from one lung, or bound up in one parcel.

There is history in words as well as etymology. Thus brown, being made of the collar or lowest part of the hour, is termed a collar of brown. The brown or lower begets collar; which being rolled up, conveys the idea to anything else; and col, as dress, takes the name of collared col; as does also collared beef, &c. So that everything rolled bears the name and arms of collar. *Pegge, Anecdotes of the English Language*.

Collarbone. s. Clavicle; bone on each side of the neck.

A jester riding behind the coach fell down and broke his right collarbone.—*Wiscian, Surgery*.

Collared. adj.

1. In *Heraldry*. Having a collar round the neck: (used generally of inferior animals).
Collared with gold, and tresses filed round.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale.

2. In *Cookery*. See Collar (of Brown).

Collate. v. a. [Lat. *collatus*, part. of a verb of which the present tense is supplied by *confero*=bring together.]

1. Compare one thing with another of the same kind.

Knowledge will be ever a wandering and indigested thing, if it be but a commixture of a few notions that are at hand and occur, and not excited from a sufficient number of instances, and those well collated.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

They could not relinquish their Judaism, and embrace Christianity, without considering, weighing, and collating both religions.—*South*.

2. Compare text of books.

Having some years before collated several Greek copies of the New Testament.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*, § 1.

3. Place in an ecclesiastical benefice: (with to).

If a patron shall neglect to present unto a benefice, void above six months, the bishop may *collate* thereunto.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.
He thrust out the invader, and collated Amosdorf to the benefice.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

4. Bestow; confer.

The significance of the sacrament disposes the spirit of the receiver to admit the grace of the spirit of God, there conigned, exhibited, and collated.—*Jeremy Taylor, Communicant*.

Collateral. adj. [Lat. *collateralis*, from *latus*, *lateralis*=side.]

1. Side to side.

In his bright radiance and collateral light

Mae Poo comforted, not in his sphere.
Shakespeare, *All's well that ends well*, i. 1.

Thus saying, from his radiant seat he rose,
Of high collateral glory.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, x. 85.

2. Diffused on both sides.

But man by nature is to manifest
His single imperfection; and least
Like of his like, his image multiplied;
In unity defective, which requires
Collateral love, and dearest unity.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, viii. 422.

3. In *Genealogy*. Descended from a common ancestor: (opposed to *Linear*).

At present such a difficulty would be disposed of by an immediate and simple reference to the collateral branches of the royal family; and the crown would descend with even more facility than the property of an intestate to the next of kin. *Fraser, History of England*, ch. ii.

4. Not direct; not immediate.

They shall hear and judge 'twixt you and me,
If by direct or by collateral hand
They find us touch'd, we will our kingdom give
To you in satisfaction. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iv. 5.

5. Concurrent; accidental.

A collateral bond, is a 1st ad with sufficient sureties. *Hobart*.

All the force of the motive lies within itself; it receives no collateral strength from external considerations. *Bishop Atterbury*.

Collateral. s. In *Genealogy*. Descendant from a common ancestor.

The estate and inheritance of a person dying intestate, is by right of devolution, according to the civil law, given to such as are allied to him *collaterally*, commonly stiled *collaterals*, if there be no ascendants or descendants surviving at the time of his death. *Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Collaterally. adv. In a collateral manner.

1. Side by side.

These pallies may be multiplied according to sundry different situations, not only when they are subordinate, but also when they are placed *collaterally*.—*Bishop H. Atkins*.

2. Indirectly.

By asserting the scripture to be the canon of our faith, I have created two enemies: the pagists more directly, because they have kept the scripture from us; and the fanatics more *collaterally*, because they have assumed what amounts to an infallibility in the private spirit. *Brydson*.

3. In collateral relation genealogically.

Frederic claimed the whole duchy; but his title to several portions of its dependencies was opposed by several members of his own family *collaterally* related to him. *Cave, History of the House of Austria*, ch. xxv.

Collation. s. [Fr. *collation*; Lat. *collatio*.]

1. Comparison.

Let us now see how God revenged himself upon sinners, and by way of *collation* apply it to ourselves. *Sydenham, History of Sweden*, i. § 1.
In the disquisition of truth, a ready fancy is of great use; provided that *collation* doth its office. *Græv, Cosmologia Sacra*.

In *Paleography*. Of one copy, or one thing, with another of the same kind.

I return you your Milton, which, upon *collation*, I find to be revised and augmented in several places. *Pope*.

2. In *Law*. Bestowing of a benefice by the bishop that hath it in his own gift or patronage: (differing from *institution* in this, that institution into a benefice is performed by the bishop at the presentation of another who is patron, or hath the patron's right for the time).

Bishops should be placed by *collation* of the king under his letters patent, without any precedent election or confirmation ensuing.—*Sir J. Heyward*.
3. Contribution, i.e. something to which each of the participants contributes; feast or repast to which everyone brings his own share (originally, then, to take the extremes, the Greek *συνάγειον* and the modern *picnic*); repast in general.

It (the Apostle's creed) is called Synbolium, from *συνβολαειον*, that signifies to put together, and to cast in money to make up a sum or reckoning. Hence the word Synbolium signifies a shield, a badge, a *collation*, or the word given to the soldiers in war. 1. A *shot* or *collation*, because every particular apostle did cast in and collate his article, to make up this sum; at least the whole doth arise out of their common writings. *Bishop Nicholson, Exposition of the Catechism*, p. 25: 1662.

When I could I found such a *collation* of wine and sweet-meats prepared, as little corresponded to the terms of the invitation.—*Whiston, Memoirs*, p. 272.

Collative. adj. Able to confer or bestow.

These words do not seem instinctive or collative of power.—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy*.

Collator. s.

1. One who collates to an ecclesiastical benefice (see *Collation*, 1, b); bestower of a gift, in general.

A mandatory cannot interrupt an ordinary *collator*, till a month is expired from the day of presentation.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Well-poll'd benefits rebound to the *collator's* honour. *Filtham, Rehearsal*, ii. 16.

2. One who compares books or manuscripts.

To read the titles they give an editor, or *collator* of a manuscript, you would take him for the glory of letters.—*Addison*.

Collaud. v. a. [Lat. *collaudo*.] Join in praising.

Beasts, wild and tame,

Whose lodgings yield

House, den, or field,

Collaud his name.

Howell, *Lectures*, i. 5, 11.

Collaudation. s. Eulogium.

The rhetorical *collaudations*, with the honourable epithets given to their persons, were far beyond the appellations that are used in our days.—*Jervais Taylor*, 74. (Oud MS.)

Collague. s. [Fr. *collègue*; from Lat. *colliga*.] Partner in office or employment.

Nor *lost* wit.

Be *collague* to religion, but be it.

Donne, *Poems*, p. 180.

The reverend, upon demand of the crown, would keep the peace without *collague*. *Swift*.

With the *accus* on the second syllable.

Easy it might be seen that I intend

Mercy *collague* with justice, sending thee.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, x. 58.

Collègue. v. a. Unite with.

Colligend with this dream of his advantage,

He hath not failed to poster as with a message,

Importing the surrender of those lands.

Shakespeare, *Hamlet*, i. 2.

Collègueship. s. Partnership.

The outward duties of a friendship, or a *collègueship* in the same family, or in the same journey.—*Milton, Tetraheon*.

Collect. s. [Lat. *collecta*.] Short comprehensive prayer used at the sacrament; any short prayer.

Then let your devotion be humbly to say over proper collects.—*J. Kemp Taylor, Guide to Devotion*.

Collect. v. a. [Lat. *collectus*, part. of *colligo*.]

1. Gather together; bring into one place; unite in one sum.

Let a man *collect* into one sum as great a number as he pleases, this multitude, how great soever, leaves not one jot the power of adding to it. *Locke*.

This memory alone that enriches the mind, by preserving what our labour and industry daily *collect*.—*Watts*.

2. Infer.

a. By *induction* from observed facts.

The recent cure I have unto my lord,

Made me *collect* these dangers in the dark.

Shakespeare, *Henry VI. Part II.* iii. 1.

b. By *deduction* from logical premises.

They conclude they can have no idea of infinite space, because they can have no idea of infinite matter; which sequence, I conceive, is very ill *collected*.—*Locke*.

Collect one's self. Recover from surprise; gain command over one's thoughts; assemble one's sentiments: (in the extract it may stand for *Recollect*).

Affrighted much,

I did in time *collect* myself, and thought

This was so, and no slumber.

Shakespeare, *Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.

Collected. part. adj. Cool; selfpossessed.

Prosperity unexpected often maketh men careless and remiss; whereas they who receive a wound, become more vigilant and *collected*. *Sir J. Hayward*.

As when of old some orator renown'd
In Athens or free Rome, where eloquence
Flourish'd, shew muty, to some great cause address'd,
Stood in himself *collected*.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, ix. 670.

The jury shall be quite surprized,
The prisoner quite *collected*.

Mr. Justice Park shall wipe his eyes

And be very much affected.

Farrel, *On the Year 1828*.

Collectedly. adv. In a collected manner: (as objects taken under one view).

The whole evolution of ages from everlasting to

everlasting is so *collectedly*, and presentifickly represented to God.—*Dr. H. More.*

Collectedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Collected; state of union, combination, or concentration.

The soul is of such subtilty
And close collection.

Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, iii. 17.

Collectible. *adj.* Capable of being collected; capable of being inferred, i.e. collected from the premises. *Rare.*

There are few tropes or figures in rhetoric, of which numerous examples are not collectible out of the expressions of Holy Writ.—*Boyle, Constitutions on the Style of the Scriptures, 171.* (Ord MS.)

Whether thereby be meant Euphrates, is not collectible from the following words.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Collectiop. *s.*

1. Act of gathering together; things gathered: (specially applied to money for definite objects).

Concerning the collection for the saints, as I have given order for the churches of Galatia, even so do ye.—*1 Corinthians, xvi. 1.*

No perjur'd knight desires to quit thy arms.

Fairest collection of thy sex's charms. *Prior.*

The gallery is hung with a collection of pictures.—*Addison.*

2. Ratiocination; discourse; corollary; deduction; induction. *Obsolete*; superseded by Inference.

If once we descend unto probable *collectiōs*, we are then in the territory where free and arbitrary determinations, the territory where human laws take place.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity, b. i. § 8.*

Thou shalt not peep thro' lattices of eyes,
Nor hear thro' labyrinth of ears, nor learn
By circuit or collections to discern. *Donne.*

It should be a weak collection, if whereas we say, that when Christ had overcome the sharpness of death, he then opened the kingdom of heaven to all believers; a thing in such sort affirmed with circumstances, were taken as insinuating an opposite denial before that circumstance be accomplished.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

This label
Is so from sense in hardness, that I can
Make no collection of it. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 5.*

When she, from sunnily arts, one skill doth draw;
Gathering from divers fights, our act of war;
From many causes like, one rule of law;
Thence her collections, not the senses' are. *Sir J. Davies.*

Collective. *adj.*

1. Gathered into one mass; aggregated; accumulative.

The three forms of government differ only by the civil administration being in the hands of one or two, called kings, in a second called the nobles, or in the people collective or representative, who may be called the commons.—*Swift.*

The difference between a compound and a collector idea is, that a compound idea unites things of a different kind; but a collective idea things of the same.—*Watts, Logic.*

2. Employed in deducing consequences; argumentative. *Obsolete.*

Antiquity left many fables, countervailing not only by critical and collective reason, but contrary observations.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Collectively. *adv.* In a general mass; in a body; not singly; not numbered by individuals; in the aggregate; accumulatively; taken together; in a state of combination or union.

Although we cannot be free from all sin *collective*, i.e. in such sort that no part thereof shall be found in us, yet distributively all great actual offences, as they offer themselves one by one, both may and ought to be by all means avoided.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity, b. v. § 44.*

Singly and apart many of them are subject to exception, yet *collectively* they make up a good moral evidence. *Sir M. Hale.*

The other part of the water was condensed at the surface of the earth, and sent forth *collectively* into standing springs and rivers.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Collector. *s.*

1. Gatherer; compiler.

The grandfather might be the first collector of them into a body.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law of England.*

The best English historian, when his style grows antiquated, will be only considered as a tedious relator of facts, and perhaps consulted to furnish materials for some future collector.—*Swift.*

2. Taxgatherer; man employed in levying duties or tributes.

The king sent his chief collector of tribute unto the cities of Judah.—*1 Maccabees, i. 20.*

The commissions of the revenue are disposed of, and the collectors are appointed by the commissioners.—*Swift.*

3. One who makes special collections (as of books, shells, &c.).

I digress into Solio to explore a bookstall. Methinks I have been thirty years a collector.—*Lamb, The Superannuated Man.*

4. Highwayman. *Slang.*

Collectorship. *s.* Office of a collector.

This Lent the collectors ceased from entertaining the melanchols by advice and command of the procurators; so that now they got by their collectorships, whereas before they spent about 1000, besides their gains, on clothes or needless entertainments.—*Life of Antony Wood, p. 280.*

Collegation. *s.* Union of individuals as colleagues or partners in some operation. *Rare.*

The Count of Mansfelt and Duke of Weymar were expected with their troops to joyn with him; this *collegation* appeared terrible, and to threaten Vienna itself.—*Continuation of Kneller, 1678, R. (Ord MS.)*

Collège. *s.* [Fr. *collège*; Lat. *collegium*.]

1. Society of men set apart for learning or religion.

I would the college of the cardinals
Would chuse him pope, and carry him to Rome. *Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part II, i. 3.*

He is return'd with his opinions,
Gathered from all the famous colleges
Almost in Christendom. *Id., Henry VIII, iii. 2.*

This order or society is sometimes called Solomon's house, and sometimes the college of the six days' work.—*Baron.*

2. Community; number of persons living by some common rules.

On barbed steeds they rode in proud array,
Thick as the college of the bees in May. *Dryden.*
Both worshipers, as well as the science of music, had their colleges of priests and devotees, and in some places were governed by a president, and in some places were supported by farms. *Newman, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine, ch. iv. § 1.*

3. House in which the collegians reside.

Huldah the prophetess dwelt in Jerusalem in the college.—*2 Kings, xxi. 14.*

Used *adjectivally*.

He [Cecil] hurried down before her [Queen Elizabeth], persuaded the college authorities for once into obeying the Act of Uniformity.—*Froude, History of England, Elizabeth, ch. viii.*

Collégialle. *adj.* Regulated after the manner of a college.

For private gentlemen and emlets (there he divers academies in Paris, *collégialle*.)—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel, p. 51.*

Collégian. *s.* Member of a college.

He has his warmth of sympathy with the fellow collegians.—*Lamb, Letter to Southey.*

Collégiat. *adj.* Containing a college; instituted after the manner of a college.

I wish that yourselves did well consider how opposite certain of your positions are unto the state of collegiate societies, wherein the two universities consist. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity, preface.*

To seize into their hands, or not unwillingly to accept, collegiate masterships in the university, rich lectures in the city, &c.—*Milton, History of England, b. iii.*

Collégiat. *s.* Member of a college; man bred in a college; university man. *Obsolete.*

Rigorous customs that forbid men to marry at set times, and in some places; as practices, servants, collegiates.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 585.*
These are a kind of empiricks in poetry, who have got a receipt to please; and no collegiate like them, for purging the passions.—*Rymer.*

Colléet. *s.* [Fr. *collet* = little neck.] Part of a ring in which the stone is set.

The seal was set in a *collet* of gold, fastened to a gold chain.—*Sir T. Herbert, Memoirs, p. 101.*

Used *metaphorically*.

Surely a diamond of so much lustre might have been publicly produced, although it had been fixed within the *collet* of matrimony.—*Earl of Orrery, Remarks on the Life and Writings of Swift, p. 24.*

Collide. *v. a.* [Lat. *collido*.] Strike against each other; beat; dash; knock together.

Scintillations are not the accension of air upon collision, but inflammable effluencies from the bodies *collided*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

The medium, the air; which is inward, or outward; the outward being struck or *collided* by a solid body.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 23.*
Collide. *v. n.* Effect a collision; cause collision.

Strangely enough, in this shrieking confusion of soldiery, which we saw long since fallen all suicidally out of square, in suicidal collision, — at Nancy, or on the streets of Metz, where brave Bouille stood with drawn sword; and which has *collided* and ground itself to pieces worse and worse ever since, down now to such a state; in this shrieking confusion, and not elsewhere, lies the first germ of returning order for France. —*Carlyle, French Revolution, pt. iii, b. i, ch. vii.*

In deep obscure unrest, all things have so long gone rocking and sawing; will M. de Calomine, with this his alchemy of the notables, fasten all together again, and get new revenues? Or wrench all asunder; so that it go no longer rocking and sawing, but clashing and *colliding*.—*Ibid., pt. i, b. iii, ch. iii.*

Collier. *s.*

1. One who works in a colliery, or coalpit; one connected with charcoal-burning.

The colliers of Croydon,
And rustics of Royston,
And fishers of Kent. *Old Song: 10th century.*

I knew a millman a great *collier*, a great timber man, a great *collier*, and a great landman. —*Bacon, Essays, 35.*

That five or six thousand *colliers* and ploughmen should contend during an hour with half that number of regular cavalry and infantry would now be thought a miracle.—*Marsden, History of England, ch. v.*

2. Coalship: (the construction being often *adjectival*, as in 'collier brig').

Colliery. *s.* Place where coal is dug.

This is the practice in the Northumberland collieries. *Cres. Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Colligate. *v. a.* [Lat. *colligatus*, part. of *colligo*.] Bind together.

All the members of their church are so *colligated*, and bound together in a kind of subjection and subordination to one head, that you shall seldom hear of any contention among them that ever breaks out into open flames. *Quelch, Church Customs vindicated, p. 8: 1636.*

Sciences begin by a knowledge of the laws of phenomena, and proceed by the discovery of the scientific ideas by which the phenomena are *colligated*, as I have shown in other works.—*Whewell, On the Philosophy of Discovery.*

Colligation. *s.*

1. Binding together.

These the midwife contriveth into a knot, whereas that fortuitous or modesty in the navel, occasioned by the *colligation* of vessels.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

The more blessed *colligation* of the kingdoms than that of the roses, we owe to your father. —*Sir H. Wotton, Panegyric to King Charles.*

2. Term suggested for that process in Inductive Philosophy by which a certain number of isolated facts are brought together with a view to further generalization.

All received theories in science, up to the present time, have been established by taking up some supposition, and comparing it, directly or by means of its remoter consequences, with the facts it was intended to embrace. Its agreement, under certain cautious and conditions, of which we may hereafter speak, is held to be the evidence of its truth. It answers its genuine purpose, the *colligation* of facts. —*Whewell, Novum Organum renovatum, ch. iv. § 11.*

Colling. *verbal abs.* Embracing round the neck: (both extracts being from Italian originals, the word is more probably from the Italian *collo* than from the Latin *collum*). *Rare.*

Such manner of *colling* bringeth him in choler, in thinking that others as well as hee hath misused her.—*Translation of Boetius's Questions, &c., quest 5: 1587.*

The lover that thinketh with kissing and *colling* to content his unbridled appetite, is commonly sent the only cause of his consumption.—*The Supplices. (Ord MS.)*

Colliquable. *adj.* Easily dissolved; liable to be melted.

The tender consistence renders it the more *colliquable* and consumptive. —*Harsy, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Colliguate. *v. a.* [Lat. *colliguo*.] Melt; dissolve; turn from solid to fluid.

The fire melted the glass, that made a great shew,

after what was colligated had been removed from the fire.—*Boyle*.

The fat of the kidneys is apt to be colligated through a great heat from within, and an ardent colligative fever.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions*.

Colligate. v. n. Melt; dissolve; fuse. *Rare*.

Ice will dissolve in fire, and colligate in water or warm oils.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Colligation. s.

1. Melting; fusion.

From them proceed rarefaction, colligation, concoction, maturation, and most effects of nature.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Glass may be made by the bare colligation of the salt and earth remaining in the ashes of a burnt plant.—*Boyle*.

2. In *Medicine*. Loss by watery discharges, either from the bowels or skin.

Any kind of universal diminution and colligation of the body.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions*.

Colligative. adj. Melting; dissolving; (common in modern medicine, as applied to the result of colligative action, i. e. to the exudations caused by it, as in 'colligative sweats').

A colligative fever is such as is attended with a diarrhoea, or sweats, from too lax a contexture of the fluids.—*Quercus*.

It is a consequence of a burning colligative fever, whereby the humours, fat, and flesh of the body are melted.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions*.

Colligefaction. s. Act of melting together; (in the following extract applied to fusion).

After the incorporation of metals by simple colligefaction, for the better discovering of the nature, and contents and dissents of metals, it would be tried by incorporating of their dissolutions.—*Bacon, Physiological and Medical Remarks*.

Collision. s. [Lat. *collisio*, -*onis*.] Act of striking two bodies together; state of being struck together; clash.

Or, by collision of two bodies, grind the air attrite to fire.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1072.
Then from the chaises between popes and kings,
Debate, like sparks from flint's collision, springs.

Sir J. Denham
The devil sometimes borrowed fire from the altar to consume the votaries; and, by the mutual collision of well-meant zeal, set even orthodox Christians in a flame.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety*.

The flint and the steel you may more apart as long as you please; but it is the hitting and collision of them that must make them strike fire.—*Beaumont*.

Collocate. adj. [Lat. *collocatus*, part. of *collocare* - place together, from *locus* place.] Placed. *Rare*.

If you desire to superinduce any virtue upon a person, take the creature in which that virtue is most eminent; of that creature take the part wherein that virtue is collocated.—*Bacon*.

Collocation. s.

1. Act of placing; disposition.

Whoever, say the doctors in Berneth, shall see his bed north and south, shall begot male children Psalm, xvii. 14. Therefore the Jews hold this rich of collocation to this day.—*Gregory, Notes on Scripture*, p. 33.

2. State of being placed.

In the collocation of the spirits in bodies, the collocation is equal or unequal; and the spirit congregate or diffused.—*Bacon*.

Collocutor. s. Speaker in a dialogue.

Identical, one of the collocutors in that dialogue both tell us of an Alchibius, a notable diviner. *M. Casanovi, Of Credulity and Incredulity in Things natural, civil, and divine*, p. 118.

In his Tuscan Questions the collocutor, proving the soul to be of a divine nature, argues from the contrivance of Archimedes.—*Derham*.

Colligue. r. n. [probably formed under the mixed influences of *colloquy* and *colleague*.] Wheedle; flatter; please with kind words.

They do apply themselves to the times, to lie, to smile, to colligue, and flatter their lieges.—*Burton Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 827.

They will crack, counterfeit, and colligue, as we as the best.—*Ibid.*, p. 501.

He never dures from that time do otherwise the equivocate or colligue with the pope and his adherents.—*Milton, Prose Works*, 480. (Ord MS.)

Colliguing. part. adj. Wheedling.

Here in the Pharisee's 'Lord, I thank thee', he is the colliguing Jew's 'Domine, Domine, Lord'!—*Bishop Hall, Sermons, The Hypocrite*.

Colliguing. verbal abs. Flattery; deceit.

Such base flattery, parasitical fawning and colliguing, &c., it would ask an expert Vesalins to minimize every member.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, preface.

Colloid. s. [Gr. *κόλλω* glue.] In *Chemistry* and *Physiology*. This is, perhaps, the newest word in the Dictionary. It is a name given by the present Master of the Mint to a series of combinations, represented by the hydrate of alumina, which are of a gelatinous rather than a crystalline appearance, and which approach the character of an organic rather than an inorganic compound: (opposed to *crystalline* or *crystalloid*).

The total absence of lime from its food, may stop the formation of a mammal's skeleton: thus dwarfing, if not eventually destroying, the animal; and this, no matter what quantities of other useful colloids and crystalloids are furnished.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, § 15.

Those complex colloids and crystalloids which, as united together, form organized bodies, are the same colloids and crystalloids which give out, on their decomposition, the forces expended by organized bodies.—*Ibid.*, § 46.

Collop. s. [see last extract.]

Piece of any animal; slice of meat.

He crotch his face with his fatness, and maketh collops of fat on his flanks.—*Job*, xv. 27.

Take notice what plight you find me in, if there want but a collop.—*Book to't*.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid in the Mill*.

The lion is upon his death-bed; not an enemy that does not apply for a collop of him.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Sweetbread and collops were with skewers prick'd about the sides.—*Dryden, Fables*.

A cook perhaps has mighty things profess'd; Then sent up but two dishes nicely dress'd: What signifies Scotch collops to a feast?—*King, Art of Cookery*.

2. In the first of the following extracts it applies to a child as part of the parent's flesh and blood; in the second it is an indefinite term of endearment.

Thou art a collop of my flesh,
And for thy sake I have shed many a tear.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part I. v. 4*.

Yet were it true
To say this boy were like me. Come, sir page,
Look on me with your welkin eye, sweet virgin.
Most dem'st, my collop.—*Id., Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

Collop. s. From *clap* or *clop*, representing the sound of a lump of something soft thrown on a flat surface. Dutch, *klop*; Italian, *clop*, a blow. *Clop*, a blow, also a lot of anything. (Bailey.) The two significations are very commonly expressed by the same term. Spanish, *golpe*, a blow, also a flap, as the loose piece of cloth covering a pocket. In like manner we have *dab*, a blow, and a lump of something soft; a *pad* with the hand, and a *pad* of butter; German, *klisch*, a clap, rap, tap, and a lump of something soft; Scotch, *to clod*, to slap, to strike, and *clod*, a lump or slice; *to clod*, to dash, to throw down, and *clod*, a lump or large stone, especially of something eatable.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.

Colloquial. adj. Relating to, or partaking of the nature of, common conversation.

The seventh epistle of the first book of Horace, and the sixth satire of the second, are here imitated in a style and manner different from the former imitations, in the burlesque and colloquial style and measure of Swift. *J. Walton, Essay on Pope*.

Colloquially. adv. In a colloquial or conversational manner.

So writes the man of the world, intent on writing colloquially and strictly suppressing excitement and indication lest he should be suspected of over-colouring a horror too real and too deep for sensational description. *Spectator*, August 29, 1861.

Colloquist. s. Speaker in a dialogue.

The colloquists in this dialogue being all real persons, though concealed under fictitious names.—*Milnes, Life of Dryden*.

Colloquy. s. [Lat. *colloquium*, from *con* and *loquor* - speak.] Conference; conversation; alternate discourse; talk.

Solomon so elegantly characterizeth the drowsy-headed slingers, that no character in Theophrastus is more graphically described; which he hath done in the form of a short colloquy or dialogue. *Eutherby, Athenæstic*, p. 201: 1622.

All that was alleged and acted in that treaty and colloquy was approved. *Sir G. Buck's History of King Richard III.*, p. 23: 1646.

My earthly by his heavenly overpowered,
In that celestial colloquy sublime,

As with an object that exceeds the sense,
Dazzled, and spent, sunk down.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 451.
In retirement make frequent colloquies, or short discourses, between God and thy own soul.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

Collocation. s. [Lat. *collectatio*, -*onis*, from *luctor* = wrestle.] Wrestling; contest; struggle; contrariety; opposition; spite.
Arriving to a state of combat over a man's will, and freedom from such collocation and collision as are found in the working seas.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalæ*, p. 55: 1653.

The thermæ, natural baths, or hot springs, do not their bent to any collocation or effluence of the minerals in them.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth*.

Collude. v. n. [Lat. *colludo*, from *con* = with, together, and *ludo* - play.] Conspire in a fraud; act in concert; play into the hand of each other.

Colluder. s. One who conspires in a fraud or trick.

Colluder yourself, as violent to this law of God by your unmerciful binding, as the Pharisees by their unbounded loosening!—*Milton, Trichinaria*.

Colluding. part. adj. Collusive.

One notorious, sly, malicious Antichrist may arise towards the final consummation of the world: who in fraudulent, colluding, unchristian craftiness, shall go beyond all that ever lived in the world.—*Bishop Mountain, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 139.

Colluding. verbal abs. Trick; secret management of deceit.

Your slyly shadings, and time-serving colludings with the state, are but like weeping upon the Thames, looking one way, crying another way.—*Bishop Mountain, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 43.

Collusion. s. In *Law*. Deceitful agreement or compact between two or more persons, for the one to bring an action against the other to some evil purpose, as to defraud a third of his right; secret agreement for any fraudulent purpose.

But most the face, minister of collusion;
For he has vowed thy last confusion.

Spenser, Shephard's Calendar, May.
By the ignorance of the merchants, or dishonesty of weavers, or the collusion of both, the ware was bad, and the price excessive.—*Swift*.

Collusive. adj. Concertedly fraudulent; fraudulently concerted.

The ministers of justice have no opportunity to be collusive, as being free from the great allotment of dealing fairly; for bribery is not known amongst them.—*J. Addison, Description of West Barbary*.

Respectfully upon your guard against all traps and sophisticated arguments whatsoever.—*Trapp, Paper truly stated*, p. 1.

Collusively. adv. In a collusive manner.

If this had been permitted, the land might have been shrouded collusively without the consent of the superior.—*Sir W. Blackstone*.

Collustration. s. [Lat. *collustrare* - brighten.] Illustration or illumination.

'Tis then probable that the moon is illuminated not like a glass or crystal, by the brightness of the sun's rays shining thro' her, nor yet again by a certain collustration and conjunction of light and brightness, as when many torches set together augment the light of one another.—*Plutarch's Morals*, v. 237. (Ord MS.)

Colly. s. [see Coal.] Smut of coal.

Suppose thou saw her dressed in some old hirsute attire, out of fashion, coarse raiment besmear'd with soot, colly, perfum'd with opopanax.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*.

Colly. r. a. Grime with coal; smut with coal; blacken as with coal.

Brief as the lightning in the collied night,
That, in a spen, unfolds both heav'n and earth;
And ere a man hath power to say behold,
The jaws of darkness do devour it up.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.
Thou hast not collied thy face enough.

R. Jonson, Poetaster.

Collyrium. s. [Lat.] Eyewash: (applied also to ointments).

There are surely few that have belief to swallow, or hope enough to experiment, the collyrium of Albertus, which prometheth a strange effect, and such as theories would count incredible, that is to make one see in the dark; yet thus much, according to his receipt, will the right eye of an hedgehog, boiled in oil, and preserved in a brazen vessel, effect.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, 24. (Ord MS.)

The devil did to man as Esculapius did to Neoclides, he gave him a formidable collyrium to work.

ment him more.—*Jeremy Taylor, A pious of Sodom.*
(Ovid MS.)

Colocynth. *s.* See second extract.

If they were masters of our affairs, they would suffer nothing to grow but their own colocynth and poulds.—*Jeremy Taylor, Dissuasive against Popery, introd.*

Colocynth is supposed to be the plant termed in the Old Testament (2 Kings, iv, 39) the wild vine (literally the vine of the field), whose fruit the sacred historian calls 'kaktho, a word which in our translation is rendered wild gourd. . . . *Colocynth* was employed by the Greeks at a very early period. Hippocrates employed *colocynthis apia* (*Colocynthis sylvestris*, or wild gourd) only in pessaries for bringing on menstruation. Dioscorides gives a good description of *colocynth*. . . . By digesting the watery extract of *colocynth* in alcohol, and expounding the tincture, we obtain a mass . . . to which the name of *colocynthia* has been applied. *Prescrip. Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

Colombo. *s.* [See last extract.] Plant so called (*Menispermum palmatum*).

The *Colombo* plant furnishes the medicinal *Colombo* root. . . . It contains a bitter crystallizable principle called *colombo*. . . . The supplies principally go to Ceylon. *Simmonds, Commercial Products of the Vegetable Kingdom.*

This root has been known by various names, such as *Columba*, *Columbo*, *Columbar*, and *Columba*. . . . The root was first supposed to come from *Columba*, a town of Ceylon, from which it is said to derive its name. But it is now known to be the produce of Mozambique. The English name *Columbo* is derived from the Portuguese word *Kalambu*, in which the *o* is mute. . . . *Columba* or *Columbo* root is met with in flat circular oval pieces, of from half an inch to three inches in diameter, and from one to three or four lines thick. . . . *Columba*, a crystallizable, odorless, very bitter neutral substance, [was] extracted from *Columbo* root by Willstock. *Prescrip. Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

Colón. *s.* [Gr. *κόλον* = member.]

1. Point (formed thus :) used to separate members of a sentence complete in themselves, but not sufficiently independent to form separate sentences. See *Comma*.

2. In *Anatomy*. Large intestine.

If the *colón* begins, where the *iliac* ends, in the cavity of the os ilium on the right side, in three ascending by the kidney, on the same side, it passes under the concave side of the liver, to which it is sometimes tied, as likewise to the gall-bladder, which tapers as it yellow in that place; then it runs under the bottom of the stomach to the spleen in the left side, to which it is also knitted; from thence it turns down to the left kidney; and thence passing, in form of an S, it terminates at the upper part of the os sacrum, in the rectum.—*Quincy.*

Now, by your cruelty hard bound,
I strain my arms, my *colón* wound, *Swift.*
The contents of the *colón* are of a sour, fetid, and small in rabbits.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the animal Humours.*

Colouch. *s.* (now generally sounded with only two distinct syllables, *col'uch*, more frequently *huruch*, see first extract.) [See last extract.] Chief commander of a regiment; field-officer of the highest rank, next to the general officers.

[Occasional changes of *i* into *u* are to be found in almost every language; e.g. *Lavender*, *le*, *Lavendula*; *colouch*, pronounced *col'uch* (Old French *corouch*; Spanish, *corouch*); *Rosicula* = *Rosicula*; *Caraculus* from *Caracul*; *Replumbula* and *Letargia*, but *Stalga*, all from *Algos*, pain.—*Max Müller, Lectures on the Science of Language*, lect. iv.]

The chiefest help must be the care of the *colouch*, that hath the government of all his garrison.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
Captain or colonel, or knight in arms.
Whose chance on these defenceless doors may seize,
If deed of honour did thee ever please,
Guard them, and him within protect from harms.

[*Colonel*—Formerly *corouch*; the captain coronal of a regiment, the chief captain, from *corona*, a crown.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Coloneley. *s.* Condition or rank of a colonel.

In consequence of the death of Lord Cornwallis, Sir Arthur obtained in June, 1800, the *coloneley* of the 33rd regiment of the line, in which he had served thirteen years as lieutenant-colonel. *Gleig, Translation of Brinsford's Life of Wellington*, i, 157.

Colonelship. *s.* Office or character of colonel.

While he continued a subaltern, he complained against the price of colonels towards their officers; yet, in a few minutes after he had received his commission for a regiment, he confessed that colonelship was coming fast upon him.—*Swift.*

Colónial. *adj.* Relating to a colony.

A regicide ambassador in London will be at all your meetings of West India merchants and planters, and, in effect, in all our colonial councils.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

Colónial. *adj.* Relating to husbandmen.

Rare.

Colonial services were those which were done by the eorbs and women (that is, husbandmen) to their lords.—*Spelman.*

Colónist. *s.* Settler in a colony; member of a colonizing expedition.

The *colonists* carry out with them a knowledge of agriculture and of other useful arts, superior to what can grow up of its own accord in the course of many centuries among savage and barbarous nations.—*Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations*, iv, 7.

The *colonists* emigrated from you.—*Burke, On Conciliation with America.*

Colonization. *s.* Act of planting with inhabitants, or forming colonies.

Our ministers are of opinion, that the increase of our trade and manufactures, that our growth by *colonization*, and by conquest, have concurred to accumulate immense wealth in the hands of some individuals. *Burke, Thoughts on the Causes of the present Discontents.*

Colónize. *v. a.* Plant with inhabitants settle with new planters; plant with colonies.

Drains hath advantage by acquiescent islands, which the *colonizeth* and forthwith daily.—*Hovell, Vocal Forest.*

Colonizing. *verbal abs.* Same as *Colonization*.

There was never an hand drawn, that did doubt the rest of the habitable world, before this; for so a man may truly term it, if he shall not to account as well that that is, as that which may be heavier, by the further occupation and *colonizing* of those countries; and yet it cannot be affirmed, if one speak inhumanly, that it was the propagation of the Christian faith that was the adamant of that discovery, entry, and plantation; but gold and silver, and temporal profit and glory; so that what was first in God's providence, was but second in man's appetite and intention.—*Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War.*

If the dominions of Spain in the New World had been of such moderate extent, as bore my proportion to the parent state, the progress of her *colonizing* might have been attended with the same benefit as that of other nations. *Robertson.*

Colonnade. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Peristyle of a circular figure, or series of columns disposed in a circle.

Here circling *colonnades* the ground inclose.
And here the marble statues breathe in rows. *Addison.*

2. Any series or range of pillars.

For you my *colonnades* extend their wings. *Pope.*

Colony. *s.* [Lat. *colonia*.]

1. Body of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place.

To these new inhabitants and *colonies* he gave the same law under which they were born and bred.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Rooting out these two rebellious sects, he placed English *colonies* in their rooms.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Osiris, or the Beelchus of the ancients, is reported to have civilized the Indians, planting *colonies* and building cities. *Aethiopia, Tablets of ancient Coins, Wights, and Monarchs.*

2. Country planted; plantation.

The rising city, which from far you see,
Is Carthage; and a Tyrian *colony*. *Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.*

Colophon. *s.* [Lat.] Conclusion of a book, generally containing the place or the year, or both, of its publication.

They are closed with the following epilogue and *colophon*.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii, 2.

But the same practice continued when the *colophon*, or final description, fell into disuse, and the practice then ceased to have any justification, since the title-page had become the principal direct means of identifying the book.—*De Morgan, On the Difficulty of correct Descriptions of Books.*

Colophony. *s.* [first brought from the city of Colophon.] Rosin.

Of Venetian turpentine, slowly evaporating, about a fourth or fifth part, the remaining substance answered to coal, would afford me a coherent body, or a fine *colophony*.—*Boyle.*

Turpentine and oils leave a *colophony*, upon a separation of their thinner oil.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the animal Humours.*

Colophony, black rosin, the solid residuum of the distillation of turpentine, when all the oil has been worked off.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Coloquintida. *s.* Same as *Colocynth*.

The food that to him is now as luscious as loaves, shall be to him shortly as bitter as *coloquintida*.—*Shakespeare, Othello*, i, 3.

If our furnished appetites hear of meat, they fear no *coloquintida*.—*Bishop Bainbow, Sermons*, p. 2: 1635.

God put in a little *coloquintida*, which spoiled the whole mess.—*South, Sermons*, viii, 210.

Colorate. *adj.* Coloured; dyed; marked or stained with some colour. *Rare.*

Had the tunicles and humours of the eye been *colorate*, many rays from visible objects would have been stop.—*Ray.*

Coloration. *s.* *Rare.*

1. Art or practice of colouring.

Some bodies have a more deperable nature than others, as is evident in *coloration*; for a small quantity of saffron will tinct more than a great quantity of brass.—*Bacon.*

2. State of being coloured.

Amongst curiosities I shall place *coloration*, though somewhat better; for beauty in flowers is their preeminence.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Coloriño. *adj.* [Lat. *colorificus*.] With the power of producing dyes, tints, colours, or hues. *Rare.*

In this composition of white, the several rays do not suffer any change in their *colorific* qualities by acting upon one another; but are only mixed, and by a mixture of their colours produce white. *Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Colossal. *adj.* Gigantic; like a colossus.

This colossal statue of the celebrated Eastern tyrant is strongly imagined.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Life and Works of Pope.*

Looking up to this great colossal system of empire thus founded on commerce. *Fouriath, Treatise on the Study of Antiquity*, p. 35.

Colosso. *s.* [Fr.] Same as *Colossus*.

Not to mention the walls and palace of Babylon, the pyramids of Egypt, or *colosso* of Rhodes. *Sir W. Temple.*

Three huge *colossos* rose, with trophies crown'd,
And Runic characters were grav'd around. *Pope.*

Colossian. *adj.* In form of a colossus; of the height and bigness of such a statue; gigantic.

Among others he mentions the *colossian* statue of Juno.—*Harris, Philological Inquiry.*

Colossic. *adj.* Large, like a colossus. *Rare.*

Not merely great

In their affected gravity of voice,
Sourness of countenance, manners' cruelty,
Authority, wealth, and all the spawn of fortune,
Think they bear all the kingdom's worth before them;

Yet differ not from those *colossic* statues,
Which, with heretick forms without o'erspread,
Within are nought but mortar, flint, and lead.
Chapman, Troop of Henry D'Ambois.

Colossus. *s.* (plural rare, both *colossi* and *colossuses* being easily avoided by the circumlocution 'colossal statues'; indeed, the word is a *proper*, rather than a *common*, name.) [Lat.; from *κόλος*, a word of uncertain origin applied by the Greeks to statues exceeding life-size.] Statue of extraordinary magnitude.

That *colossus* [of Rhodes] was of gilded brass, and eighty cubits high.—*Sir T. H. Robertson, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 257.

In that *colossus* he also defaced an hundred other *colossuses*.—*Hob.*
Then you had better have chosen one a little larger in the legs. If I was to fight, I'd come out with a *colossus*.—*G. Colman the younger, The poor Gentleman*, v, 3.

Colossuswise. *adv.* In the manner of a colossus; astride, as the colossus at Rhodes stood.

Barstard Margarelon
Hath Dorus prisoner;
And stands *colossuswise*, waving his beam,
Upon the pushed corners of the kingly.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, v, 5.

Colours. *s.* [Lat. *color*; Fr. *couleur*.]

1. Appearance of bodies to the eye only; hue; dye.

Her hair shall be of what colour it please God.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii, 6.

The lights of *colours* are more refrangible one than another in this order; red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, deep violet.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.
It is a vulgar idea of the *colours* of solid bodies, when we perceive them to be red, or blue, or green, that the surface; but a philosophical idea, when we consider the various *colours* to be different sensations, excited in us by the refracted rays of light, reflected on our eyes in a different manner, according to the different size, or shape, or situation of the particles of which surfaces are composed.—*Watts*.

Euphemistically. Hue of the darker varieties of mankind (opposed to that of the white).

Marriages between white men and women of colour are by no means rare; and the circumstance is scarcely observed upon, unless the woman be decidedly of a dark colour, for even a considerable time will pass for white.—*McCulloch, Geographical Dictionary, Brazil*.

2. Freshness of countenance from the colour of the blood showing through the skin.

My cheeks no longer did their colour boast.—*Dryden*.

A sudden horror seiz'd his giddy head, And his ears trickled, and his colour fled. *Id.*

3. Tint of the painter.
When each bold figure just begins to live, The tinct'rous colours the fair art betray, And all the bright creation fades away. *Pope*.

Used metaphorically.
Their wisdom is only of this world, to put false colours upon things, to call good evil, and evil good, against the conviction of their own consciences.—*Swift*.

Elizabeth went on progress, and for a time had a respite from her troubles. Among other places she paid a visit to Cambridge, where she had an opportunity of showing herself in her most attractive colours.—*Froude, History of England, Elizabeth, ch. viii.*

4. Concealment; palliation; excuse; superficial cover.

It is no matter if I do halt; I have the wars for my colour, and my pension shall seem the more reasonable. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. l. 2.*
Their sin admitted no colour or excuse.—*King Charles*.

5. Appearance; pretence; false show.
Under the colour of commending him, I have access my own love to prefer. *Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.*

Merchants came to Rhodes with a great ship laden with corn, under the colour of the sale whereof they noted all that was done in the city.—*Knolles History of the Turks*.

6. Kind; species; character.

For every passion something, and for no passion truly anything, as boys and women are, for the most part, cattle of this colour.—*Shakespeare, As you like it, iii. 2.*

7. In the plural. Standard; ensign of war.

He at Venice gave His body to that pleasant country's earth, And his pure soul into his captain Christ, Under whose colours he had fought so long. *Shakespeare, Richard II. iv. 1.*

The banks were filled with companies passing all along the river under their colours, with trumpets sounding.—*Knolles*.

Just then a bark, of very suspicious appearance, came in sight: she soon approached the shore, and showed English colours; but to the surprised eyes of the Scottish fishermen she looked much like a French privateer.—*Maccanlog, History of England, ch. xiii.*

Used as a singular.
An author compares a ragged coin to a tattered colour.—*Addison*.

Colour, v. a.

1. Murk with some hue or dye.

The rays, to speak properly, are not coloured; in them there is nothing else than a certain power and disposition to stir up a sensation of this or that colour.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

2. Palliate; excuse; dress in specious colours, or fair appearances.

I told him, that I would not favour or colour in any sort his former folly.—*Sir R. Raliph, Essays*.
He colours the falsehood of Ennius by an express command from Jupiter to forsake the queen.—*Dryden, Dedication to Translation of the Æneid*.

3. Make plausible.

We have scarce heard of an insurrection that was not coloured with grievances of the highest kind, countenanced by one or more branches of the legislature.—*Addison, Precedents*.

Colour, t. n. Change from pale to red; blush.

The unfortunate Dr. Nowell coloured, stammered

out a few incoherent words, and was unable to go on.—*Froude, History of England, Elizabeth, ch. viii.*

Colourable, adj. Specious; plausible.

They have now a colourable pretence to withstand innovations, having accepted of other laws and rules already.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.
They were glad to lay hold on so colourable a matter, and to transfer him as an author of suspicious innovation.—*Hooker*.

Had I sacrificed ecclesiastical government and revenues to their contentment and ambition, they would have found no colourable necessity of an army.—*King Charles*.

We hope the mercy of God will consider us into some mitigation of our offences; yet had not the sincerity of our parents an colourable expectations.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Colourableness, s. Attribute suggested by Colourable.

You oppose figure to plainness and colourableness.—*Falk, Confutation of, lib. ii. p. 83: 1584.*

Colourably, adv. Speciously; plausibly.

The process, however colourably awarded, hath not hit the very mark whereat it was directed.—*Bacon*.

Coloured, part. adj.

1. Not white; streaked; diversified with variety of hues.

The coloured are coarser joined, and therefore not so well and equally concerted.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

2. In *Ethnology*, it is applied to the darker varieties of mankind; especially, though not exclusively, to the negro.

The European population consists of English, Irish, Scotch, French, German, and Portuguese settlers; the coloured races are divided according to their share of negro blood into sambies, mulattos, quadroons, and mestizos.—*McCulloch, Geographical Dictionary, Jamaica*.

Colouring, verbal abs. Part of the painter's art that consists in laying on his colours; quality of colour in a picture, as opposed to drawing and design.

All which amounts to no more than a verbal painting or oral colouring.—*Jermy Taylor, Art of Handicrafts, p. 105.*

But as the slightest sketch, if justly traced, is by ill colouring but of more discern'd, So for base learning is good sense defac'd. *Pope*.
All these numerous incidents do the inspired historians relate uncoloured and plainly, without any of the colouring and brightness of rhetoric.—*West, Observations on the Resurrection, p. 356.*

Colourist, s. Painter who excels in giving colour to his designs.

Titian, Paul Veronese, Van Dyck, and the rest of the good colourists, have come nearest to nature.—*Dryden, Translation of Doffensmy's Art of Painting*.

Colourless, adj. Without colour; not distinguished by any hue; transparent.

Transparent substances, as glass, water, and air, when made very thin by being blown into bubbles, or otherwise forced into plates, exhibit various colours, according to their various thinness; although, at a greater thickness, they appear very clear and colourless.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

Polished colourless glass or water, by being beaten into a powder or froth, do acquire a very intense whiteness.—*Berthol*.

Coltstaff, s. [?] Large carrying staff, to the middle of which the burthen is fastened, while each end rests on a man's shoulders. *Obsolete*.

Whether they [witches] can bewitch cattle to death, ride in the air upon a coltstaff, &c.—*in Aston, Anatomy of Magic, p. 54.*
Instead of bills, with coltsstaffs come; instead of spears, with spits.—*R. Jonson, Tale of a Two*.
Cry out for cuckolds, coltsstaffs, anything.—*B. Jonson and Fletcher, Tamer Tamed*.

Colt, s. [A.S.]

1. Young horse; (used commonly for the male offspring of a horse, as filly for the female).

The colt hath about four years of growth, and so the fawn, and so the colt.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Like colts, unmanag'd horses, we start at dead hours and hideous blocks.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Reason of Holy Living*.

No sports, but wint' belong to war, they know; To break the stubborn colt, to bend the bay.—*Dryden, Virgil's Æneid*.

2. Young foolish fellow.

Ay, that's a colt, indeed; for he doth nothing but talk of his horse.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, l. 2.*

Cast a colt's-tooth. Get rid of the love of youthful pleasure, or the disposition to the practices of youth; sow wild oats: (in allusion to the shedding of the first set of teeth, the completion of which marks the colt's maturity).

Well said, lord Sands; Your colt's-tooth is not cast yet? No, my lord; nor shall not, while I have a stump. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII. l. 3.*

Colt, v. a. Frisk; be licentious; run at large without rule; riot; frolic.

As soon as they were out of sight by themselves, they shook off their bridles, and began to colt more licentiously than before.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Colt, v. a. [?] Refool.

What a pleasure mean ye to colt me thus?—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. l. 2.*

What, are we foobled thus still? colted, and a colted!—*B. Jonson and Fletcher, Legal Subject*.

Coltish, adj. Having the tricks of a colt; wanton.

He was all coltish, full of ragery. *Chaucer, Merchant's Tale*.

Coltishly, adv. In the manner of a colt; wantonly.

Paganus still rears himself on high, And coltishly doth kick the clouds. *Certain Poems, &c., presented to her Majesty, 1587.*

Coltsfoot, s. Plant so called (Tussilago Farfara).

Upon the table lay a pipe filled with betony and coltsfoot. *Tatler, no. 234.*

The inherited delight he had in wandering in the fields in search of foxglove and thimbleweed and coltsfoot, began to wear to him the character of temptation.—*Silas Marner, ch. i.*

Columbary, s. [Lat. columbarium.] Dovecot; pigeonhouse.

The earth of columbaries or dovehouses is much desired in the artifice of saltpetre.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Columbino, s. [Lat. columbina.] Plant so called (Aquilegia vulgaris).

Columbinas are of several sorts and colours. They flower in the end of May, when few other flowers show. *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Columbine, adj. [Lat. columbinus, from columba = dove, pigeon.] Relating, belonging to, or of the nature of, a dove.

It is not possible to join serpentine wisdom with columbine innocency except men know exactly all the conditions of the serpent.—*Bacon, (Ord MS.)*

Columbium, s. See extract.

Columbina, a peculiar mineral extracted from a rare mineral brought from Babylon in Commerce. It is also called Tantalum from the mineral Tantalus and Vitrodentalite, found in Sweden. It has hitherto had no application to the arts. It combines with two successive doses of oxygen; by the second it becomes so hard.—*Levy, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

This mineral was discovered in 1801 by Hatchett, who detected it in a black mineral belonging to the British Museum, supposed to have come from Massachusetts in North America; and from this circumstance applied to it the name columbium.—*Tanner, Chemistry*.

Column, s. [Lat. columna.]

1. Round pillar.

Some of the old Greek columns and altars were brought from the ruins of Apollo's temple at Delos.—*Pachom*.
Round broken columns clasping ivy twin'd. *Pope*.

2. Any body of certain dimensions pressing vertically upon its base.

The whole weight of any column of the atmosphere, and likewise the specific gravity of its base, are certainly known by many experiments.—*Boyle*.

3. Applied to several objects that, either from their form or their functions, have a columnar character: as a 'column of soldiers,' 'the columns of a newspaper'; the 'vertebral (spinal) column, or backbone.'

Columnar, adj. Formed in columns.

White columnar spar, out of a stone-pit.—*Woodward, on Fossils*.

Columned, adj. Adorned or provided with columns.

But in front The corpse, opening wide apart, reveal Treas and lion's column'd citadel. *Tennyson, Ænæas*.

Colures. s. [Lat. *coluri*; Gr. *κολουροι*.] Two great circles supposed to pass through the poles of the world: one through the equinoctial points Aries and Libra; the other through the solstitial points, Cancer and Capricorn. They are called the equinoctial and solstitial colures, and divide the ecliptic into four equal parts. The points where they intersect the ecliptic are called the cardinal points.

Thring the equinoctial line
He circled; four times cross'd the ear of night
From pole to pole traversing each colure.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 60.
Circles and arcs and broad-bellied colure.
Keats, Hyperion.

Coliza. s. Variety of cole grown for the oil of its seeds.

Colza impoverishes the soil very much, as, do, indeed, all the plants cultivated for the sake of their oleaginous seeds. It must not, therefore, be come back upon again for six years, if the crops be desired. The double ploughing which it requires effectually cleans the ground.—*Enc. Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Colma. s. [Gr.] In *Medicine*. Stupor.

It only remains in this place to speak of that condition known as *colma*. *Colma* is a state of complete insensibility, and loss of power of thought and motion. It may arise from several causes; from apoplexy; from poisoning by opium, carbonic acid gas; from drunkenness; from the operation of intense cold; from poisoning of the blood in some disorders of the urinary organs; and from accumulation of serum in or on the brain. It is often important to distinguish the *colma* of drunkenness from that of apoplexy; and in doing so we are often assisted by the colour of the breath.—*Hopier, Physician's Vade Mecum*, by Dr. Guy, § 914 (c).

Comart. s. Treaty; article. *Obsolete, rare.*

By the same *comart*,
And enlavage of the articles design'd,
His fell to Hamlet. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, i. 1.

Comate. s. Companion.

My *comates* and brothers in exile,
Shakespeare, As you like it, ii. 1.
And thy name, stranger?—Is Olinthus, the *comate* in the prison, as the trial.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii*, b. I. ch. xvi.

Comato. adj. Hairyn appearance; having a bush of hair, as a comet seems to have.
How *comate*, crinite, comate stars are frond'd.
Keats, Translation of Tasso, xiv. 41.

Comatose. adj. Lethargic; affected with stupor.

Our best castor is from Russia; the great and principal use whereof is in hysterical and *comatose* cases.—*Grew*.

Comb. s. [Welsh, *cwm*; the *b* catathrestic.] Properly, a valley surrounded by hills.
Till round the world, in sounding *combs* and plain,
The last of them tell it the first again.
W. Brance, Britannia's Pastorals.

Comb. s. [A.S. *camb*; the *b* catathrestic.]

1. Instrument to separate and adjust the hair.

By dead Parthenope's dear tomb,
And fair Ligea's golden *comb*,
Where with she sits on diamond rocks,
Sleeping her soft alluring locks. *Milton, Comus*, 880.
I made an instrument in fashion of a *comb*, whose teeth, being in number sixteen, were about an inch and a half broad, and the intervals of the teeth about two inches wide.—*Sir I. Newton*.

2. Top or crest of a cock, so called from its pectinated, or comblike, indentures, or from its likeness to a *Comb*ing.

Cocks have great *combs* and spurs, hens little or none.—*Bacon*.
Hich was his *comb*, and coral-red withal,
With dents undistilled, like a castle-wall. *Dryden*.

3. [?] Series of cavities in which the bees lodge their honey.

This, in affairs of state,
Employ'd at home, abides within the gate,
To fortify the *combs*, to build the wall,
To prop the ruins, lest the fabric fall.
Dryden, Virgil's Georgics.

Comb. s. [the *b* catathrestic.] Measure so called = half a quarter, or four bushels.

In the fourteenth century, Sir John Cullum observed, a harvestman had sown a day, which enabled him to buy a *comb* of wheat; but to buy a *comb* of wheat a man must now (1784) work ten or twelve days.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

Comb. v. a. Divide, clean, and adjust the hair with a comb.

Her ears shall be
To *comb* your noddle with a three-legg'd stool.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, i. 1.
Divers with us, that are grown grey, and yet would appear young, did mean to make their hair black, by *combing* it, as they say, with a leaden comb.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.
She with ribbons tied
His tender neck, and *combed* his silken hide.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

There was a sort of engine, from which were extended twenty long poles, wherewith the manumount *combs* his head.—*Swift*.

Combat. v. n. [Fr. *combattre*.]

1. Fight.
Pardon me, I will not *combat* in my shirt.
Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

2. Act in opposition.
Two planets rushing from aspect malign
Of fiercest opposition in mid sky,
Should *combat*, and their jarring spheres confound.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 315.

Combat. v. a. Oppose; fight.
Their oppressors have changed the scene, and *combated* the opinions in their true shape.—*Dr. H. More, Deacy of Christiana Pity*.
Love yields at last, thus *combated* by pride,
And she submits to be the Roman's bride.
Glauville.

Combat. s. Contest; battle; duel; strife: (opposition generally between two; but sometimes it is used for *battle*).

These regions were full both of cruel monsters and monstrous men; all which, by private *combats*, they delivered the countries of. *Sir P. Sidney*.
The noble *combat* that, 'twixt joy and was fought in Paulina! She had one eye declined for the loss of her husband, another elevated that the oracle was fulfilled.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, v. 2.
The *combat* now by courage must be try'd.
Dryden.

Combatant. s. One who fights with another; duellist; antagonist in arms; champion.

So from a'd the mighty *combatants*, that hell
Grew darker at their frown.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 719.
He with his sword muscled, on pain of life,
Commands both *combatants* to cease their strife.
Dryden.

Like desquiring *combatants* they strive against you, as if they had beheld unveiled the magical shield of Ariosto, which dazzled the beholders with too much brightness.—*Id.*
When any of these *combatants* strips his terms of ambiguity, I shall think him a champion for knowledge.—*Locke*.

With *fur* before the thing defended.
Men become *combatants* for those opinions.
Locke.

Combatant. adj. Disposed to quarrel.
Their valours are not yet so *combatant*,
One truly antagonistic, as to fight,
But may admit to hear of some decisions
Of fortitude, may put 'em off their quarrel.
B. Jonson, Mephistophilis Lady.

Combative. adj. Disposed to fight; pug-nacious

This he puts upon you in his fine *combative* manner, calling for reply.—*Lamb, Letter to Wordsworth*.

Combativeness. s. Attribute suggested by *Combative*; pugnacity; (common in works on Phrenology, as in 'the organ of *combativeness*').

Comber. s. [see *Cumber*.] Burdensomeness; trouble; vexation. *Rare*.

That I may provide you some fit lodgings at a good distance from Whitehall, for the preservation of blessed liberty, and avoidance of the *comber* of kindness.—*Sir H. Wotton, To Sir Edmund Bacon*.

Combinable. adj. Capable of being united with; consistent with. *Rare*.

Pleasures are very *combinable* both with business and study.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

Combinate. adj. Betrothed; promised; settled by compact. *Rare*.

She lost a noble brother; with him the snow of her fortune, her marriage dowry; with both her *combinate* husband, this well seeming Angelo.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

Combination. s.

1. Union for some certain purpose; association; league: (a combination is of *private* persons; a confederacy, of *states* or *sovereigns*).

This cunning cardinal
The articles of the *combination* drew,
As himself pleas'd. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII*, i. 1.
It is now generally used in an *ill* sense; but was formerly *indifferent*.

They aim to subdue all to their own will and power, under the disguises of holy *combinations*.—*King Charles*.

2. Union of bodies or qualities; commixture; conjunction.

Resolution of compound bodies by fire, does not so much enrich mankind as it divides the bodies; as upon the score of its making new compounds by new *combinations*.—*Boyle*.

Superstition is always in *combination* with pride and hard-heartedness.—*South*.

Combination [is] a chemical term which denotes the intimate union of dissimilar particles of matter into a homogeneous-looking compound, possessed of properties generally different from those of the separate constituents.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

3. Copulation of ideas in the mind.

They never suffer any ideas to be joined in their understandings, in any other or stronger *combination* than what their own nature and correspondence give them.—*Locke*.

Combine. v. a. [Fr. *combiner*.]

1. Join together.
Let us not then suspect our happy state,
As not secure to single or *combine* it.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 339.

2. Link in union.
God, the best maker of all marriages,
Combine your hearts in one, your realms in one.
Shakespeare, Henry V, v. 2.

Friendship is the cement which really *combines* mankind. *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

3. Agree; accord; settle by compact.
My heart's dear love is set on his fair daughter;
As mine on hers, so her's is set on mine,
And all *combining*, save what thou must combine
My holy marriage. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 3.

Combine. v. n.

1. Coalesce; unite each with other: (used both of *things* and *persons*).

Honour and policy, like unsever'd friends
I'll wear, do grow together; grant that, and tell me
In peace what course of them by th' other loses,
That they *combine* not there?
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 2.

2. Unite in friendship or design.
Combine together 'gainst the enemy;
For these domestic and particular broils
Are not the question here.
Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 1.

You with your foes *combine*,
And seen your own destruction to design.
Dryden, Aurengzeb.

Combinedly. adj. In the way of combination. *Rare*.

The flesh, the world, the devil, all *combinedly* are so many fierce adversaries, so many shrewd advocates, so many clamorous solicitors.—*Bacon, Elements*, ii. 30. (Ord MS.).

Combiner. s. Person or thing which combines.

Maintaining this so excellent *combiner* of all virtues, humility.—*W. Montague, Decont Essays*, pt. ii. p. 186: 1654.

Combining. s. Borrowed hair covering or combed over the baldness of the head. *Obsolete*.

The baldness, thinness, and (as both men and women think) the deformity of their hair is usually supplied by *burders* and *combings*; also by those perukes, like artificial skulls, fitted to their head.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 44.

Combless. adj. Wanting a comb or crest.

What is a *combless* cock, a *combless* hen?
A *combless* cock, so Kate will be my hen.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, ii. 1.

Combmaker. s. One whose trade is to make combs.

This word is of use for the turner, engraver, carver, and *combmakers*—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Comburgher. s. (*Coburgher* would be the more accurate form.) Fellow-burgher. *Rare*.

If Jaffa merchants now *comburghers* were
With Portugal, and Portugal with thee.
Sylvestre, Du Barbis, 42. (Ord MS.).

Combust. adj. When a planet is not above eight degrees and a half distant from the sun, either before or after hip, it is said to be *combust* or in *combustion*. *Obsolete*.

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Gulianerius had a patient could make Latin verses when the moon was *combust*, otherwise illiterate.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 192.

Combust. *v. a.* Burn; (*figuratively*) throw into confusion. *Rare.*

After the Pope had excommunicated the Emperor Lewis of Bavaria (in which case all Germany was *combusted* with great troubles), they of Basle made alliance and promise of mutual securities, with them of the three first cantons.—*Time's Storehouse*, 251, 2. (Ord MS.)

Combustibility. *s.* Attribute suggested by Combustible; liability to catch fire; capability of being burnt.

As the opposite to Combustible, viz. *In-combustible*, is in common use, the form before us is preferable to the abstract in *-ness*; which would give the awkward form *un-combustibleness*; not to mention the English origin of the termination *-ness*, as contrasted with the Latin origin of the adjective to which it is attached).

White sulphur without combustibility
Which from the fire away will never fly. *Old Poem in Ashmole's Theatrum Chymicum*, p. 170: 1652.

Combustible. *adj.*

1. Having the quality of catching fire; susceptible of fire.

Charcoals, made out of the wood of oxycedar, are white, because their vapours are rather sulphurous than of any other combustible substance.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Sin is to the soul like fire to combustible matter, it assimilates before it destroys it.—*South*.

The flame shall still remain;
Nor, till the fuel perish, end decay.
By nature formed on things combustible to prey. *Dryden*.

2. In *Chemistry*. See Combustion.

3. Tumultuous; having a tendency to tumult or sedition; inflammable.

Finding sedition ascendant, [ie. Janus] has been able to advance it, finding the nation combustible, he has been able to inflame it.—*Johnson, Thoughts on the late Transactions respecting Falkland's Island*.

Combustible. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Combustible material.

This fire, if they may be believed, was not fed with wood, coal, turf, or like common combustibles. *Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 197.

All such combustibles as are cheap enough for common use, go under the name of fuel.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

2. In *Chemistry*. See Combustion.

Combustibleness. *s.* See Combustibility.

Combustion. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Conflagration; burning; consumption by fire.

The future combustion of the earth is to be ushered in and accompanied with violent impressions upon nature.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

2. In *Chemistry*. Evolution of heat arising from the combination of a substance capable of combustion (combustible) with a substance capable of supporting the same (supporter of combustion). This heat need by no means be accompanied by light, or be in any way sensible to the ordinary tests; the rust of iron being as true an instance of combustion (in the general sense given to it in Chemistry) as the flame of a candle. See extracts.

The combinations of oxygen, like those of all other bodies, are attended with the evolution of heat. This result, which is often overlooked in other combinations, . . . assumes an unusual importance in the combinations of oxygen. The economical applications of the light and heat evolved in these combinations are of the highest consequence and value, and oxidation alone of all chemical actions is practised, not for the value of the products it affords . . . but for the sake of the incidental phenomena attending it. . . . When a body combines with oxygen, it is said to be burned, and, instead of undergoing oxidation, is said to suffer combustion; and a body which can combine with oxygen and emit heat is termed a *combustible*. Oxygen in which the body burns is then said to support combustion, and is called a *supporter of combustion*.—*Graham, Elements of Chemistry*, p. 250.

Combustion results in common cases from the mutual chemical action and reaction of the combustible and the oxygen of the atmosphere, whereby

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a new compound is formed.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

3. Tumult; hurry; hubbub; bustle hurly burly.

Prophesying, with accents terrible,
Of dire combustion, and confounding events,
New hatch'd to the woeeful time.

Those cruel wars between the houses of York and Lancaster brought all England into an horrible combustion.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

How much more of power,
Army against army, numberless to raise
Dreadful combustion warring, and disturb,
Though not destroy, their happy native seat!

But say, from whence this new combustion springs?
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 223.

Combustive. *adj.* Disposed to take fire. *Obsolete or rare*; Combustible being the prevailing term.

Their beams and influences begin to grow malign,
fiery, and combustive.—*Bishop Gualtero, Hieraplastica*, p. 20: 1653.

Combustuous. *adj.* Inflammable; (used *figuratively* in the extract). *Rare.*

His majesty being not a little moved (that matters should be thus combustuous in the Indies, suddenly sent Francesco de Bagnadelli to be governor in those parts.—*Time's Storehouse*, 222, 2. (Ord MS.)

Come. *v. n.* preterite, *came*; participle, *come*, the older form *comen*. [A.S. *comen*.]

As a verb, i.e. as a word implying a state or an action, Come simply denotes motion—motion, however, of a peculiar kind.

This is best understood by comparing or contrasting it with its opposite and correlative *Go*.

The motion denoted by *Go* is *from*, the motion denoted by *Come* is *to*, the speaker. Hence, the additional or *ad-verbal* idea involved in the term is pronominal rather than adjectival; e.g. if we explain *Hurry* as *move hastily*, the motion expressed by *hurry* is adjectival, and is founded on the Substantive *haste*; whereas, if we explain *Come* to mean *move this way*, the secondary element, though connected with the Adverb *hither* or *hence*, is ultimately founded on the Pronoun *he* or its root; which, though usually treated as Personal, is, originally, Demonstrative.

This is because the idea suggested is not that of a simple quality, but that of a relation; a relation which in many respects may be compared with the ones denoted by *this* and *that*, *here* and *there*.

It is not easy, in all cases, to determine whether the word be properly used. Where A, standing on a certain spot, says that B is expected to present himself on that spot, the word *Come*, i.e. *move in a direction to the speaker*, is the natural and appropriate term; the speaker's position being beyond doubt. But what if he has to say that B will meet him at some third place, or one different from that on which he is speaking? In such a case the movement towards A is only partial, and is complicated by the idea of movement from his (A's) own position. If this predominate, so that the spot left by B take a more prominent place in the conception than the spot the speaker leaves, the use of *Go* suggests itself.

This is shown in the following extracts (all of which are Johnson's), in the second division of which *go* may be substituted for *come*.

a) *Come*, alone the appropriate term.

Caesar will come forth to-day.
(Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, ii. 1.)

Here both the speaker and the person spoken to are waiting to see Caesar, and that on a spot which he will approach.

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The next—

Coming to look on you, thinking you dead,
I spake unto the crown as having sense.
(Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.)

is also uttered on the spot where the speech to the crown was made, and where the wearer of it was addressed.

By the pricking of my thumbs
Something wicked this way comes.
(Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.)

b) *Come*, capable of being superseded by *go*.

I did hear
The galloping of horse: who won't come by?
(Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.)
Bid them cover the table, serve in the meat,
and we will come in to dinner. (Id., Merchant of Venice, iii. 5.)

As soon as the commandment came abroad,
the children of Israel brought in abundance the first fruits. (2 Chronicles, xxxi. 5.)
It is impossible to come near your lordship at any time, without receiving some favour. (Congreve, Dedication to the Old Bachelor.)

In the following the greater propriety of *go* is evident: the natural combination being *Come* and *my*, *Go* and *your*.

Look to't, I charge you; come your ways.
(Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 3.)

Another point connected with *Come*, in which it agrees with *Go*, is its thoroughly neuter or intransitive character. Without wholly changing its meaning, it cannot become active or transitive.

Few verbs, however, at first sight oftener appear to govern a noun. This is because such expressions as 'come this way,' 'he went three miles,' and the like are common. The government, however, is only apparent. No action expressed by the verb *Come* affects the noun as an object.

Its true construction is *adverbial*; i.e. the noun (generally in conjunction with some other word) shows the manner in which the action is performed, but by no means expresses anything that the action affects. The same construction is common in other languages where an accusative case, after an intransitive verb, takes the guise of a case in a state of government. The accusative which in Latin expresses duration of time is an instance. From this point of view, nouns conveying the notion of direction or distance are those that most frequently follow *Come*; and, next to these, the pronoun *it* in its indefinite, or indeterminate, sense. Such expressions as 'to come it,' 'to go it,' 'to come it strong,' although always colloquial, and often vulgar, are strictly idiomatic. See *It* indefinite and postpositive.

Come (in the imperative mood). An exhortation, generally implying agreement or reconciliation.

Come, let us make our father drink wine.—*Genesis*, xix. 32.

Come, come, at all he laughs I laugh, no doubt:
The only difference is, I dare laugh out. *Pope*.

Construed like the *ablative absolute* in Latin, i.e. as '... being come,' or 'when ... has come.'

Come Candlemas, nine years ago, she died. *Gay*.

Come about.

a. [? Fr. *venir à bout*; the notion being that of something at the end of a movement, rather than something round a point.] Come to pass; fall out; come into being; arrive; happen.

And let me speak to thy yet unknowing world,
How these things came about.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, v. 2.
I conclude, however it comes about, that things are not as they should be. *Swift*.

How comes it about, that, for above sixty years, affairs have been placed in the hands of new men?—*Id.*

b. [English.] Change; come round.

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The wind *came about*, and settled in the west for many days.—*Baron, New Atlantis*.
On better thoughts, and my need's remorse,
They *are come about*, and wait to the true side.—*R. Jonson*.

Come again. Return.

There came water thence; and when he had drunk, his spirit *came again*, and he revived.—*Judges*, xv. 10.

Come and go. Change.

And troubled blood through his pale face was seen
To *come and go* with tidings from the heart.
—*Spenser, Fairie Queen*.
The colour of the king doth *come and go*
Between his purpose and his conscience.—*Shakespeare, King John*, iv. 2.

Come at. Reach; get within the reach of; obtain; gain; acquire.

Neither sword nor sceptre can *come at* conscience;
but it is above and beyond the reach of both.—*Sir J. Suckling*.
In order to *come at* a true knowledge of ourselves,
we should consider how far we may deserve praise.
—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 320.

Come by. Same as Come at.

Things most useful to preserve this life, are most
prompt and easy for all living creatures to *come by*.
—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. v. § 22.
Love is like a child,
That lones for everything that he can *come by*.
—*Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 1.

Shall he any precedent; as thou get'st Milan,
I'll *come by* Naples.—*Id., Tempest*, iii. 1.
Are you not ashamed to enforce a poor widow to
so rough a course to *come by* her own?—*Id., Henry IV.*
And with that wicked lye
A letter they *came by*.
From our king's majesty.—*Sir J. Denham*.
He tells a sad story, how hard it was for him
to *come by* the book of Tricantius.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.
Amidst your train, this unseen judge will wait,
Examine how you *come by* all your state.
—*Dryden, Aurengzebe*.

Come in.

a. Comply; yield; hold out no longer.
If the arch-bishop Tyrone, in the time of these
wars, should offer to *come in*, and submit himself to
her majesty, would you not have him received?—*Speaker, View of the State of Ireland*.

b. Be introduced; become the fashion; be
brought into use.

Then *came* rich cloaths and graceful action in,
Then instruments were taught more moving notes.
—*Lord Roscommon*.
Silken garments did not *come in* till late, and the
use of them in men was often restrained by law.
—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

c. Be added as an ingredient; make part of
a composition.

A generous contempt of that in which too many
men place their happiness must *come in* to heighten
his character.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

d. Accrue from an estate, trade, or other-
wise, as gain.

I had rather be mad with him that, when he had
nothing, thought all the ships that came into the
harbour his, than with you that, when you have so
much *coming in*, think you have nothing.—*Sir J. Suckling*.
Sweetheart, we shall be rich ere we depart,
If fairings *come* thus plentifully in.
—*Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

e. With for (the division and accentuation
being *come-in for*). Be in the way of ob-
taining; obtain; get.

Shape and beauty, worth and education, wit and
understanding, gentle nature and agreeable humour,
honour and virtue, were to *come in for* their share
of such contracts.—*Sir R. Temple*.
If thinking is essential to matter, stocks and
stones will *come in for* their share of privilege.—*Collier, Essay on Thought*.
The rest came in for subsidies, whereof they sunk
considerable sums.—*Swift*.

f. With to (the division and accentuation
being *come-in to*). Join with, comply with,
agree to, assist in, anything.

They marched to Wells, where the lord Audley,
with whom their leaders had before secret intelli-
gence, *came in to* them; and was by them, with great
gladness and cries of joy, accepted as their general.
—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
The fame of their virtues will make men ready to
come into every thing that is done for the publick
good.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Come near. Approach; resemble in excel- lence; (metaphor from races).

Whom you cannot equal or *come near* in doing,
you would destroy or ruin with evil speaking.—*R. Jonson, Discoveries*.
The whole achieved with such admirable inven-
tion, that nothing ancient and modern seems to
come near it.—*Sir R. Temple*.

Come of. Proceed.

a. As a descendant from ancestors.
Of Primus's royal race my mother *came*.
—*Druden, Virgil's Æneid*.
Self-love is so natural an infirmity, that it makes
us partial even to those that *come of* us, as well as
ourselves.—*Sir R. L' Estrange*.

b. As effect from cause.
The lively *comes of* fulness of meat, especially
in children, which causeth an extension of the stom-
ach.—*Bacon*.
This *comes of* judging by the eye, without consult-
ing the reason.—*Sir R. L' Estrange*.

Come off.

a. Escape; get free.
I knew the foul enchantment, though disguised,
Entered the very line twice of his spells,
And yet *came off*.—*Milton, Comus*, 615.
If, upon such a fair and full trial, he can *come off*,
he is then clear and innocent.—*South*.
Those that are in any signal danger implore his
aid; and, if they *come off* safe, call their deliverance
a miracle.—*Addison, Tracts in Italy*.

b. End an affair.
Oh, bravely *came we off*.
When with a volley of our needless shot,
After such bloody toil, we bid good night.
—*Shakespeare, King John*, v. 5.
Ever since Spain and England have had any thing
to debate one with the other, the English, upon all
encounters, have *come off* with honour and the bet-
ter.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain*.

Akin to this is the construction in such
sentences as 'When does the match *come off*?' 'The
race *came off* on Tuesday,' and the like.

c. With by. Suffer. Obsolete.
We must expect sometimes to *come off by* the
worst, before we obtain the final conquest.—*Culpeper*.

d. With from. Leave; forbear.
off from these grave disquisitions, I would
clear the point by one instance more.—*Fellon, Dis-
sertation on reading the Classics*.

Come on.

a. Approach; advance; make progress;
thrive.

Things seem to *come on* upon to their former state.
—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain*.
There was in the camp both strength and victual
sufficient for the obtaining of the victory, if they
would not protract the war until winter were *come on*.—*Knutson, History of the Turks*.

b. In the imperative mood, the words
convey a challenge, i.e. a call upon the
adversary to come up to, or towards, the
challenger.

Come on, and do the worst you can;
I fear not you, nor yet a better man.—*Dryden*.

c. (? unless the n be an insertion in o', for
of it, an opinion held by some.) Result.
My young master, whatever *comes out*, must have
a wife looked out for him by that time he is of age.
—*Locke*.

? For the sense in the following see Come—
sprout.

It should seem by the experiments, both of the
malt and of the roses, that they will *come* far faster
on in water than in earth: for the nourishment is
easier drawn out of water than out of earth.—*Bacon, Nat-
ural and Experimental History*.

Come out.

a. Be made public; be discovered; result.
Before his book *came out*, I had undertaken the
answer of several others.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.
It is indeed *come out* at last, that we are to look
on the saints as inferior deities.—*Id.*
I have been tedious; and, which is worse, it *comes out*
from the first draught, and uncorrected.—*Dryden*.

The weight of the denarius, or the seventh of a
Roman ounce, *comes out* sixty-two grains and four
sevenths.—*Arbuthnot, Table of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

b. Be introduced to general society.

c. With with. Give vent to; publish.
Those great masters of chymical arena must be
provoked before they will *come out with* them.—*Boyle*.

Come over.

a. Rise in distillation.
Perhaps also the phlegmatick liquor, that is wont
to *come over* in this analysis, may, at least as to part
of it, be produced by the operation of the fire.—*Boyle*.

b. Get the better of anyone; overcome; (as
'You can't *come over* me in that way'). Col-
loquial.

c. With to. Take part with; join.
Come round. Same as *Come about*; also
used as equivalent to *recover* or *revive*,
in such expressions as 'She has *come round*
since her illness;' 'she has *come round*
again.'

Come short. Be insufficient; be inadequate.
To attain
The height and depth of Thy eternal ways
All human thoughts *come short*, Supreme of things!
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 414.

Come to.

1. With to postpositive.
a. Advance or recede from one stage or
condition to another.

Trust me, I am exceeding weary.—Is it *come to*
that? I had thought weariness durst not have at-
tacked one of so high blood.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
Part II. ii. 2.
Though he would after have turned his teeth upon...
Spain, yet he was taken order with before it *came to*
that.—*Bacon*.
Seditious tumults, and seditious fumes, differ no
more but as brother and sister; if it *comes to* that,
that the best actions of a state are taken in an ill
cause, and traduced.—*Id.*

b. Be brought to some condition either for
better or for worse; (implying some degree
of casualty).

His sons *came to* honour, and he knoweth it not.
—*Job*, xiv. 21.
No being *come to* the estate, keeps a busy family.
—*Locke*.

You were told your master had gone to a tavern,
and *came to* some mischance.—*Swift*.

c. (accented *come-to*.) Consent; yield.
What is this, if my parson will not *come to*?
—*Swift*.

d. Amount to.
The emperor imposed so great a custom upon all
corn to be transported out of Sicily, that the very
customs *came to* as much as both the price of 1
corn and the freight together.—*Arbuthnot, History of the Turks*.
You sincerely pretend to know
More than your divined *comes to*.—*Butler, Hudibras*.

Animals either feed upon vegetables immediately,
or, which *comes to* the same at last, upon other ani-
mals which have fed upon them.—*Woodward, Essay
towards a Natural History of the Earth*.
He pays not this tax immediately, yet his purse
will find it by a greater want of money than that
comes to.—*Locke*.

2. With to prepositive. In futurity; not pre-
sent; to happen hereafter.

It serveth to discover that which is hid, as well as
to forget that which is to *come*.—*Bacon, Natural
and Experimental History*.

In times to *come*,
My waves shall wash the walls of mighty Rome.—*Dryden*.
Taking a lease of land for years to *come* at the
rent of one hundred pounds.—*Locke*.

Come to oneself. Recover one's senses.
He falls into sweet ecstasy of joy, wherein I shall
leave him till he *comes to himself*.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Come to pass. Be effected; fall out.

It *cometh*, we grant, many times to *pass* that the
works of men being the same, their drifts and pur-
poses therein are divers.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical
Polity*, b. v. § 14.
How *comes it to pass*, that some liquors cannot
pierce into or moisten some bodies which are easily
pervious to other liquors?—*Boyle, History of Fire-
works*.

Come up to.

a. Amount to; approach.
He prepares for a surrender, asserting that all
things will not *come up to* the quantity requisite.
—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth*.

b. Rise; advance.
Whose ignorant credulity will not
Come up to the truth.
—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, ii. 1.

Considerations there are, that may make us, if not
come up to the character of those who rejoice in tribu-
lations, yet at least satisfy the duty of being pa-
tient.—*Archbishop Wake, Preparation for Death*.

The roses hyaline, which some ladies wear, must have been of such extraordinary price, that there is no stuff in our ears comes up to it. — *Arcthotus, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*
When the heart is full, it is angry at all words that cannot come up to it. — *Swift.*

Come upon. Invade; attack.

Three hundred horse, and three thousand foot English, commanded by Sir John Norris, were charged by Parma, coming upon them with seven thousand horse. — *Bacon.*

When old age comes upon him, it comes alone, bringing no other evil with it but itself. — *South.*

Come, v. n. Sprout.

The close affinity of the notion of sprouting like a seed and approaching the surface of the earth makes it difficult to say where the senses connected with the German *keim*, and the senses connected with the A.S. *cuman*, run into one another. In the first of the following extracts the sense was probably *sprout*, and the pronunciation *coam*; in the remainder *come* is the ordinary verb. In the present language the sense of *sprout* is wholly lost; so that to *come up* is simply to *rise* or *ascend*.

It is reported that if you lay a good stock of kernels of grapes about the root of a vine, it will make the vine come earlier and prosper better. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

...mult, as it must not come too little, so it must not be too much. — *Mortimer.*

With on. See *Come* under *Come, v. a.*
With up.

Over-wet at sowing time, with us liresleth much dearth, inasmuch as the corn never *cometh up*. — *Bacon.*

If I was should now them down never so fast, yet they may be suddenly supplied, and *come up* again. — *Id.*

If good intentions are the seeds of good actions, and every man ought to sow them, whether they *come up* or no. — *Sir W. Temple.*

Come, v. n. For *Become*, in the sense of happen; fall out; take place.

The remarks under the preceding entry, *mutatis mutandis*, apply here. It is difficult to say where the word *Come* has its ordinary power and translates the Latin *evenit*, or where it = *become* and translates the Latin *fit*.

So *came* I a widow,
And never shall have length of life enough
To min upon remembrance with mine eyes. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV., Part II., ii. 3.*

The Duke of Cornwall, and Regent his duchess, will be here with him to-night. — *How comes that?* — *Id., King Lear, ii. 1.*

Those that are kin to the king never prick their finger but they say, There is some of the king's blood spilt. — *How comes that?* says he, that tak upon him not to enquire, the answer is, I am the king's poor cousin. — *Id., Henry IV., Part II., ii. 2.*

How came the publican justified but by a short humble prayer? — *Bishop Dugdale, Rules for Devotion.*

Come, s. [German, *keim* = sprout or bud.]
Sprout.

That malt is sufficiently well dried, you may know both by the taste, and also by the falling-off of the come or sprout. — *Mortimer.*

Comedian, s.

1. Player or actor of comic parts.

The world is a stage; every man an actor, and passes his part here, either in a comedy, or tragedy. The good man is a *comedian* which (however he begins) ends merrily; but the wicked man acts a tragedy and therefore ends in horror. — *Bishop Hall, Meditations*, cent. 2, 30: 1627. (Ord MS.)

Applied to a female. *Rare.*

Mellissaron, pretty honey-bee, when of a *comedian* she became a wealthy man's wife, would be saluted madam Pittius, or Prudence. — *Camden, Remains.*

2. Writer of comedies. *Less common.*

Sculler willeth us to admire Plautus as a *comedian*, but Terence as a pure and elegant speaker. — *Peacham, Of Poetry.*

Comedy, s. [Lat. *comœdia*.] Dramatic representation of a lively kind: (as opposed to tragedy).

Your honour's players
Are come to play a pleasant comedy. — *Shakespeare, Twelfth of the Shrew*, induct. sc. 2.

A loud, exact, and serious comedy.
In every scene some moral let it touch,
And, if it can, at once both please and preach. — *Pope.*

Comely, adv. In a comely manner.

It was then that the simple and beautiful young shepherdesses went without other apparel than that which was requisite to cover *comely* that which modesty wills and ever would have covered. — *Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, b. ii. ch. iii. (Rich.)

Comeliness, s. Attribute suggested by Comely; grace; beauty; dignity: (it signifies something less forcible than beauty, less elegant than grace, and less light than prettiness).

A careless comeliness with comely care. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

The service of God hath not such perfection of grace and comeliness as when the dignity of the place doth concur. — *Hooker.*

They skilled not of the gaudy ornaments of poetry, yet were sprinkled with some pretty flowers, which gave good grace and comeliness. — *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Hardly shall you meet with man or woman so aged or ill-favoured, but, if you will commend them for comeliness, may and for youth too, shall take it well. — *South.*

There is a great pulchritude and comeliness of proportion in the leaves, flowers, and fruits of plants. — *Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

A horseman's coat shall hide
Thy taper shape, and comeliness of side. — *Id.*

Comely, adj. [A.S. *ecemum* = become, in the sense of suit, fit.] Graceful; decent; having dignity, grandeur, or propriety of mien or look: (*comeliness* seems to be that species of beauty which excites respect rather than pleasure).

Oh! what a world is this, when what is comely
Envenoms him that bears it! — *Shakespeare, As you like it*, ii. 3.

This is a lumper and more comely time,
Than when these fellows ran about the streets,
Crying confusion. — *Id., Cenci*, act. iv.

If the principal part of beauty is in decent motion, no marvel though persons in years seem many times more amiable; for no youth can be comely but by paragon, and considering the youth as to make up the comeliness. — *Bacon, Essays*, 44.

He that is comely when old and decrepit, surely was very beautiful when he was young. — *South.*
Thou art a comely, young, and valiant knight. — *Dryden.*

Comely, adv. In a comely manner; handsomely; gracefully; decently; with propriety.

To ride comely, to play at all weapons, to dance comely, be very necessary for a courtly gentleman. — *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Those things that either God was honoured with, or his people edified, are devoutly retained, and in our churches comely practised. — *Hurd, Of the Time and Place of Prayer*, pt. ii.

Comer, s.

1. One who comes: (opposed to one who goes away or departs).

Time is like a fashionable host,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand;
But with his arms outstretch'd, as he would fly,
Grasps in the comer: welcome ever smiles,
And farewell goes out sighing. — *Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 3.

Now leave those joys pursuing to thy age,
To a fresh comer, and resign the stage. — *Dryden.*

2. Visitor.

Yoursell, renowned prince, then staid as fair
As any *comer* I have look'd on yet. — *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.

House and heart are open for a friend; the passage is easy, and not only admits but even invites the *comer*. — *South.*

All comers, or the first comer. Anyone indifferently.

The renowned champion of our Lady of Loretto, and the miraculous translation of her chapel, about which he hath published a doctrine to the world, and offers to prove it against all comers. — *Bishop Stillingfleet.*

There it is not strange that the mind should give itself up to the common opinion, or render itself to the first *comer*. — *Locke.*

Her every-day name, which was understood in the market-place and used in the palace, which the first *comer* knew, and which state-officials recognised, was the Catholic church. — *Neuman, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. iv. sect. ii.

Comessation, s. [Lat. *conversatio*, -onis.]

Reveling. *Rare.*

For me, I do not envy, but wonder at the licentious freedom, which these men think themselves happy to enjoy; and hold it a weakness in those minds, which cannot find more advantage in con-

sumption and retiredness. Is it a small benefit that I am placed there, where no *comess*, no blacksmiths beat my ears? where my eyes are in no peril of wounding objects? where I hear no invectives, no false doctrines, no sermocinations of ironmongers, fellmongers, cobblers, hroam-men, grocers, or any other of those inspired ignorants? no curses, no raileries; where I see no drunken *comessations*, no rebellious routs, no violent oppressions, no obscene rogueries, nor might else that may either vex or afflict my soul? This, this is my liberty, who wishes I sit here quietly locked up, or my keeper, can pity the terminals and distempers abroad, and bless my own immunity from those too common evils. — *Bishop Hall, Free Prisoner, Works*, ii. 199.

The world is apt upon all occasions to fill upon unnecessary conversation and computations. — *Hales, Sacrament of the close of his Remarks*, p. 30.

The French are a free and debonair accessible people, both men and women; among the one, at first entrance one may have acquaintance, and at first acquaintance one may have entrance; for the other, whereas the old rule was, that there could be no true friendship without *comessation* of a bushel of salt, one may have enough there before he eat a spoonful with them. — *Havel, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, b. ii. 12. (Ord MS.)

Comestible, adj. [French; scarcely naturalized in the current English: in parts of Scotland, however, it has taken root in a corrupt form among the fishermen, who call the edible sorts of certain doubtful marine products *comestible*, and, substantively, *comestibles*.] Eatable.

His markets [were] the best ordered for prices of *comestible* ware; where, in all his houses, a man might have sent out a child for any flesh or fish, at a retail price, every morning. — *Sir H. Cotton, Reliquie Wottonianæ*, p. 216.

Comestible, s. Article of solid food.

Comestibles vary from the most substantial to the most light. — *Simpson, Handbook of Dieting*, p. 5.

Comet, s. [Lat. *cometa*; Gr. *κομήτης*, from *κόμην* = hair.] Heavenly body appearing for the most part at irregular periods, with a luminous train comparable to a tail when it follows, and to a beard when it precedes, the main body (whence its name).

I considered a comet, or, in the language of the vulgar, a blazing star, as a sky-rocket discharged by an hand that is almighty. — *Adrian, Guardian*, no. 103.

The following extract gives the word in the Latin form under which it was introduced.

These blazing stars the Greeks call *cometas*, the Romans *cometas*, dreadful to be seen, with bloody hairs, and all over rough and shagged in the top, like the bush of hair upon the head. — *Holland, Translation of Pliny*, b. ii. ch. xxv. (French.)

Used adjectively.

Her comet eyes she darts on every face. — *Dryden, Translation from Juvenal.*

Comet, s. [?] Game at cards. *Obsolete*; the game itself being so.

What say you to a point at comet at my house? — *South.*

Cometary, adj. Relating to a comet.

Refractions of light are in the planetary and cometary regions, as on our globe. — *Chapin, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion.*

Man does not move in cycles, though nature does. Man's course is like that of an arrow; for the portion of the great cometary ellipse which he occupies is no more than a needle's length to a mile. — *Cabrish, Table Talk.*

Cometlike, adj. Resembling a comet; exciting wonder and amazement.

I am a maid,
My lord, that ne'er before invited eyes,
But have been gaz'd on, comet-like. — *Shakespeare, Pericles*, v. 1.

Comât, s. [Fr. *confect*.] Dry sweetmeat; kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar and dried. (So the definition stands in Johnson; and it is probable that, in his and Butler's time, the word had a more general sense, approaching that of Confection. At present a comât is a caraway, coriander seed, or almond, coated with sugar).

By feeding me on beans and pease,
He craves in nasty crevices,
And turns to *comât* by his arts,
To make me relish for desserts. — *Butler, Hudibras*, iii. i.

Cómat. *v. a.* Preserve dry with sugar. *Rare.*

The fruit that does so quickly waste,
No service can see it, which best taste,
Then *confit* in sweets to make it last. *Cowley.*

Cómatore. *s.* Sweetment. *Obsolete.*

From country *gross* to *confitures* of court,
Or city's up-dice-chases, let not report
My mind transport. *Upton, Poems, p. 8.*

Cómfort. *v. a.* [*L. Lat. conforto.*] Strengthen; enliven; invigorate; console; support the mind under the pressure of calamity; act, or serve, as a comfort.

The evidence of God's own testimony, added unto the natural assent of reason, concerning the certainty of them, doth not a little *comfort* and confirm the same. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity, b. i.*

They benighted him, and *comforted* him over all the evil that the Lord had brought upon him. — *Job, xlii. 11.*

Light excheleth in *comforting* the spirits of men: light varied doth the same effect, with more novelty. This is the cause why precious stones *comfort*. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Cómfort. *s.*

1. Support; assistance; countenance.

Pygmies made a wild chase upon the wild Irish; where, in respect of the mountains and fastnesses, he did little good, which he would needs impute unto the *comfort* that the rebels should receive underhand from the earl of Kildare. — *Bacon.*

The king did also appoint commissioners for the fining of all such as were of any value, and had any hand or partaking in the aid or *comfort* of Perkins, or the Catholics. — *Id., History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

2. Consolation; support under calamity or danger.

Her soul heaven's mien, whose name she bears,
In *comfort* of her mother's fears,
Hath plac'd among her virgin train. *B. Jonson.*
Your children were vexation to your youth,
But mine shall be a *comfort* to your age. *Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 4.*

We need not fear
To pass commodiously this life, sustained
By him with many *comforts*, till we end,
In dust, our flimsy rest and native home. *Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1084.*

As they have no apprehension of those things, so they need no *comfort* against them. — *Archbishop Tillotson.*

Cómfortable. *adj.*

1. Receiving comfort; susceptible of comfort; cheerful; (of persons).

My lord lewis would rousely to discontent;
His *comfortable* temper has forsook him:
He is much out of health. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iii. 4.*

What can promise him a *comfortable* appearance before his dreadful judge? — *South.*

2. Dispensing comfort; having the power of giving comfort; cheery.

He had no brother, which, though it be *comfortable* foretelling to him, yet strength the subjects' eyes aside. — *Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

The lives of many miserable men were saved, and a *comfortable* provision made for their subsistence. — *Dryden, Fables, dedication.*

Cómfortableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Comfortable; state of comfort; disposition of comfort.

We know a playing wit can praise the discretion of an ass, the *comfortableness* of being in debt, and the jolly commodities of being sick of the plague. — *Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Foery.*

Quiet serenity and *comfortableness* usually attends a virtuous course of life. — *Goodman, Winter Evening Conference, p. ii.*

The fruitfulness of the vine; the pleasantness of the grape; the *comfortableness* of the wine. — *Wallis, Sermon at Oxford, p. 51. 1692.*

Cómfortably. *adv.* In a comfortable manner; with cheerfulness; without despair.

Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith the Lord. Speak ye *comfortably* to Jerusalem, and cry unto her, that her warfare is accomplished, that her iniquity is pardoned. — *Isaiah, xl. 2.*

Upon view of the sincerity of that performance, hope *comfortably* and cheerfully for God's performance. — *Hammond.*

Cómfortative. *adj.* Of a comforting character; with a tendency to comfort; with the power of comforting. *Rare.*

The odour and smell of wine is very *comfortative*, giveth great vigour to the spirit, and is exceeding lively and piercing. — *Time's Storehouse, p. 398. (Ord MS.)*

Cómforter. *s.*

1. One who administers consolation in mis-

fortune; one who strengthens and supports the mind in misery or danger.

This very prayer of Christ obtained angels to be sent him, as *comforters* in his agony. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity, b. v. § 48.*

The heav'n's have hast' you with a goodly son,
To be your *comforter* when he is gone. *Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 3.*

Nineveh is laid waste, who will comfort her? whom shall I seek *comforters* for thee? — *Nehemiah, iii. 7.*

2. Title of the Third Person of the Trinity.

But the *Comforter*, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things. — *John, xiv. 26.*

From heaven
He to his own a *Comforter* will send,
The promise of the Father, who shall dwell
His spirit within them. *Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 468.*

Cómfortless. *adj.* Wanting comfort; being without anything to allay misfortune: (used of persons as well as things).

Yet shall not my death be *comfortless*, receiving it by your sentence. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

Where was a cave, wrought with wounds art,
Deep, dark, uneasy, doleful, *comfortless*. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Brief, then; and what's the news? —
O! my sweet sir, news fitting to the night;
Black, fearful, *comfortless*, and horrible. *Shakespeare, King John, v. 6.*

On thy feet thou stood'st at last,
Though *comfortless*, as when a father mourns
His children, all in view destroyed at once. *Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 700.*

That unsootheable *comfortless* deafness had not quite tried me. — *Swift.*

Cómfortress. *s.* Female comforter. *Rare.*

To be your *comfortress*, and to preserve you. *B. Jonson, Volpone.*

Cómfrey. *s.* [*L. Lat. confirma.*] Indigenous plant so named (Symphytum officinale).

Campagna here he crops, approved wondrous good:
As *confrey* unto him that's bruised, spitting blood. *Dryden, Polydorus, xiii.*

Get thee some wholesome broth, with sage and *confrey*. — *Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of the Burning Pestle.*

Cómic. *adj.* [*Fr. comique*; from *Lat. comicus*.] Relating to comedy (as opposed to tragedy); raising mirth.

Stately triumphs, mirthful *comick* shows,
Such as befit the pleasure. *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. v. 7.*

I never yet the tragick muse essay'd,
Deter'd by thy imitable Maid;
And when I venture at the *comick* stile,
Thy scornful Lady seems to mock my toil. *Waller.*

A *comick* subject loves no humble verse,
Thyestes seems a low and *comick* style;
Yet comedy sometimes may raise her voice. *Lord Bacon, Baconian.*

Thy tragick muse gives smiles, thy *comick* sheep. *Dryden.*

Cómic. *s.* Comedian. *Obsolete or rare.*

My chief mission here this evening was to speak to my friends in behalf of honest Tom Underhill, who has been a *comic* for three generations. — *Tatler, no. 22.*

Cómicall. *adj.*

1. Relating to comedy; befitting comedy; not tragical.

That all might appear to be knit up in a *comical* conclusion, the duke's daughter was afterwards joined in marriage to the lord Tisle. — *Sir J. Hayward.*

They dry it to be tragical, because its catastrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted *comical*. — *Gay.*

2. Raising mirth; merry; diverting.

The greatest reward-mind of our author is in the familiar stile and phrasing way of relating *comical* adventures of that nature. — *Dryden, Fables, preface.*
Something so *comical* in the voice and gestures, that a man can hardly forbear being pleased. — *Adrian, Travels in Italy.*

Cómically. *adv.*

1. In a manner befitting comedy.

In this tragicomedy of love to act several parts, some satirically, some *comically*, some in a mixt tone. — *Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 416.*

2. In such a manner as raises mirth.

This, I confess, is *comically* spoken. — *Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 371.*
The ladies have laugh'd at this most *comically*. — *B. Jonson, Epitome.*

Cóming. *verbal abs.* [from *come* = approach.]

State of being come; arrival; approach.

May't please you, noble madam, to withdraw
Into your private chamber; we shall give you
The full cause of our *coming*. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iii. 1.*

Where art thou, Adam! I went with joy to meet
My *coming*, won far off? *Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 108.*

Some people in America counted their years by the *coming* of certain birds amongst them at their certain seasons, and leaving them at others. — *Locke.*

Followed by *on*. Approach.

Sweet the *coming on*
Of grateful Evening mild; then silent Night,
With this her solemn lord, and this fair moon,
And these the genius of heaven, her stary train. *Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 646.*

Coming in.

1. Income (the same combination with its elements transposed and modified).

Here's a small tribe of wives; eleven widows and nine maids is a simple *coming-in* for one man. — *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.*

What are thy rents? what are thy *comings-in*?
O veranion, shew me but thy worth:
What is thy toll, O admittance? *Id., Henry V. iv. 1.*

2. Submission; act of yielding.

On my life,
We need not fear his *coming in*. —
I had rather that,
To show his valour, he'd put us to the trouble
To fetch him in by the ears. *Massinger, Duke of Milan.*

3. Introduction.

The *coming-in* of this mischief was sore and grievous to the people. — *Maccabeus, vi. 3.*

Cóming. *part. adj.*

1. Fond; forward: (sometimes with *on*).

Now will I be your Rosalind in a more *coming* on disposition; and ask me what you will, I will grant it. — *Shakespeare, As you like it, iv. 1.*

That very lapidary himself with a *coming* stomach, and in the cock's place, would have made the cock's choice. — *Sir B. J. Extrange.*

That he had been so affectionate a husband, was no ill argument to the *coming* danger. — *Dryden, Virgil's Æneid, dedication.*

On morning wings how active springs the mind,
How easy every labour it pursues,
How coming to the past every muse! *Pope, Imitations of Horace.*

2. Future; expected.

Praise of great acts, he scatters as a seed,
Which may the like in *coming* ages breed. *Lord Bacon, Baconian.*

Cóming. *verbal abs.* [from *come* = sprout.]

Act of sprouting. See *Come*.

Cómitate. *v. a.* [*Lat. comitatus*, part. of *comitor*.] Accompany. *Rare.*

With no less care,
Æneas in the morning doth prepare,
With Æneas young the king associated,
Achilles kinde Æneas *comitated*. *Translation of Virgil by Tivars: 1632.*

Cómité. *s.* [*Fr. comité*; *Lat. comitas* = courtesy.] In *International Law*. Principle applied in certain cases of conflicting legislatures to acts which, being beneficial to one country and indifferent to the other, are interpreted favourably. See *extract*.

He . . . has laid down three maxims, which he deems sufficient to solve all the intricacies of the subject. . . . The third is, that the rulers of every empire from *comity* admit, that the laws of every people, in force within its own limits, ought to have the same force everywhere, so far as they do not prejudice the powers and rights of other governments, or of their citizens. . . . It has been thought by some jurists that the term *comity* is not sufficiently expressive of the obligation of nations to give effect to foreign laws when they are not prejudicial to their own rights and interests. And it has been suggested that the doctrine rests on a deeper foundation; and it is not so much a matter of *comity* or courtesy as a matter of permanent moral duty. Now, assuming that such a moral duty does exist, it is clearly one of imperfect obligation, like that of benevolence, humanity, and charity. — *Story, Conflict of Laws, § 2-33.*

Cómma. *s.* [*Gr. kómma*, from *κόμω* = cut.]

1. Point (formed thus, γ) noting the smallest division in punctuation.

Commas and points they set exactly right. *Pope.*
The difference between the *colon* and the *semicolon* is less than that between the *colon* and the *comma*. — *Dr. R. G. Latham, Handbook of the English Language.*

2. Clause.

In the Morocco catalogue of crimes, adultery and fornication are found in the first *comma*. — *J. Addison, Description of West Barbary, p. 171.*

Command. v. a. [Fr. *commander*; from Lat. *mando* = command.]

1. Govern; give orders to; hold in subjection or obedience: (opposed to *obey*). See **Command**, s.

Look, this feather,
Obeying with my wind when I do blow,
And yielding to another when it blows,
Commanded always by the greater just;
Such is the lightness of your common men.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 1.

Christ could command legions of angels to his rescue.—*Dr. H. More, Decey of Christian Piety.*

2. Order; direct to be done: (opposed to *prohibit* and *forbid*).

We will sacrifice to the Lord our God, as he shall command us.—*Ecclesiastes, viii. 27.*

Should he, who was thy lord, command thee now,
With a harsh voice, and supercilious brow,
To serve duties.

Dryden, Translation of Persius's Satires, v.

Whatever hypocrites anxiously talk
Of purity and place and innocence,
Defaming as impure what God declares
Pure, and commands to some, leaves free to all.
Our Maker bids increase. Who bids abstain
But our destroyer, foe to God and man?

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 744.

3. Have in power; hold; appropriate; take to oneself.

If the strong cane support thy walking hard,
Chairmen no longer shall the wall command.
Gay, Trivia.

4. Overlook.

Up to the Eastern tower,
Whose helict commands as subject all the vale,
To see the little.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, i. 2.

His eye might there command wherever stood
City of old or modern fame, the seat
Of mightiest empire.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 385.

One side commands a view of the finest garden in the world.—*Addison, Guardian, no. 101.*

Command. v. n.

1. Issue a command.

The Queen commands, and we obey,
Over the hills and far away.
Old Song.

2. Hold the position of a commander.

It was easy to see who commanded here.—*Lamb, Letter to Barton.*

Command. s.

1. Right of commanding; power; having a thing in one's power; authority: (used in military affairs, as *magistracy* or *government* in civil life).

You men of Harfleur,
Take pity of your town and of your people,
While yet my soldiers are in my command.

Shakespeare, Henry V. iii. 3.

With lightning fill her awful hand,
And make the clouds seem all at her command.

Wallr.

He assumed an absolute command over his readers.—*Dryden.*

Command and force may often create, but can never cure, an aversion; and whatever any one is brought to by compulsion, he will leave as soon as he can.—*Locke, Thoughts concerning Education.*

2. Act of commanding; mandate uttered; order given; injunction; commandment.

Of this tree we may not taste nor touch;
God so commanded, and left that command
Sole daughter of his voice.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 651.

As there is no prohibition of it, so no command for it.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

The captain gives command, the joyful train
Glide through the gloomy shade, and leave the main.
Dryden.

Word of command. Word by which a command (generally in military matters) is given.

3. Power of overlooking or surveying any place.

The steepy stand,
Which overlooks the vale with wide command.

Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Commandable. adj. Capable of being, or liable to be, commanded; subordinate.

Rare.

What can be more reasonable and becoming, and therefore indispensible, than to be temperate? Rending our bodies, senses, and thoughts, vigorous and commandable.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, p. 122. (Ord MS.)*

Commandant. s. [Fr.] Chief commanding a place or a body of troops.

The commandant cautioned us, as a friend, against

returning to the cavern.—*Swollett, Translation of Old Man.*

One would expect that a serious inquiry would be made into the number of commandants in the view of their soldiers.—*Harker.*

Perceiving then no more the commandant

Of his own corps, nor even the corps, which had
Quite disappeared.
Byron, Don Juan, viii. 31.

Commandatory. adj. Mandatory (of which it is the rarer form).

How commandatory the apostolical authority was, is best discernible by the Apostles' unblinded into the churches upon several occasions, as to the Thessalonians, We command the brethren.—*Bishop Marton, Episcopacy asserted, p. 73.*

Commander. s.

1. One who has the supreme authority; general; leader; chief.

I have given him for a leader and commander to the people.—*Isaiah, lv. 2.*

The Romans, when commanders in war, spoke to their army, and styled them, My soldiers.—*Baron, Apophthegms.*

Charles, Henry, and Francis, of France, often advertised rather as soldiers than as commanders.—*Sir J. Haysward.*

Sir Phelim O'Neil appeared as their commander in chief.—*Lord Clarendon.*

Supreme commander both of sea and land.

Their great commanders, by credit in their armies, fell into the scales as a counterpoise to the people.—*Swift.*

2. Paying beetle, or huge wooden mallet with a handle about three feet long, used with both hands.

A commander, which is of wood with a handle, where with stakes are driven into the ground; a rammer.—*Nomenclator, 1855. (Sares by H. and W.)*

3. Instrument of surgery. *Obsolete.*

The rheseomium, commonly called the commander, is of use in the most strong tough bodies, and where the laceration hath been of long continuance.—*Wigman, Surgery.*

Commandery. s. [Fr. *commanderie*.] Body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the same nation; residence of a body of these knights.

My next excursion was to see the ruins of a very magnificent structure . . . said to have been a monastery. I rather suppose it to have been the great commandery of the island (Cyprus), for it is built in the palatial style of those days.—*A. Drummond, Travels through Germany, Italy, and Greece, p. 271.*

The income of the order consisted . . . of landed property in almost every province in Europe . . . During the first years . . . they were farmed out to members of the laity entirely unconnected with the institution . . . This system, however, was found to be extremely faulty in the working . . . In order to guard against this evil, it was determined to place over each of them a member of the order who should act as a steward of the funds committed to his control . . . These establishments formed at the same time branches . . . On the first creation of these [branch] establishments, they were denominated *Prebendories*; the superior being called the *prebendary*; but eventually the name became changed to that of *commandery*, by which they were always afterwards known. The council reserved to themselves the power of at any time reviving a commander from his post, and substituting another in his place, at their pleasure; he being merely considered as the steward of their property. Time, however, gradually wrought a great change in the relative position which the commanders held to the council; and, eventually, a nomination to a *commandery* came to be considered in the light of a legal acquisition, subject only to the payment of a certain amount of annual tribute to the public treasury, which tribute received the name of *Responsions*. *Major Porter, History of the Knights of Malta, vol. i. ch. ii.*

Commanding. part. adj.

1. Acting as one in command.

If the owner of a house takes away his furniture, or by other means endeavours to deter . . . (from entering the billet, the commanding officer is to place soldiers in the house.—*Memorandum in Britannia's Life of Wellington, iii. 29.*

2. Imperious; domineering.

It thrives the hapless family that shows
A cock that's silent, and a hen that crows;
I know not which live more miserable lives,
Obeying husbands, or commanding wives.

Quarles, Meditations, 3. (Ord MS.)

3. Overlooking; as, 'a commanding view.'

Commandingly. adv. In a commanding manner.

His practices are so commandingly exemplary, that they do even force and ravish the most malodically tender conscience.—*Hammond, Works, iv. 568.*

Commandless. adj. Ungoverned; ungovernable. *Rare.*

Therefore the gods the unbridled winds t'atone,
That their commandless furies might be staid.

Heywood, From Brabantia: 1699.

(Sares by H. and W.)

Commandment. s.

1. Mandate; command; order.

And he wrote upon the tables the words of the covenant and the ten commandments. *Ecclesiastes xxxiv. 24.*

They plainly require some special commandment for that which is exacted at their hands.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity, b. iii. § 7.*

Say, you chose him more after our commandment, than guided by your own affections.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, ii. 5.

By the easy commandment by God given to Adam, to forbear to feel them, it pleased God to make trial of his obedience. *Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

2. Authority; coercive power. *Rare.*

This wretched woman, whose unhappy hour
Hath now made thrall to your commandment.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, i. 2. 22. (Sares by H. and W.)

I thought that all things had been savants here,
And therefore put I on the countenance
Of stern commandment.

Shakespeare, As you like it, ii. 7.

Ten commandments. 'An old slang term for the ten fingers.

Could I come near your beauty with my nails,
I'd set my ten commandments in your face.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. i. 3.

Hands off, I say, and get you from this place,
Or I will set my ten commandments in your face.

Taming of the Shrew, 1594. (Sares by H. and W.)

Commandress. s. Female commander. *Rare.*

To prescribe the order of doing in all things is a peculiar prerogative, which wisdom hath, as queen or sovereign commandress, over all other virtues.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity, b. v. § 8.*

Be you commandress therefore, princess, queen
Of all our forces, be thy word a law.

Faucher, Translation of Tasso, ii.

She knows not why she is intitled sole empress of the best parts of Asia, commandress of so much men and treasure. *Sir P. H. Schert, Relation of some Travels into Africa and the Great Asia, ii.*

Let me adore this second Herate,
This great commandress of the fatal sisters.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Cuckoo of the Country.

Commark. s. [see March.] Frontier of a country. *Rare.*

He was indeed an Andalusian, and of the comark of S. Lucar's, no less than Cacus.—*Skelton, Translation of Don Quixote, i. 2.*

Commateral. adj. Consisting of the same matter, being of the same nature, with another thing.

The beaks in birds are commateral with teeth.—*Baron.*

The body adjacent and ambient is not commateral, but merely heterogeneous towards the body to be preserved. *Id.*

Commattism. s. [see Comma.] Shortness or abruptness of sentences or clauses: (applied to style). *Rare.*

The parallelism in many parts of *Hosea* is imperfect, interrupted, and obscure; an effect perhaps of the commattism of the style. *Bishop Horley, Hosea, p. 43.*

Commensurable. adj. Reducible to the same measure with another thing; commensurable.

She being now removed by death, a commensurable grief took full possession of him as joy had done. *I. Walton, Life of Donne.*

Commensure. v. a. Measure by superposition: (i.e. by something of the same size and shape as the thing measured, either actually or metaphorically laid over it).

What an absurd opposition is this! To be circumscribed in one place, and yet to be elsewhere: that a thing should be truly commensured by one place, and yet be almost infinite.—*Bishop Hall, No Peace with Rome, sec. 14.*

Commemorate. v. a. [Lat. *commemoratus*, part. of *commemoro*, same as *memoro*—recollect, relate, remember.] Preserve the memory by some public act; celebrate solemnly.

Such is the divine mercy, which we now commemorate; and if we commemorate it, we shall rejoice in the Lord.—*Fiddes.*

Commemoration. s. Act of public celebra-

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tion; solemnization of the memory of anything.

That which is daily offered in the church is a daily commemoration of that one sacrifice offered on the cross.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

St. Austin believed that the martyrs, when the commemorations were made at their own sepulchres, did join their prayers with the churches, in behalf of those who there put up their supplications to God. *Bishop Stillingfleet*.

Commemorative. adj. Tending to preserve the memory of anything.

The annual offering of the paschal lamb was commemorative of that first paschal lamb.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

The original use of sacrifice was commemorative of the original revelation, a sort of daily memorial or record of what God declared, and man believed.—*Fairbairn*.

Commemoratory. adj. Preserving the memory of persons or things.

The succeeding paschal sacrifices, though commemorative of the first, yet varied something from it.—*N. Harper, Discourse on Lent*, p. 271.

Commence. v. n. [Fr. *commencer*.]

1. Begin; take beginning.

Why hath it given me earnest of success,
Commencing in a truth? *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, i. 3.
Man, conscious of his immortality, cannot be without concern for that state that is to commence after this life. *Rogers*.

2. Begin to be that suggested by the noun which follows, in respect to anything. *Rare and obscure*.

If wit so much from ignorance undergoes,
Ah! let not learning too commence its foe. *Pope*.

Commence. v. a. Begin; make a beginning of.

Most shallowly did you these arms commence,
Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.* iv. 2.

Commencement. s. Beginning; date.

The waters were gathered together into one place, the third day from the commencement of the creation. *Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth*.

Commend. v. a. [Lat. *commendo*.]

1. Represent as worthy of notice, regard, or kindness; recommend.

After Barbarossa was arrived, it was known how effectually the chief lussa had commended him to Solymann. *Kudler, History of the Turks*.

Among the objects of knowledge, two especially commend themselves to our contemplation; the knowledge of God, and the knowledge of ourselves.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind*.

Van-glory is a principle I commend to no man.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety*.

The rhymes were only to give the young ladies an occasion of entertaining the French king with vocal music, and of commending their own voices.—*Dryden, Translation of Despreux's Art of Painting*.

2. Deliver up with confidence.

To thee I do commend my watchful soul,
Ere I let fall the windows of mine eyes:
Sleeping and waking, I defend me still. *Shakespeare, Richard III.* v. 3.

Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit.—*Luke*, xxiii. 46.

3. Praise; mention with approbation.

Old men do most exceed in this point of fully commending the days of their youth they scarce remembered, at least well understood not.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

He lov'd his worthless rhymes; and, like a friend,
Would find out something to commend. *Cowley*.
Historians commend Alexander for weeping when he read the actions of Achilles.—*Dryden, Virgil's Æneid*, dedication.

Each finding, like a friend,
Something to blame, and something to commend. *Pope*.

4. Mention by way of keeping in memory; recommend to remembrance; send greeting or compliments.

Signior Antonio
Commends him to you.—*Rogers*: One his better,
I pray you tell me how my good friend dith. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

5. Send.

These draw the chariot which Latinus sends,
And the rich present to the prince commends. *Dryden, Virgil's Æneid*.

Commend. s. (only found in the plural.)
An expression of courtesy. *Obsolete*; superseded by Compliments.

Tell her I send to her my kind commends:
Take special care my greetings be deliver'd. *Shakespeare, Richard II.* iii. 1.

With my hearty commends, and much endeared love unto you.—*Alford, Letters*, i. ii. 18.

Commendable. adj. (recent formerly on the first syllable.) Laudable; worthy of praise.

And power, unto itself most commendable,
Hath not a touch so evident as a chair
To extol what it hath done.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 7.
Order and decent ceremonies in the church are not only easily but commendable.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers*.

Many heroes, and most worthy persons, being sufficiently commendable from true and unquestionable merit, have received advancement from falsehood.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

The old O'Neil, instead of being irritated, saw in this exploit a proof of commendable energy.—*Fraser, History of England*, Elizabeth, ch. x.

Commendableness. s. Attribute suggested by Commendable; state of being commendable.

He considers very graciously the commendableness of your submission in these circumstances.—*Archbishop Tenison, Letter to Bishop Burnet*.

Commendably. adv. In a commendable manner; laudably; in a manner worthy of commendation.

Of preachers the shire holdeth a number, all commendably labouring in their vocation.—*Curry, Survey of Cornwall*.

Neither have there been wanting such as have written, and that very commendably, the lives of particular men.—*Halskell, Apology*, p. 252.
He might perhaps not very rightly not commendably in so doing.—*Louth, Life of William of Wykeham*, p. 309.

Commendam. s. [Lat. *commenda*: advowson.] Ecclesiastical benefice which, being void, is commended or intrusted to the charge of some one qualified, until provided with a pastor: (same as in commission in secular matters).

It had been once mentioned to him, that his predecessor should be made, if he would resign his bishopric and deanery of Westminster; for he had that in commendam.—*Lord Clarendon*.

Benedict XII. . . . was a man of shrewdness and sagacity; he had been a great pope, if his courage had been equal to his prudence. . . . He declared against the practice of heaping benefices—held according to the phrase, in commendam—on the favoured few: he retained that privilege for cardinals alone. *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, h. xii. ch. viii.

Without in.

All the old grievances, reservations, expectancies, excommunications of bishops, dispensations, exemptions, commutations, annates, tenths, indulgences, might seem to be adopted as the irreparable laws of the church.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, h. xii. ch. x.

Commendation. s.

1. Recommendation; favourable representation.

This jewel and my gold are yours, provided I have your commendation for my more free entertainment.—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, i. 5.

The choice of them should be by the commendation of the great officers of the kingdom.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers*.

2. Praise; declaration of esteem.

His fame would not set so sweet and noble an air to fly in us in your breath; so could not you find a fitter subject of commendation.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

3. Ground of praise.

Good nature is the most godlike commendation of a man. *Dryden, Juvenal's Satires*, dedication.

4. In the plural. Compliments (by which, like Commends, it has been superseded).

Mrs. Puer has her hearty commendation to you too. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

Hark you, Margaret,
No princely commendations to my king?—
Such commendations as become a maid,
A virgin, and his servant, say to him.

Id., Henry VI. Part I. v. 3.

Commendation and no token. Recommendation, without the evidence as to who gave or who bore it: (used of anything left imperfect for want of something necessary to its completion).

Like marriage was never broken,
Or commendation and no token;
Like a fort and none to win it,
Or like the tower and no man in it;
Like a school without a teacher,
Or like a pulpit without a preacher.

Just such as they may also be said,
Who live, as we're hoves, but dies a maid.
Wilt's Recreations: 1631. (Nares by H. & W.)

Commendator. s. One who holds a benefice or ecclesiastical dignity (usually a bishopric) in commendam.

The other [surrender] was of Bisham [abbey] in Berkshire, made by Barlow, bishop of St. David's, that was commendator of it, and a great promoter of the Reformation.—*Bishop Burnet, History of the Reformation*, i. 3.

Commendatory. adj.

1. Favourably representing; containing praise.

We bestow the flourish of poetry on those commendatory conceits, which popularly set forth the eminency of this creature.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

It can think that neither he nor you despise me, it is a greater honour to me by far, than if all the house of lords writ commendatory verses on me.—*Pope*.

Construction postpositive.

It is much added to a man's reputation, and is like perpetual letters commendatory, to have good forms to attain them, it almost sufficeth not to despise them.—*Bacon, Essays*.

2. Holding in commendam.

Call those possessors bishops, or canons, or commendatory abbots, or monks, or what you please.—*Burke, Reflections on the French Revolution*.

3. Containing, or consisting of, a recommendation to the mercy of God: (applied to one of the prayers read over the dying).

Between seven and eight o'clock the rattle began, the commendatory prayer was said for him, and, as it ended, he [William III.] died, in the 52d year of his age.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time*.

Commendatory. s. Commendation; eulogy; declaration of esteem. *Rare*.

To smooth and flatter such persons, would be just as if Chere had spoke commendatories of Antony or made panegyrics upon Catiline. *South, Sermons*, viii. 159.

Commender. s. One who commends; praiser.

Only true ruler of this lady is Time.—*Bacon, On the Fortitude of Mary of Elizabeth Queen of England*.

We think in conclusion both of the commander and the commended.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 138.

Such a conference of two extremes, by most of the same persons, edifies and disapproves. *Sir H. Wotton, Life and Death of the Duke of Buckingham*.

A nominated to understand one single page of Chere, the presumes to set up for his own edification and patron.—*Bailey, Philobuthus Lipsianus*, p. 24.

Commensal. s. [Lat. *mensalis*: relating to, or of the nature of, a table, *mensa*.] Companion at table; one who eats at the same table. *Obsolete*.

O where hast thou so long commensal, that hast so miled even of the putrefactions of forgetfulness, and drunken, so of ignorance! *Chaucer, Tale of Sir Thoppe*.

Our denunciations must be no other than such as may become the guest of the great King of Heaven, and the commensals of the Lord Jesus, with whom we do then communicate. *Bishop Hall, Romans*, p. 29.

Commensality. s. Fellowship of table; custom of eating together. *Obsolete*.

They being enjoined and prohibited certain foods, thereby to avoid communality with the Gentiles, upon promiscuous communality.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Commensation. s. Eating at the same table. *Obsolete*.

When Daniel would not pollute himself with the diet of the Babylonians, he probably declined pagan commensation, or to eat of meats forbidden to the Jews.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellaneous Tracts*, p. 15.

Commensurability. s. Capability of being made Commensurable.

The Fifth Book exhibits no method whereby two magnitudes may be determined to be commensurable, and the geometrical conclusions deduced in the multiples of magnitudes are too general to furnish a numerical measure of ratios, being all independent of the commensurability or incommensurability of the magnitudes themselves.—*R. Potts, Notes on the Fifth Book of Euclid*.

Commensurable. adj. Capable of being reduced to a common measure.

If we say the diameter of the square is incommensurable with its side, we do not intend by it that it is incommensurable now, having been formerly commensurable.—*Harris, Hermes*, l. i. § 6.

Two magnitudes are said to be commensurable when a third magnitude of the same kind can be

found which will measure both of them; and this third magnitude is called their common measure. . . . All whole numbers are *commensurable*, for unity is their common measure. . . . but two *incommensurable* magnitudes cannot be exactly represented by any two whole numbers or fractions whatever; as, for instance, the side of a square is incommensurable to the diagonal of the square. For it may be shewn numerically that if the side of the square contain one unit of length, the diagonal contains more than one but less than two units of length. — *B. Poins, Notes on the Fifth Book of Euclid.*

Commensurableness. s. Attribute suggested by commensurable; commensurability; proportion.

There is no *commensurableness* between this object and a created understanding, yet there is a congruity and commensurality. — *Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind.*

Commensurate. v. a. Reduce to some common measure. *Rare.*

That division is not natural, but artificial, and by agreement, as the aptest terms to *commensurate* the multitude of places. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

The rare temper and proportion, which the church of England useth in *commensurating* the forms of absolutism to the degrees of preparation and necessity, is to be observed. — *Pofter, Moderation of the Church of England*, p. 319.

Commensurate. adj. (with to and with.)

1. Reduced or reducible to some common measure.

They permitted no intelligence between them, other than by the mediation of some organ equally *commensurate* to soul and body. — *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

2. Equal; proportionate.

The second signification of the word is *even*, *seculum*, an age, a certain long space of time, that is *commensurate* with the duration of the thing that is spoken of. — *South, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 191.

Is our knowledge adequately *commensurate* with the nature of things? — *Glennville, No pain Scientific.* Those who are persuaded that they shall continue for ever, cannot chase but aspire after a happiness *commensurate* to their duration. — *Archbishop Tillotson.*

Nothing *commensurate* to the desires of human nature, on which it could fix as its ultimate end, without being carried on with any further desire. — *Rogers, Remarks.*

When shall we return to a sound conception of the right to property—namely, as being official, implying and demanding the performance of *commensurate* duties? — *Coleridge, Table Talk.*

Commensurately. adv. In a commensurate manner.

We are constrained to make the day serve to measure the year as well as we can, though not *commensurately* to each year; but by collecting the fraction of days in several years, till they amount to an even day. — *Holder, Discourse concerning Time.*

Commensurateness. s. Attribute suggested by commensurate.

Rhetoric being but an ornamental or instrumental art, in order chiefly to persuasion or delight, its rules ought to be estimated by their tendency and *commensurateness* to its end. — *Hayley, Considerations on the Style of the Holy Scriptures*, p. 165. (Ord. MS.)

Commensuration. s. Reduction of things to some common measure; proportion.

A body over great, or over small, will not be thrown so far as a body of a middle size; so that, it seemeth, there must be a *commensuration* or proportion between the body moved and the force, to make it move well. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

All fitness lies in a particular *commensuration* or proportion of one thing to another. — *South.*

Comment. v. n. (sometimes accented on the first syllable.)

1. Annotate; write notes upon the text of an author; expound; explain: (with on or upon before the thing explained).

Such are thy secrets, which my life makes good, And comments on thee; for in every thing Thy won't do find me out, and parallels bring, And in another make me understand. — *C. Herbert.*

Criticks having first taken a liking to one of these poets, proceed to comment on him, and illustrate him. — *Dryden, Juvenal's Satires*, dedication.

They have contented themselves only to comment upon those texts, and make the best copies they could after those originals. — *Sir W. Temple.*

I indeed hate that any man should be idle, while I must translate and comment. — *Pope.*

2. Make remarks; make observations.

Knew his chamber, view his lifeless corpse, And comment there upon his sudden death. — *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.*

Comment. v. a.

1. Explain.

In speaking, she studiously avoids all suspicious expressions, which without apprehensions may occasionally comment into obscurity. — *Folger, Italy State*, p. 33.

This was the text commented by Chrysostom and Theodoret. — *Reverie, Collation of the Paulus*, p. 18.

2. Devise; feign.

Where were ye born? Some say in Crete by name, Others in Thibet, and others elsewhere; But, wheresoever they came of the same, They all consent that ye begotten were And born here in this world. — *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, vi. 7. 63.

Comment. s.

1. Series or system of annotations upon the text of an author; note; explanation; exposition; remark.

I have laboured to bring in all the most obscure passages of Scripture in their proper places, that so the due citation and alleging of them might be as a comment and clear apprehension of their meaning. — *Hartlib, Translation of Comenius's Reformation of Schools*, p. 50. 1612.

Adam came into the world a philosopher, which appeared by his writing the nature of things upon their names; he could view essences in themselves, and read forms without the comment of their respective properties. — *South, Sermons.*

All the volumes of philosophy, With all their commentaries, never could invent So politic an instrument. — *Prior.*

Proper lectures, and vehement exertions of the years, are a kind of comment to what he utters. — *Addison, Spectator.*

Still with itself compar'd, his text peruse; And let your comment be the Mantuan muse. — *Pope.*

2. Remarks; observation.

In such a time as this, it is not meet, That every nice offence should bear his comment. — *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*, iv. 3.

• Forgive the comment that my passion made Upon thy feature; for my race was blind. — *Id., King John*, iv. 2.

All that is behind will be by way of comment on that part of the church of England's charity. — *Hosmond, On Fundamentals.*

Commentary. s.

1. Exposition; book of annotations or remarks.

In religion, scripture is the best rule; and the church's universal practice, the best *commentary*. — *King Charles.*

2. Memoir; narrative in familiar manner.

The emperor's spake seldom openly, but out of a *commentary*, that is to say, that he had before provided and written, to the intent that he would make the law in itself. — *Id., The Government*, fol. 90. b.

Verily, in a private *commentary* which he wrote of that service, testified that eight hundred were slain. — *Ricard.*

3. Title of a book (and as such a proper, rather than a common, term).

They shew still the ruins of Cesar's wall, that reached eighteen miles in length, as he has declared it in the first book of his *Commentaries*. — *Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Commentate. v. n. Annotate; write notes upon.

Commentate upon it, and return it enriched. — *Long, Letter to Coleridge.*

Commentator. s. Expositor; annotator.

I have made such exposures of my authors, as no *commentator* will forgive me. — *Dryden.*

Some of the commentators tell us, that Marquis was a lawyer who had lost his cause. — *Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Galen's *commentator* tells us, that latter subtances engender choler, and turn the blood. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.* No *commentator* can more sily pass Over a brand's unintelligible place. — *Pope.*

Commentatorial. adj. Having, or exhibiting, the character of a commentator.

Among the characteristic features of the human mind during those times (the middle ages), I have noticed indistinctness of ideas, a *commentatorial* spirit, mysticism, and dogmatism. — *Wherell, On the Philosophy of Discovery.*

Commenter. s. One who writes comments; explainer; annotator.

With reverence to great Cesar, worthy Romans, Observe but this ridiculous *commenter*. — *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

As sily as my *commenter* goes by Hard words or sense. — *Danvers, Poems*, p. 124.

The fourth means are *commenters* and fathers, who have huddled the places controverted, which

the parson by no means refuseth. — *G. Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. iv.

Commentifer. s. Term coined from the Latin *mentior*—lie, as a disparaging play on the word *Commentator*. *Rare.*

They shall give us leave to esteem them no prophets, but *commentists*; no inspired men, but distracted; no seers, but dreamers; no expositors, but impostors; no commentators, but commenters, may rather *commentifiers*. — *Dippers Dyd*, p. 227.

Commentitious. adj. Invented; fictitious; imaginary.

Let me mark how corruption and apostasy crept in by degrees, and to gather up wherever we find the remaining sparks of original truth, wherewith to stop the mouths of our adversaries, and to bridle them with their own curbs, who willingly pass by that which is orthodox in them, and studiously call out that which is *commentitious*, and best for their tartus; not weighing the Fathers in the balance of Scripture, but Scripture in the balance of the Fathers. — *Milton, Of Prelatical Episcopacy.*

It is easy to draw a parallelism between that ancient and this modern outbug, and make good its resemblance to that *commentitious* inanity. — *Glennville, Synopsis Sci. of Gen.*

Commenty. s. [Fr.] *Obsolete.*

1. Community.

At Croyestre, then of xv yere of age, When Bulkye nethershippe of Curlyon, With all estates within his herbage, Assembled there, duke, earle, baron, And countie of all the region, Upon his hedde did sett the dyademe, In regall wyse, as well hym dyd besowe. — *Hartlib, Chronicle*, p. 121: ed. 1812.

The sterres ben on erthe throwen, And fallen to the erthe; And so is the *commenty* Treall oppressed. — *Jack Upland*, p. 40.

2. Commonality; commons: (meaning the middle and lower orders).

Servants in carle that have governaunce Of the comenly in any wyse, Ought not so ferre them to advance, Lest their mayster them dyspense. — *The Doctrinal of good Servantes*, p. 6. (Nares by H. & W.)

Commerce. s. [Lat. *commercium*; from *merces*—merchandise, wares, traffic.]

1. Intercourse; exchange of one thing for another; interchange of anything; trade; traffic.

Places of public resort being thus provided, our repair thither is especially for mutual conference, and, as it were, commerce to be had between God and us. — *Hosker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. v. § 17.

How would communities, Degrees in schools, and brotherhoods in cities, Peaceful *commerce* from dividable shores, But by degrees stand in antient place? — *Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3.

Instructed ships shall sail to quick *commerce*, By which remotest regions are ally'd; Which makes one city of the universe, Where some may gain, and all may be supply'd. — *Dryden.*

These people had not any *commerce* with the other known parts of the world. — *Archbishop Tillotson.*

In any country, that hath *commerce* with the rest of the world, it is almost impossible now to be without the use of silver coin. — *Locke.*

2. Common or familiar intercourse.

Good nature which consists in overlooking of faults is to be exercised only in doing ourselves justice in the ordinary *commerce* and occurrences of life. — *Addison.*

3. Game at cards so called.

Commorce. v. n. *Obsolete.*

1. Traffic.

Ezekiel in the description of Tyre and of the exceeding trade that it had with the East, as the only mart town, reviveth both the people with whom they *commorce*, and also what commodities every country yielded. — *Sir W. Raleigh.*

When they might not converse or *commorce* with any civil men, whether should they fly into the woods and mountains, and there live in a wild manner? — *Sir J. Davies.*

Beware you *commorce* not with bankrupts. — *J. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

2. Hold intercourse with.

Since great Talbot's going Down to thy silence, I *commorce* with none. — *Hobington, Cantab*, p. 154.

Come, but keep thy wauled state, With ev'ry step and musing gait, And looks *commorcing* with the skies, Thy rap't soul sitting in thine eyes. — *Milton, Il Penseroso*

Commerceless. *adj.* Destitute of commerce.
Rare.

I might almost as well have printed it (the pamphlet) among the savage *commerceless* nations of America, as in the capital of the most commercial kingdom in the world.—*Letter of Isaac Tucker to Lord Kames in Taylor's Memoirs*, ii. 11. (Ord MS.)

Commercer. *s.* One who traffics or holds intercourse with another. *Rare.*

There are many before whom the tempter dares not appear: he would rather fright than fancy such *commercers*;—and with many harmless souls he hath no greater commerce than these petty seducements, &c.—*W. Montagu, Devout Essays*, pt. ii, p. 165; 1651.

Commercial. *adj.* Relating to, or connected with, commerce or traffic.

One circumstance prevented commercial intercourse with nations from ceasing altogether.—*Robertson*.

We are now members for a rich commercial city; this city, however, is but a part of a rich commercial nation, the interests of which are various, multifarious, and intricate.—*Burke, Speech at Bristol*, 1774.

Commercially. *adv.* In a commercial manner; in a commercial view or spirit.

I consider the stopping of the distillery, economically, financially, commercially, medicinally, and in some degree morally too, as a measure rather well meant than well considered.—*Burke, Thoughts on Scarcity*.

Commence. *v. n.* Have commerce; hold intercourse with anything. *Rare.*

It seems highly probable that all finite created spirits have, and must have, material vehicles of purity and fineness in proportion to their natural and moral powers conjointly, not only to limit and direct their energy and efficiency, but to *commence* with other animals. *Chapue, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion*, disc. i. (Ord MS.)

Commigratio. *s.* [Lat. *migratio*, -onis; from *migro* = migrate.] Migration. *Rare.*

It is not unlikely that Christ might privately, and for a short time, descend from heaven after his ascension; for when it is said in Scripture that the heavens must receive him till the day of restitution of all things, it is to be most certainly, and as his place of residence; but that hindered not an extraordinary *commigratio*, as a man may be said to dwell continually in London, and yet sometimes to go into the country to take the air. —*Jeremy Taylor, Real Presence of Christ in the Sacrament*, sect. 11, § 23. (Ord MS.)

Both the inhabitants of that and of our world lost all memory of their commigration hence.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth*.

Commilitant. *s.* Fellow-soldier.

Sir Roger Williams went (of both which Wales might vaunt), His martial compeer then, and brave commilitant. —*Drayton, Polyolbion*, xviii. (Ord MS.)

Comminate. *v. a.* [Lat. *minutus*, part. of *minuo* = threaten.] Threaten. *Rare.*

I cannot agree to this metaphoric, though comminuted by such a favourite lord Peter of mine as Edmund.—*Hardinge, Second Essence of Malone*, p. 55.

Commination. *s.*

1. Threat; denunciation of punishment or of vengeance.

Is it likely that when Christ not only commanded Peter to put up his sword, drawn with greater zeal in passion than judgement upon deliberation, but added also to that charge a *commination* in general, that whosoever drew the sword, should perish by the sword, his purpose was to bind the hands of his apostles, but yet to leave the missions of those that should succeed them at full liberty? —*Lord Northampton, Proceedings against Garnet*, 11. 3.

Some parts of knowledge God has thought fit to seclude from us, to fence them not only by precept and *commination*, but with difficulty and impossibilities.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

2. Office in the Church of England used on Ash-Wednesday, and containing a recital of God's threatenings.

In the last review of our Liturgy, a clause was added for the sake of explaining the word *commination*; and the appointing of the times, on which it should be used, left to the discretion of the bishop or ordinary. So that the whole title, as it stands now, runs thus: 'A *commination*, or denouncing of God's anger and judgement against sinners, with certain prayers and benedictions on the first day of Lent; and at other times, as the ordinary shall appoint; and as the whole office, it is never used entirely, but upon the day mentioned in the title of it, viz. the first day of Lent.—*Wheatley, Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer*, ch. xiv. introd.

Comminatory. *adj.* Denunciatory; threatening.

Half-hearted creatures, as these are,—

On two or three *comminatory* terms,

Would run their fears to any hole of shelter.

—*R. Johnson, Magnetick Lady*.

Commingle. *v. a.* Mix into one mass; unite intimately; mix; blend.

These are those,

Whose blood and judgement are so well commingled,

That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger,

To sound what stop she please.

—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

Commingle. *v. n.* Unite one with another. Dissolutions of gum tragacanth and oil of sweet almonds do not *commingle*, the oil remaining on the top till they be stirred.—*Bacon, Physiological and Medical Remarks*.

Communate. *v. a.* Incorrect for Commingle.

The more solid food, which needs greater mastication, cannot be sufficiently *communated* for chyle, or ground low enough for the stomach, until these teeth have done this work upon it.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 82.

It will *communate* things of so hard a substance that no mill can break. —*Adel*, p. 304.

Communible. *adj.* Liable to be communicated. *Rare.*

The best diamonds are *communible*, and are so far from breaking hammer, that they submit into pestilation, and resist not any ordinary pestle. —*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Communite. *v. a.* [Lat. *minutus*, part. of *minuo* = lessen, diminish.] Reduce into small parts.

Parchments, skins, and cloth drink in liquors, though themselves be intire bodies, and not *communited*, as sand and ashes.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The participle and participial adjective are common in Surgery as applied to bone broken small or ground down; whence a '*comminated fracture*.'

Comminution. *s.* Reduction into small parts; attenuation.

Causes of fixation are the even spreading of the spirits and tangible parts, the closeness of the tangible parts, and the fineness or extreme *comminution* of spirits; and which the two first may be joined with a nature ligefiable. —*Bacon*.

This suture of the steel with the flint doth only make a *comminution*, and a very rapid whirling and melting of some particles; but that idea of flame is wholly in us.—*Beutley*.

The jaw in men and animals furnished with grinders, hath an oblique or transverse motion, necessary for *comminution* of the meat. —*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Commisera. *adj.* Worthy of compassion or commiseration; pitiable; such as must excite sympathy or sorrow. *Rare.*

It is the saddest thing in the world to destitute a plantation once in forwardness; for, besides the dishonour, it is the guiltiness of blood of many *commiserable* persons.—*Bacon, Essays*.

This was the end of this noble and *commiserable* person, Edward eldest son to the duke of Clarence. —*Id., History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Commiserate. *v. a.* [Lat. *miseratus* = taking compassion on anything.] Pity; look on with compassion; compassionate.

Then we must those, who groan beneath the weight

Of age, disease, or want, *commiserate*.

—*Sir J. Denham*.

We should *commiserate* our mutual ignorance, and endeavour to remove it.—*Locke*.

Commiseration. *s.* Pity; compassion; tenderness or concern for another's pains.

These poor seduced creatures, whom I can neither

speak nor think of but with much *commiseration*

and pity.—*Hocker*.

God knows with how much *commiseration*, and

solicitous caution, I carried on that business, that I

might neither encourage the rebels, nor discourage

the Protestants. —*King Charles*.

She ended weeping; and her lowly plight

Immovable, till peace obtain'd from fault

Arknowledge'd and deplored, in Adam wrought

Commiseration. —*Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 637.

From you their estate may expect ethereal comfort,

There are none from whom it may not deserve

commiseration. —*Bishop Saurin*.

No where fewer beggars appear to charm up *commiseration*, yet no where is there greater charity.—*Graham, Observations on the Bills of Mortality*.

I prevailed with myself to go and see him, partly

out of *commiseration*, and partly out of curiosity.—*Swift*.

Commiserative. *adj.* Having pity or concern for another's sufferings. *Rare.*

It well became thee, O God of mercy, to goe without force, to give without suit; if thou wert thus *commiserative* upon earth, art thou less in heaven? —*Bishop Hall, Christ among the Gergesenes*. (Ord MS.)

Commiseratively. *adv.* In a compassionate or sympathetic manner. *Rare.*

He hath divided his soul from the case of his soul, whose weakness he assiduously otherwise than *commiseratively*, not that it is his, but that it is a. —*Sir T. Overbury, Characters*.

Commiserator. *s.* One who has mercy or compassion. *Rare.*

Deaf unto the thunder of the laws, and rocks unto the cries of charitable *commiserators*. —*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 6.

Commissariat. *s.* [Fr.] Body of persons attending an army, who are commissioned to purvey and supply provisions.

Wars, even if conducted on the perfect feudal principle (each lord, at the summons of the crown, levying, arming, bringing into the field, and maintaining his vassals at his own cost), were necessarily conducted with much and growing expense for nations of war, military engines, *commissariat* law, ever imperfect, vessels for freight, if in foreign lands. —*Mitton, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xi. ch. viii.

Commissariship. *s.* Office of a commissary.

A *commissariship* is not grantable for life, so as to bind the succeeding bishop, though it should be confirmed by the dean and chapter.—*Agilffe, Excerpta Juris Canonici*.

Commissary. *s.* [Fr. *commissaire*.]

1. Officer made for an occasional purpose; delegate; deputy.

Great Destiny, the *Commissary* of God, That has mark'd out a path and period For everything, who, where we off-spring took, Our ways and ends, seest at one instant.

—*Boone, Poems*, p. 291.

The *commissaries* of bishops have authority only in some certain place of the diocese, and in some certain causes of the jurisdiction limited to them by the bishop's commission.—*Agilffe, Excerpta Juris Canonici*.

In miscellaneous sends is a mass many of soldiers, *commissaries*, adventures, consuming silently their barbarian victims. —*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. iii. l. i. ch. viii.

2. Member of a commissariat.

But is it thus you English hands compose? With Runic lays thus too insipid prose? And when you should your horses deeds rehearse, Give us a *commissary*'s list in verse? —*Prior*.

Commission. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Act of intrusting anything; trust.

He would have them fully acquainted with the nature and extent of their office, and so he joins *commission* with instruction; by one he conveys power, by the other knowledge.—*South*.

2. Warrant by which any trust is held, or authority exercised.

The subject's grief Comes through *commissions*, which counsel from each

The sixth part of his substance, to be levied

Without delay. —*Shakespeare, Henry VIII.* i. 2.

He led our powers;

Have the *commission* of my place and person;

Thy which immediately may well stand up,

And call itself your brother. —*Id., King Lear*, v. 3.

3. Warrant by which a military officer is constituted.

Sadyman, able with the vain hope of the conquest of Persia, gave out his *commissions* into all parts of his empire for the raising of a mighty army.—*Knutell, History of the Turks*.

I was made a colonel; though I gained my *commission* by the horse's virtues, having leapt over a six-bar gate.—*Johnson, Fanny Hill*.

He for his son a gay *commission* buys,

Who drinks, whores, fights, and in a duel dies. —*Id.*

A ship in *commission* is one equipped and

manued for service.

4. Charge; maintenance; office; employment.

It was both a strange *commission*, for men, in the midst of their own blood, and being so furiously assailed, to hold their hands contrary to the laws of nature and necessity. —*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain*.

Such *commissions* from above I have receiv'd, to answer thy desire

Of knowledge within himself.

—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 118

- At his command the storms invade;
The winds by his commission blow;
"Till with a nod he bids them cease," Dryden.
He bore his great commission in his look. *Id.*
5. Number of persons joined in an office or trust.

For the sake of protecting these establishments ... a Royal Commission has proposed to add to all that has been spent before a fresh authority.—*Saturday Review*, art. *Parliamentary Backward*, Nov. 12, 1864.

To put a secular office in (or into) *commission* is to place it in the hands of some extraordinary administrator or administration, the ordinary administration being in abeyance: (same as in *commendam* in ecclesiastical matters).

In his fall he dragged down Clarendon. On the seventh of January 1687, the Gazette announced to the people of London that the Treasury was put into *commission*.—*Macaulay*, *History of England*, ch. iv.

6. Allowance to a broker or agent, calculated on the value of matters bargained for.

A factory is a place where a considerable number of merchants and factors reside, to negotiate business for themselves and their correspondents on *commission*.—*Martineau*, *Commercial Dictionary*.

7. Positive act of committing a crime by which something that ought not to be done is done, as distinguished from *omission*, by which something which ought to be done is left undone.

He indulges himself in the habit of known sin, whether *commission* of something which God hath forbidden, or the *omission* of something commanded. —*Rogers*, *Sermons*.

8. Shirt. Slang of the time of James I.

As from our beds we do oft cast our eyes
Cleanse linen yields a shirt before we rise,
Which in a garment shift line in readiness,
And in the cutting (tongue) is a *commission*;
In words or way, in joy or dangerous drifts,
A shirt will put a man into his shifts.

Taylor, *Works*: 1630. (Nares by H. and W.)

Commission. v. a. Empower; appoint; send with mandate or authority.

The peace polluted the hosen hand
He first *commissions* to the Latin land,
In threat'ning embassy. Dryden, *Virgil's Æneid*.

Commissional. adj. Appointing by a warrant of authority: (construction *postpositive*).

By virtue of the king's letters *commissional*.—*Le Neve*, *History of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York*, i. 201.

Commissionary. adj. Appointed by a warrant of authority.

By virtue of that delegate or *commissionary* authority, which is by Christ intrusted with them.—*Bishop Hall*, *Cause of Concurrence*.

Commissionate. v. a. Commission; empower. *Rare*.

As he was thus sent by his father, so also were the apostles solemnly *commissioned* by him to preach to the Gentile world, who, with indefatigable industry and resolute sufferings, pursued the charge; and sure this is competent evidence, that the design was of the most weighty importance.—*Dr. H. More*, *Devot. of Christian Piety*.

Our Lord *commissioned* his disciples to heal the sick.—*Whitby*, *Paraphrase and Commentary on the New Testament*, St. James, v. 14.

Commissioner. s. One included in a warrant of authority; one who has a commission, as letters-patent or other lawful authority, to execute any public office.

TO VOICE, WITH RESPECT
TO ABILITIES.—*Swift*.

Commisural. adj. In *Anatomy*. Relating to, connected with, or consisting of, a commissure.

A large and long *commisural* branch which runs backwards and downwards past the stomach, to unite with the pedal ganglion of its side.—*Huxley*, *Philosophical Transactions*, i. 43.

The cerebellum retains its earliest embryonic form of a simple *commisural* bridge or fold in the paracerebellar Cerebellum, in the heavily indented genoid Polytrichum, and in the almost filiform Lepidoptera.—*Owen*, *Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, [et. viii].

Commisura. s. [Fr. *commisura*; Lat. *Vol. I.*

commisura.] Joint; place where one part is joined to another.

a. In *Architecture*.

All these inducements cannot countervail the sole inconvenience of shaking and disjointing the *commisures* with so many strokes of the chisel.—*Sir H. Wotton*, *Elements of Architecture*.

b. In *Anatomy*.

This animal is covered with a strong shell, jointed like armour by four transverse *commisures* in the middle of the body, covered by tough membranes.—*Ray*, *Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Commit. v. a. [Lat. *committo*.]

1. Intrust; give in trust; put into the hands of another.

It is not for your health thus to *commit*
Your weak condition to the raw, cold morning.
Shakespeare, *Julius Cæsar*, ii. 1.
Is my muse controul'd?
By servile awe? Born free, and not be hold!
At least I'll dig a hole within the ground,
And to the trusty earth *commit* the sound.
Dryden, *Translation of Persius*.

2. Make over to the officers of justice; send to prison; imprison.

Here comes the nobleman that *committed* the prince, for striking him about Bardolph. *Shakespeare*, *Henry IV. Part II.* A. 2.
They two were *committed*, at least restrained of their liberty.—*Lord Clarendon*.

Used *metaphorically*.

So though my ankle she has *committed*
My heart continues still *uncommitted*.
And, like a tail'd and main-priz'd lover,
Although at large, I am bound over.
Butler, *Hudibras*.

3. Make over to a committee; as, a bill in Parliament.

4. Perpetrate: (like which word it is used, with an attempt at wit, in speaking of indifferent or laudable acts, so as to invest them with a fictitious character of atrocity).

Letters from of Ulster gave him notice of the in humane murders *committed* there upon a multitude of the Protestants.—*Lord Clarendon*.

A creeping young fellow *committed* matrimony with a brisk gaudy-boss. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.
A man, for instance, who should *commit* a felony or a pun.—*R. P. Ward*, *Tremaine*.

5. Put together for a contest; oppose: (the latter is, perhaps, the meaning of the word in the extract from Milton; or, perhaps, it has the sense implied in *Commisura*, i. e. uniting). *Latinism*.

How vigorously does Heliopolis exercise his office, and sensibly commit the opponent with the respondent. *Dr. H. More*, *Divine Dialogues*.
Harry, whose tuneful and well measured song
First taught our English music how to span
Words with just note and accent, not to span
With Mithras' ears, *committing* short and long.
Milton, *Sonnets*, viii.

6. 2 Be guilty of incontinency. *Obsolete*. (Here the construction is doubtful; i. e. *commit* may be simply a neuter verb, or it may be active, *adultery* or *fornication* being understood.)

Sweat not; *commit* not with man's sworn spouse.
—*Shakespeare*, *King Lear*, iii. 1.
His weight is deadly who *commits* with strumpets.
Middleton, *Women, beware Women*.

7. In the common construction with the reflexive pronoun, as in such phrases as: 'He has *committed* himself' (to which he is *committed* is an equivalent expression) to a certain principle or line of conduct, the fundamental sense of the verb is that which it has in the first series of examples; the person spoken of having intrusted himself to something. By omitting to name the specific object to which this *committal* is made, we get a general expression for doing something that involves risk; and as, in all risks, the dangerous element preponderates, the sense of such expressions as 'he has *committed* himself' is disparaging, being that he has done something by which he has either lost, or is likely to lose, reputation.

Montgomery, a Sheffield poet, being also an evangelist, is tolerably well known in London, and may

in some companies be slightly mentioned without *committing* the speaker.—*Miss Aiken*, *To Dr. Channing*: 1830.

Commit. ? v. n. See preceding entry.

Commitment. s.

1. Act of sending to prison; imprisonment.

It did not appear by any new examinations or *commitments*, that any other person was discovered or apprehended.—*Bacon*, *History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

We were glad to compound for his bare *commitment* to the Tower, whence he was within few days enlarged.—*Lord Clarendon*.

I have been considering, ever since my *commitment*, what it might be proper to deliver upon this occasion.—*Swift*.

2. Reference (especially in parliamentary language) to a committee.

The parliament . . . which thought this petition worthy, not only of receiving, but of voting to a *commitment*, after it had been advocated, and moved for, by some honourable and learned gentlemen of the house. *Milton*, *Addressions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance*.

3. Perpetration; commission.

A deadly sorrow excuseth a man from such temptation, and so fortifies him against it, that all the advantages of the world could not again prevail with him to commit the same sin of which he repents, because he so grievously offended God in the *commitment*.—*Lord Clarendon*, *Essays of Repentance*. (Orl MS.)

Committal. s. Used sometimes for *Commitment*, and sometimes for *Commission*; in neither case properly. The sense which best justifies its use is that suggested by *Commit* with the reflexive pronoun; i. e. that of *betrayal* or *exposure*, as 'After this *committal* of himself'; &c.

Committee. s. Person to whom the care of an idiot or lunatic, or of an idiot's or lunatic's estate, is committed.

The lord chancellor usually commits the care of his person to some friend, who is then called his *committee*. . . The heir is generally made the manager or *committee* of the estate. *Sir W. Blackstone*.

Committee. s. Body of individuals to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by some court to which it belongs, or by consent of parties.

Manchester had orders to march thither, having a *committee* of the parliament with him, as there was another *committee* of the Scottish parliament at war in that army; there being also now a *committee* of both kingdoms residing at London, for the carrying on the war. *Lord Clarendon*.

Our dictionaries would leave us to suppose that *committee* i. e. the word arose about the period of our great civil wars; but from Holman's Lexy, published in 1690, we may learn that it was current half a century before. 'The *committees* of the captives had audience granted them in the Senate-house by the Dictator. *Archbishop Trevelick*, On certain Deficiencies in our English Dictionary, p. 408.

Used either *adjectivally*, or as the *first* element in a compound.

All corners were filled with exchequerers, confabulators, and soldiers, serving each other to their ends of revenue, or power, or profit; and these *committee* men and soldiers were put with this covenant.—*L. Watton*.

Committeeship. s. Office and profit of *committees*.

Trusted with *committeeships* and other gainful offices.—*Milton*, *History of England*, b. 1.

Committee. s. Perpetrator.

Such as defile or pollute them be *committees* & sacrificers.—*Martin*, *Treatise on the Marriage of Priests*, p. 1: 1554.

To prove, that the *committee* of such wickednesses cometh of the will of those men that charge him [the devil] withal.—*Carleton*, *Apology of English Writers*, p. 54, b: 1560.

Such an one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's sins, but also a deriver of the whole entire guilt of them to himself; and yet so as to leave the *committee* off them as full of guilt as he was before.—*Smith*, *Sermons*, ii. 108.

Specifically of acts of *adultery* or *fornication*. *Rare*.

If all *committees* stood in a rank, they'd make a lane in which your shame might dwell.—*Decker*, *Humor Wane*. (Nares by H. and W.)

Committable. adj. Liable to be, or capable of being, committed.

Besides the mistakes *committable* in the solary. Besides the mistakes *committable* in the solary. 489

compute, the difference of chronology disturbs his computation.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Spelt with a.

There is no circumstance by man, as to the kind of it, but by circumstances is capable of being made a sin of presumption. *South, Sermons*, vii. 215.

Committing, part. adj. Effecting a commitment.

In the same case it was held that knowledge on the part of the committing magistrate that the prisoner would be subject to restriction unnecessarily severe, in the goal to which the commitment is made, does not make the magistrate a trespasser, unless he expressly directs such treatment to be adopted in the particular case. *Burn, Justice of Peace, Commitment.*

Committing, verbal abs. Act by which anything is committed; act by which anyone is committed; commitment.

Commitment signifies the act of committing or sending of a person to prison by a warrant or order on account of some offence committed or suspected to have been committed by him; or for the purpose of enforcing obedience to a judgment, conviction, or order. *Burn, Justice of Peace, Commitment.*

Commix, v. a. [Lat. *commiscere*.] Mingle; blend; mix; unite things in one mass.

A dram of gold, dissolved in aqua regia, with a dram of copper in aqua fortis commixed, gave a great colour.—*Bacon.*

I have written against the spontaneous generation of frogs in the clouds; or on the earth out of dust and rain water commixed.—*Rog, Wisdom of that manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Commix, v. n. Unite. *Rare.*

Or, self-conceited, play the humorous Platonist, Which holdly dares affirm, that spirits themselves supply

With bodies, to commix with frail mortality.

Drayton, Polyhydion, v.
The snail, mocking the sigh, that it would fly
From so divine a temple, to commix
With winds that sailors will not.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

Commixion, s. Mixture; incorporation of different ingredients. *Rare.*

We seldom see different dispositions entirely lying; for hence grows the height of friendship, when two similar souls do blend in their commixions.—*Junius, Sine stigmatized*, p. 334: 1630.

Commixtion, s. Mixture; incorporation; union; union of various substances in one mass. *Rare.*

Were thy commixtion Greek and Trojan, so That thus could'st say, this hand is Grecian all And this is Trojan.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 3.
Some species there be of middle and participating natures, that is, of birds and beasts, as bats, and some few others, so continued and set together, that we cannot define the beginning or end of either; their being a commixtion of both in the whole, rather than adaptation or cement of the one unto the other. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

By the which word, adultery, although it be properly understood of the unlawful commixtion or joining together of a married man with any woman beside his wife, &c.—*Hollis, i. 78.*

This commixtion of things, so contrary, doth not tend to the defacing, but adorning of the world; as comets and discords do, into the better tempering of the harmony in singing. *Fotherby, Athanasius*, p. 334.

If both natures were not preserved complete and distinct in Christ, it must either be by the conversion and transubstantiation of one into the other, or by commixtion and confusion of both into one.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. iii.

Commixture, s. Act of mingling; state of being mingled; incorporation; union in one mass; mass formed by mingling different things; composition; compound.

In the commixture of any thing that is more oily or sweet, such bodies are least apt to putrefy, the air working little upon them.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

There is scarcely any rising but by a commixture of good and evil arts.—*Bacon, Essays*, 15.

All the circumstances and respect of religion and state intermixed together in that commixture, will better become a royal history, or a council-table, than a single life.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

Commédiation, s. Adaptation for use; convenience; utility. *Rare.*

Some objects there are that are not only noble in themselves, but they have also at least a mediocrity and preparatory usefulness to mankind, though perchance in themselves and immediately they have not that commodation.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*, p. 5. (Ord MS.)

Comméde, s. [Fr.]

1. Headress of women.

Let them reflect how they would be affected, should they meet with a man on horseback, in his breeches and jack-boots, dressed up in a comméde and a night-trail.—*Spectator*, no. 435.

She has contrived to show her principles by the setting of her comméde; so that it will be impossible for any woman that is disaffected to be in the fashion.—*Addison, Freethinker.*

She, like some pensive statesman, walks demure, And smiles, and hunch, to make destruction sure; Or under high commédes, with looks erect, Barbauld devours, in gaudy colours deck'd.

Graville.

2. Bureau, chest of drawers, or any similar piece of furniture; nightstool.

Old commédes of rudely carved oak, a discoloured glass in a Japan frame, a ponderous arm-chair of Elizabethan fashion, and covered with the same tapestry as the bed, altogether gave that uneasy and sepulchral impression to the mind so commonly produced by the relics of a mouldering and forgotten antiquity.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Eugene Aram*, b. iv. ch. x.

Commédious, adj. [Lat. *commodus*.] Convenient; suitable; accommodated to any purpose; fit; proper; free from hindrance or uneasiness; useful.

Such a place cannot be commédious to live in; for being so near the moon, it had been too near the sun.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*
Bacchus had found out the making of wine, and many things also commédious for mankind.—*Ibid.*, l. vi. 5.

If they think we ought to prove the ceremonies commédious, they do greatly deceive themselves.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. iv. § 4.

The gods have done their part, and by sending this commédious plague.

Dryden and Lee, Edipus.

To that recess, commédious for surprise,
When purple light shall next suffuse the skies,
With me repair. *Pope, Homer's Odyssey*, iv. 550.

Thrice sacred muse, commédious precepts gives,
Instructive to the swains. *J. Phillips.*

Commédiously, adv. In a commédious manner.

1. Conveniently.

At the large foot of an old hollow tree,
In a deep cave seated commédiously,
His ancient and hereditary house,
There dwelt a good substantial country mouse.

Cowley.

2. Without distress.

We need not fear
To pass commédiously this life, sustain'd
By him with many comforts, till we end
In dust; our final rest, and native home.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1082.

3. Suitably to a certain purpose.

Wisdom may have framed one and the same thing to serve commédiously for divers ends.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. v. § 42.

Taken, upon the consideration of the body, challenges any one to find how the least fish might be more commédiously placed for use or comeliness.—*South, Sermons.*

Commédiousness, s. Attribute suggested by Commédious; convenience; advantage.

The place requireth many circumstances; as the situation near the sea, for the commédiousness of an intercourse with England.—*Bacon.*

Of cities, the greatness and riches increase according to the commédiousness of their situation in fertile countries, or upon rivers and bays.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Commédity, s.

1. Interest; advantage; profit.

They knew, that however men may seek their own commédity, yet if this were done with injury unto others, it was not to be suffered.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. v. § 10.

After much debate of the commodities or disadvantages like to ensue, they concluded.—*Sir J. Haywood.*

2. Convenience; opportunity.

There came into her head certain verses, which, if she had had present commédity, she would have adjoined as a retraction to the other.—*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, b. ii.

She demurred leave not to lose this long sought-for commédity of time, to ease her heart.—*Ibid.*

Travellers turn out of the highway, drawn either by the commédity of a foot-path, or the delicacy or the freshness of the fields.—*R. Johnson, Discoveries.*
It had been difficult to make such a mole where they had not so natural a commédity as the earth of Puzosols, which immediately hardens in the water.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

3. Wares; merchandize; goods for traffic.

Now, as learned Master Camden and Speed have described the rooms themselves; so it is our intention, God willing, to describe the furniture of these rooms [the counties of England], such eminent commodities as every county doth produce, with the persons of quality bred therein, and some other observations coincident with the same subject.—*Puller, Worthies of England.*

Commodities are moveables, valuable by money, the common measure.—*Locke.*

Of money in the commerce and traffic of mankind, the principal use is that of saving the commutation of more bulky commodities.—*Arbuthnot, Tales of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Commodore, s. [Portuguese, *commandador*.] Flag officer next in rank and command below a rear-admiral.

At the beginning of 1825 a fresh naval commander arrived; . . . and in the course of the summer he in his turn was superseded by the commodore on the Indian station; . . . but the change of commanders produced no diminution in the triumphs of our season. . . . The general and the commodore now pushed rapidly on.—*Funge, Naval History of Great Britain*, ch. xl.

Commodulation, s. [Lat. *modulatio*, -onis, from *modulus* = tune, attune.] Measure; agreement. *Rare.*

If they hold that symmetry and commodulation, as Vitruvius calls it, which they ought, from the proportion of the head, the hand, &c., may the dimensions of the whole body be infallibly collected.—*Hakewell, Apology*, p. 100.

Commolition, s. [Lat. *molitio*, -onis = grinding, from *molo* = grind.] Grinding together. *Rare.*

Supply the use of both by commolition, grinding, and remustering of their proper argument.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, b. iii. ch. xiii.

Common, adj. [Lat. *communis*.]

1. Belonging equally to more than

brute.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

He who hath received damage, has, besides the right of punishment common to him with other men, a particular right to seek reparation.—*Locke.*

2. Having no definite possessor or owner.

Where no kindred are to be found, we see the possessions of a private man revert to the community, and so become again perfectly common, nor can any one have a property in them, otherwise than in other things common by nature.—*Locke.*

3. Public; general; serving the use of all.

He was advised by a parliament-man not to be strict in routing all the common prayer, but make some variation. *J. Walton.*

I need not mention the old common shore of Rome, which ran from all parts of the town, with the current and violence of an ordinary river.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

4. Trivial; usual; ordinary.

There is an evil which I have seen since the war, and it is common among men. *Ecclesiastes*, vi. 1.

Neither is it strange that there should be mysteries in divinity, as well as in the most common operations in nature. *Swift.*

5. With sense. Spontaneous or natural judgement of the world at large (which, as such, is general or approximately universal), as opposed to judgements founded on refined inferences. In such expressions as 'the common-sense philosophy,' and 'common-sense view,' the combination is treated as a single term.

Many who allow the use of systematic principles in other things are accustomed to cry up common-sense as the sufficient and only safe guide in reasoning. Now by common-sense is meant, I apprehend, (when the term is used with any distinct meaning,) an exercise of the judgment moulded by any art or system of rules; such an exercise as we must necessarily employ in numberless cases of daily occurrence; in which, having no established principles to guide us, no line of procedure, as it were, distinctly chalked out,—we must needs act on the best extemporaneous conjectures we can form. He who is eminently skilful in doing this, is said to possess a superior degree of common-sense. But that common-sense is only our second-best guide, that the rules of art, if judiciously framed, are always, distinctly chalked out,—we must needs act on the best extemporaneous conjectures we can form. He who is eminently skilful in doing this, is said to possess a superior degree of common-sense. But that common-sense is only our second-best guide, that the rules of art, if judiciously framed, are always, distinctly chalked out,—we must needs act on the best extemporaneous conjectures we can form. He who is eminently skilful in doing this, is said to possess a superior degree of common-sense. But that common-sense is only our second-best guide, that the rules of art, if judiciously framed, are always, distinctly chalked out,—we must needs act on the best extemporaneous conjectures we can form.

possess the knowledge of a system of rules; but in these points they differ any one who trusts to unaided common-sense. A sailor, e.g., will perhaps despise the pretensions of medical men, and prefer treating a disease by common-sense; but he would ridicule the proposal of navigating a ship by common-sense, without regard to the maxims of nautical art. . . . And the induction might be extended to every department of practice. Since, therefore, each gives the preference to unassisted common-sense only in those cases where he himself has nothing else to trust to, and invariably resorts to the rules of art, wherever he possesses the knowledge of them, it is plain that mankind universally bear their testimony, though unconsciously and often unwillingly, to the preferableness of systematic knowledge to conjunctural judgements.—*Whately, Elements of Logic, pref.*

6. Vulgar; mean; not distinguished by any excellence; often seen; easy to be had; of little value; not rare; not scarce.

Or as the man whom priuers do advance
Upon their gracious mercy-went to sit,
Doth common things, of course and circumstance,
To the reports of common men commit.

Sir J. Davies.

7. Of no rank; mean; without birth or descent.

Look, as I blow this feather from my face,
And as the air blows it to me again,
Such is the lightness of your common men.

Shakespeare, Henry VI., Part III., iii. 1.

Flying bullets now,

To execute his rage, appear too slow;
They miss or sweep but common souls away,
For such a loss Othman his life must pay.

Waller.

8. Applied to a woman it has a bad sense, the combination denoting a prostitute.

'Tis a strange thing, the impudence of some women!
Was the word of a duncie, who herself was common.
Sir R. L. Estlin.

Hipparchus was going to marry a common woman,
but consulted Philander upon the occasion. *Speculator, iii. 375.*

9. In *Logic*. Applied to terms, or names, in opposition to individual, singular, or proper.

Common-terms, therefore, are called 'predicables,' (viz. affirmatively-predicables), from their capability of being affirmed of others: a singular-term, on the contrary, may be the subject of a proposition, but never the predicate, unless it be of a negative proposition; (as, e.g., the first-born of Isaac was not Jacob); or, unless the subject and predicate be only two expressions for the same individual object; as in some of the above instances. — *Whately, Elements of Logic, b. i. § 11.*

10. In Grammar. Applied, according to Johnson,

a. To Verbs; his words being:

'Such verbs as signify both action and passion are called common, as *despernor, I despise, or am despised.*'

This power, if not originally rare and exceptional, is now obsolete; its usual application being

b. To Nouns, i.e. to such as are either Masculine or Feminine as the case may be.

With words of this kind, the object to which they apply must be either male or female in the way of sex, whilst, in the way of grammar, its inflection must be indifferent: i.e. it must not be declined in a manner either exclusively masculine or exclusively feminine.

When combined with an Adjective or a Pronoun, and that in a language where the parts of speech have a well-marked distinction of gender, the common character of the Substantive is very apparent. This is the case in Latin, where *hic parens* denotes the father, *hec parens* the mother. The propriety, however, of the term is limited to the singular number. With *parentes* = parents, combined with an Adjective, though the objects denoted are of two sexes, the Adjective (or Pronoun) which applies to them has, from the nature of the case, only one form.

This shows that the meaning of the word Common is logical, rather than formal; and that it applies to the object rather than to the name. Neither in Pronouns nor in

Adjectives is there any such thing as a common inflection; i.e. a series of terminations separate from those of the Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter genders. That there is nothing of the kind in Substantives has been already stated.

Hence, the word under notice, as applied to gender, has been objected to, even as a term in the Latin language. In our own the objections to it are stronger. In English, words like *he* and *she* supply the only combinations in which there is a concord of gender at all: as, '*He* is a parent,' when speaking of a father; '*She* is a parent,' when speaking of a mother.

The term, however, is useful in general grammar; the cases to which it is restricted being those where there is one form for the Neuter and another for the Masculine and Feminine taken together; one form (roughly speaking) for things, and one for persons. Such is the case in the Danish and Swedish, where the words for husband and wife are of the same gender; this gender being one out of two, the other being a decided Neuter.

Even in English we have a true instance of a common gender in the word *who*, applied to men and women indifferently, as opposed to *what*, restricted to things; and which, along with *that* and *it*, is the only true neuter in our language.

Out of the common. Uncommon; extraordinary; generally suggesting approbation, i.e. difference in the way of excellence rather than defect. The use of the article *the* suggests that the construction is that of a substantive. It is probable, however, that the phrase is short for '*out of the common run or order.*'

Common, s. Anything pertaining to land (as the right of pasturage, fishing, turbary, or forest), equally and prescriptively enjoyed by many persons; especially, a piece of open ground so used.

Like to the empty ass, to shake his ears,
And graze in common. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iv. 1.*

Is not the separate property of a thing the great cause of its endurance? Does any one respect a common as much as he does his garden?—*South.*

In the following phrases the construction is that of a substantive governed by a preposition, the result being a combination which is equivalent in sense to an adverb, though not itself adverbial in the way of grammar.

In common.

a. Equally to be participated by a certain number.

By making an explicit consent of every commoner necessary to any one's appropriating to himself any part of what is given in common, children or servants could not eat the meat which their father or master had provided for them as common, without assigning to every one his peculiar part.—*Locke.*

Equally with another; indiscriminately.

In a work of this nature it is impossible to avoid puerilities, let leaving that in common with dictionaries, and books of antiquities. *Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

c. In Law.

Estates may be held in four different ways; in severalty, in joint tenancy, in coparcenary, and in common.—*Sir W. Blackst.*

Tenants in common are such as hold by several and distinct titles, but by unity of possession.—*Id.*

Common, adv. Commonly; ordinarily.

I am more than common tall.

Shakespeare, As you like it, i. 3.

Common, c. a. Have a joint right with others in some common ground; share together in general. *Rare.*

In those places it is probable they not only lived, but also commoned together upon such provisions

as were provided for them at the direction of their president. *Whately, Sounds of the Prophets, Sermon, Oxford, 1721, p. 13.*

Common-council, s. [Two words.] Body of individuals in a city or corporate town, empowered to make bylaws for its government.

The city of London led the way. Within thirty-six hours after the association had been published under the direction of the speaker, it was subscribed by the lord mayor, by the aldermen, and by almost all the members of the common council.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xxi.*

Commoncounsellman, s. Member of the court of common-council: (the logical division of the elements in this word is *communcounsil-mon*, though the usual pronunciation is *communcodcillum*. See *Commonplacebook*).

I, who am a common-council-man,

Knew injuries of that dark nature done.

R. Jonson, Mortimer's Fall.

Commonable, adj. Held, or capable of being held, in common; free of, or allowed to be turned out on, a common.

Much good land might be gained from forests and chases, and from other commonable places, so as there be rare talent that the poor commoners have no injury.—*Bacon, Advice to a Son.*

Commonable beasts are beasts of the plough, or such as manure the ground. *Sir W. Blackstone.*

Common appurtenance is where the owner of land has a right to put in other beasts, besides such as are generally *commonable*, as hogs, goats, and the like.—*Id.*

Commonage, s. Right of feeding on a common; joint right of using anything in common with others.

They have wronged poor people of their commonage, which of right belonged to them.—*Fulter, Holy State, p. 24.*

Commonalty, s. [Fr. *communauté*.]

1. Common people; people of the lower rank.

There is in every state, as we know, two portions of subjects, the nobles and the commonalty.—*Bacon, Essays, 16.*

All gentlemen are almost obliged to it; and I know no reason we should give that advantage to the commonalty of England, to be foremost in brave actions.—*Dryden, Preface to Annus Mirabilis.*

2. Bulk of mankind.

I myself will use the secret acknowledgment of the commonalty bearing record of the food of gods. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity, b. iii.*

Commoner, s.

1. One of the common people; person of low rank or mean condition.

Do not let
The commoners, for whom we stand, but they
Upon their ancient names, will forget.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, ii. 1.

His great men durst not pay their exact to him,
till he had satiated his thirst of blood by the death
of some of his loyal commoners.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

2. Englishman neither sovereign nor member of the House of Lords.

Here comes the king's constable,

And with him a right worshipful commoner,

My good friend, master Gifford.

R. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass.

This commoner has worth and parts:

Is he not for arms, or he'd for arts:

His hand serves for a coronet;

And who is blest that is not great?

Prior.

On one side it encourages the commoners to be

sublimely mean, and the noble to be sublimely

arrogant. *Thackeray, Book of Snobs, ch. vi.*

3. Member of the House of Commons. *Obsolete.*

There is hardly a greater difference between two

things than there is between a representing com-

moner in his public calling, and the same person

in common life.—*Swift.*

4. One who has a joint right in common ground

(For example see first extract under *Commonable*).

5. Student of the second rank at the university of Oxford; one who eats at the common table.

About forty years since, forty pounds per annum

for a commoner, (or pensioner, as the term is at

Cambridge), and eighty pounds per annum for a

fellow-commoner, was looked on as a sufficient

maintenance.—*Life of Dr. Prideaux, a Letter to Lord*

Townsend in 1715.

6. *Prostitute. Obsolete.*

Behold this ring,
Whose high respect and rich variety
Did lack a parallel: yet for all that,
He gave it to a commoner in the camp.
Shakespeare, A's well that ends well, v. 3.

7. *Partner; sharer in common. Rare.*

Lewis would not leave them, that they might not
leave him; but resolved to be a commoner with them
in weal or woe; disclaiming to be such a niggard of
his life, as not to spend it in a good cause in so
good company. — *Fuller, History of the Holy War,*
p. 190.

Communitive. *adj.* [Lat. *monere* = advise.]

Advising; warning. *Rare.*

Whose cross was only communitative, and *commu-*
nitive, never pretended to be any way efficacious.
— *Bishop Hall, Remains,* p. 14.

Commonly. *adv.* In a common manner.

1. Frequently; usually; ordinarily; for the most part.

This hand of yours requires
Much castigation, exercise devout;
For here's a strong and sweating devil here,
That commonly rebels. — *Shakespeare, Othello,* iii. 4.
A great disease may change the frame of the body,
though, if it lives to recover strength, it commonly
returns to its natural constitution. — *Sir W. Temple,*
Spectator, p. 164.

2. Jointly; in a sociable manner.

The blessed angels to and fro descend
From highest heaven in godsome compaign,
And with great joy into that city wend,
As commonly as friends look with his friend.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 10, 50.

Commonness. *s.* Attribute suggested by common.

1. Equal participation among many.

Nor can the commonness of the guilt obviate the
censure, there being nothing more frequent than for
men to accuse their own faults in other persons. —
Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.

2. Frequent occurrence; frequency.

Blot out that maxim, 'res nolunt diu male admi-
nistrari': the commonness makes me not know who
is the author; but sure he must be some modern. —
Swift.

Commonplace. *v. a.* Reduce to general heads. *Rare.*

I do not apprehend any difficulty in collecting
and *commonplacing* an universal history from the
historians. *Pitt.*

Commonplace. *v. n.* Indulge in common-
place arguments. *Rare.*

For the good that comes of particular and select
committees and commissions, I need not *common-*
place, for your majesty hath found the good of them.
— *Bacon, To King James, Works,* vi. 251. (Ord MS.)

Commonplace. *s.* [translation of the Latin *locus communis*, a phrase in which *locus* (= place) is not to be considered in respect to its geographical import so much as in its relation to the Greek *τόπος* (= place), the basis of the adjective *τόπος*, whence Topic.] Memorandum; ordinary or common topic.

This being read both in his [Peter Martyr's] *com-*
munes, and on the first to the Cornishians. —
Milton, Tetrachordon.

While your wisdom is forming yourself for a
throne, consider the laws as so many *commonplaces*
in your study of the science of government. — *Sir W.*
Edwards, To Prince Henry. (Ord MS.)

Their *commonplaces*, in which almost the whole
force of amplification consists, were drawn from the
profit or honesty of the action as they regarded only
this present state of duration. — *Dr. Pearce, Spec-*
tator, no. 631. (Ord MS.)

For my own part, I must confess to bear a very
singular respect to this animal [ass], by whom I take
human nature to be most admirably held forth, in
all its qualities, as well as operations; and there-
fore, whatever in my small reading occurs, concern-
ing this our fellow-creature, I do never fail to set
it down by way of *common-place*. — *Swift, On the*
mechanical Operations of the Spirit. (Ord MS.)

The only thing an ordinary reader will be apt to
discover in this his chief-deuvre, that is not of the
finest *commonplace*, is an occasional outbreak of
the most ludicrous extravagance. — *Craik, History of*
English Literature, ii. 253.

Used adjectively.

Every fool, who slatters away his whole time in
nothings, utters some trite *commonplace* sentence,
to prove the value and fitness of time. — *Lord*
Chancellor, Letters. (Ord MS.)

He said that Bacon objected to Aristotle the
grossness of his examples, and Davy now did pro-
ceedly the same to Bacon: both were wrong; for
each of those philosophers wished to confine the
attention of the mind in their works to the form of

reasoning only by which other truths might be es-
tablished or elicited, and therefore the most trite
and *common-place* examples were in fact the best.

Coderage, Table Talk.

Hurvy (Gideon), the discoverer of the circula-
tion of the blood, however, professes to be quite
a *common-place* philosopher. — *Craik, History of*
English Literature, ii. 137.

(See also under next entry.)

Commonplacebook. *s.* [two words, the
logical division of the elements being
commonplace-book, though the usual pro-
nunciation is *common-placebook*. See
Common-council.] Book in which
things to be remembered are ranged under
general heads.

I know some have a *common-place* against *com-*
mon-place-books, and yet perchance will privately
make use of what publicly they declaim against. A
common-place-book contains many notions in gar-
rison, whence the owner may draw out an army
into the field on competent warning. — *Fuller, Holy*
State, p. 164.

I turned to my *common-place-book*, and found his
case under the word Coquette. — *Trotter,* no. 107.

Commons. *s.*1. Vulgar; lower people; those who inherit
no honours.

Little office
The hateful commons will perform for us;
Except, like curs, to tear us all in pieces.
Shakespeare, Richard II. ii. 2.

These three to kings and chiefs their scenes dis-
play.
The rest before the ignoble commons play.
Dryden, Fables.

The gods of greater nations dwell around;
And, on the right and left, the palace bound;
The commons where they can; the nobler sort,
With winding doors wide open, front the court. *Id.*

2. Lower house of parliament.

How now for mitigation of this bill
Ug'd by the commons? Both his majesty
incline to it or no? — *Shakespeare, Henry V.* i. 1.
In the house of commons many gentlemen, un-
satisfied of his guilt, durst not condemn him. — *King*
Charles.

3. Food; fare; diet; allowance: (from meals
eaten in common).

He painted himself of a dove-colour, and took his
commons with the pigeons. — *Sir R. L'Estrange.*
Meanwhile she quench'd her fury at the stool,
And with a kenten salad cool'd her blood:
Their commons, though but coarse, were nothing
scant;
Nor did their minds an equal banquet want.
Dryden.

The doctor now obeys the summons, —
Likes both his company and commons. — *Swift.*

Short commons. Insufficient fare; stinted
diet; small allowance.**Commonweal.** *s.* Polity; body politic.

Two foundations bear up public societies; the
one inclination, whereby all men desire sociable
life; the other an order agreed upon, touching the
manner of their union in living together; the latter
is that which we call the law of a *commonweal*. —
Hooker.

It was impossible to make a *commonweal* in Ire-
land, without settling of all the estates and pos-
sessions throughout the kingdom. — *Sir J. Davies,*
Discourse on the State of Ireland.

Such a prince,
So kind a father of the commonweal.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 1.

Commonwealth. *s.* Government in which
the supreme power is lodged in the people;
republic.

Did he, or do yet any of them, imagine
The gods would sleep to such a Stygian practice,
Against that commonwealth which they have
founded? — *B. Jonson.*

Commonwealths were nothing more, in their origi-
nal, but free cities; though sometimes, by force of
orders and discipline, they have extended themselves
into mighty dominions. — *Sir W. Temple.*

Used both adjectively and as a compound in
s (see Huntsman). One who favours a
republican form of government: (espe-
cially applied to the soldiers and politi-
cians of the Great Rebellion).

Thomas Parnell was the son of a *commonwealths-*
man of the same name, who, at the restoration, left
Congleton in Cheshire, where the family had been
established for several centuries. — *Johnson, Lives of*
the Poets, Parnell.

Commonance, or Commonancy. *s.* Dwell-
ing; habitation; abode; residence; stay;
sojourn. *Obsolete.*

The very quality, carriage, and place of *commu-*
nance of witwines, is plainly and evidently set
forth. — *Sir M. Hale.*

Six-and-twenty days we consumed in Shema,
forced to so long commorance by the merry duke. —
Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels
into Africa and the Great Asia, p. 134.

An archbishop, out of his diocese, becomes subject
to the archbishop of the province where he has his
abode and commorancy. — *Ayliffe, Parergon Juris*
Canonici.

Commorant. *adj.* Resident; dwelling; in-
habiting; sojourning. *Obsolete.*

Neither did we border upon heathenish nations,
neither are any of them conversant with us, or *com-*
morant among us. — *Conference at Hampton Court,*
p. 74; 1603.

The abbot may demand and recover his monk,
that is *commorant* and residing in another monas-
tery. — *Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Commoriation. *s.* [Lat. *commoratio*, -onis,
from *moror* = delay, sojourn.] Sojourn;
dwelling; association of men dwelling in
the same place.

Was it that they met not with so fit an opportu-
nity of his *commoriation* amongst them? — *Bishop*
Hall, Elisha healing the Waters. (Ord MS.)

Commoriant. *adj.* Dying at the same time.
Obsolete.

To which unity be added equal and common cap-
tulations, the same compunct and *commoriant*
fates and times; and then there is reason and nat-
ural cause they might both die of like diseases and
infirmary. — *Sir George Buck, History of King*
Richard III. p. 86.

Commorse. *s.* [Lat. *moras*, part. of *mordeo*
= bite.] ? Sympathy. *Rare.*

And this is sure: though his offence be such,
Yet doth humanity attract *commorse*.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster, i. 46.

Some which saw the course
(The better few whom passion made not blinde)
Stood careful lookers-on with sad *commorse*.
Id. ii. 103. (Rich.)

Commotion. *s.* [Lat. *commotio*, -onis, from
moveo = move.]

1. Disturbance.

Sacrilegious were offered when an earthquake hap-
pened, that he would allay the *commotions* of the
water, and put an end to the earthquake. — *Wood-*
ward, Essay towards a Natural History of the
Earth.

2. Perturbation; disorder of mind; heat;
violence; agitation.

Some strange *commotion*
Is in his brain; he bites his lips, and starts.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 2.
He could not debate anything without some *com-*
motion, when the argument was not of moment. —
Lord Charnolton.

3. Tumult; disturbance; combustion; sedi-
tion; public disorder; insurrection.

By Batt'ry he hath won the common hearts;
And when he'll please to make *commotion*,
'Tis to be fear'd they all will follow him.
Shakespeare, Henry I. Part II. iii. 1.
When ye shall hear of wars and *commotions*, be
not terrified. *Luke,* xxi. 0.

The Hind consists of battles and a continual *com-*
motion; the Odyssey in patience and wisdom.
Brownie, Notes on the Odyssey.

Commotioner. *s.* One who causes *commo-*
tions; disturber of the peace. *Rare.*

A dangerous *commotioner*, that in so great and
popular a city as London is, could draw but those
same two fellows. — *Bacon, Observations on a Libel*
in 1592.

The people more regarding *commotioners* than
commissioners, flocked together, as clouds cluster
against a storm. — *Sir J. Heywood.*

Commotive. *adj.* Turbulent; disturbed.
Rare.

The Lea's *commotive* and inconstant flowing.
Sylvestre, Du Borlas, day 3, week 1. (Ord MS.)

Commovere. *v. a.* [Lat. *commovere*.] Dis-
turb; agitate; put into a violent motion;
unsettle. *Rare.*

Strait the sands,
Commov'd around, in antient eddies play.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

A shrill tempestuous wind,
Which doth disturb the mind,
And like wild waves all our designs commove.
Drammond, Flowers of Snow, no. 20. (Ord MS.)

Commune. *v. n.* [N.Fr. *communier*, from
Lat. *com* and *moneo* = advise.] Converse;
talk together; impart sentiments mu-
tually.

So long as Guyon with her communed,
Unto the ground sheenest her modest eye;
And ever and anon with rosy red,
The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did dye.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.
I will commune with you of such things,
That wait no ears but yours.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iv. 3.
They would further open hostility, and resort
unto him peacefully, that they might commune to-
gether as friends.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Idea, as marked under names, are those that, for
the most part, men reason of within themselves,
and always those which they commune about with
others.—*Locke.*

Communicability. *s.* Capability of being
communicable; capability of being im-
parted.

We must not look upon the divine nature as
sterile, but rather acknowledge the fecundity and
communicability of itself, upon which the creation
of the world dependeth.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition
of the Creed, art. ii.*

Communicable. *adj.*

1. Capable of becoming the common posses-
sion of more than one; capable of being
imparted: (with *to*).

With eternal life is communicable unto all, it be-
hoveth that the word of God be so likewise.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity, b. v. § 20.*

Nor let thine own inventions hope
Things not revealed, which the invisible king,
(only omniscient, with unexpress'd in night,
To none communicable in earth or heaven's light.)

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 124.

2. Communicative; not selfish.

Be communicable with your friends.—*B. Jonson, Episcene.*

Communicableness. *s.* Attribute suggested
by Communicable. *Rare.*

The office or function of a bishop was distinct
from that of presbyters, notwithstanding the identi-
cal communicableness of titles or name.—*Bishop
Marton, Episcopacy ascertained, p. 63.*

Communicant. *s.* One who participates, or
is entitled to participate, in the sacrament,
at the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

Communicants have ever used it; and we, by the
form of the very utterance, do shew we use it as
communicants.—*Hooker.*

A constant frequenter of worship, and a never-
failing monthly communicant.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

The communicants knelt, stood, or sat, as they
pleased; the chalice was the first cup which came to
hand; and the communicants wore surplice, coat, black
gown; or their ordinary dress, just as they were
Lutherans, Calvinists, Puritans, or no name at all.—*Froude, History of England, Elizabeth, ch. viii.*

Communicate. *v. a.* [Lat. *communico*,
part. of *communico*.]

1. Impart to others what is in our own
power; give to others as partakers; con-
fer a joint possession; bestow.

I learned diligently, and do communicate wisdom
liberally: I do not hide her riches. *Wisdom, vii.
13.*

Where God is worshipped, there he communicates
his blessings and holy influences.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

With *with*.

Canon benefits are to be communicated with
all, but peculiar benefits with choice.—*Bacon, Essays, 18.*

Charles the Hardy would communicate his secrets
with none; and least of all, those secrets which
troubled him most.—*Bacon.*

He communicated those thoughts only with the
lord Digby, the lord Colepeper, and the chancellor
—*Lord Clarendon, b. vii.*

A journey of much adventure, which, to shew the
strength of his privacy, had been before not commu-
nicated with any other.—*Sir H. Walton.*

Dionede desired my company.

And still communicates his praise with me,
Dryden, Fables.

With *to*.

His m' jesty frankly promised, that he could not,
in any degree, communicate to any person the mat-
ter, before he had taken and communicated to them
his own resolutions.—*Lord Clarendon.*

Those who speak in public are better heard
when they discourse by a lively genius and ready
memory, than when they read all they would commu-
nicate to their hearers.—*Watts.*

2. Recognize as a member of a church. See
Excommunicate. *Rare.*

When she [the church] can understand that such
an excommunication is made, and the man is really re-
formed, she can pronounce him pardoned, or, which

is all one, she may communicate him.—*Jeremy Tay-
lor, Worthy Communicant, 316.* (Ord MS.)
Hypocrites are the worst of men, but most readily
communicated. *Ibid.* 327. (Ord MS.)

3. Share with another; participate. *Rare.*

To thousands that communicate our loss,
B. Jonson, Sejanus.

Communicate. *v. n.*

1. Have something in common with an-
other; join (i.e. have common points of
contact); take, or give, a share in any-
thing.

I cannot see reason enough to say that if any man
sins by the using of these arts and their produc-
tions, that the artist is partaker of the crime; be-
cause he designing only to maintain himself, and to
please the eyes and ears and youthful passions of
others, may possibly not communicate in their sin
who overact their liberty and their vanity.—*Jeremy
Taylor, Doctor Dilectation.* (Ord MS.)

The whole body is nothing but a system of such
canals, which all communicate with one another,
mediately or immediately.—*Arbutnot, On the Na-
ture and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Partake of the sacrament.

The primitive Christians communicated every day.
—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Communication. *s.*

1. Act of imparting benefits or knowledge.

Both together serve completely for the reception
and communication of learned knowledge.—*Holder,
Elements of Speech.*

2. Common boundary or inlet; passage or
means by which from one place there is
a way without interruption to another.

The map shews the natural communication Provi-
dence has formed between the rivers and lakes of
a country at so great a distance from the sea. *Ad-
dison, Travels in Italy.*

The Euxine sea is conveniently situated for trade,
by the communication it has both with Asia and
Europe.—*Arbutnot.*

3. Interchange of knowledge; good intelli-
gence between several persons.

Secrets may be carried so far, as to stop the com-
munication necessary among all who have the man-
agement of affairs.—*Swift.*

4. Conference; conversation.

Abner had communication with the elders of Israel,
saying, Ye sought for David in times past to be king
over you: now then do it. —*2 Samuel, iii. 17.*

The chief end of language, in communication, being
to be understood, words serve not for that end,
when any word does not excite in the hearers the
same idea which it stands for in the mind of the
speaker. *Locke.*

5. Participation of the sacrament.

All by communicating of one, become, as to that
communication, one. —*Bishop Pearson, Exposition
of the Creed, art. ix.*

6. In *Rhetoric*. See extract.

Communicational, another secondary trope, takes
place when a speaker or writer assumes his hearer
or reader as a partner in his sentiments and dis-
course, saying We, instead of I or Ye. This trope
may be a sign of the writer's or speaker's modesty,
and of the respect he bears to his readers or hearers.
As this trope puts many for one, it may be consid-
ered as a sort of synecdoche. —*Beattie, Elements of
Moral Science, § 865.* (Ord MS.)

Communicative. *adj.* Indicating, or tend-
ing to, community (in a good sense); in-
clined to make advantages common; li-
beral of benefits or knowledge.

We conceive them more than some envious and
mercenary gardeners will thank us for; but they
deserve not the name of that communicative and
noble profession.—*Evelyn, Calendarium hortense.*

We have paid for our want of prudence, and de-
termine for the future to be less communicative.
Swift and Pope.

Communicatively. *adv.* In the way of com-
munication; with a common character; as
that which is common to more objects than
one.

If the reason this borrowed name, Angel, be
equally collective and communicative to the whole
in doing ministry of the place, then must the
name be collectively and communicatively taken.—*Milton, Prose Works, 31.* (Ord MS.)

Communicativeness. *s.* Attribute sug-
gested by Communicative.

That which I am to blame in you, is, that your
publick common meetings, which should be, as at the
table of the Lord, to eat a church-meal, a common
Christian feast, are indeed much otherwise; none of
that communicativeness and charity among you, as
is required in such.—*Hammond, Paraphrase and
Annotations on the New Testament, Acts, xi. 29.*

Communicatory. *adj.* Imparting knowledge

Serious, who is our companion, and fellow-labour-
er, with whom the whole world by mutual com-
mence of civil and communicatory letters,
across together with us in our common society.—*Barrow, Discourse on the Unity of the Church.*

Communio. *f.* [Lat. *communio, -onis.*]

1. Intercommunion; fellowship; common posses-
sion; participation of something in com-
mon; interchange of transactions.

Consider, finally, the angels, as having with us
that communion which the apostle to the Hebrews
holdeth; and in regard whereof angels have not dis-
tained to profess themselves our fellow servants.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity, b. i. § 4.*

The Israelites had never any communion or affairs
with the Ethiopians. —*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the
World.*

Thou . . . so pleas'd,
Canst raise thy creature to what height that wilt
Of union, or communion, do thy self.

We maintain communion with God himself, and
are made in the same degree partakers of the Divine
nature. *Folles.*

2. Common or public celebration of the Lord's
Supper; participation in the sacrament:
(often used adjectively).

They resolved, that the standing of the commu-
nion table in all churches should be altered.—*Lord
Clarendon.*

Tertullian reporteth that the picture of Christ was
engraven upon the communion cup. —*Peacham, On
Drawing.*

The communion is appointed for every Sunday,
only the Church has ordered that there shall be no
communion except four (or three at least) commu-
nicate with the priest. —*Hook, Church Dictionary,
Communion.*

3. Common or public act.

Men began publicly to call on the name of the
Lord; that is, they served and praised God by com-
munion, and in publick manner. —*Sir W. Raleigh,
History of the World.*

4. Union in the common worship of any
church.

Barry communion with a good church can never
alone make a good man; if it could, we should have
no bad ones. *South.*

Ignominious men have lived and died in the com-
munion of that church. —*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

5. Religious community.

The extreme severity which the English church
manifested in the most tyrannical of sovereigns
and the bitter persecution it directed against all
adverse communions, had together made Puritanism
the representative and the symbol of democracy.
Lecky, Rationalism in Europe, ch. iv. pt. ii.

Communionalist. *s.* One who is of the same
communion with others.

Most of the scrupulosities of the non-commu-
nionists may be resolved thereby.—*Dryden, Epitaphical
Discourse, p. 41: 1644.*

Communism. *s.* System of things in com-
mon; doctrines relating to it. (Applicable
to any question concerning possession and
distribution of property, it generally has a
special meaning according to the time and
country in which it is used. At present,
its most important application is in Russia,
where it touches the relation of the serf
stricted to the soil (*astriktus glebe*), and
the soil to which he is astricted, engender-
ing the doctrine that, as 'the serf belongs
to the land, the land belongs to the serf';
and this just now is probably its ordinary
meaning, where nothing else suggests the
conception.)

In this state of things, however, the Slavonophiles
of Poland ought to indulge no more in their empty
boast that their country escaped the feudal system.
At least, under the feudal system peasants easily
became proprietors; and if the feudal system, with
its variety of tenures, and its numerous social
gradations, had existed in Poland, it would not be so
easy as it is now to divide the country into two great
classes, and to paralyze all national action by rais-
ing up the lower, in the name of communism, against
the upper, whenever it may venture to move in the
name of patriotism.—*S. Edwards, The Polish Repub-
licity, vol. i. ch. x.*

Communist. *s.* One who maintains the doc-
trine or system of communism.

Zinks and the Taborites had wilder and loftier
views . . . there were among them, millenniumists,
communists.—*Milman, History of Latin Chris-
tianity, b. xiii. ch. xi.*

Communitistic. *adj.* Pertaining to communism.

probably only one corner of the world where the question of limiting the hours of labor by law would be legally left to the votes of the workmen themselves. And every one would probably assume beforehand that, if so strange a mode of legislation existed anywhere, it would issue only in enactments of a purely communitistic kind.—*Saturday Review*, Oct. 8, 1864.

Communistic. *s.* [N.Fr. *communistic*.]

1. Commonwealth; body politic.

Not in a single person only, but in a *community* or multitude of men.—*Hammond, On Fundamentalists*.
This parable may be aptly enough expounded of the laws that secure a civil *community*.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

It is not designed for her own use, but for the whole *community*.—*Addison, Guardian*.

He lives not for himself alone, but hath a regard in all his actions to the great *community*.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

2. Common possession; state contrary to property or appropriation.

Sit up and revel,
Call all the great, the fair and spirited dames
Of Rome about thee, and begin a fashion
Of freedom and *communistic*.—*R. Johnson*.

The multiplication of many in the *community* of name, or misapplication of the act of one unto the other, hath made some doubt thereof.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

This text is far from proving Adam sole proprietor, it is a confirmation of the original *communistic* of all things.—*Locke*.

These inscriptions also contain the Carpoeracion tenet of a *communistic* of women.—*Stevenson, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. iv. § 1.

3. Common character.

The essential *communistic* of nature between *public* growth and *inorganic* growth, is however, most clearly seen on observing that they both result in the same way.—*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology*, § 43.

4. Frequency; commonness. *Rare*.

He was but, as the curlew is in June,
Herod, not regarded; seen, but with such eyes,
As, sick and blinded with *communistic*,
Afford an extraordinary gaze.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.

Communitability. *s.* Capability of being commuted. See *Incommutability*.

When both are substantives, the *communitability* of terms of this kind [i.e. the predicates and subjects in particular affirmative propositions] is complete.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, Logic as applied to Language*.

Commutable. *adj.* Interchangeable.

But here the predicate and subject are not *commutable*.—*Whately, Elements of Logic*.

Commütation. *s.*

1. Same as Mutation; change; alteration; (the prefix *com-* being without significance). *Rare*.

An innocent nature could hate nothing that was innocent: in a word, so great is the *commütation*, that the soul then hated only that which now only it loves, i.e. sin.—*South, Sermons*.

2. Exchange; act of giving one thing for another: (prefix *significant*).

The whole universe is supported by giving and returning, by commerce and *commütation*.—*South, Sermons*.

According to the present temper of mankind, it is absolutely necessary that there be some method and means of *commütation*, as that of money.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

The use of money in the commerce and traffic of mankind, is that of saving the *commütation* of more bulky commodities.—*Arsenius, Tables of ancient coins, Weights, and Measures*.

3. Equivalent, or approach to an equivalent; (the term generally conveying the notion of getting rid of something especially burdensome); ransom: (prefix *significant*).

The law of God had allowed an evasion, that is, by way of *commütation* or redemption.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Commütative. *adj.* Relative to exchange.

Justice, although it be but one entire virtue, yet is described in two kinds—one, named justice distributive, which is in distribution of honor, money, benefits, or other thing semblable; the other is called *commütative*, or by exchange.—*Sir T. Eliot, The Governour*, fol. 142.

Commütative justice requires that every man should have his own.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, l. 7.

The *Essems*, like the Pythagoreans, did not buy or sell among themselves, but each supplied the other's wants by a *commütative* bartering.—*T. Godwin, Moses and Aaron*, l. 12.

Commütatively. *adv.* In the way of exchange.

Be not so stouilly mistaken in the quality of sins — *commütatively* iniquous in the valuation of transgressions.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, li. 12.

Commüte. *v. a.* [Lat. *commuto*.] Exchange; put one thing in the place of another; give or receive one thing for another.

This smart was *commütet* for shame.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 518.

This will *commüte* our tasks, exchange: these pleasant and painful ones, which God assigns, for those uneasy and fruitless ones we impose on ourselves.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Some *commüte* swearing for whoring; as if forbearance of the one were a dispensation for the other.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

The term *commüte* is now commonly used of the tax for which service of the shield was *commütet*.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxiv.

The utmost that could be obtained was that her sentence should be *commütet* from burning to beheading.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. v.

Commüte. *v. n.* Effect a commutation; atone; bargain for exemption.

Those institutions which God designed for means to further men in holiness, they took upon us a privilege to serve instead of it, and to *commüte* for it.—*South, Sermons*.

Commütual. *adj.* Mutual; reciprocal. *Rare*.

Love our hearts, and Hymen did our hands,
Unite *commütual* in most sacred bands.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 2.

There, with *commütual* zeal, we both had strove
In acts of dear benevolence and love;
Brothers in peace, not rivals in command.

Pope, Homer's Odyssey.

Compact. *v. a.* [from Lat. *pango*.] Join together with firmness; unit closely; consolidate.

We see the world so *compact*, that each thing preserveth other things, and also itself.—*Alker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. i. § 9.

Inform her full of my particular fears:
And therein add such reasons of your own,
As may *compact* it more.

Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 4.

This disease is more dangerous as the solids are more strict and *compact*, and consequently more so as people are advanced in age.—*Arsenius, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Now the bright sun *compact* the precious stone,
Imparting radiant lustre, like his own.

Sir R. Blackmore, Creation.

Compact. *s.* [from Lat. *paetus*, connected with *pango*—put together as a joiner or builder.] Structure; frame. *Obsolete*.

He was of a mean or low *compact*, but without disproportion and unevenness either in limbs or parts.—*Sir G. Buck, History of King Richard III.*, p. 118.

Compact. *s.* [from Fr. *compacte*; from Lat. *paetio*, *paetus*, connected with *paetus*, part. of *paetiscor*—make a bargain.] Contract; accord; agreement; mutual and settled appointment between two or more to do or to forbear something.

In the beginnings of speech there was an implicit *compact*, founded upon common consent, that such words, voices, or gestures should be signs whereby they would express their thoughts.—*South*.

With the accent on the last syllable.

I hope the king made peace with all of us;
And the *compact* is firm and true in us.

Shakespeare, Richard III., ii. 2.

Compact. *adj.* or *part.* [from Lat. *paetus*, part. of *paetiscor*—make a bargain.] Forming a league with anyone.

Thou pernicious woman,
Compact with her that's gone, think'st thou thy oath,

Though they would swear down each particular fact,
Were testimonies?

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

Compact. ? *adj.* (or another form of *Compacted* part. of *Compact*, from Lat. *pango*). Made out of something.

If he, *compact* of jess, grow musical.

We shall have shortly discord in the spheres.

Shakespeare, As you like it, ii. 7.

Brightens his crest; a wandering fire,
Compact of motions vapour, which the night

condenses, and the cold environs round,
Kindled through agitation to a flame.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 635.

In one head Pan has a pipe of seven reeds, *compact* with wax together.—*Poacham*.

Compact. *adj.* [from Lat. *pango*.]

1. Firm; solid; close; dense; of firm texture.

Is not the density greater in free and open spaces, void of air and other grosser bodies, than within the pores of water, glass, crystal, gems, and other *compact* bodies?—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

Without attraction the discovered particles of the chaos could never converge into such great *compact* masses as the planets.—*Bentley*.

2. Brief and well connected.

Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive, close, and *compact*, we must study the intense force of our language.—*Ellen, Dissertation on reading the Classics*.

Compacted. *part. adj.* Wrought together so as to be compact.

Nor are the nerves of his *compacted* strength

Stretch'd and dissolv'd into unnew'd length.

Sir J. Denham.

Was harden'd, woods, and rocks, and towns to hear.

Lord Rotherham.

Compactly. *adv.* In a compact manner; closely; compendiously.

'Tis an abstract of all volumes,

A pillar of all columns,

Every crier ward to wit, to be

The smallest god's epitome,

And so *compactly* express

All lovers' pleasing wretchedness.

Loveless, Lucasta, p. 80.

Compactedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Compacted*; firmness; density.

Sticking or *compactness*, being natural to density, requires some excess of gravity in proportion to the density, or some other outward violence, to break it.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies*.

These atoms are supposed infrangible, extremely *compact*, and hard; which *compactness* and hardness is a demonstration, that nothing could be produced by them.—*Chagne*.

Compaction. *s.* Packing or joining together.

It has been framed by nature to be moved by all its parts to its *compaction* and cohesion.—*Plutarch, Morals*, iv. 44. (Ord MS.)

Knowledge reduced into exact methods have a show of strength, in that each part seemeth to support and sustain the other; but this is more satisfactory than substantial; like unto buildings which stand by architecture and *compaction*, which are more subject to ruin than those that are built more strong in their several parts, though less *compact*.—*Bacon*. (Ord MS.)

Compactly. *adv.* In a compact manner; closely; densely; with neat joining; with good compacture.

You have put all this together most *compactly*.—*Laub, Letter to Barton*.

Compactness. *s.* Attribute suggested by

Compact; firmness; closeness; density.

Brandy or sparkling found in many kinds, is not discernible in this, for it containeth sort of *compactness* and durt.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

The best lime mortar will not have attained its utmost *compactness*, till fourscore years after it has been employed in building. This is one reason why in demolishing ancient fabrics, it is easier to break the stone than the mortar.—*Boyle*.

The rest, by reason of the *compactness* of terrestrial matter, cannot make its way to walls.—*Hodward*.

Compacture. *s.* Structure; manner in which anything is joined together; compagination. *Rare*.

And over it a fair portentous loom,

Which to the gate directly did incline,

With comely compass and *compacture* strong.

Neither measurely short, nor yet exceeding long.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

The first whereof, of nature's substance wrought,

Is trained moveable by art divine.

Stirring the whole *compacture* of the rock.

Brewer, Lingua, iii. 4.

Compäge, or Compágenes. *s.* [Lat. *compages*.]

Putting together; framework. *Rare*.

The *compäge* of all physical truth is not so closely

joined, but opposition may find intrusion.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 3.

[In] the old Hebrew language, wherein the Scripture speaks, there is no one word to express the *compages* of the superior and inferior bodies, which we call mundus, but these two words, heaven and earth, joined to and put together.—*Mad. Borephane and Exposition of the Prophecy of St. Peter concerning Christ's second Coming*, p. 11: 162.

The organs in animal bodies are only a regular *compages* of pipes and vessels, for the fluids to pass through.—*Ray*.

Compagnation, *s.* [L. Lat. *compagnatio*, -onis.] Union; structure; junction; connection; confixture.

The intire or broken *compagnation* of this magnificent fabrick under it.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Companionable, *adj.* Suited for company. *Rare.*

A wife he had of excellent beauty, And *companionable* and revellous was she.

Chaucer, Shipman's Tale.

Companiableness, *s.* Attribute suggested by Companionable; quality of being a good companion; sociableness. *Rare.*

His eyes full of merry simplicity, his words of hearty *companiableness*.—*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, b. ii.

Companionable, *adj.* Having the qualities which suit a person for company; sociable; maintaining friendly intercourse. *Rare.*

Towards his queen he was nothing uxorious, but *companionable* and respectful.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Companiableness, *s.* Attribute suggested by Companionable; sociableness. *Rare.*

His reticellous was for prayer, his *companiableness* was for preaching. *Bishop Hall, Meditations*, b. iv.

Companion, *s.* [see Company, *s.*]

1. One with whom a man frequently converses, or with whom he shares his hours of relaxation: (differing from *friend*, as *acquaintance* from *confidence*).

With anxious doubts, with rising passions torn, No sweet *companion* near with whom to mourn.

Prin.

A *companion* is one with whom we share our bread, a mesumite.—*Archbishop Tench, Lectures on the Study of Words*, lect. vii.

2. Partner; associate; counterpart; match. Euphrodites, my brother and companion in labour, and fellow-soldier.—*Philemon*, ii. 25.

With *of*.

Bereav'd of happiness thou may'st partake His punishment, eternal misery; Which would be all his solace and revenge, Thee once to gain *companion* of his woe.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 903.

3. Term of contempt connected with parasite or hanger-on.

I scorn you, scurvy *companion*! What? you poor, base, rascally, cheating, lick-thum mate: away you mouldy rogue, away.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 4.

It gives boldness to every petty *companion* to spread rumours to his defamation, where I cannot be present.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays*.

Companionable, *adj.* Fit for good-fellowship; social; agreeable.

His very words and looks . . . did so work upon the affections of his hearers, as melted and moulded them into a *companionable* sadness. *I. Walton, Life of Donne.*

He had a more *companionable* wit, and swayed more among the good fellows. *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*, b. viii.

Companionableness, *s.* Attribute suggested by Companionable.

This is one of the christian's firm, who lives companionably with his children: and this *companionableness* of theirs may well be looked upon as one principal intrusion of the mischief of which we complain.—*Lord Clarendon, Tracts*, 292. (Ord MS.)

Companionably, *adv.* In a companionable manner.

Men must have somewhat else than wrinkles to find recreation for my part, I keep good quarter with the youth, and live *companionably* with my children. *Lord Clarendon, Tracts*, 290. (Ord MS.)

Companionship, *s.* Company; train; fellowship; association.

Alcibiades, and some twenty horse, All of *companionship*.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, i. 1.

If I lose honour in your wars, to seven The same you are not, which, for your best ends, You call your policy; how is less, or worse, That it shall hold *companionship* in peace With honour as in war? *Id., Coriolanus*, iii. 2.

Company, *s.* [Fr. *compagnie*; from L. Lat. *compagnum* from *con* and *pans*—bread.]

1. Persons assembled together, body of men; persons assembled for the entertainment of each other, assembly of pleasure; persons considered as assembled for conver-

sation, or as capable of conversation and mutual entertainment.

Honest *company*, I thank you all,

That have beheld me give away myself

To this most patient, sweet, and virtuous wife.

Shakespeare, Twelfth of the Night, iii. 2. A crowd is not *company*, and there are but a gallery of pictures, where there is no love.—*Bacon, Essays*, 24.

Monsieur Zullehem came to me among the rest of the *company* of the town.—*Sir W. Temple, Knowledge of men and manners, the freedom of*

habitudes, and conversation with the best *company* of both sexes, is necessary.—*Dryden*.

2. Number of persons united for the execution or performance of anything; band; partnership; corporation.

Shakespeare was an actor, when there were seven *companies* of players in the town together.—*De Witt*.

This emperor seems to have been the first who incorporated the several tribes of Rome into *company*, with their particular privileges.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

3. Subdivision of a regiment of foot; so many as are under one captain.

Every captain brought with him thrice so many in his *company* as was expected.—*Knodler, History of the Turks*.

4. State of a companion; act of accompanying; conversation; fellowship.

It is more pleasant to enjoy the *company* of him that can speak such words, than by such words to be persuaded to follow sedition.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Nor will I wretched thee In death forsake, but keep thee *company*.

Dryden, Fables.

Aldallah grew by degrees so enamoured of her conversation, that he did not think he lived when he was not in *company* with his beloved Balsara.—*Guardian*, no. 167.

Be a company, *Accompany*.

But thinks, admitted to that equal sky,

His faithful dog shall bear him *company*.

Pope, Essay on Man.

Keep company, *Associate with*.

Why should he call her whore? Who keeps her *company*? *Shakespeare, Othello*, iv. 2.

Those Indian wives are loving fools, and may do well to keep *company* with the Arias and Portias of old Rome.—*Dryden*.

Company, *v. n.* *Accompany*. *Rare.*

I am, sir,

The soldier that did *company* these three.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 6.

Thus, through what path so'er of life we move,

Rage *companies* our hate, and grief our love. *Prior*.

Company, *v. n.*

1. Associate oneself, or keep company, with anyone. *Rare.*

I wrote to you not to *company* with fornicators.—*1 Corinthians*, v. 9.

2. Be a gay companion. *Obsolete.*

For these three needs must learn to laugh, to lye,

To face, to forge, to seel, to *company*.

Spears, Mother Hubbard's Tale.

3. Have commerce with one of another sex; keep company.

Thus have ye dealt with the daughters of Israel: and they for ye *company* with you: but the daughter of Judah would not abide your wickedness.

Now therefore tell me, under what tree dost thou take them *company* together? *History of Sennacherib*, ver. 57.

Well may I think, as a great learned man, although merrily, writeth, that unless God had given a certain notable quantity of foolishness and forgetfulness to all women, after once they had assayed the pains and travails and danger of childbirth, they would never *company* with men again.—*Sir T. South, Oration for Queen Elizabeth's Marriage*.

Companying, *verb. abs.* Sexual commerce.

That in the time of their ordination, it be not so much as required of them to abstain from the lawful *companying* with their wives. *Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 206.

Comparable, *adj.* Worthy to be compared; of equal regard; worthy to contend for preference.

This present world affordeth not any thing *comparable*, unto the public duties of religion.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. v. § 4.

A man *comparable* with any of the captains of that age, an excellent soldier both by sea and land.—*Knodler, History of the Turks*.

There is no blessing of life *comparable* to the enjoyment of a discreet and virtuous friend.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Comparably, *adv.* In a manner or degree worthy to be compared.

There could no form for such a royal *may* be *comparably* imagined, like that of the foresaid nation.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture*.

Compares, *s.* Objects capable of being compared to each other: (as opposed to Disparates).

The second classis of metaphysical, or perhaps more properly logical particles, are those that owe their origin to the liquid of the *compares*; such as, *than*, *more*, *more*, &c. This water is not as hot as that; this apple is greater or more great than that. *Belgarus, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor*, p. 69.

Comparative, *adj.*

1. Estimated by comparison: (as opposed to positive, or absolute).

That were dignified enough,

Even to the point of envy, if I were made *Comparative* for your virtues, to be stiled The under-tanquam of his realm.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, ii. 3.

The lesson is a positive good; although the removal of it, to give place to the first, be a *comparative* good. *Bacon*.

This ladder, by reason of its *comparative* levity to the fluid that incloses it, would necessarily ascend to the top. *Bulfinch*.

2. Having the power of comparing different things.

Beauty is not known by an eye or nose; it consists in a symmetry, and it is the *comparative* faculty which notes it.—*Glauville, Serapis Scientifica*.

3. In *Grammar*. Applied to what, counting the Positive as the first, is called the second, degree of comparison, the Superlative being the third. It gives such forms as *wiser*, as compared with *wise* and *wisest*, in English; *superior*, as compared with *superior* and *superiorissimus*, in Latin; and *συνεπρότερος*, as compared with *σοφός* and *σοφωτάτος*, in Greek: meaning the same, i.e. *more wise*, as compared with *wise* and *most wise*.

As the degrees belong to Etymology, or the exhibition of the forms taken by single words, rather than to Syntax, or the rules for their combination, these last-named circumlocutions are no true *comparatives*, though often treated as such.

Comparative, *s.* (or *adj.* with degree understood). See preceding entry, 3.

When it [the adjective] is expressed with augmentation, or with reference to a less degree of the same, it is called the *comparative*; as *wiser*, *greater*.

Bishop Loxeth, Introduction to English Grammar.

Comparative, *v.* One fond of making comparisons, or who makes himself, or is in reality, another's equal. *Obsolete*.

To laugh at gibing boys, and stand the push Of every beardless vain *comparative*.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.

Gerald ever was

His full *comparative*.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Four Plays in One.

Comparatively, *adv.* In a state of comparison; according to estimate made by comparison; not positively.

The good or evil which is removed may be esteemed good or evil *comparatively*, and not positively or simply.—*Bacon*.

In this world whatever is called good is *comparatively* with other things of its kind, or with the evil mingled in its composition; so he is a good man that is better than men commonly are, or in whom the good qualities are more than the bad.—*Sir W. Temple*.

The vegetables being *comparatively* lighter than the ordinary terrestrial matter of the globe, subsided last.—*Woolward*.

But how few, *comparatively*, are the instances of this wise application!—*Rogers*.

Compare, *v. n.* [see last extract.]

1. Make one thing the measure of another; estimate the relative goodness or badness, or other qualities, of any one thing, by observing how it differs from something else; liken; parallel.

I will hear Brutus speak.—

I will hear Cassius, and compare their reasons.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iii. 2.

They measuring themselves by themselves, and comparing themselves among themselves, are not wise.—*2 Corinthians*, x. 12.

No man can think it grievous who considers the pleasure and sweetness of love, and the glorious victory of overcoming evil with good; and then compares these with the restless torment and perpetual torment of a multitudes and revengeful spirit. — *Archbishop Tillotson*.

He that has got the ideas of numbers, and hath taken the pains to compare one, two, and three to six, cannot choose but know they are equal. — *Locke*.

With to.

Solon compared the people unto the sea, and orators and counsellors to the winds; for that the sea would be calm and quiet, if the winds did not trouble it. — *Darwin, Apophthegmas*.

With with.

Black Macbeth
Will seem as pure as snow; and the poor state
Esteem him as a lamb, being compar'd
With my confidenceless harms.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.
As when Earth's son Antawn, (to compare
Small things with greatest,) in Trassa strove
With Jove's Alcides, and, off foild, still rose.

Milton, Paradise Regain'd, iv. 603.
If he compares this translation with the original,
he will find that the three first stanzas are rendered
almost word for word. — *Addison, Spectator*.

2. Get; procure.

But both from lack and belly, still did spare
To fill his bags, and richesse to compare.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 4. 28.
[Compare. Latin, *comparare*, to couple things together
for judgment, from *compas*, equal, and that from
com and *par*, like, equal, a pair. But the meaning
might equally be derived from the original sense of
the verb *parare*, which seems to be to push forward.
Thus the simple *parare* is to push forward,
to get ready, to prepare, to push on, to separate;
com-parare, to push together, to bring into comparison,
or to prepare, to accumulate. — *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Compare. *r. n. Vic.*

And, with her beauty, humble did compare,
Whether of them in her should have the greatest
share.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 3. 39.
As no culture or grafter will exalt the French
wines to compare with the wines of Greece, Canaries,
and Montefiore; so neither will the older of Beau-
card and Celluri equal that of Allessandre, Beau-
card, and Kinsbury, in the small county of
Hertford. — *Transactions of the Royal Society, i. 144.*
(Ord MS.)

He car'd in ivory a mind so fair,
As nature could not with his art compare. — *Dryden*.

Compáre. *s.* [for accent see Convex.]

Comparison.

True swans in love shall in the world to come
Approve their truths by Troilus; when their rhymes,
Full of protest, and oath, and big compare,
Want similes.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2.
Beyond compare the Son of God was seen
Most glorious. — *Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 138.*
Thou I the rarest things have seen,
Oh, things without compare. — *Sir J. Suckling*.

As their small gallies may not hold compare
With our tall ships. — *Walter*.

Compárer. *s.* One who compares. *Rare.*

It was the compárer's purpose to discover Mr.
Whitefield's enthusiasm. — *Bishop Lavington, En-
thusiasm of the Methodists and Papists compared*.

Comparing. *verbal abs.* Comparison.

In the comparisons, we may not look that all
should answer in equality. — *Archbishop Cramer, To
Bishop Gardiner, p. 409.*

Comparison. *s.* Act of comparing; state

of being compared; comparative esti-
mate; proportion; simile; illustration.

Loth I am to compare these things together (gam-
ing and shooting), and yet I do it not because there
is any comparison at all betwixt them; but thereby
a man shall see how good the one is, how evil the
other. — *Ascham, Dialectica, p. 82.* (Ord MS.)

Natalis Comes, comparing his parts with those of
a man, reckons his claws among them, which are
much more like those of a lion: it is easy to be drive
on the comparison too far, to make it good. — *Greiv, Mænas*.

Our author saves me the comparison with tragedy;
for he says, that herein he is to imitate the tragick
poet. — *Dryden*.

If we will rightly estimate what we call good
and evil, we shall find it lies much in comparison. —
Locke.

Objects near our view are apt to be thought greater
than those of a larger size that are more remote;
and so it is with pleasure and pain: the present is
apt to carry it, and those at a distance have the dis-
advantage in the comparison. — *Id.*

If men would live as religion requires, the world
would be a most lovely and desirable place in com-
parison of what now it is. — *Archbishop Tillotson*.

One can scarce imagine how so plentiful a soil
should become so miserably unpeopled, in compa-
rison of what it once was. — *Addison, Travels in
Italy*.

Compárt. *s.* Member; element; part.
Rare.

What a continual hell must this create in the soul,
to be perpetually worried with so many black and
ruid passions; to have all its inferior parts and
affections, like those of the monster Scylla, whom
the poets talk of as so many dogs, continually bark-
ing and snarling at one another, and yet remain un-
separable, as being compárts of the same substance.
Scott, Practical Discoveries, xxii.

Compártiment. *s.* Division of a picture or
design. *Rare.*

The circumference is divided into twelve com-
partiments, each containing a complete picture. —
Pope.

Elizabeth on a compártiment
Of gold in byssos was writ, and hung askew
Upon her head. — *Pete, Roman of the
Garter, 1603.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Compárting. *s.* Divide; mark out a general
design into its various parts and subdivi-
sions. *Rare.*

I make haste to the casting and compárting of the
whole work. — *Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Archi-
tecture*.

Compártition. *s.* Act of comparing or di-
viding; part marked off. *Rare.*

I will come to the compártition, by which the
authors of this art understand a graceful and use-
ful distribution of the whole ground plot, both for
rooms of office and entertainment. — *Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture*.

Their temples and amphitheatres needed no com-
pártitions. — *Id.*

Compártment. *s.* Division; separate part
of a design.

The square will make you ready for all manner of
compártments, lanes, pedestals, and buildings. —
Prædium, Compæd G. Atkinson.

Compártner. *s.* Same as Copartner.

It is part of the honour and worship due our
God, to accept of no compártner with him. — *Bishop
Pearson, Exposition of the Creed, art. i.*

Compápass. *r. a.* [Lat. *pápassus* = footstep, pace.]

1. Walk round anything.

I come, said he, from compassing the earth,
Their travels seen who spring from human birth.
G. Scudgery, Paraphrase of the Book of Job, p. 1.
Old Chorons compass'd thier crew,
And dipp'd an olive branch in holy dew,
Which thier sprinkled round.

Dryden, Virgil's Eclog.

2. Encircle; environ; surround; enclose.

I see thee compass'd with thy kingdom's peers.
That speak my salutation in their minds.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 7.
To dare that death, I will approach yet higher;
Thus, wert thou compassed with circling fire.

Dryden.

With about.

Now all the blessings
Of a glad father compass thee about!
Shakespeare, Tempest, v. 1.
The shady trees cover him with their shadow; the
willows of the brook compass him about. — *Job, xl. 22.*

With round, around, or round about.

Thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and
compass thee round, and keep thee in on every side.
— *Luke, xix. 43.*

A darksome way,
Thine deep descended through the hollow ground,
And was with dread and horror compass'd around.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Observe the crowds that compass him around.
Dryden, Virgil.

3. Beleaguer; besiege; block: (with in).

And it was told the Gazites, saying, Samson is
come hither. And they compassed him in, and laid
wait for him all night in the gate of the city.
Judges, xvi. 2.

4. Obtain; procure; attain; have in the
power; in Law, take measures prepara-
tory to anything (as, 'To compass the
death of the king').

That which by wisdom he saw to be requisite for
that people, was by his great wisdom compass'd. —
Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity, preface.
His master being one of great regard,
In court to compass any suit hard.

Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale.
If I can check my erring love, I will;
If not, to compass her I'll use my skill.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.
How can you hope to compass your designs,
And not dissemble them? — *Sir J. Denham, Sophy.*
He had a mind to make himself master of Wey-
mouth, if he could compass it without engaging his
army before it. — *Lord Clarendon*.

The church of Rome craveth titular patriarchs of
Constantinople and Alexandria; so both the pope
to lose the remembrance of any title that he had
once compass'd. — *Brerewood*.

Invention is the first part, and absolutely neces-
sary to them both; yet no file ever was, or ever can
be given, how to compass it. — *Dryden, Translation
of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting*.

The knowledge of what is good and what is evil,
what ought and what ought not to be done, is a
thing too large to be compassed, and too hard to be
mastered, without brains and study, pains and con-
templation. — *South*.

In every work regard the writer's end,
Since none can compass more than they intend.

Pope.

Compápass. *s.* [Fr. *compas*; from Lat. *con* and
pápassus = pace.]

1. Circle; round.

This day I breathed first; time is come round;
And where I did begin, there shall I end;
My life is run its compass.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, v. 3.

2. Extent; reach; grasp.

O, Juliet, I already know thy grief;
It strains me past the compass of my wits.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1.
That which is out of the compass of any man's
power, is to that man impossible. — *South, Sermons*.

How few there are may be justly bewail'd, (the
compass of them extending but from the time of
Hippocrates to that of Marcus Antoninus. — *Sir W.
Temple*.

Animals in their generation are wiser than the
sons of men; but their wisdom is confined to a few
particulars, and lies in a very narrow compass. —
Addison, Spectator.

This author hath tried the force and compass of
our language with much success. — *Swift*.

3. Space; room; limits (either of time or
space).

No less than the compass of twelve books is taken
up in these. — *Pope, Essay on Homer's Battles*.

The English are good confederates in an enterprise
which may be dispatched in a short compass of time.
— *Addison, Freholder*.

You have heard what hath been here done for the
poor by the five hospitals and the workhouse, within
the compass of one year, and towards the end of a
long, expensive war. — *Bishop Ashmole*.

4. Enclosure; circumference.

And the mount Pælatine,
Th' imperial palace, compass huge and high
The structure. — *Milton, Paradise Regain'd, iv. 51.*
Old Rome from such a race deriv'd her birth,
Which now on seven high hills triumphant reigns,
And in that compass all the world contains.

Dryden, Virgil's Georgics, ii.

5. Due limits; range: (with within, out of,
or out of all).

Certain it is, that in two hundred years before (I
speak within compass) no such confusion had
been executed, in either of these provinces. — *Sir J.
Dugdale, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

Nothing is likelier to keep a man within compass
than the having constantly before his eyes the state
of his affairs, in a regular course of account. — *Locke*.

6. Power of the voice to express the notes of
music.

You would sound me from my lowest note to the
top of my compass. — *Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 2.*
From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This universal frame began:
From harmony to harmony
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The diapason closing full in man. — *Dryden*.

7. Pair of Compasses.

To fix one foot of their compass wherever they
think fit, and extend the other to such terrible
lengths, without describing any circumference at
all, is to leave us and ourselves in a very uncertain
state. — *Swift*.

8. Instrument for indicating the relation of
anything (especially a ship, in which the
word is often preceded by mariner's) to the
North Pole.

The breath of religion fills the sails, profit is the
compass by which fictitious men steer their course. —
Eikon Basilike.

Rude as their ships was navigation then;
No useful compass or meridian known:
Constant, they kept the land within their ken,
And knew no North but when the pole-star shone.

Dryden.

With equal force the tempest blows by turns,
From every corner of the seamen's compass.

Race, Jane Shore.

He that first discovered the use of the compass,
did more for the supplying and increase of useful
commodities than those who built workhouses. —
Locke.

Fetch a compass. Depart from the right line;
advance indirectly.

Thou shalt not go on; but fetch a compass behind
them, and come upon them over against the mul-
berry trees. — *2 Samuel, v. 23.*

And from thence we fetched a compass, and came to Rhegium.—*Aols*, xviii. 13.

Compasses. *s.* in the plural only. Pair of compasses: (meaning two parts of the same instrument, not two different instruments). See Antipodes.

If they be two, they are two,

As stiff twin compasses are two:

Thy soul, the first foot, makes us show

To move: but doth, if 'other do,

In his hand.

He took the golden compasses, prepar'd

In God's eternal store, to circumscribe

This universe, and all created things.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 225.

Compassion. *s.* Pity; commiseration; sorrow for the sufferings of others; sympathy; act of mercy (plural).

It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed, because his compassions fail not.—*Lamentations of Jeremiah*, iii. 22.

Show mercy and compassions every man to his brother.—*Zechariah*, vii. 9.

Ye had compassions of me in my bonds.—*Hebrews*, x. 34.

Thy angry hands
My brothers hold, and vengeance these exact;
This pleads compassion, and repents the fault.

Dryden, Fables.

The good-natured man is apt to be moved with compassion for those misfortunes or infirmities, which another would turn into ridicule.—*Aldrich, Spectator*.

Compassion. *v. a.* Pity; compassionate; commiserate. *Rare*.

O heavens! can you hear a good man groan,
And not relent, or not compassion him?

Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, iv. 1.

Wisdom and worth are sacred names; rever'd,

Where not embrac'd; applauded, deify'd;

Why not compassion'd too?

Young, Night Thoughts, vii.

Compassionable. *adj.* Deserving of compassion. *Obsolete*.

The judge should tender the party's case as *compassionable*, and desire that he may be delivered from the evil threatening him.—*Barrow, Sermons*, i. 282.

Compassionate. *adj.*

1. Inclined to compassion; inclined to pity; merciful; tender; melting; soft; easily affected with sorrow by the misery of others.

My compassionate heart
Will not permit mine eyes ours to behold
The thing, whereat it trembles by surprise.

Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, ii. 4.

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not also tender and compassionate.—*North, Sermons*.

2. Exciting compassion; pitiable. *Rare*.

It boots thee not to be *compassionate*;
After our sentence plaining comes too late.

Shakespeare, Richard II, i. 3.

Slavery, the most *compassionate* and miserable circumstance of life.—*Nelson, Practice of True Devotion*, p. 53.

3. Liable to the same affections with something else; sympathetic (of which it is the Latin equivalent). *Obsolete*.

I think this reason is nearest truth, that the nose is most *compassionate* with this part.—*Bonne, Problems*, xi.

Compassionate. *v. a.* Commiserate. *Rhetorical*.

Experience layeth princes turn relates before their eyes, and withal persuades them to *compassionate* themselves.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Compassionate my pains, and pities me!

What is compassion, when 'tis void of love?

Addison, Cato.

Compassionately. *adv.* In a compassionate manner; mercifully; tenderly.

The fires were assigned to the rebuilding St. Paul's, and thought therefore to be the more severely imposed, and the less *compassionately* reduced and excused.—*Lord Clarendon*.

Compassionative. *adj.* Disposed to compassion. *Rare*.

Nor could he have permitted his *compassionative* nature to imagine it belonged to God's mercy to change its condition in those that are damned, from pain to happiness.—*Sir K. Dighy, Observations on Browne's Religio Medici*. (Ord MS.)

mpaternity. *s.* Relation of godfather to the person for whom he stands.

Consanguinity, or *commpaternity*, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity; and a juror that was gossip to either of the parties might, in former times, have been challenged, as not indifferent by law.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

Compétible. *adj.* [see Competible.]

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Compétible. *adj.* [see Competible.]

1. Suitable to; fit for; consistent with; not incongruous to.

The object of the will is such a good as is *compatible* to an intellectual nature.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of the Mind*.

2. Consistent; agreeable.

Our poets have joined together such qualities as are by nature the most *compatible*: valour with anger, meekness with piety, and prudence with dissimulation.—*Brown*.

Compétent. *adj.* Suffering together. *Rare*.

The same *compétent* and commiserate fates and times.—*Sir G. Mack, History of King Richard III*.

Compatriot. *s.* One of the same country.

The shipwrecked goods both of strangers and our own *compatriots*.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, i. 4.

What is become of that charitable and Christian carriage of men towards one another, which God requires of us, and which was wont to be conspicuous amongst Christian *compatriots*?—*Id., Remains*, p. 164.

Lest the same fate betide him [Maurine] as did the Marquis of Ancre, his *compatriot*.—*Howell, Letters*, iii. 17.

Clement VI., with his easy temper, was least likely to restrain that proverbial view of the Pope, which has formed for itself a proper name—*Nepotism*. On his brothers, nephews, kindred, relatives, *compatriots*, were accumulated grants, benefices, promotions. One nephew, at the age of eighteen, was Notary of the Apostolic Court and Cardinal.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xii. ch. ix.

Compatriot. *adj.* Belonging to the same country.

Genius of ancient Greece! I join
Thy name, thrice honour'd, with the immortal
praise
Of nature; while to my *compatriot* youth
I point the high example of thy sons.

And tune to Attick themes the British lyre.
Alas! Pleasures of Imagination, i.

Compeer. *s.* [N.Fr. *compère*.] Equal; companion; colleague; associate.

With him there rule a gentle yarrowere
Of Rounevall, his friend and his *compeer*.

Chaucer, Canterbury Tales, prodrom.

It mattereth not now what he or his *compeer*
taught.—*Bishop Montagu, Appeal to Caesar*, p. 49.

And him thus answer'd soon his bold *compeer*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 127.

Scoutis.

That monarchs harness'd, to his chariot yok'd
Base servitude, and his detest'd *compeers*
Lash'd furiously.

Philips.

With the accent on the first syllable.

March in, my unble *compeers*!

Keats, and Fletcher, Scornful Lady.

Compeer. *v. a.* Equal; match. *Rare*.

In his own grace he doth exalt himself
More than in your addition.—In my rights,
By me invested, he *compeers* the best.

Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 3.

Compel. *v. u.* [Lat. *compello* = drive together.]

1. Force to some act; oblige; constrain; necessitate; urge irresistibly.

You will *compel* me then to rend the will?

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iii. 2.

The spinners, carders, fullers, *compell'd* by him.

And lack of other means, in desperate manner,
During th' event to the teeth, are all in uproar.

Id., Henry VIII, i. 2.

He refus'd, and said, I will not eat: but his
servants, together with the woman, *compell'd* him.

Id., Samuel, xxvii. 23.

All these blessings could but enable, not *compel*
us to be happy.—*Lord Clarendon*.

But first the lawless tyrant, who denies
To know their God, or message to regard,
Must be *compell'd* by us, and punish us dir.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 175.

Whole droves of minds are by the driving zeal
Compell'd to drink the deep Lethæan flood.

Dryden.

2. Overpower.

Our men secure, nor guards nor centries hehl,
But easy sleep their weary limbs *compell'd*.

Dryden.

3. Gather together, and unite in a company.

Latinism.

He to the town return'd,
Attended by the chiefs who sought the field,
Now friendly mix'd, and in one troop *compell'd*.

Dryden.

Compellable. *adj.* [badly formed from Lat. *pello* = drive, of which the derivatives should be in *i* (compellible); an error all the more important from the fact of there

being the word *compellur* (whence the Compellation of the next entry) = address, of which the derivatives are in *a*.] Capable of being compelled.

He doth it according to his will, not *compellable* in the proper acts thereof.—*Bishop Montagu, Appeal to Caesar*, p. 37.

Joint-tenants are *compellable* by writ of partition to divide their lands.—*Sir W. Blackstone*.

Compellation. *s.* Style of address; word of salutation; appellation. *Rare*.

Instead of mutual love, kind *compellations*, where and whif is heard, they fling stools at one another's heads. *Bacon, Anatomy of Melancholy*, To the Reader.

Leaving the track of common address, to rise up, and tread the air in metaphorical *compellations*, and many fond utterances better let alone.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnus*.

The style best fitted for all persons on all occasions to use, is the *compellation* of father, which our Saviour first taught.—*Bishop Duppa, Rules and Helps of Devotion*.

The peculiar *compellation* of the kings in France, is by sire, which is nothing else but father.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Compellatory. *adj.* Having a compelling force; compulsory: (construction *post-positive*). *Rare*.

A strange sight—a king and a queen to be constrained by process *compellatory* to appear in any court, as common persons, within their own realm.—*Sir W. Caedon, Life of Cardinal Wolsey*.

Compeller. *s.* One who compels, constrains, or forces another.

If it were done, what pleasure shall the compelled party have of the *compeller*? or what trust can the *compeller* have of the compelled?—*Sir T. Smith, Oration iv. Appendix to his Life*.

Lessening that due proportion, which should be maintained between the *compellers* and the compelled; the Turks rather think the Christians not now so strong as heretofore.—*Sir H. Blount, Voyage into the Levant*, p. 117.

Compellingly. *adv.* In a compelling, compulsive, or constraining manner.

She must declare it to be so; that is, probably, *compellingly*, peremptorily, but not evidently, *compellingly*, necessarily.—*Jerry Taylor, Rock Presence of Christ in the Sacrament*, lect. ii. § 6. (Ord MS.)

Compend. *s.* Abridgement; summary; epitome; compendium (the commoner term).

The *compend* of it [the history] is this: that a little after five o'clock in the afternoon we took ship at Rotterdam, &c. *Letter, in Hale's Golden Remains*, p. 143.

His memory the discourses, and abstract them into brief *compend*s.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind*.

Compendiate. *v. a.* Sum together; comprehend. *Rare*.

It comprehendeth in the last with that which comprehendeth all blessing, peace upon Israel.—*Bishop King, Vitis Palatina*, p. 2: 161 b.

Compensious. *adj.* In the way of a compendium.

They learned more *compensious* and expeditious ways, whereby they shortened their labours, and gained time.—*Woodward*.

Compensiously. *adv.* In a compensious manner; shortly; in a short method; summarily; in epitome.

By the apostles we have the substance of Christian belief *compensiously* drawn into few and short sentences.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. v.

The state or condition of matter, before the world was a-making, is *compensiously* expressed by the word chaos.—*Beault*.

Compensiousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Compensious; shortness; brevity; comprehension in a narrow compass.

If the inviting easiness and *compensiousness* of this assertion should so dazzle the eyes of the atheist.—*Beault, Sermons*.

Compendium. *s.* [Lat.] Short cut; abridgement; summary.

After we are grown well acquainted with a short system or *compendium* of a science, which is written in the plainest and most simple manner, it is then proper to read a larger regular treatise on that subject.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind*.

Compensate. *v. a.* [Lat. *compensatus*, part. of *compensare* = make good, make up for.] Recompense; be equivalent to; counterbalance; counteravail.

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The length of the night, and the dews thereof, do compensate the heat of the day.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The pleasures of life do not compensate the miseries.—*Prior.*

Nature to these, without profusion kind,
The proper orients, prayer powers assign'd;
Each seeming want compensated of course,
Here with degrees of swiftness, there of force.

Pope.

Compensate. *v. n.* Make up; be equivalent; (with *for*).

To compensate, as far as we are able, for these reliques of guilt in us, we should take care to redeem the time.—*Scott, Christian Life, l. 4.*

Compensation. *s.* Recompense; something equivalent; amends.

Poyntius, the better to make compensation of his service in the wars, called a parliament.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

All other debts may compensation find;
But love is strict, and will be paid in kind.

Dryden, Aurengzebe.

Compensative. *adj.* Having the tendency to make good any loss.

This is the compensative justice of the old drama.—*Hazlitt, Lectures on the Literature of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.*

Compensative. *s.* That which acts as a compensation.

And this is the sorry compensative.—*Lamb, Letter to Barton.*

Compensatory. *adj.* Acting in the way of compensation; counterbalancing; counterbalancing.

It is to be understood of tribute which is not penal, nor compensatory.—*Jeremy Taylor, Doctor Deditantium, li. 26. (Ord MS.)*

Compense. *v. a.* Compensate; counter-vail; be equivalent to; counterbalance; recompense. *Rare.*

It seemeth, the weight of the quicksilver doth not compensate the weight of a stone, more than the weight of the aqua fortis.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The joys of the two marriages were compensated with the mournings and funerals of prince Arthur &c.—*History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Compète. *v. n.* [Lat. *competo*.] Be in a state of competition; rival; (with *with*).

Old Sanderson could perhaps excepted, there was none who could compete with him in renown of learning and genius.—*Bishop Heber, Life of Bishop Jeremy Taylor.*

The Church of England is blessed with a true clergy and glorious; and such a one as his Italian generation may impotently envy, and smile at, shall never promise to compete with, in worthiness and honour.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy, sec. 17. (Ord MS.)*

Can such a man compete with the Lothario of high life?—*Chamberland, Oleaner.*

Competency. *s.* [L. Lat. *competentia*.]

1. Adequacy; sufficiency.

For competence of life I will allow you.

That lack of means enforce you not to evil.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 3.

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense.

Lie in three words, health, peace, and competence.

Pope.

2. Power.

It is clearly, therefore, within the competence of a government to give certain of its friends, some of those with whom it has influence, some persons from whom it thinks it can obtain advantages, a real and legal monopoly of a privilege of which able traders will make skilful use.—*National Review, no. vii. p. 155.*

Competency. *s.* Adequacy; sufficiency.

It is no mean happiness to be seated in the mean; superiority comes sooner by white hairs, but competency lives longer.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, l. 2.*

Something of speech is to be indulged to common civility, more to intimacies, and a competency to those recreative discourses which maintain the cheerfulness of society.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

A discreet learned clergyman, with a competency fit for one of his education, may be an entertaining, an useful, and sometimes a necessary companion.—*Swift.*

Competent. *adj.* Adequate; proportionate; sufficient; suitable; proper; (in legal usage, with *to*) having a right, as, 'It is not competent to the plaintiff to object.'

A competent number of the old being first read, the new should succeed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity, b. v. § 40.*

If there be any power in imagination, the distance

must be competent, the medium not adverse, and the body apt and proportionate.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The greatest captain of the English brought rather a guard than a competent army to recover Ireland.—*Sir J. Davis, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

The clergy have gained some insight into men and things, and a competent knowledge of the world.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

With *for*.

Let us first consider how competent we are for the office.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

With *to*.

That is the privilege of the Infinite Author of things, who never slumbers nor sleeps, but is not competent to any finite being.—*Locke.*

Competently. *adv.* In a competent manner; adequately; properly.

Some places require men competently endowed; but none think the appointment to be a duty of justice bound to respect desert.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Competible. *adj.* [In most cases Compatible and Compatible may be looked on as separate words; the one from the root *pet-*, in *pet-o* = seek; the other from the root *pat-*, in *pat-i-or* = suffer.

On the other hand, the ideas conveyed by the two roots are allied, inasmuch as two persons seeking the same thing, when actively employed, are much in the same category as two persons influenced by the same desire of seeking. In things, the tendency to confusion is stronger; and, whatever may be the case with accurate writers, it is beyond doubt that *compatible* is often used for *competible*, when applied to objects. And this reasonably, inasmuch as the object looked on as a thing sought (or *competible*) is, at the same time, an object which causes the search; in which the searchers are, so far as they are acted on by it as a stimulus, recipients of the same, and, as such, more or less passive. 'The two things are not *competible*' may be translated 'the two things are not to be sought at the same time (*competible*);' but it may also mean, 'the two things are not tolerable, endurable, or admissible (*compatible*) together.' In the negative, *incompatible*, the fusion of the two meanings is equally clear.

The use of *competible* for *compatible* is not so common. Hence, the fact which presents itself in so many other words presents itself here. There are several meanings of both *competible* and *compatible*, which can clearly be separated from each other. At the same time there are several instances where there is an actual confusion between the two words, especially when we test them by the etymological question as to whether it is *pet-* or *pat-* that they come from.]

Suitable; consistent.

With *with*.

It is not *competible* with the grace of God so much as to incline any man to do evil.—*Hannout, On Fundamentals.*

With *to*.

These are properties not at all *competible* to body or matter, though of never so pure a mixture.—*Glaucilla, Sceptica Scientifica.*

The duration of eternity a *parvo* ante is such as is only *competible* to the eternal God, and not communicable to any created being.—*Sir M. Hale.*

It is a great point of wisdom indeed, and mainly necessary, to know the true laws and bounds of human happiness, that the heat of melancholy drive not men up beyond what is *competible* to human nature, and the reach of all the faculties thereof.—*Dr. H. More, Conjecturae Cabalisticæ, p. 171: 1633.*

Competition. *s.* Act of endeavouring to gain what another endeavours to gain at the same time; rivalry; contest; double claim.

The ancient flames of discord and intestine wars, upon the competition of both houses, would again return.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

A portrait, with which one of Titian's could not come in competition.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Though what produces any degree of pleasure in itself good, and what is apt to produce any degree of pain be evil, yet often we do not call it so, when it comes in competition.—*Locke.*

We should be ashamed to rival inferiours, and dishonour our nature by so degrading a competition.—*Rogers.*

a. In respect to the object aimed at (with *for*).

The prize of beauty was disputed 'till how they were seen; but now all pretenders have withdrawn their claims: there is no competition but for the second place.—*Dryden.*

With *to*.

Competition to the crown there is none, nor can be. *Ibuen.*

b. In respect to the competitor: (with *with*).

What a warm and vigorous influence does a religious heart feel from a firm expectation of these glories! Certainly this hope alone is of inestimable value; 'tis a kind of anticipation and pledge of those joys; and at least gives him one heaven upon earth, though the other should prove a delusion. Now what are the mighty promises of atheism in competition with these?—*Bentley, Sermons. (Ord MS.)*

Competitive. *adj.* In the way of competition.

But all this, it is now affirmed, might have been accomplished under the influence of the coöperative in lieu of the competitive principle.—*Quarterly Review, xlviii. 410. (Ord MS.)*

Competitor. *s.*

1. One who has a claim opposite to another's; rival.

How furious and impatient they be,
And cannot brook competitors in love.

Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, li. 1.

Some undertake suits with purpose to let them fall, to gratify the competitor.—*Bacon, Essays, 60.*

He who trusts in God has the advantage in present felicity; and, when we take futurity into the account, stands alone, and is acknowledged to have no competitor.—*Rogers, Sermons, 19.*

They were probably men who held, with Sherlock, that a settled government, though illegitimate in its origin, is entitled to the obedience of Christians, but who had thought that the government of William could not properly be said to be settled while the greatest power in Europe not only refused to recognise him, but strenuously supported his competitor.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xxii.*

With *for*.

Cicero and Scipio were competitors for the office of praetor.—*Taiter, no. 86.*

With *of*. *Rare.*

Sulces, king of Algiers, was in arms against his brother Mehemetes, competitor of the kingdom.—*Kantler, History of the Turks.*

2. Associate in seeking anything. *Obsolete*; though, *etymologically*, the more correct sense.

The Guildfords are in arms,
And every hour more competitors
Flock to the rebels. *Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 3.*

Competitory. *adj.* Having the character of competition.

This work was written as a *competitory* treatise.—*Faber, Difficulties of Infidelity, preface.*

Competitress. *s.* Female competitor.

The two famous flourishing universities, Oxford and Cambridge; with whom the Grecian Athens itself was no fit competitor.—*Corah's Doom, p. 136: 1672.*

Competitrix. *s.* [Lat.] Same as Competitress.

Queen Anne, being now without competitor for her title, thought herself secure.—*Lord Herbert of Cherbury, History of Henry VIII.*

Competition! *s.* Collection from various authors; assemblage.

Among the ancient story-books of this character, a Latin compilation, entitled *Gesta Romanorum*, seems to have been the favourite.—*J. Walton, History of English Poetry, iii. Dissertation.*

There is in it a small vein filled with spar, probably since the time of the compilation of the mass.—*Wentworth, On Fossils.*

Compiler, or Compilator. *s.* Compiler.

Rare.

I am but a rude compiler of the labours of old astrologers.—*Shancer, Conclusion of the Astrologie.*

Compile. *v. a.* [Fr. *compiler*; Lat. *compilo* = plunder: hence collect from various quarters.]

1. Draw up from various authors; collect into one body.

In the time of Alfred, the local customs of the several provinces of the kingdom were grown so various, that he found it expedient to compile his dome-book.—*Sir W. Blackstone.*

2. Write; compose.

In poetry they compile the praises of virtuous men and actions, and sayers against vice.—*Temple.*
By the accounts which authors have left, they might learn that the face of sea and land is the same that it was when those accounts were compiled.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

The regard he had for his shield had caused him formerly to compile a dissertation concerning it.—*Arbutnot and Pope.*

3. Comprise; exhibit as a compilation. *Obsolete.*

After so long a race as I have run
Through busy land, which these six books compile,
(Give leave to rest me. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

4. Make up; compose. *Rare.*

Lion like, uplandish and more wilt,
Slave to his pride, and all his nerves being naturally
compild

Of eminent strength, stalks out and preys upon a
silly sheep. *Chapman, Homer's Iliad.*
Monsters compiled and complimented of divers
parents and kinds.—*Johnson, Revolution, p. 68.*

5. Put together; build. *Rare.*

He did intend
A hrasen wall in compas to compile
About Cairnardin. *Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 3, 10.*

Complement. *s.* Act of putting together; act of heaping up. *Rare*; superseded by *Compilation*.

I found it fitter for my pen to deal with these
plain *complementa* and tractable materials. *Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture, preface.*
I was encouraged to essay how I could build a
man; for there is a moral as well as a natural or
artificial complement, and of better materials.—*W. Wotton, Essay on the Education of Children.*

Compiler. *s.* Collector; one who frames a composition from various authors.

Some draw experiments into titles and tables;
those we call *compilers*. *Bacon, Nov. Atlantic.*
Some painful *compiler*, who will study old lan-
guage, may inform the world that Robert earl of
Oxford was high treasurer.—*Swift.*

Compinge. *v. a.* [Lat. *pungo* = pram, construct.] Compress; shut up. *Rare.*

The patriarchs and their families the Ismaelites, a
harmful in respect to Christ and his apostles, and
not all of them neither into what straits both it
been compinged a little back.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 610.*

Complacence. *s.* [L. Lat. *complacencia*; from *placere* = please.]

1. Pleasure; satisfaction; gratification; cause of pleasure; joy.

O thou, in heav'n and earth the only peace
Found out for thankful mind and worth! O thou,
My sole *complacence*! *Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 274.*
I by conversing cannot these erect
From prone, nor in their ways *complacence* find.
Id., Paradise Lost, viii. 452.

Diseases extremely lessen the *complacence* we have
in all the good things of this life.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

2. Complacient manners.

With mean *complacence* ne'er betray your trust,
Nor be so civil as to prove unjust.
Pope, Essay on Criticism.

Complacency. *s.* Same as *Complacence*, subject to remarks under *Compliancy*.

Except we looked for an account hereafter, it were
unreasonable to expect that any man should forsake
his delights, renounce his *complacencies*, and by a
severe repentance create a bitterness in his own
soul.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed, art. vii.*

When the supreme faculties move regularly, the
inferior affections following, there arises a serenity
and *complacency* upon the whole soul.—*South.*
They were not satisfied with their government, and
apprehensive of his rudeness and want of *complacency*.—*Lord Clarendon.*

Complacency and truth, and mainly sweetness,
Dwell ever on his tongue, and smooth his thoughts.
Addison.

Others proclaim the infirmities of a great man
with satisfaction and *complacency*, if they discover
none of the like in themselves.—*Id., Spectator.*
His great humanity appeared in the benevolence
of his aspect, the *complacency* of his behaviour, and
the tone of his voice.—*Id., Freholder.*

Complacient. *adj.* Civil; affable; soft; complaisant.

They look up with a sort of *complacient* awe and
admiration to kings, who know how to keep firm in
their seat.—*Burke.*

Complacential. *adj.* Causing joy or pleasure; gratifying. *Rare.*

The more high and excellent operations of *complacential* love.—*Barter, Life and Times, fol. p. 7: 1896.*

They have laid down such an absolute model of
polity, so perfectly *complacential* to the dictates of
all men, as it is impossible for any state, kingdom,
empire, corporation, family, not to prosper and
flourish under the due observation of it.—*Christian Religion's Appeal to the Bar of Reason, b. iii. p. 158, (Ord MS.)*

Complain. *v. n.* [Fr. *complandre*; from Lat. *plango* = bent oneself like a mourner at a funeral.] Mention with sorrow or resentment; murmur; lament.

Lord Hastings,
Humbly *complaining* to her deity,
Gut my lord chamberlain his liberty.

I will speak in the anguish of my spirit, I will
complain in the bitterness of my soul.—*Job, vii. 11.*

With *of*.

Now, master Shallow, you'll *complain* of me to
the council?—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 1.*

Do not all men *complain*, even these as well as
others, of the great ignorance of mankind? *T. Bar- net, Theory of the Earth, preface.*

In midst of water I *complain* of thirst. *Dryden.*

With *on*: (*of* commoner).

Shall I, like thee, on Friday night *complain*?
For on that day was Cæsar de Læon slain.
Dryden, Fables.

With *for*: (*of* commoner).

Wherefore doth a living man *complain*, a man,
for the punishment of his sins?—*Lamentations of Jeremiah, iii. 39.*

Complain. *v. a.* Lament; bewail. *Rare.*

Thy master Chamber with his fresh comedies
(Ideals alas, chief poets of Britain,
That sometime made full pitious tragedies,
The full of princes he did also *complain*.)
Lyndale, Prologue.

Gaufride, who couldst so well in rhyme *complain*
The death of Richard with an arrow slain.
Dryden, Fables.

They might the grievance inwardly *complain*,
But outwardly they needs must *complain*.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Complainable. *adj.* Fit, or liable, to be complained of. *Rare.*

Though both be blamable, yet superstition is the
less *complainable*.—*Fittman, Revoles, ii. 36.*

Complainant. *s.* One who urges a suit, or commences a prosecution, against another. *Rarer*, except in law, than *Complainer*; and, in law, *rarer* than *Plaintiff*.

Congreve and this author are the most eager *complainants* of the dispute. *Collier, Defence of the Short View of the Immortality of the English Stage.*

Complainor. *s.* One who complains; murmurer; lamentor.

Speechless *complainor*, I will learn thy thought.
Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, iii. 2.
And when the people complained, (in the margin,
were as it were *complainors*.)—*Numbers, xl. 1.*

St. Jude observes, that the murmurers and *complainors* are the same who speak swelling words.—*Tr. II. Mary Government of the Tongue.*

Phillips is a *complainor*; and on this occasion I
told lord Carteret, that *complainors* never succeed
at court, though rulers do. *Swift.*

Complaining. *verbal abs.* Expression, or act, of complaint.

With these shreds
They vented their *complaining*.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 1.

That there be no leading into civility, and no
complaining in our streets. *Poetus, exlv. 14.*
But let the sighing doves their sorrow bring,
And nightingales in sweet *complaining* sing.
Congreve, On the Death of Queen Mary.

Complainingly. *adv.* In a complaining manner.

I have heard his lordship speak *complainingly*,
that his lordship, who thinketh he deserveth to be
an architect in this building, should be forced to be
a workman, and a labourer, and to dig the clay and
burn the brick.—*Kauley, Preface to Bacon's Sylva, (Ord MS.)*

Complaint. *s.*

1. Representation of pains or injuries; lamentation!

I cannot find any cause of *complaint*, that good
laws have so much been wanting unto us, as we to
them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity, dedication.*

As for me, is my *complaint* to man?—*Job, xxx. 4.*

The growing miseries which Adam saw
Already in part, though hid in gloomiest shade,
To sorrow abundant, but worst felt within:
And in a troubled sea of passion tossed,
Thus to disburthen sought with sad *complaint*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 715.

2. Cause or subject of complaint; grief.

The poverty of the clergy in England hath been
the *complaint* of all who wish well to the church.—*Swift.*

3. Remonstrance; expression of dissatisfaction as from one aggrieved.

Full of vexation, come I with *complaint*
Against my child.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.

4. Ailment; malady; disease: (i. e. cause of complaint, rather than complaint itself).

One, in a *complaint* of his bowels, was let blood
till he had scarce any left, and was perfectly cured.
A Rhind, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.

Complaisance. *s.* [Fr.] Civility; desire of pleasing; act of adulation; deference.

Her death is but in *complaisance* to her. *Dryden.*
You must also be industrious to discover the
opinion of your enemies: for you may be assured,
that they will give you no quarter, and allow nothing
to *complaisance*. *Id., Translation of Despreux's Art of Painting.*

Fair Venus wept the sad disaster
Of having lost her fair rite dove:
In *complaisance* poor Cupid mourn'd;
His grief relieved his mother's pain.

No man carries further than I do the policy of
making government pleasing to the people. But
the wisest range of this political *complaisance* is
confined within the limits of justice.—*Burke, Speech at Bristol, September, 1794.*

Complaisant. *adj.* [Fr.] Civil; desirous to please.

Whether he retain the court's opinion of being
agreeable, or *complaisant*, or good company.—*W. Montague, Devout Essays, p. 121: 1648.*

There are to whom my satire seems too bold;
Source to wise Peter *complaisant* enough,
And something said of *Chloris* much too rough.
Pope.

Complaisantly. *adv.* Civilly; with desire to please; ceremoniously.

In plenty starving, tantaliz'd in state,
And *complaisantly* help'd to all I hate;
Treated, carress'd, and tried, I take my leave. *Pope.*
Alexander the great had a very neck, which made
it the fashion in his court to carry their heads on
one side, when they came into the presence. One
who thought to outshine the whole court carried
his head so over *complaisantly*, that this martial
prince, who had so great a box on the ear, as set all
the heads of the court upright.—*Tatler, no. 77.*

Complanated. ? *adj.* Reduced to a flat and even surface. *Rare.*

The vertebrae of the neck and back-bone are made
short and *complanated*, and firmly braced with
muscles. *An rhom.*

Complacere. *v. a.* ? Acquiesce in. *Rare.*

My lord, go to your bed and take your ease.
Where I your sweet embraces will *complacere*
As soon as I my garments may remove,
That binds my body brant with ardent love.
Sylvester, Du Bartas.

Complement. *s.* [see *Complete*.] Complement and complement, the one with the *e*, and the other with the *i*, are the same words; in respect, at least, to their etymology.

Of the two *Complement* is the better
form. Both name from *pleo* = fill, of which
the participle and the other secondary forms
are in *e*, as *completus, completio*.

The import of both the elements,
the *cum* indicating conjunction, and the *pleo*
indicating fulfillment, is that some integral,
or unit, is made full, or *complete*, in the
sum of its constituent parts.

These are looked on as *two*; *two* and no
more. What is not expressed on the one
side must be made up on the other.

This makes the word *difference* in Arith-
metic a good illustration. If 10 is the in-
teger, 7 and 3 are complements to each
other. One or the other makes up the
difference between the number given as a
part of a whole and the whole, or sum total,
itself.

But in every object of thought which can be divided into two, this same difference presents itself, and in many sciences the word *complement* is technically used instead of *difference*.

In Optics, where a third colour added to two others makes white, that third colour is the *complementary* one. See *Complementary*.

In Logic, the word *universe* has the same import as *sum* or *total* in Arithmetic, meaning the whole class of objects under consideration as elements of a class; of which those under definite notice are one part, while the indefinite remainder is the *complement*.

And so it is in other departments of enquiry. The derivatives *Complemental* and *Complementary* follow the same rule. They all indicate the difference between that which is expressly named and the unnamed remainder.

So much for the genuine form in *e*. The form in *i*, logically, is much the same, though its application is to a wholly different range of subject matter. When we send our *compliments* to anyone, we give the difference between what is definitely expressed and the indefinite remainder, which, to be worth alluding to at all, is necessarily of the nature of a civility. Hence *compliments* are a civil sort of *et cetera*; and, as such, *complementary*. The somewhat less usual equivalent of 'say all that is necessary,' illustrates this. So does, though more remotely, 'make it up,' or 'make up the difference;' though this, in many cases, lies nearer to another explanation.

This applies to *my compliments*, &c., when the substantive is plural; the essence of which is its indefinitude, an indefinitude which is contrasted with what is said or done definitely, while at the same time it shows that what is said or done is not all.

In the singular number this particular sort of indefinitude disappears, but only to be superseded by an indefinitude of another kind. As a general rule, a *compliment* means something which, though very definite as a fact, is never supposed to be definite as to its motive (as sincere or insincere), or its value (as true or false), or its object (as strictly honest, or the contrary); herein, i.e. in the silence as to its details and bearing, lying its indefinitude. A *bribe*, than which nothing as a fact is more definite, is just the thing that is spoken about most indefinitely; and there is no euphemism which is commoner than *compliment for bribe* or something like it.

Such is the connection between two words of the same origin, the same sound, and, within one vowel, the same spelling, one of which may mean *some particular colour*, and the other a *civil saying*, a *formal call*, or a *bribe*.

With a result so similar, and a meaning so different, it is probable that the difference in spelling is one which was intentionally adopted for the sake of expressing the difference, i.e. on the grammatical principle of *ob differentiam*. But on this point it is unsafe to speak decidedly. All that can be said is that *Complement* is often spelt *Compliment*; *Complement* being less frequently spelt *Compliment*.

1. **Completion**; complete set; complete provision; full quantity or number.

Our custom is both to place it in the front of our prayers as a guide, and to add it in the end of some

principal limbs or parts, as a *complement* which fully perfecteth whatsoever may be defective in the rest. — Hooker, *Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. v. § 35.

They as they feared had their fill,
For a full complement of all their ill.

Spenser, *Mother Hubbard's Tale*.
For a complement of these blessings, they were enjoyed by the protection of a king of the most harmless disposition, the most exemplary piety, the greatest sobriety, chastity, and mercy. — Lord Clarendon.

The sensible nature, in its complement and integrity, hath five exterior powers or faculties. — Sir M. Hale, *Origination of Mankind*.

The god of love himself inhabits there,
With all his rage, and dread, and grief and care,
His complement of stores, and total war. — Prior.

2. **Adscititious circumstances**; appendages; parts not necessary, but ornamental; ceremony.

If the case permitteth not baptism to have the decent complements of baptism, better it were to enjoy the body without his furniture than to wait for this, till the opportunity of that, for which we desire it, be lost. — Hooker, *Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. v. § 58.

A doleful case deserves a doleful song,
Without vain art or curious complements. — Spenser.

3. **Compliment**.

One whom the music of his own vain tongue
Doth ravish, like insatiate harmony;
A man of complements, whom right and wrong
Have chose as umpire of their meeting.

Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost*, i. 1.
Garnish'd and clerk'd in modest complement;
Not working with the eye without the ear,
And but in purged judgment trading neither.

Id., *Henry V.*, li. 2.

Complemental. *adj.*

1. **Forming a complement**.

Many men improving themselves on the discoveries made by the brain and genius of others, and only adding some *complemental* enlargements of their own, have plundered the first founders of all the praise and profit of their invention. — *Standard of Equality*, sect. 33.

2. **Complimentary**. *Obsolete*.

The praises of a friend are partial or suspicious; of strangers, unwarranted and not judicious; of rancid persons, *complemental* and mannerly; of learned and wise men, more precious. — Sir J. Harrington, *Fifth View of the State of the Church of England*, p. 192; 1653.

With her was *complemental* flattery
With silver tongue. — Beaumont, *Psyche*, viii. 192.

Complementary. *adj.* Forming, or having the nature of, a Complement.

If the eye has received a strong impression from a coloured object, the spectrum exhibits the *complementary* colour. . . . By the *complementary* colour is meant that which would be required to make white, or colourless, light when mixed with the original. As red, blue, and yellow are the primary or elementary colours, red is the complement of green (which is composed of yellow and blue); blue is the complement of orange (red and yellow); and yellow of purple (red and blue); and vice versa of all instances. — Carpenter, *Principles of Human Physiology*, § 893 and note.

Complementary. *s.* One skilled in compliments. *Rare*.

Is he a master?—Then, sir, he has to show here; and conferred under the hands of the most skillful and cunning *complementaries* alive. — B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*.

Completo. *adj.* [Lat. *completus* = filled, part. of *compleo*, whence *complementum*, &c.]
1. **Fulfilled**; finished; ended; concluded.

This course of vanity almost complete,
Tie'd in the field of life, I hope retreat. — Prior.

2. **Perfect**; having no deficiencies.

With us the reading of scripture is a part of our church liturgy, a special portion of the service which we do to God; and not an exercise to spend the time, when one doth wait for another coming, till the assembly of them that shall afterwards worship him be complete. — Hooker, *Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. v. § 19.

Then marvel not, thou great and complete man,
That all the Greeks begin to worship Ajax.

Shakespeare, *Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 5.
And ye are complete in him which is the head of all principality and power. — *Colossians*, ii. 10.

If any disposition should appear towards so good a work, the assistance of the legislative power would be necessary to make it more complete. — Swift.

Completo. *v. a.* Perfect; finish; fulfill.
Herd only and completed to the taste
Of lustful appetence. — Milton, *Paradise Lost*, xi. 618.

To town he comes, completes the nation's hope,
And leads the bold train-bands, and burns a pope. — Pope.

Completely. *adv.* In a complete manner; fully; perfectly.

Then tell us, how you can your bodies roll,
Through space of matter, so completely full?

What ever person would aspire to be completely witty, smart, humorous and polite, must be able to retain in his memory every single sentence contained in this work. — Swift.

Complètement. *s.* Act of completing. *Rare*.
Allow me to give you, from the best authors, the origin, the antiquity, the growth, the change, and the complement of satire among the Romans. — Dryden, *Jocund's Satire*, dedication.

Compléteness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Complete; perfection; state of being complete.

I cannot allow their wisdom such a *compléteness* and inherability, as to exclude myself. — *Bacon's Assize*.

These parts go to make up the *compléteness* of any subject. — Watts, *Logic*.

Complétion. *s.* Accomplishment; act of fulfilling; state of being fulfilled; utmost height; perfect state.

There was a full entire harmony, and consent of all the divine predictions, receiving their *complétion* in Christ. — South.

Complétive. *adj.* Making complete. *Rare*.

The reason of these significations is derived from the *complétive* power of the tense here mentioned. — Harris, *Hermes*, l.

Complétory. *adj.* Fulfilling; (with *of*). *Rare*.

His crucifixion we may contemplate as *complétory* of ancient prophecies and predictions. — Burrow, *Sermons*, ii. 357.

Complétory. *s.* See *Complin*.

There was such an office with the Jews likewise, pulled the close, from the shutting up of the day and its service; a kind of *complétory*, used by all of them on their propitiatory day. — S. Hooper, *Discourse on Lent*, p. 345.

Complex. *adj.* [Lat. *plexus* = woven, twined, or watted as wickerwork.] Composite; of several parts in a complicated arrangement; not simple; including many particulars; involved.

Ideas made up of several simple ones, I call *complex*; such as beauty, gratitude, a man, the universe; which though complemented of various simple ideas, or *complex* ideas made up of simple ones, yet are considered each by itself as one. — Locke.

There are three operations (or states) of the mind which are immediately concerned in argument: which are called by logical writers, 1st. Simple apprehension; 2d. Judgment; 3d. Discourse or reasoning. 1st. Simple apprehension is the faculty by which the mind perceives the notion of any object; and which is analogous to the perception of the senses. It is either *incomplex* or *complex*; *incomplex* apprehension is of one object, or of several without any relation being perceived between them, as of 'a man,' 'a horse,' 'marks'; *complex*, is of several with such a relation, as of 'a man on horseback,' 'a pack of cards.' 2d. Judgment is the comparing together in the mind two of the notions (or ideas) which are the objects of apprehension, whether *complex* or *incomplex*, and pronouncing that they agree or disagree with each other; (or that one of them belongs or does not belong to the other.) Judgment, therefore, is either affirmative or negative. 3d. Reasoning (or 'discourse') is the act of proceeding from certain judgments to another formed upon them, (or the result of them.) — Whately, *Elements of Logic*, li. ii. ch. i. § 1.

Complex. *s.* Complication; collection.

This parable of the wedding-supper comprehends in it the whole *complex* of all the blessings and privileges exhibited by the gospel. — South, *Sermons*.

Complexed. *adj.* Complex. *Rare*.

To express *complexed* significations they took a liberty to compound and piece together creatures of allowable forms into mixtures inconsistent. — Brown.

Complexedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Complexed; complication; involution of many particular parts in one integral; contrariety to simplicity; compound state or nature. *Rare*.

From the *complexedness* of these moral ideas, there follows another inconvenience, that the mind cannot easily retain these precise combinations. — Locke.

Complexion. *s.*

1. **Enclosure** or involution of one thing in another; complication.

Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet where the composition of the argument is plain, simple and regular, it is properly called a simple syllogism, since the *complexion* does not belong to the syllogistic form of it. — Watts.

2. Colour of the external parts of anything.

Men judge by the complexion of the sky
The state and inclination of the day.

Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 2.

Why doth not beauty then refine the wit,
And good complexion rectify the will?

Sir J. Davies.

Niceness, though it renders them insignificant to
great purposes, yet it polishes their complexion, and
makes their spirits seem more vigorous.—*Collier,*
Essay on Pride.

If I write on a black man, I run over all the em-
inent persons of that complexion.—*Addison, Spec-*
tator.

3. Temperament.

'Tis ill, though different your complexions are,
The family of heav'n for men should war.

Dryden, Fables.

For from all tempers he could service draw,
The worth of each, with its alloy, he knew;
And, as the confident of nature, saw
How his complexions did divide and brow.

Id.

The methods of Providence men of this complexion
must be unfit for the contemplation of.—*T. Burnet,*
Theory of the Earth.

Let melancholy rule supreme,
Choler preside, or blood or phlegm,
It makes no difference in the case,
Nob is complexion honour's place.

Swift.

In the following, either of the latter
meanings suits.

What was you in those papers that you lose
So much complexion? Look you how they change.

Shakespeare, Henry V. ii. 2.

He so takes on yonder, so rails against all married
mankind, so curses all Eve's daughters, of what
complexion soever.—*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor,*
iv. 2.

Complexion. v. a. Endow with, or charac-
terize by, a complexion. *Rare.*

Clarity is a virtue that best agrees with coldest
natures, and such as are complexioned for humility.
—*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici.* (Ord MS.)

Complexionably. adv. In the way of com-
plexion or temperament; constitutionally.
Rare.

Hraids that are disposed unto schism, and com-
plexionably propense to innovation, are naturally
disposed for a community; nor will be ever con-
fined unto the order or economy of one body; and
therefore, when they separate from others, they knit
but loosely among themselves, nor contented with a
general breach or dichotomy with their church, do
subdivide and mince themselves almost into atoms.
—*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici.* (Ord MS.)

Complexional. adj. Depending on the com-
plexion or temperament of the body; con-
stitutional. *Rare.*

Men and other animals receive different tinctures
from complexional effluences, and descend still
lower as they partake of the fuliginous and deni-
grating humours.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*
Ignorance, where it proceeds from early or com-
plexional prejudices, will not wholly exclude from
favour of God.—*Fulden.*

Complexionally. adv. Constitutionally.
Rare.

Where are the jesters now? the men of health
Complexionally pleasant? *R. Blair, The Grave.*

Perfect depravity of mind is not reconcilable
with eloquence; and the mind (though corruptible,
not complexionally vicious) would reject, and throw
off with disgust, a lesson of pure and unmixed evil.
—*Burke, Letter to a Member of the National As-*

sembly, when, in this reluctance of one half, we re-
duce our law to that degree of impurity which is
compatible with this our complexion.—*Sir J. Mon-*
tague, Devoat Essay, pt. i. tract. 1, § 3-8. (Rich.)

Compliable. adj. Capable of bending or
yielding. *Rare.*

It is not the joining of another body will remove
loneliness, but the uniting of another compliable
mind.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.*

Compliance. s.

1. Act of yielding to any desire or demand;
accord; submission.

I am far from excusing that compliance, for ple-
nary consent it was not, to his destruction. —*Eikon*
Basilike.

We are free from any necessary determination
of our will to any particular action, and from a ne-
cessary compliance with our desire, set upon any
particular, and then appearing preferable good.—
Locke.

The actions to which the world solicits our com-
pliance are sins, which forfeit eternal expectations.
—*Rogers.*

What compliances will remove dissent, while
the liberty continues of professing what new opi-
nions we please?—*Swift.*

Terrible rumours were abroad of suspicious com-
pliances, secret correspondences, even secret ap-
ostasies to Mohammedanism, and not only of single
renegades.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity,*
h. ix. ch. vii.

2. Disposition to yield to others; complai-
sance.

He was a man of few words, and of great com-
pliance; and usually delivered that as his opinion
which he forewoud be grateful to the king.
—*Lord Clarendon.*

Compliancy. s. Nearly the same as Com-
pliance, except that it denotes a habit
rather than a single act; so coinciding
with the second meaning of the simpler
form rather than the first.

His whole bearing betokened compliancy, and his
readiness to oblige any one who asked a favour was
ostentatiously exhibited.—*Goldsmith, Essays.*

Compliant. adj. [see Compl.] Yielding;
bending.

Nectarine fruits which the compliant boughs
Yielded them sidelong as they sat.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 331.*

Complicate. v. a. [Lat. *complicatus*; from
plico = fold.]

1. Entangle one with another; join; involve
mutually.

In case our offence against God had been com-
plicated with injury to men, we should make restitu-
tion.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

When the disease is complicated with other dis-
eases, one must consider that which is most dan-
gerous.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of*
Aliments.

2. Unite by involution. of parts one in an-
other.

Commotion in the parts may make them apply
themselves one to another, or complicate and dis-
pose them after the manner requisite to make them
stick.—*Boyle, History of Firemen.*

3. Form by complication; form by the union
of several parts into one integral.

Serpents, and vipers, &c. that endeavour to do-
vour that world which produces them, and mon-
sters coupled and complicated of divers parents
and kinds. —*Donne, Devotions, p. 63.* 1623.

A man, an army, the universe, are complicated
of various simple ideas, or complex ideas made up of
simple ones. —*Locke.*

Complicate. adj. Compounded of a multi-
plicity of parts.

Though the particular actions of war are com-
plicated in fact, yet they are separate and distinct in
right.—*Baron.*

What pleasure would felicitate his spirit, if he
could grasp all in a survey; as a painter runs over a
complicated piece wrought by Titian or Raphael.—
Watts, Improvement of the Mind.

How poor, how rich, how high, how august,
How complicate, how wonderful, is man!
—*Young, Night Thoughts, i.*

Complicated. part. adj. Having, charac-
terized by, or involved in, complications.

There are a multitude of human actions, which
have so many complicated circumstances, aspects,
and situations, with regard to time and place, per-
sons and things, that it is impossible for any one to
pass a right judgement concerning them, without
entering into most of these circumstances.—*Watts.*

Breadth was the din,
Of hissing through the hall thick swarming now
With complicated monsters, head and tail.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 531.*

Complicateness. s. Attribute suggested by
Complicate; state of being complicated,
intricacy; perplexity.

There is great variety of intelligibilities in the
world, so much objected to our senses, and every
several object is full of subdivided multiplicity and
complicateness.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Man-*
kind.

Complication. s.

1. Act of involving one thing in another.

All the parts in complication roll,
And every one contributes to the whole.

Jordan, Poems.

Many admirable combinations, complications, and
interferences of them all, which are not elsewhere in
the body to be found. —*Smith, Portrait of Old Age,*
p. 112.

2. State of being involved one in another.

All our privacies are either of body or of mind,
or in complications of both. —*Sir R. L. Estlin.*
The notions of a confused knowledge are always
full of perplexity and complications, and seldom in
order. —*Bishop Wilkins.*

3. Integral consisting of many things in-
volved, perplexed, and united.

By abstracting a complication of ideas, and taking
too many things at once into one question, the mind
is dazzled and bewildered.—*Watts, Logic.*

Complice. s. Same as Accomplice. *Ob-*
solete.

To arms, victorious noble father,
To quell the rebels and their complices.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. v. 1.

Justice was afterwards done upon the offenders,
the principal being hanged and quartered in Smith-
field; and divers of his chief complices executed in
divers parts of the realm. —*Sir J. Hayward.*

The murpris prevailed with the king, that he
might only turn his brother out of the garrison,
after justice was done upon his complices.—*Lord*
Clarendon.

St. Chrysostom being condemned and expelled by
Theophilus and his complices; Flavianus being de-
posed by Dioscorus and the Ephesian synod.—*Bar-*
ron, On the Pope's Excommunication.

Complicity. s. Condition of an accomplice
in anything.

The charges, however, of complicity in the design
of his patron, was never openly repelled.—*Holman,*
Viciss of the State of Europe during the middle Ages,
ch. viii.

Complier. s. One of an easy temper; one
of ready compliance.

Suppose a hundred new employments were erected
on purpose to gratify compliers, an insupportable
difficulty would remain.—*Swift.*

Compliment. s. [see Complement.] Act
or expression of civility; (usually under-
stood to mean less than it declares, when
used indefinitely.)

He observed few compliments in matters of arms,
but such as proud anger did indite to him.—*Sir P.*
Sidney, b. ii.

Cesario is your servant's name, fair princess.—
My servant, sir? 'Twas never merry world
Since lowly fawning was called compliment:
Y'are servant to the duke, my brother, youth.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iii. 1.

So many hollow compliments and lies,
Outlandish flatteries?

Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 122.

Virtue, religion, heaven, and eternal happiness,
are not trifles to be given up in a compliment, or sa-
crificed to a jest.—*Rogers.*

All his other friends were very officious likewise in
making their compliments of condolence and admi-
nist'ring arguments of comfort to him.—*Middleton,*
Life of Cicero, ii. 369. (Ord MS.)

Whilst his treatise was yet a manuscript he did
me the favour to show it to me, and made me the
compliment to ask me my opinion of it.—*Locke,*
Works, iv. 136.

Though possibly I was not wholly out of his mind
when Mr. Lowndes writ that invitation, yet I shall
not make myself the complimant to think I had done
and conceived it.—*Ibid. 137.*

Compliment. v. a. Soothe with acts or ex-
pressions of respect; flatter; praise.

It was not to compliment a society, so much above
flattery and the regardless air of common applause.
—*Glauville.*

Monarchs should their inward soul disguise,
Dissemble and command, be false and wise;
By ignominious arts, far servile curls,
Should compliment their foes, and shun their friends.

Prior.

She compliments Menelaus very handsomely, and
says he wanted no accomplice either of mind or
body.—*Poppe.*

The watchman gave so very great a thump at
my door, that I awaked, and heard myself com-
plimented with the usual salutation.—*Tatler, no. 111.*

Compliment. *v. n.* Use ceremonious or adulatory language.
Sometimes five imprudences are seen together disagreeing in the praise of one titillages, complimenting and ducking each to other with their shaven reverences.—*Milton, Arcopopica.*
I make the intercalators upon occasion compliment with one another.—*Boyle.*

Complimental. *adj.* Expressive of respect or civility; implying compliments.
I come to speak with Paris from the prince Troilus: I will punke a complimental assault upon him.—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 1.
Would I express a complemental youth,
That thinks himself a spruce and expert courtier,
Hending his simple lance, kissing his hands.—*Rodolph, Muse's Looking-glass*: 1648.
Languages, for the most part, in terms of art and erudition, retain their original poverty, and rather grow rich and abundant in complimental phrases, and such froth.—*Sir H. Wotton.*
This falsehood of Ulysses is intirely complimental and officious.—*Broome.*

Complimentally. *adv.* In the nature of a compliment; civilly; with artful or false civility.
This speech has been condemned as avaricious: Enthusiasm judges it spoken artfully and complimentally.—*Broome.*

Complimentalness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Complimental. *Rare.*
Complimentalness, as opposed to plainness, must signify giving titles of civility that really do not belong to those to whom they are thus given.—*Hammund, Works*, li. 202.

Complimentary. *adj.* Having the character of a compliment.
I made complimentary verses on great lords and ladies of the court.—*Bishop Hurd, Dialogues*, Dr. H. More and Waller.

Complis. *s.* [Fr. *compline*; L. Lat. *completorium*.] Last act of worship at night, by which the service of the day is completed.
At morn and even, besides their antiphons sweet,
Their penny masses and their complies meet.—*Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale.*

They sing matins, many masses, little and great; they have their hours, first, third, sixth, ninth; their vesper, complis, and salutations.—*Harman, Translation of Beza's Sermons*, p. 377.
If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he lasts till even song, and then says his complis an hour before the time.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rules and Exercises of Holy Living.*

Complish. *v. a.* Accomplish; fulfill. *Obsolete.*

For ye into like thralldome me did throw,
And kept from completing the faith which I did owe.—*Spenser, Faerie Queene*, v. li. 41.
That now when he had done the thing he sought,
And as he would, complish and compass all.—*Mirrors for Magistrates*, p. 448.

Complot. *s.* [L. Lat. *complotum*=filled up, part of *compleo*.] Confederacy in some secret crime; plot; conspiracy.

"I cannot, my life, my brother, like but well
The purpose of the complot which ye tell.—*Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale.*

I know their complot is to leave my life.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.
A fear they had, lest he should bring them within the compass of his dangerous complot.—*Bishop Bancroft, In dangerous Positions and Proceedings under Prince of Reformation*, iv. 8.

The complot, methinks, had as much of the hermit as of the poet.—*Sir H. Wotton, Parallel of the Duke of Buckingham and Lord Essex.*

Complot. *v. n.* Form a plot; conspire; join in any secret design: (generally criminal).
Having complotted with the duke of Norfolk.—*Bacon, Observations on a Libel* in 1592.
A few lines after, we find them complotting together, and contriving a new scene of miseries to the Trojans.—*Pope.*

Complot. *v. a.* (accens) on first syllable in extract.) Plan; contrive.
Nor ever by advised purpose meet
To plot, contrive, or complot any ill.—*Shakespeare, Richard II.* i. 3.

Complotment. *s.* Conspiracy; confederacy in secret crime. *Obsolete.*
What was the cause of their multiplied, varied

complotments against her, like the monsters in Africk, every day almost a new conspiracy.—*Dean King, Sermon on the 5th of November*, 1608, p. 33.

Complotted. *part. adj.* Contrived.
To reingratiate himself after his revolt, whether real or complotted.—*Milton, History of England*, b. vi.

Complotter. *s.* Conspirator; participator in a plot.

Those jealousies proceeded not from the detection of any fraud in him, but of the late imposture of the said Lambert the shomaker's son, and the abuse of the complotters.—*Sir G. Buck, History of King Richard III.* p. 80.
Jocasta too, no longer now my sister,
Is found complotter in the horrid deed.—*Jordan and Leo, Ellipus.*

Comply. *v. n.* [Fr. *complier*=bend to.] Yield to; be obsequious to; accord with; suit with: (with *with*).
The rising sun complies with our weak sight,
First gilds the clouds, then shews his globe of light.—*Waller.*

They did servilely comply with the people in worshipping God by sensible images and representations.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
The truth of things will not comply with our conceits, and bend itself to our interest.—*Id.*
He made his wish with his estate comply,
Joyful to live, yet not afraid to die.—*Prior.*

Comply. *v. a.* Fulfill: (the original etymological sense). *Rare.*

My power cannot comply my promise;
My father's so averse from granting my Request concerning thee.—*Chapman, Revenge for Honour*: 1634. (Nares by H. and W.)

[To Comply.—Compliment.—To comply is properly to fulfill, to act in accordance with the wishes of another, from Latin *compleo*, *ns* supply, French *suppléer*, from *supplere*. The Italian has *compiere*, *compiere*, *compiere*, to accomplish, complete, also to use compliments, ceremonious, or kind offices and us. (Florida). The English *comply* also was formerly used in the latter sense, as by Hamlet speaking of the reverendians Osric. "He did comply with his due before he sucked it." The addition of the preposition *with* is also an Italian idiom: *compiere con uno*, to perform one's duty by one; *col suo dovere*, to do one's duty; *alla promessa*, to perform one's promise. *Non posso compiere con tutti alla volta*, I cannot serve all at a time. (Allert.) Hence, *compiementi*, *compiementi*, obsequious speeches, compliments.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Complying. *part. adj.* Obsequious; yielding.

Remember, I am she who sav'd your life,
Your loving, lawful, and complying wife.—*Dryden.*

Compos. *v. a.* Effect as a composition or arrangement. *Rare.*

The enemies then being of the church reformed, returned and restored to the unity of the same, and peace over all composed and concluded, &c.—*Bishop Burnet, Record*, b. ii. no. 31, act 26, Hen. VIII. an. 21.

Componency. *s.* Composition; construction; nature. *Rare.*

What I have to say being only this: 1. That the two or three dreadful explosions perfectly agree with what has been observed of the componency of that lightning which produces such an effect; namely, that it abounded with nitrous and fixed salts.—*Bishop Warburton, Julian's Attempt to rebuild the Temple*, b. ii. (Rich.)

Componment. *adj.* Constituting a compound body.

The lightness of the componment parts of natural bodies may be conjectured by their colours.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Componment. *s.* Constituent part, or element, in a compound body.

Compound or comble words I have seldom noted except when they obtain a signification different from that which the componments have in their simple state.—*Johnson, Preface to his Dictionary.*

Comport. *v. n.* [Fr. *comporter*; Lat. *porto*=bear, carry.]

1. Agree; suit: (with *with*).
How ill this dullness doth comport with greatness!
Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Prophetess*.
Some piety's not good there, some vain disport
On this side sin, with that place may comport.—*Donne.*

Such does not comport with the nature of time.—*Holter, Discourse concerning Time.*
It is not every man's talent to distinguish aright how far our prudences may warrant our charity, and how far our charity may comport with our prudence.—*Sir R. B. Strange.*
Children, in the things they do, if they comport

with their age, find little difference, so they may be doing.—*Locke.*

2. Put up: (though in the extract the adverb *meekly* helps to give the sense).
Shall we not meekly comport with an infirmity?—*Barrow, Works*, i. 484.

Comport. *v. a.*

1. Bear; endure. *Rare.*
The uncontented sort,
That never can the present state comport,
But would as often change as they change will.—*Daniel.*

2. Behave; carry: (with the reflective pronoun).
At years of discretion and comport yourself at this raptiose rate!—*Congreve, Way of the World.*

Comport. *s.* (accent apparently on the last syllable.) Behaviour; conduct; manner of acting and looking. *Obsolete.*
I shall account concerning the rules and manners of deportment in the receiving, our comport and conversation in and after it.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthily Communicant.*
I know them well, and mark'd their rude comport;
In times of tempest they command alone,
And he but sits precarious on the throne.—*Dryden, Fables.*

Comportable. *adj.* Consistent; not contradictory. *Rare.*
Casting the rules and cautions of this art into some comfortable method.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Comportance. *s.* Behaviour; gesture of ceremony. *Obsolete.*

Gloosly comportance each to other leav,
And entertain themselves with court-sies meet.—*Spenser, Faerie Queene.*

Comportation. *s.* Assemblage; bringing together. *Rare.*

Here is a collection and comportation of Agur's wise sayings.—*Bishop Richardson, Choice Observations upon the Old Testament*, p. 383: 1653.

Comportment. *s.* Behaviour; mien; demeanour.

The will of God is like a straight unnumbered rule or line; but the various comportments of the creature either thwarting this rule or holding conformity to it, occasion several latitudes of this rule.—*Sir M. Hale.*

By her serious and devout comportment on these solemn occasions, she gives an example that is very often too much wanted.—*Addison, Freetholder.*

Composé. *v. n.* [Fr. *composer*.]

1. Form a mass by joining different things together.

Zeal ought to be composed of the highest degrees of all pious affections.—*Bishop Sprat.*

2. Place anything in its proper form and method.

In a peaceful grave my corps compose.—*Dryden, Virgil's Aeneid.*

How doth the sea exactly compose itself to a level superficies, and with the earth make up one spherical roundness.—*Key.*

The greatest composer in this nation, after the manner of the old Grecian Lyrieks, did not only compose the words of his divine odies, but generally set them to music himself.—*Addison.*

3. Dispose; put in the proper state for any purpose.

The whole army seemed well composed to obtain that by their swords, which they could not by their pen.—*Lord Clarendon*, b. viii.

4. Put together a discourse or sentence; write as an author.

Words so pleasing to God as those which the Son of God himself hath composed were not possible for men to frame.—*Hosker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. v. § 36.

5. Constitute by being parts of a whole.

Nor did Israel's song
Th' infection, when their borrow'd gold compos'd
The calf in Oreb.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 32.

A few useful things, compounded with many trifles, fill their memories, and compose their intellectual possessions.—*Watts.*

6. Calm; quiet.

The interim may both with profit and delight be taken up in recreating and composing their unravell'd spirits, with the solemn and divine arguments of music heard or learnt; either while the skilled organist piles his grave and fancied dulcians in lofty F figures, or the whole F symphony with artful and unimaginable touches adorn any with grace the well studied chords of some choice composer.—*Milton, Treatise on Education.*

He would undertake the journey with him, by

which all his fears would be composed.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*, b. vii.
You, that had taught them to subdue their foes,
Could order teach, and their high spirits compose.—*Waller*.

Compose thy mind;
Nor frauds are here contriv'd, nor force design'd.—*Dryden*.

Yet to compose this midnight noise,
Go, freely search where'er you please.—*Prior*.

7. Adjust the mind to any business, by freeing it from disturbance.

The mind being thus disquieted, may not be able easily to compose and settle itself to prayer.—*Bishop Dugdale, Rules and Helps of Devotion*.

We beseech thee to compose her thoughts, and preserve her reason, during her sickness.—*Swift*.

8. Adjust; settle.

When two plaintiffs contend for something which I have in my keeping, if I divide it between them, is it not obvious to conclude, I desire to compose the dispute, and satisfy both parties?—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*, b. vi. § 13. (Ord. MS.)

9. In Printing. Arrange and adjust the types.

(For example see extract under Compositor.)

Composed. part. adj. Calm; serious; even; sedate.

In Spain there is something still more serious and composed in the manner of the inhabitants.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

The Mantuan there in sober triumph sat,
Compos'd his posture, and his look sedate.—*Pope*.

Composedly. adv. In a composed manner; calmly; seriously; sedately.

A man was walking before the door very composedly without a hat: one crying, Here is the fellow that killed the duke, everybody asked which is he; the man without the hat very composedly answered, I am he.—*Lord Clarendon*.

Composedness. s. Attribute suggested by Composed; sedateness; calmness; tranquillity.

To him that doth good, glory and honour and peace, serenity and composedness of mind, peace that passeth all understanding, joy that is unexpressed and full of glory.—*Bishop Wilkins, On the Principles and Duties of Natural Religion*, ii. ch. vii.

That composedness of mind, that temper of spirit, that displays itself in a quiet endurance of scoldings, slanders, and all the labours of contentious tongues.—*South, Sermons*, viii. 188.

Having supped with gravity, and an orderly composedness, [they] depart.—*Potter, Antiquities of Greece*, ii. 20.

He that will think to any purpose, must have steadiness and composedness of humour, as well as sameness of parts.—*Norris*.

Composér. s. One who composes.

1. One who composes or adjusts a thing.

To be the composers, contrivers, or assistants, in concluding of any ecclesiastical law.—*Bishop (Wilkins) of Osney, Rights of Kings*, p. 43: 1662.

2. Author; writer.

Now will be the right season of forming them to be able writers and composers in every excellent matter.—*Milton*.

If the thoughts of such authors have nothing in them, they at least do no harm, and shew an honest industry and a good intention in the composer.—*Addison, Freeholder*.

For the truth of the theory I am in no wise concerned; the composer of it must look to that.—*Woodward*.

3. One who adapts music to words; one who forms a tune.

For composition I prefer next Ludovico, a most judicious and sweet composer.—*Peachment, On Music*.

The composer has so expressed my sense, where I intended to move the passions, that it seems to have been the poet as well as the composer.—*Dryden, Albin and Albanus*, preface.

It may here be observed that what the modern composers have in a great measure rejected, the more ancient were so fond of, that even their partisans at present will hardly admit acchorns or concertos to be a grand one in which a figure does not constitute the principal movement.—*Mason, Essay on Church Music*.

4. In Printing. Compositor.

The beginning of such a work will be very difficult, as also the procuring of a sufficient composer and corrector for the Eastern languages.—*Archbishop Laud, To the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford*: 1637.

Compositus. [Lat.] A Botanical term (Latin rather than English) for a large natural order of flowers, of which the Daisy, Dandelion, and Asters are representatives; and in which a number of small separate flow-

ers are so grouped in a head as to look like a single flower. The order is the largest and, according to some, the highest, in the vegetable kingdom.

Composite. adj. Made up of parts.

1. In Architecture. Applied to the fifth order, and to columns referred to it, formed out of the Corinthian and Ionic.

The composite order in architecture is the last of the five orders of columns; so named because its capital is composed out of those of the other orders; and it is also called the Roman and Italic order.—*Harris*.

Some are of opinion that the composite pillars of this arch were in imitation of the pillars of Solomon's temple.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

2. In Arithmetic. See extract.

Composite numbers are such as can be exactly divided by some smaller number or numbers, without leaving any remainder; such as do not admit of this even division are called prime numbers.—*Bacon, Cyclopaedia*, in voce.

3. In Botany. Having the structure of the Compositae.

Compositae. s. Composition; compound. Rare.

In truth, each man's understanding, when ripened and mature, is a composite of natural capacity, and of superinduced habit. Thence the greatest men will be necessarily those who possess the best capacities, cultivated with the best habits. Hence also moderate capacities, when adorned with valuable science, will far transcend others the most acute of nature, when either neglected or applied to low and base purposes. And thus, for the honour of culture and good learning, they are able to render a man, if he will take the pains, intrinsically more excellent than his natural superiors.—*Harris, Hermes*. (Ord. MS.)

Composition. s.

1. Act of forming an integral out of various dissimilar parts.

Ipocra, which, besides the nature and strength of the wine itself, hath by the composition and confection of men, mingling many spices with the same, great power in it, and pleasantness also by the smell.—*Repetition of Solomon's Song*, p. 231: 1585.

We have exact forms of composition, whereby they incorporate almost as they were natural simples.—*Bacon, New Atlantis*.

2. Act of bringing simple ideas into complication: (synthesis, as opposed to analysis, or the separation of complex notions).

The investigation of difficult things by the method of analysis ought ever to precede the method of composition.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

3. Mass formed by mingling different ingredients.

Heat and vivacity in age is an excellent composition for business.—*Bacon, Essays*, 83.

In the time of the Yuck's reign of Peru, no composition was allowed by the laws to be used in point of medicine, but only simples proper to each disease.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Vast pillars of stone, cased over with a composition, that looks the most like marble of anything one can imagine.—*Addison*.

Jove mix'd up all, and his best clay employ'd,
Then call'd the happy composition Floyd.—*Swift*.

4. State of being compounded; union; conjunction; combination.

Neither shall ye make any other [oil] like it, after the composition of it: it is holy, and it shall be holy unto you. Whosoever compoundedh any like it, ... shall even be cut off from his people.—*Exodus*, xxx. 32.

Contemplate things first in their own simple natures, and afterwards view them in composition with other things.—*Watts*.

5. Arrangement of various figures in a picture.

The disposition in a picture is an assembling of many parts, is also called the composition, by which is meant the distribution and orderly placing of things both in general and in particular.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting*.

6. Written work; model of what a written work ought to be in respect to the care taken or bestowed on it.

Writers are divided concerning the authority of the greater part of those compositions that pass in his name.—*Sir R. F. Estrange*.

That divine flyer has always been looked upon as a composition fit to have proceeded from the wisest of men.—*Addison*.

When I read rules of criticism, I enquire after the works of the author, and by that means discover what he likes in a composition.—*Id., Guardian*.

The letters [Miss Aikin's] are compositions, as they ought to be.—*Naturalist &c.*, Nov. 19, 1864.

7. Adjustment; regulation.

A preacher in the invention of matter, election of words, composition of gesture, look, pronunciation, motion, meth all these faculties at once.—*B. Johnson, Discoversia*.

8. Compact; agreement; terms on which differences are settled.

To take away all such mutual grievances, injuries, and wrongs, there was no way but only by going upon composition and agreement amongst themselves. And again, all public regiment, of what kind soever, seemeth evidently to have arisen from deliberate advice, consultation, and composition between men, judging it convenient and behoveful.—*Hooker*.

Thus we are agreed;
I crave our composition may be written,
And seal'd between us.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 6.
Their courage droops, and, hopeless now, they wish

For composition with th' unconquer'd fish.—*Waller*

9. Act of discharging a debt by paying part, sum paid.

Persons who have been once cleared by composition with their creditors, or bankrupts, and afterwards become bankrupts again, unless they pay full fifteen shillings in the pound, are only thereby indemnified as to the confinement of their bodies.—*Sir W. Blackstone*.

10. Consistency; congruity.

There is no composition in these news,
That gives them credit.—
Indeed they are disproportion'd.

Shakespeare, Othello, i. 3.
A Quaker is made up of ice and flame. He has no composition, no mean temperature. Hence he is rarely interested about any public measure but, he becomes a fanatic, and overdoes, in his irreligious zeal, every decency and every right opposed to his course.—*Coleridge, Table Talk*.

Compositor. s. One who ranges and adjusts the types in printing.

The compositor was Mr. Manning, a decent sensible man, who had composed about one half of his [Johnson's] Dictionary, when in Mr. Strahan's printing-house.—*Boswell, Life of Johnson*.

Compossible. adj.

1. Consistent; that may exist with another thing. Obsolete.

They should unke the faith wherewith they believe, an intelligent, compossible, consistent thing, and not delude it by repugnancies.—*Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation*, b. vi. § 7.

2. For its use in Logic, see Impossible.

Compost. s. [Lat. compositus = put together.]

1. Mixture of various substances for enriching the ground; manure.

Avoid want is to come,
And do not spread the compost on the weeds,
To make them ranker.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 4.
We also have great variety of composts and soils, for the making of the earth fruitful.—*Bacon, New Atlantis*.

Water young planted shrubs, anemum especially, which you can hardly refresh too often, and it requires abundant compost.— *Evelyn, Calendars hortense*.

There, as his dream foretold, a cart he found,
That carried compost forth to dung the ground.—*Dryden*.

In vain the nursing grove
Scorns fair awhile, cherish'd with foster earth:
But when the alien compost is exhaust,
Its native poverty again prevails.—*J. Philips*.

2. Any mixture or composition.

Finding the most pleasurable sin such a sad pleasure, as a compost of more bitter than sweet at the very instant, we should never be such blind obedient votaries of Satan.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 63.

Compost. v. a. Manure. Rare.

By removing into warm earth, or forbearing to compost the earth, water-worn turneth into hold-mint, and the clearest into rape.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

As for earth, it composteth itself; for I knew a garden that had a field poured upon it, and it did bear fruit excellently.—*Id.*

How many fields have been drenched with blood, and composted with carcasses!—*Bishop Hall, Sermons*: 1641.

Composture. s. Manure. Rare, obsolete.

The earth's a thief,
That feeds and breeds by a composture stolen
From general excrement.—*Shakespeare, Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

Compösüre. s.**1. Act of composing or inditing. *Obsolete.***

Their own forms are not like to be so sound, or comprehensive of the nature of the duty, as of forms of public compösüre. — *Kilton Basilike.*

2. Arrangement; combination; mixture; order. *Obsolete.*

Hence languages arise, when, by institution an agreement, such a compösüre of letters, such a word is intended to signify such a certain thing. — *Holbe Elements of Speech.*

From the various compösüres and combinations these corpuscles together, happen all the varieties the bodies formed out of them. — *Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

3. Form arising from the disposition of the various parts. *Obsolete.*

In compösüre of his face.

Liv'd a fair, but manly grace.

4. Frame; make; temperament. *Obsolete.*

To reel the streets at noon, and stand the buffet With slaves that smell of sweat; say this become him:

As his compösüre must be rare indeed,

Whom these things cannot blemish.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, l. 4.
The Duke of Buckingham sprang, without any help, by a kind of congenital compösüre, to the likeness of our late sovereign and master. — *Sir H. Wotton.*

5. Adjustment. *Obsolete.*

God will rather look to the inward raptures of the mind than to the outward form and compösüre of the body. — *Bishop Dugdale.*

6. Composition. *Obsolete.*

The labour'd and understanding workes of Maister Johnson; the no lesse worthy compösüres of the both worthily excellent Maister Beaumont and Maister Fletcher. — *Walter, Preface to the White Devil, 1612.*

As I then sate on this very grass, I turned my present thoughts into verse: 'tis a wish which I will repeat to you:

I in these flowery meads; &c.
When I had euided this compösüre, I left this place. — *J. Wallon, Complete Angler.*

Discourses on such occasions are seldom the productions of leisure, and should be read with those favourable allowances that are made to hasty compösüres. — *Bishop Atterbury.*

In the compösüres of men, remember you are a man as well as they; and it is not their reason, but your own, that is given to guide you. — *Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

7. Sedateness; calmness; tranquillity.

To whom the virgin majesty of Eve,
As one who loves and some unkindness meets,
With sweet austere compösüre thus reply'd.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 270.
The calmest and sereneest hours of life, when the passions of nature are all silent, and the mind enjoys its most perfect compösüre. — *Watts, Logic.*

Skillful diplomatists were surpris'd . . . to see a happy situation in which he might have been expected to betray strong passion, preserve a compösüre as impenetrable as their own. — *Manning, History of England, ch. vii.*

8. Agreement; composition; settlement of differences. *Obsolete.*

Vanguard! to right and left the front unfold,
That all may see, who hate us, how we seek
Peace and compösüre.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 658.
Things were not brought to an extremity: there seems yet to be room left for a compösüre; hereafter there may be only for pity. — *Dryden.*

Compotatio. s. [Lat. compotatio; from pota — drink.] Act of drinking or tippling together. *Rare.*

By desiring a secrecy to words spoke under the rose, we only mean in society compotation, from the ancient custom of symposiack meetings to wear chaplets of roses about their heads. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

If thou wilt prolong
Dire compotation, for with reason quits
Her empire to confusion and misrule,
And vain delusions; then twenty tongues at once
Conspire in senseless jargon; nought is heard
But din and various clamour, and mad rant.

Compotator. s. [Lat.] One who drinks with another. *Rare.*

I shall yet think it a diminution to my happiness, to miss of half our companions and compotators of syllabub. &c. — *Pope, Letter to Mr. Knight.*

Compound. v. a.**1. Mingle many ingredients together in one mass.**

Only compound me with forgotten dust.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.
He drew from every quarter whatever a savage ferocity could add to his new rudiments in the arts

of destruction; and compounding all the materials of fury, havoc, and desolation, into one black cloud, he hung for a while on the precipices of the mountains. — *Burke, Speech on the Case of the Nabob of Arcot.*

2. Form by uniting various parts.

Whoever compoundeth any like it, or who ever judgeth any of it upon a stranger, shall even be cut off from his people. — *Exodus, xxx. 33.*

It will be difficult to evince that nature does not make decomposed bodies; I mean, mingle together such bodies as are already compounded of elementary, or rather of simple ones. — *Boyle, Skeptical Chymist.*

3. Mingle in different positions; combine.

We cannot have a single image that did not enter through the sight; but we have the power of altering and compounding these images into all the varieties of picture. — *Addison, Spectator.*

4. In Grammar. Form one word from two or more, as rose-tree, mid-ship-man. (For the principles and leading details of this process, see Preface.)**5. Compose by being united.**

Who'd be so mock'd with glory, as to live
But in a dream of friendship?
To have his pomp, and all what state compounds,
But only painted, like his vanish'd friends.
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 2.

6. Adjust a difference by some recession from the rigour of claims.

I would to God all strivers were well compounded.
— *Shakespeare, Richard III. ii. 1.*
If there be any discord or suits between any of the family, they are compounded and appeased. — *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

7. Discharge a debt by paying only part.

Shall I, ye gods, he cries, my debts compound?
Gay.

Compound. v. n.**1. Come to terms of agreement by abating something of the first demand; (with for before the thing accepted or remitted).**

They were, at last, glad to compound for his late commitment to the Tower. — *Lord Clarendon.*
Pray but for half the virtues of his wife;
Compound for all the rest with longer life. — *Dryden.*

2. Bargain in the lump.

Here's a fellow will help you to-morrow: compound with him by the year. — *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iv. 2.*

3. Come to terms by granting something on each side.

Cornwall compounded to furnish ten oxen after Michaelmas for thirty pounds. — *Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Once more I come to know of thee, king Harry,
If for thy ransom that wilt now compound,
Before thy must assured overthrow?

Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. 3.
Made all the royal stars recant,
Compound and take the covenant.

Butler, Hudibras.
But useless all, when he, despairing, found
Catalus then did with the winds compound.

Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.
Paracelsus and his admirers have compounded with the Galenists, and brought a mixed use of chemical medicines into the present practice. — *Sir W. Temple.*

Determino. *Obsolete.*

We have deliver,
Subscribed by the consuls and patricians,
Together with the seal of the senate, what
We have compounded on.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 5.

Compound. adj.**1. Formed out of more than one ingredient; not simple.**

The ancient electrum had in it a fifth of silver to the gold, and made a compound metal, as fit for most uses as gold. — *Bacon.*

Compound substances are made up of two or more simple substances. — *Watts, Logic.*

2. In Grammar. Composed of two or more words; not simple.

Those who are his greatest admirers, seem pleas'd with them as beauties; I speak of his compound epithets. — *Pope.*

Compound. s.**1. Mass formed by the union of many ingredients.**

For present use or profit, this is the rule: consider the price of the two simple bodies; consider again the dignity of the one above the other in use; then see if you can make a compound, that will save more in price than it will lose in dignity of the use. — *Bacon, Physiological and Medical Remains.*

As man is a compound and mixture of flesh, as well as spirit. — *South, Sermons.*

Love, why do we one passion call?

When 'tis a compound of them all?

Where hot and cold, where sharp and sweet,

In all their equipages meet.

Swift.

2. In Grammar. Word composed of two or more words.**Compounded. part. adj. Compound.**

The ideas, being each but one single perception, are easier got than the more complex ones; and therefore are not liable to the uncertainty which attends those compounded ones. — *Locke.*

Where it and Tigris embrace each other under the city of Apamia, there do they agree of a joint and compounded name, and are called Puso-Tigris. — *Sir IV. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Compönder. . .**1. One who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement.**

They held it to be the best course to let him alone, yea, and his compönders of peace and amity between Sancho and the barber. — *Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote, iv. 19.*

Those softeners, sweeteners, compönders, and expellents-mongers, who shake their heads so strongly. — *Swift.*

2. One who compound- in the sense of mixing: (as a druggist in his capacity of compönder of medicines).**Compöndress. s. Female compönder. *Rare.***

To be arbitratix and compöndress of any quarrell that may intervene. — *Howell, Vocal Forest, p. 9. (Old MS.)*

Comprecation. s. [Lat. precatio, -onis.]

United supplication or prayer. *Rare.*

A . . . precation both the Grevians and we allow; an ultimate invention both the Grevians and detect. — *Archbishop Bramhall, Schism guarded, Ac. p. 463; 1638.*

Next to deprecation against evil any successful precation for that which is good. — *Bishop H. H. Duns, Discourse concerning the Gift of Prayer, ch. xvi.*

Comprehend. v. a. [Lat. comprehendere.]**1. Comprise; include; contain; imply.**

If there be any other commandment, it is briefly comprehended in this saying, namely, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. — *Romans, xiii. 2.*

It would be ridiculous to grow old in the study of every necessary thing, in an art which comprehends so many several parts. — *Dryden, Translation of Dryden's Art of Painting.*

2. Contain in the mind; understand; conceive.

The light shineth in darkness; and the darkness comprehendeth it not. — *John, i. 5.*

Rome was not better by her Homer taught
Than we are here to comprehend his thought.

Waller.
'Tis unjust, that they who have not the least notion of heretick writing, should therefore condemn the pleasure which others receive from it, because they cannot comprehend it. — *Dryden.*

Comprehensibility. s. Comprehensibleness. See Incomprehensibility.**Comprehensible. adj. Intelligible; attainable by the mind; conceivable by the understanding.**

The horizon sets the bounds between the enlightened and dark parts of things, between what is and what is not comprehensible by us. — *Locke.*

Last this part of knowledge should seem to any not comprehensible by axiom, we will set down some heads of it. — *Bacon.*

This it was which, as it expressed the passions and the fears of mankind of an instant, immediate, actual, bodily, comprehensible place of torment: so, wherever it (Dante's Inferno) was read, it depicted that notion, and made it more distinct and natural. — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity, b. xiv. ch. ii.*

Comprehensiveness. s. Attribute suggested by Comprehensible; capability of being understood.

Which facility and comprehensiveness must needs improve the usefulness of these expatiations very considerably. — *Dr. H. M. M. Exposition of the Seven Churches, preface.*

Comprehensibly. adv. In a comprehensible manner; with great power of signification or extent of sense.

The words wisdom and righteousness are commonly used very comprehensibly, so as to signify all religion and virtue. — *Archbishop Tillotson.*

Comprehension. s. . .**1. Inclusion.**

In the Old Testament there is a close compre-

kenon of the New, in the New an open discovery of the Old.—*Honker*.

You will have to choose between a *comprehension* of opinions and a resolution into parties, between latitudinarian and sectarian error. *Newman, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. ii. § 2.

2. Summary; epitome; compendium, abstract; abridgement.

If we would draw a short abstract of human happiness, bring together all the various incidents of it, and digest them into one prescription, we must at last fix on this wise and religious aphorism in my text, as the sum and *comprehension* of all.—*Rogers*.

The *comprehension* of an idea regards all essential modes and properties of it; so body, in its *comprehension*, takes in solidity, figure, quantity, mobility.—*Watts, Logic*.

3. Knowledge; capacity.

You give no proof of decay of your judgment, and *comprehension* of all things, within the compass of an human understanding.—*Druiden*.

Comprehensive. adj. Having the power to comprehend or understand many things at once; extensive.

So diffusive, so *comprehensive*, so catholic a grace is charity, that whatever time is the opportunity of any other virtue, that time is the opportunity of charity.—*Bishop Spral, Sermons*.

He must have been a man of a most wonderful *comprehensive* nature, because he has taken into the compass of his Canterbury Tales the various manners and humours of the whole English nation in his age; not a single character has escaped him.—*Druiden, Fables, preface*.

His hand unstaid, his uncorrupted heart,
His *comprehensive* head; all interests weigh'd,
All Europe sav'd, yet Britain not betray'd.

Pope, Epistles.

In 1605, at the age of forty-four, he published his *Treatise of the Advancement of Learning*, in which he takes a *comprehensive* and spirited survey of the condition of all branches of knowledge which had been cultivated up to that time. This work was composed with a view to that reform of the existing philosophy which Bacon always had before his eyes.—*Whewell, Philosophy of Discovery*.

Comprehensively. adv. In a comprehensive manner.

Comprehensiveness. s. Attribute suggested by *comprehensive*.

1. Quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass.

Compare the beauty and *comprehensiveness* of legendary ancient coins. *Addison, Dialogues on the Faculties of ancient Medals*.

2. Widthness of range.

In regard of the universality and *comprehensiveness* of God's will, the school-divines for our better understanding have distinguished it into divers kinds; as, his will antecedent and consequent; his will of sign; and his will of good pleasure. *Sheffield, Learned Disputes*, p. 188.

Comprehensor. s. One who has attained knowledge; possessor. *Obsolete, rare*.

Thou that wert guided by their example, be likewise heartened by their success; thou art yet a traveller, they [the saints in heaven] *comprehensors*; thou art pointing towards that rest, which they must happily enjoy.—*Bishop Hall, Soul's Farewell to Earth*.

Comprehensory. adj. Joint presbyterial.

He... has his equal and *comprehensory* power to ordain ministers and deacons by public prayer.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. i.

Compress. v. a. [Lat. *compressus*, part. of *comprimere*—press together.] Force into a narrower compass; squeeze together; embrace sexually.

He, not slipping the opportunity, *compressed* her, and begot Porcous.—*Hogwood, Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 173: 1833.

In the caverns of the west,

By Odin's throne embrace *compress*,

A wondrous child shall Rinda bear.

Gray, Descent of Odin.

The more rarefied bodies are, the more easily they contract themselves at first; but if they be *compressed* beyond their limits, the more powerfully do they restore themselves.—*Translation of Bacon's Historia Denui et Rari, Works*, v. 439: 1858.

Compress. s. Dossil of linen, or lint, &c., by means of which surgeons suit their bandages for any particular part or purpose.

I applied an intercalent about the ankle and upper part of the foot, and by *compress* and bandage drew it up.—*Wiseman, Surgery*.

VOL. I.

Compressibility. s. Capability of being compressed. See *Incompressibility*.

Compressible. adj. Capable of being forced into a smaller space.

There being spiral particles, accounts for the elasticity of air: there being spherical particles, which gives free passage to any heterogeneous matter, accounts for air's being *compressible*.—*Chapin, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion*.

Compressión. s. Act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other; quality of admitting such an effort of force as may compel the body compressed into a narrower space.

Whosoever a solid body is pressed, there is an inward tumult in the parts, seeking to deliver themselves from the *compression*; and this is the cause of all violent motion.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

He that shall find out an hypothesis, by which water may be so rare, and yet not be capable of *compression* by force, may doubtless, by the same hypothesis, make gold and water, and all other bodies, as much rarer as he pleases; so that light may find a ready passage through transparent substances.—*Sir I. Newton*.

Compressive. adj. Having the power to compress.

This pitcher also hath its ear, which is usually called *Auricula Cordis*; which (notwithstanding its name, as if it most properly appertained to the heart,) yet we must know doth rather belong to the vein, and is indeed a part thereof, and not only a part, but the principal and primary part thereof, from whence all other parts and branches do arise, as from their original; and whereunto all the blood of the body by the *compressive* motion of the veins, doth naturally tend, as to its ultimate hold.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 236.

Compressure. s. Act or force of one body pressing against another.

We tried whether heat would, notwithstanding so forcible a *compressure*, dilate it.—*Bayly, Spring of the Air*.

Compriest. s. Fellow-priest. *Obsolete, rare*.

What will he then praise them for? not for any thing doing, but for deferring to the, for deferring to class his level and insolent *compriests*.—*Milton, Apology for Smeaton*.

Comprisal. s. Inclusion; comprehending of things.

Showering in a compulsion, a *comprisal* and sum of all wickedness. *Borror, Sermons*, i. 254.

Compriso. v. a. [Fr. *compris*, part. of *comprendre*.] Contain; comprehend; include. Necessity of shortness counsel men to cut off impertinent discourses, and to *comprise* much matter in few words.—*Honker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. v. § 32.

'Tis the polluted love that multiplies;
But friendship does two souls in one *comprise*.

Lord Roscommon.

Comprébate. v. u. [Lat. *comprobatus*, part. of *comprobari*.] Agree with; concur in testimony. *Rare, obsolete*.

For as well that sentence, as all other be heard, do *comprobate* with Holy Scripture, that God is the fountain of sapience. *Sir T. Elgot, The Gun*.

Comprobation. s. Proof; attestation; approbation. *Obsolete*.

That is only esteemed a legal testimony which receives *comprobation* from the mouths of at least two witnesses.—*Brown*.

To whom the earl of Pembroke imbosones the whole design, and presses his *comprobation* in it.—*Sir G. Buck, History of King Richard III.* p. 59.

Comproportion. s. Proportionate product. *Rare*.

He that observeth the rudimental spring of seeds, shall find strict rule, although not after this order. How little is required unto effectual generation, and in what diminutives the plastic principle lodgeth, is exemplified in seeds, wherein the greater mass affords so little *comproportion*.—*Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus*, ch. iii.

Compromise. s. [N.Fr. *compromis*.]

1. Promise of two or more parties at difference to refer their controversies to the arbitrator.

Either the parties are persuaded by friends, or by their lawyers, to put the matter in *compromise*.—*Knight, Trial of Truth*, fol. 30: 1580.

2. Compact, or bargain, in which some concessions are made on each side.

Wars have not wasted it; for warr'd he hath not

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But basely yielded, upon *compromise*,
That which his ancestors achiev'd with blows.
More hath he spent in peace, than they in wars.

Shakespeare, Richard II. li. 1.

But a terribly vague rule was issued, apparently as a *compromise*, that no lay evidence could be admissible against priests except from men whose high moral character would entitle them to take oaths.—*C. H. Fournier, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxvi.

Compromise. v. a.

1. Compound; adjust a compact by mutual concessions.

Perhaps it may be no great difficulty to *compromise* the dispute.—*Shewell*.

2. Accord; agree. *Obsolete*.

Laban and himself were *compromis'd*,
That all the yearlings, which were streak'd and pied,
Should fall as Jacob's hire.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, l. 3.

3. Bring into question; expose to injury; commit (in its 7th sense, though scarcely so strong a word).

Auricle objects to this course as likely to *compromise* her.—*Saturday Review*, Oct. 29, 1864.

Compromise. v. n. Agree; accord. *Rare*.

Any one may be convinced, that no formed church in the Christian world is more truly protestant than is the church of England; nor any which (all things compared) less *compromis'd* with Rome.—*Poller, Moderation of the Church of England*, p. 428.

Compromit. v. a. Pledge; promise. *Rare, obsolete*.

Compromitting themselves in the name of all their countries, to abide and performe all such sentence and awards, as should by him be given.—*Sir T. Elgot, The Gunner*, fol. 151.

Compromissal. s. One who belongs to the same province with another. *Rare*.

At the consecration of an archbishop, all his *compromissals* ought to give their attendance.—*Ayliffe, Treatise on Juris Canonici*.

Compt. s. [Fr. *compte*.] Account; computation; reckoning. *Obsolete*.

Your servants ever

Have theirs, themselves, and what is theirs, in *compt*,
To make their audit at your highness' pleasure.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, l. 6.

Compt. adj. [Lat. *comptus* neat, finished.]

Accomplished; neat; spruce. *Rare*.

And with him came Lausus his son likewise,

A *compt*, accomplished prince without compare.

Virgil, Translation of Virgil's Æneid: 1632.

Leaving the surface rough, rather than too *compt* and exquisitely trimmed.—*Ertyu*.

Comptible. adj. Accountable; responsible; ready to give account; subject; submissive. *Obsolete*.

Good beauties, let me sustain no scorn; I am *very comptible* even to the least sinister usage.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, l. 3.

Comptrol. v. a. See *Control*.

Comptroller. s. Regulator; director; supervisor; superintendent; governor.

'Tis said he makes a supper, and a great one,

To many lords and ladies...

I was spoke to, with Sir Henry Gailford.

This might be *comptrollers*.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. l. 3.

The *comptrollers* of vulgar opinions pretend to find out such a similitude in some kind of balloons.

—*Sir W. Temple*.

My fates permit me not from hence to fly;

Nor he, the great *comptroller* of the sky.

Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Comptrollership. s. Superintendence.

The gayle for stammer-cases, is annexed to the *comptrollership*.—*Carce, Survey of Cornwall*.

Compulsatory. adj. Having the force of compelling; coercive.

Which is no other

But to recover from us by strong hand,

And terms *compulsatory*, those forward lands

So by his father lost.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, l. 1.

Compulsion. s. [Lat. *compulsio*, -onis; from *compulsus*, part. of *compelle*—drive together.]

1. Act of compelling to something; force; violence of the agent.

If remains were as plenty as blackberries, I would

give no man a reason on *compulsion*.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I.* li. 4.

Thoughts, whither have ye led me! with what

sweet

Compulsion thus transported.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 473.

Such sweet *compulsion* doth in music lie,

To lull the daughters of necessity. *Id., Arcades*, 68.

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2. State of being compelled; violence suffered. When the fierce foe hung on our bosom rear, With what *compulsion* and atrocious flight We sunk thus low?—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 79. This faculty is free from *compulsion*, and spontaneous, and free from determination by the particular object.—*Sir M. Hale*.

Possibly there were others who assisted Harold, partly out of fear and *compulsion*.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law of England*. *Compulsion* is in an agent capable of volition, when the beginning or continuation of any action is contrary to the preference of his mind.—*Locke*.

Compulsive. adj. Having the power to compel; forcible. * For poison, I infused more opium; Holding *compulsive* injury less sin Than such a loathed number would have bin.

Lawson and Fletcher, Four Plays in One. And in all wise apprehensions the persuasive power in man to win others to goodness by instruction is greater, and more divine, than the *compulsive* power to restrain men from being evil by terror of the law.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance*.

The Dumble, vast and deep, Supreme of rivers, to the frightful brink Urg'd by *compulsive* arms, soon as they reach'd, New terror chilled their veins. *Philips*. The clergy would be glad to recover their dues by a more short and *compulsive* method.—*Swift*.

Compulsively. adv. By force; by violence. To forbid divorce *compulsively*, is not only against nature, but against law.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*.

Compulsorily. adv. In a compulsory or forcible manner; by force; by violence. To say that the better deserves half such right to govern, as he may *compulsorily* bring under the less worthy, is idle.—*Bacon*.

Compulsory. s. That which has the power of compelling; constraining authority. *Rare*.

Some will have the law of nations to be the measure of war; and possibly it might if there were a digest of them, and a *compulsory* to inform them.—*Jeremy Taylor, Doctor Dedicatus*, i. 378. (Ord MS.)

Compulsory. adj. Having the power of necessitating or compelling.

He erred in this, to think that actions, proceeding from fear, are properly *compulsory* actions; which, in truth, are not only voluntary, but free actions; neither compelled, nor so much as physically necessitated.—*Archbishop Bramhall, Against Hobbes*. Kindly it would be taken to comply with a patient, although not *compulsory*.—*Swift*.

I sincerely wish to preserve a decent quiet on Sunday. I would prohibit *compulsory* labour, and put down organs, theatres, &c. for this plain reason—that if the rich is allowed to play, the poor will be forced, or, wiled round to the same thing, will be induced, to work. I am not for a Paris Sunday. Let us stop coaches, and let the gentleman's carriage run, is monstrous.—*Coleridge, Table Talk*.

Compunct. adj. [Lat. *com* and *punctus*, part. of *pungo*—prick.] Pricked; stimulated. *Rare*.

Many feeling their hearts *compunct*, and prickt, with reading of them, withdrew themselves from the love of the world.—*Reverend of M. Jewel*, fol. 149. b. 159d.

Compunction. s.

1. Power of pricking; stimulation; irritation.

This is that acid and piercing spirit, which, with such activity and *compunction*, invadeth the brains and nostrils of those that receive it.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

2. State of being pricked by the conscience; repentance; contrition.

He acknowledged his disloyalty to the king, with expressions of great *compunction*.—*Lord Clarendon*.

Compunctious. adj. Repentant; sorrowful; tender.

Stop up th' senses and passage to remorse, That no *compunctious* visitings of nature Shrink my fell purposes. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, i. 5.

Compunctive. adj. Capable of repentance. O! give me all faith, all clarity, and a spirit highly *compunctive*, highly industrious, passionately, prudent, and indefatigable in holy services.—*Jeremy Taylor, Discourse on Eternity Prayer*, v. 6.

Compupil. s. Fellow-pupil; he who prosecutes his studies with another. *Rare*. Donne, and his sometime *compupil* in Cambridge that married him, namely, Samuel Brook.—*J. Walton, Life of Donne*.

Compurgation. s. [Lat. *compurgatio*, -onis.]

Practice of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another.

He was privileged from his childhood from suspicion of incontinency, and needed no *compurgation*.—*Bishop Huetell, Life of Archbishop Williams*, pt. ii. p. 35.

Compurgator. s. [Lat.] One who bears his testimony to the credibility of another.

If the lady Paula's memory wanted a *compurgator*, I would be one myself; it being improbable that those her eyes would burn with lust, which were constantly drowned with tears.—*Fuller, Holy State*, p. 24.

Lord Russell defended himself by many *compurgators*, who spoke very fully of his great worth.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time*, 1683.

To make his innocence and his virtue his *compurgator*, and not to fight, but lie down, the calumniator.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 97.

The next quarry, or chalk-pit, will give abundant attestation; these are so obvious, that I need not be far to seek for a *compurgator*.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth*.

Compurgatorial. adj. Relating to compurgation.

The consuls of Avignon, Nismes, and St. Gilles took their *compurgatorial* oath to his fulfillment of all these stipulations. *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. viii.

Computable. adj. Capable of being numbered or computed.

If, instead of twenty-four letters, there were twenty-four millions, as those twenty-four millions are a finite number; so would all combinations thereof be finite, though not easily *computable* by arithmetic. *Sir M. Hale, Originations of Mankind*.

Computation. s.

1. Act of reckoning; calculation.

My *computation* of the time, Then, by just *computation* of the time, Found that the issue was not in. *Shakespeare, Richard III.*, iii. 5.

2. Sum collected or settled by calculation. We pass for women of fifty; many additional years are thrown into female *computations* of this nature. *Addison, Giordano*.

Computé. r. a. [Lat. *computo*.] Reckon; calculate; number; count.

Compute how much water would be requisite to lay the earth under water.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

Where they did *compute* by weeks, yet still the year was measured by months.—*Holder, Discourses concerning Time*.

Alas! not dazled with their noon-tide ray, *Compute* the morn and evening to the day; The whole amount of that enormous fume, A tale that blends their glory with their shame. *Pope*.

Computé. s. Computation; calculation.

Let the disease forgotten be, but may The joy return as yearly as the day; Let there be new *computes*, let reckoning Sidelively made from his recovery be. *Carterwright, Poems*, 165.

Though there were a faculty in this year, yet divers were out in their account, aberring several ways from the true and just *compute*; and calling that one year which perhaps might be another.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Computér. s. Reckoner; accountant; calculator.

The calendars of these *computers*, and the accounts of these days, are different.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

I have known some such ill *computers*, as to imagine the many millions in stocks so much real wealth.—*Swift*.

Computing. part. adj. Calculating.

The abilities of any minister have always consisted chiefly in this *computing* faculty; nor ran the affairs of war or peace be well managed without reasoning by figures upon things.—*Discourses on the public Revenue*, i. 4. (Ord MS.)

Computist. s. Calculator; one skilled in the art of numbers or computation.

The treasurer was a wise man, and a strict *computist*.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

We conceive we have a year in three hundred and sixty-five days exact; *computists* tell us, that we escape six hours.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Comrade. s. [Fr. *camarade*.]

1. One who dwells in the same house or chamber.

Rather I aljure all roofs, and chuse To be a *comrade* with the wolf and owl. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, ii. 4.

2. Companion; partner in any labour or danger.

A foolman, being newly married, desired his *comrade* to tell him freely what the town said of it.—*Swift*.

With the accent on the last syllable.

He permitted them To put out both thine eyes, and feter'd send thee Into the common prison, there to grind Among the slaves and asses, thy comrades, As good for nothing else. *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 1129.

Conrogue. s. Fellow-rogue; associate in villainy. *Rare*.

Here will be a masque, and shall be a masque, when you and the rest of your *conrogues* shall sit disguised in the stocks.—*B. Jonson, Masques*.

You may seek them in Bridewell, or the Hade; here are none of your *conrogues*.—*Massey, City of Dread*.

Con. [abbreviated from Lat. *contra*, against.] Negative side of a question (i.e. that side against which the arguments are directed); argument itself. See Pro.

We may enquire and judge . . . what may be said pro and con.—*James, Treatise of the Corruption of Scripture*, &c., by the Prelates, &c., of the Church of Rome, p. 524: 1688.

Of many worthy points they spoke, And pro and con by turns they took. *Prior, Alma*.

Con. e. a. [See Can and Ken.]

1. Know.

Of mises, Haddol, I *conne* no skill;— But pyning low in shade of lowly grove, I play to please myself, all be it ill. *Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar*, June.

They say they con to heaven the high way. *Ibid., September*.

Con thanks. [translation or equivalent of the French *savoir gré*.] Thank.

I can him *con thanks* for't, in the nature he delivers it.—*Shakespeare, All's well that ends well*, iv. 3.

2. Study; commit to memory; fix in the mind.

Here are your parts; and I am to intreat you to con them by to-morrow night.—*Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, i. 2.

Shew it him written; and, having the other also written in the paper, shew him that, after he has *con'd* the first, and require it of him.—*Holder, Elements of Speech*.

The books of which I'm chiefly fond, Are such as you love without *con'd*. No flame from Nature ever yet he caught, Nor knew a feeling which he was not taught; He raised his trophies on the base of art, And *conned* his passions as he *conned* his part. *Churchill, The Rosciad*

With over.

Our understanding cannot in this body arrive so clearly to the knowledge of God, and things invisible, as by orderly *counting* over the visible and inferior creatures.—*Milton*.

All this while John had *con'd* over such a catalogue of hard words, as were enough to conjure up the devil.—*Arbuthnot*.

With out.

Pretty answers; have you not been acquainted with goldsmiths, wives, and *con'd* them out of rings?—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, iii. 2.

Conatus. s. [Lat. -endeavour.] Striving; effort; stress. *Rare*, even as a semi-scientific term, the commoner word being *nixus*, from *nitor* - strive (*nixus formations*).

The ligaments or strictures, by which the tendons are tied down at the angles of the joints, could, by no possibility, be formed by the motion or exercise of the tendons themselves; by any aptency exciting these parts into action; or by any tendency arising therefrom. The tendency is all the other way; the *conatus* in constant opposition to them.—*Paley, Natural Theology*. (Ord MS.)

No effort of the animal could determine the clothing of its skin. What *conatus* could give prickles to the porcupine or hedgehog, or to the sheep its fleece?—*Ibid.*, (Ord MS.)

Concavérat. v. a. [Lat. *cameratus* - chambered, from *camera* - chamber.] Arch over; vault; lay concave over. *Rare*.

Of the upper back, an inch and a half consisteth of one *concavérat* bone, bent downwards, and tucked as the other.—*Grew, Muscum*.

Concomeration. s. Arch; vault. *Rare*.

The inside of these hog-houses are divided into many rolls and *concomerations*.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 161.

What a romance is the story of those impossible *concomerations*, and feigned rotations of solid orbs.—*Clarendon, Sermons*. Gervasio Diodoriscus, in his account of the burning of Canterbury cathedral in the year 1174, says, that not only the beam-work was destroyed, but the ceiling underneath it, or *concomeration* called celum, being of wood, beautifully painted, was also consumed.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, i. 303.

Concatenate. *v. a.* [Lat. *catenatus* = chained, from *catena* = chain.] Link together; unite in a successive order.

Nature has concatenated our fortunes and affections together with indissoluble bands of mutual sympathy.—*Barrow, Sermons*, ii. s. 2.

If Chapman affected the reputation of rendering line for line, the specious expedient of eluding a protracted measure which concatenated two lines together, unobliquely favoured his usual propensity to periphrasis.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 441.

Concatenate. *adj.* Linked together.

The elements be so concatenated.

Poem in Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum.

Concatenation. *s.* Series of links; uninterrupted or invariable succession.

Seek the consummity and concatenation of truth.—*B. Jonson, Discourses.*

In this concatenation of causes, there is a progress ordinary from the first to the last.—*Bishop Mountague, Appeal to Caesar*, p. 101; 102.

Means are not means, but in their concatenation, as they depend, and are chained together.—*Dante, Divina Com.*, p. 107.

His quickness or visibility proceeds partly from that concatenation he useth among his syllables, by linking the syllable of the precedent word with the last of the following.—*Hosell, Letters*, iv. 10.

The stoics affirmed a fatal, unchangeable concatenation of causes, reaching even to the elicit acts of man's will.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 262.

concause. *s.* Joint cause. *Rare.*

The power of all these he ascribes unto the Efficient, making it in effect the only true cause of all the rest; and all the rest to be rather as instruments unto it, than concauses with it.—*Elderhy, Alimantia*, p. 223.

Concave. *adj.* (for accent see Convex.) [Lat. *concavus*.]

1. Hollow: (as the inner surface of an egg-shell, or the inner curve of an arch; opposed to *convex*).

These great fragments falling hollow, inclosed under their concave surface a great deal of air.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

2. Hollow, in general.

Have you not made no universal shout, That Tiber trembled underneath his banks, To hear the replication of your sounds Made in his concave shores?

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, i. 1.
For his verity in love, I do think him as *concave* as a muzzled gobbet, or a worm-eaten nut. *Id.*, *As you like it*, iii. 4.

Concave. *s.* Hollow; cavity.

His wit the most exuberant of all that ever entered the *concave* of this ear.—*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour*.

At which the universal best sent up

A shout that tore hell's *concave*.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 511.

Concave. *v. a.* Make concave or hollow. *Rare.*

Into that western bay *concaved* by vast mountains, western winds only can blow.—*Swarc, Letters*, iv. 118.

Concavity. *s.* Internal surface of a hollow spherical or spheroid body.

Niches that contain figures of white marble should not be coloured in their *concavity* too black.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

They have taken the impresses of these shells with that exquisite niceness, that no metal, when melted and cast in a mould, can ever possibly represent the *concavity* of that mould with greater exactness than these flints do the *concavities* of the shells, wherein they were moulded.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth*.

Concavous. *adj.* (for accent see Convex.) Concave; hollow without angles.

This is so much leaf-gold, drawn out to a very great thinness, clothed securely, tenderly, and universally wrap up all those little hills and valleys, those convex or *concavous* parts, that are within the compass of its own circumference.—*Smith, Portrait of old Age*, p. 221.

The *concavous* part of the liver was called *varia*, i. e. belonging to the family, because the signs observed there *concavated* themselves and their friends.—*Archbishop Potter, Antiquities of Greece*, b. i. ch. xiv.

Concavously. *adv.* (for accent see Convex.) In a concave manner; with hollowiness; in such a manner as discovers the internal surface of a hollow sphere.

The dolphin that carrieth Arion is *concavously* inverted, and hath its spine depressed.—*Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errors*.

Conceal. *v. a.* [Lat. *celo*.] Hide; keep secret; not divulge; cover; not detect.

Come, Cateley, thou art sworn
As deeply to effect what we intend,
As closely to conceal what we impart.

Shakespeare, Richard III., iii. 1.
Ulysses himself adds, he was the most eloquent and the most silent of men; he knew that a word spoke never wrought so much good as a word *concealed*.—*Brown*.

There is but one way I know of conversing safely with all men, that is, not by *concealing* what we say or do, but by saying or doing nothing that deserves to be *concealed*.—*Pope*.

Concealable. *adj.* Capable of being concealed; possible to be kept secret or hid.

Returning a lye unto his Maker, and presuming to put off the searcher of hearts, he denied the omniscience of God, whereunto there is nothing *concealable*.—*Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errors*.

Concealedly. *adv.* In a concealed, concealing, or clandestine manner, so as not to be detected.

Disguises and whittings, by which worldly lusts and interests sly creep in, and *concealedly* work in their hearts.—*Bishop Gauden, Hiccuputus*, p. 579.

Concealer. *s.* One who conceals.

The lords made themselves culpable as *concealers*.—*Sir W. Ashton, Supplement to Cobden*, p. 153; 1021.

The notice of treason, if too long smothered, draws the *concealer* into danger.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, Add.

They were to undergo the penalty of felony; and the *concealer* of the crime was equally guilty.—*Lord Clarendon*.

Concealing. *verbal abs.* Act of hiding.

All ingenious *concealings*, or amendments, of what is originally or casually amiss, or seems so, in our bodies and ourselves.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness*, p. 167.

Concealment. *s.* State of being hid; act, or means, of hiding; secrecy; secret hiding.

She never told her love;
But let *concealment*, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, ii. 4.
In faith, he is a worthy gentleman,
Exceedingly well read and profited
In strange *concealments*, valued as a lion,
And wonders will do, and so becom'f.

As times of India. *Id.*, *Henry IV. Part I.*, iii. 1.

The choice of this holy name, as the most effectual *concealment* of a wicked design, supposes mankind satisfied that nothing but what is just is directed by the principles of it.—*Rogers*.

Few own such sentiments, yet this *concealment* derives rather from the fear of man than of any Being above.—*Chambers*.

A person of great abilities is zealous for the good of mankind, and as solicitous for the *concealment* of his performance of illustrious actions.—*Addison, Freetholder*.

The clearest tree
Offers its kind *concealment* to a few;
Their food its insects, and its moss their nests.

Thomson.

Concede. *v. a.* [Lat. *concedo*.] Yield, admit; grant; let pass undisputed.

This must not be *conceded* without limitation.—*Boyle*.

Concede. *v. n.* Admit; grant.

We *concede* that self-love is the strongest and most natural love of man; and it is the greatest antagonist and enemy to the love of God.—*Howyl, Sermons*, p. 93; 1058.

The advice, if you *concede* to him that fortune may be an agent, did presume himself safe and invulnerable.—*Baile*.

Conceit. *s.* [Italian, *concetto*; Fr. *concept*; Lat. *conceptum* anything conceived.]

1. Conception; thought; idea; image in the mind. *Obsolete*.

Here the very shepherds leave their fancies lifted to so high *conceits*, as the lowest of other nations are content both to borrow their names and imitate their coming.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Impossible it was, that ever their will should change or incline to renit any part of their duty, without some object having force to avert their mind from God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. i.

His grace looks cheerfully and smooth this morning;
There's some *conceit* or other likes him well,
When that he bids good-morrow with such spirit.

Shakespeare, Richard III., iii. 4.
In laughing there ever proceedeth a *conceit* of somewhat ridiculous, and therefore it is proper to man.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

2. Understanding; readiness of apprehension. *Obsolete*.

How often, alas! did her eyes say unto me, that they loved! and yet, I not looking for such a matter,

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hail not my *conceit* open to understand them.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

The first kind of things appointed by laws humane, containeth whatsoever is good or evil, is not withstanding more secret than that. Let not be discerned by every man's present *conceit*, without some deeper discourse and judgement.—*Hooker*.

I shall be found of a quick *conceit* in judgment and shal be glinted.—*B. Jonson*, viii. 11.

3. Opinion; force of thought; imagination.
I shall not fail t' approve the fair *conceit*
The king hath of you.—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*, ii. 3.

I know not how *conceit* may roll
The treasury of life, when life itself
Yields to the theft.

Id., *King Lear*, iv. 4.
Strong *conceit*, like a new principle, carries all easily with it, when yet above common sense.—*Locke*.

At present common only in a *bad* sense, as vain fancy; fantastical imagination.
Malraunche has an odd *conceit*.
As ever utter'd Freucham's mate.
Sesst than a man were in his own *conceit*? There is more hope of a fool than of him.—*Francis, xvi.*

4. Fondness; favourable opinion; opinionative pride.

Since by a little studying in learning, and great *conceit* of himself, he has lost his religion; may he find it again by harder study under humbler truth.—*Bentley*.

Out of *conceit* with. No longer fond of.

Not that I dare assume to myself to have put him out of *conceit* with it, by having convinced him of the fantasticalness of it.—*A. Rebusky, Tullaton*.

What hath chiefly put us out of *conceit* with this moving manner, is the frequent disappointment.—*Swift*.

5. Pleasant fancy; gaiety of imagination; acuteness; sentiment; striking thought. *Obsolete*.

His wit is as thick as Tewksbury mustard: there is no more *conceit* in him than in a mallet.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.*, ii. 4.

While he was on his way to the gibbet, a freak took him in the head to go off with a *conceit*.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

Some to *conceit* alone their works confide,
And glittering thoughts struck out at every line.—*Pope*.

Often the English form of the Italian *concetto*, as in the following passage, which is from a translation of Muratori.

The poets of this age had in general a just taste. . . . There may be observed, however, some difference between the authors who lived before the middle of the century and those who followed them. The former were more attentive to imitate Petrarch. . . . The latter writers, in order to gain more applause, deviated in some manner from the spirit of Petrarch, seeking ingenious thoughts, florid *concepts*, spiritual ornaments.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Centuries*, p. ii. ch. v. § 3.

Conceit. *v. a.* Conceive; imagine; think; believe. *Obsolete*.

One of two bad ways you must *conceit* me,
Either a coward or a flatterer.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iii. 1.
They looked for great matters at their hands, in a cause which they *conceited* to be for the liberty of the subject.—*Bacon*.

With the *reflective* pronoun. See *Conceited*.

He *conceits* himself to be struck at, when he is not so much as thought at.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

The strong, by *conceiting* themselves weak, are thereby rendered as inactive, and consequently as useless, as if they really were so.—*South, Sermons*.

Conceit. *v. n.* Form a notion; conceive; imagine; fancy. *Obsolete*.

There must be a specific essence, which is the root of those powers, &c. for 'tis too coarse and slovenly to *conceit*, that these are taken on them.—*A. Munatius on Bishop East's Discourse of Tr.*, ii. p. 235; 1052.

Conceited. *part. adj.* *Obsolete*.

1. Endowed with finery. *Obsolete*.

He was of countenance amiable, of feature comely, active of body, pleasantly *conceited*, and sleep of wit.—*Knolles*.

2. Full of conceits, which, when they refer to the person who forms them (see *Conceit*, *v. a.*) make him unduly fond of himself; egotistical; affected; fantastical.

It is not possible but a *conceited* man must be a fool, for that overweening opinion he hath of himself, excludes all opportunity of purchasing knowledge.—*Bishop Hall, Melancthon*, 95. (Ord. Mss.)

There is another extreme in obscure writers, which some empty conceited heads are apt to run into, out of a probability of words, and a want of sense, — *Fellon, Dissertation on reading the Classics.*

If you think me too conceited, Swift.

Or to passion quickly heated.

What you write of me, would make me more conceited than what I scribbled myself. — *Pope.*

With of before the object.

Every man is building a several way, impotently conceited of his own model and his own materials. — *Dryden.*

If we consider how vicious and corrupt the Athenians were, how conceited of their own wit, science, and politeness. — *Benbow.*

Conceitedly, adv. In a conceited manner; fancifully; whimsically.

Conceitedly dress her, and be assen'd

By you fit places for every flower and jewel;

Make her for love fit fuel. — *Donne, Poems, p. 115.*

Conceitedness, s. Attribute suggested by Conceited; opinionativeness; fondness of one's self.

There is a tedious testimony of Aristotle's pride, conceitedness, and unthankfulness towards Plato. — *Dr. H. Morre, Notes upon Pythagoras, p. 375.*

When men think more worthy esteem, but such as claim under their own pretences, partiality and conceitedness makes them give the pre-eminence. — *Collier, Essay on Pride.*

Who can deal with an Imperator, that is wrapt by his inclination, first there by his conceitedness, jealous of all contrary instruction, and incapable of seeing the force of it. — *Bentley, Philoeternus Lipsiensis, §. xv.*

Conceitless, adj. Stupid; without thought; dull of apprehension. *Obsolete.*

Think'st thou, I am so shallow, so conceitless,

To be seduced by thy flattery? — *Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.*

Conceivability, s. Capability of being conceived. See Inconceivability.

Conceivable, adj. Capable of being imagined or thought.

If it were possible to contrive an invention, whereby any conceivable weight may be moved by any conceivable power with the same quickness, without other instrument, the works of nature would be too much subjected to art. — *Bishop Wilkins.*

The freezing of the words in the air in the northern clime, is as conceivable as this strange union. — *Glaucio, Novus Scientifical.*

It is not conceivable that it should be indeed that very person, whose shape and voice it assumed. — *Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

Probabilities, we apprehend, did not enter at all into his consideration: his object was, to produce effect — to exalt and dilate the character through whom he was to interest or amuse us — and to raise our conception of it, by all the helps that could be derived from the majesty of nature, or the dread of superstition. It is none, therefore, if the situation in which he has placed him is conceivable, and if the suggestion of its reality enhances our raptures and kindles our imagination, for it is manifested only that we are required to fear, in pity, or admire. — *Jeffery, Essay on Belief.*

Again, the case is conceivable of a corporation, or an ecclesiastical body, going on for centuries in the performance of the routine-business which came in its way, and preserving a good understanding between its members, with statutes almost a dead letter and no precedents to explain them. — *Scarnon, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine, ch. iii. §. 4.*

If, as Sir William Hamilton says, those propositions only are conceivable of which subject and predicate are capable of unity of representation, then is the subjectivity of space inconceivable; for it is impossible to bring the two notions, space and property of the ego, into unity of representation. — *Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology, pt. i. ch. iii.*

Conceivableness, s. Attribute suggested by Conceivable.

Not to dwell upon the fact that his whole argument turns upon the existence of space and time, and that for the belief in their existence the universal postulate is his sole warrant; and only observing, by the way, that the distinction he draws between these and other things, hinges entirely upon conceivableness and inconceivableness; let us go on to remark, that he infers from our inability to conceive the annihilation of space and time, joined with our ability to conceive the annihilation of all other things — he infers from these facts, that space and time are receptivities, subjective conditions and not objective realities. We can conceive both non-existent; we cannot conceive time and space non-existent; therefore, time and space are forms of thought. — *Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology, pt. i. ch. iii.*

Conceivably, adv. In a conceivable manner; intelligibly.

• The first thing God did, or possibly and conceiv-

ably could do, was to determine to communicate Himself; and did so accordingly. — *Bishop Montague, Appeal to Caesar, p. 61.*

A snow-drift which obstructs a road, and a vein of valuable ore, may conceivably each furnish employment for an equal number of labourers. — *Whately, Elements of Logic, b. iii. §. 10.*

Conceive, v. a. [directly from Fr. *concevoir*, which is from Lat. *concipio*, a compound of *con* and *cipio* — take.]

1. Form in the mind; imagine.

Neluchadnezzar hath conceived a purpose against you. — *Jeremiah, xlix. 30.*

If you compare my gentlemen with Sir John, you will hardly conceive him to have been bred in the same climate. — *Swift.*

Similarly, though men may have thought some things inconceivable which were not so, there may still be inconceivable things; and the inability to conceive the negation of a thing, may still be our best warrant for believing it. Conceiving the entire truth of Mr. Mill's position, that, during any phase of human progress, the ability or inability to form a specific conception wholly depends on the experiences men have had; and that, by a widening of their experiences, they may, by and by, be enabled to conceive things before inconceivable to them; it may still be argued that us, at any time, the best warrant men can have for a belief is the perfect agreement of all pre-existing experience in support of it, it follows that, at any time, the inconceivableness of its negation is the deepest test any belief admits of. — *Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology, pt. i. ch. iii.*

We can neither conceive, on the one hand, an ultimate minimum of space or time; nor can we, on the other, conceive their infinite divisibility. In like manner, we cannot conceive the absolute commencement of time, nor the utmost limit of space, and are yet equally unable to conceive them without any commencement or limit. — *Sir W. Hamilton, Edition of Reid, p. 377.*

2. Admit into the womb; form in the womb.

I was shaped in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me. — *Psalms, li. 5.*

Conceive, v. n.

1. In the following instances, and in most (if all) others, the construction seems to have arisen out of the notion that conceive = think, and that we can conceive of an object what we think of it. But thinking of an object is different from thinking it; and in Metaphysics, where this distinction is important, to conceive — think in the latter sense only.

The griev'd commons
Hardly conceive of me: let it be told'st,
That, through our intercession, this revocation
And pardon comes. — *Shakespeare, Henry VIII. i. 2.*
Conceive of things clearly and distinctly in their own natures; conceive of things comprehensively in all their parts; conceive of things comprehensively in all their properties and relations; conceive of things extensively in all their kinds; conceive of things orderly, or in a proper method. — *Watts, Logic.*

I could not conceive of it as an affair of yesterday. — *Lamb, Essays of Elia, The supernumerated Man.*

2. Become pregnant.

The flocks should conceive when they came to drink. — *Genesis, xxx. 30.*

O what avails me now that honour high

To have conceived of God, or that salute,

Hail highly favour'd, anxious women list!

— *Milton, Paradise Regained, li. 60.*

The beauteous maid, whom he beheld, possess'd:

Conceiving as she slept, her fruitful womb

Swell'd with the founder of immortal Rome.

— *Addison.*

Conceiver, s. One who conceives.

Though heretofore prudent symbols and pious allegories be made by wiser conceiver, yet common heads will fly into superstitious applications. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Conceiving, verbal abs. Conception; apprehension; understanding.

Strikes life into my speech, and shows much more

His own conceiving. — *Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iii. 3.*

Concément, v. a. Cement together. *Rare.*

The world is but a more unassisted building, all

the stones are gradually concemented, and there is

none that subsists alone. — *Felltham, Revoletor, (Ord MS.)*

Concément, s. (The accent given as in the extracts.) [Lat. *concentus*; Italian, *concento*.] Harmony; concord of sound; unison. *Obsolete.*

It is to be considered, that whatsoever virtue is in numbers, for conducing to concément of notes, is rather to be ascribed to the ante-number than to the entire number. — *Bacon.*

Birds, winds, and waters sing with sweet concément. — *Fairfax, Translation of Tasso, xviii. 19.*
That undisturbed song of pure concément,
Aye sung before the sapphire-colour'd throne
To Him that sits there.

— *Milton, Ode at a Solemn Music.*

With to.

Reasons borrowed from nature and the shadowy
as miservient mediums, carry a music and concément
to that which God hath said in his word. — *Dr. Mayne.*

• In his concément to his own principles, which allow no merit, no intrinsic worth to accompany one state more than another. — *Bishop Atterbury.*

Concément, v. a. Harmonize. *Rare.*

Such music is wise words with time concémented.

— *Spenser, Faerie Queene, iv. 2.*

Concéntral, adj. Completely harmonious. *Rare.*

Geometry, in giving unto every one his proper form and figure; and music, in joining them in so concéntral an harmony, each of them with one another. — *Fotherby, Theopneustic, p. 235.*

Concéntrate, v. a.

1. Drive into a narrow compass; drive towards the centre; consolidate; (contrary to *expand* or *dilate*).

Perhaps it is right to assume that the policy recommended appealed to Stephen's chivalrous instincts, and that the king was assumed to concentrate his strength on a woman. — *C. H. Parsons, The early and middle Ages of England, ch. xxviii.*

2. Intensify by freeing from extraneous matters; (opposed to *dilate*).

Spirit of vinegar concentrated and reduced to its greatest strength, will combat the serum. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Concéntration, s. Collection into a narrow space round the centre; compression into a narrow compass.

All circular bodies, that receive a concentration of the light, must be shadowed in a circular manner. — *Peachment, Comptrol Gentleman.*

Concéntré, v. n. [Fr. *concentrer*; from Lat. *centrum* — centre.] Tend to one common

centre; have the same centre with something else.

The bricks having first been formed in a circular mould, and then cut, before their burning, into four quarters or more, the sides afterwards join so closely, and the points concéntré so exactly, that the pillars appear one entire piece. — *Sir H. Wotton.*

All these are like so many lines drawn from several objects, that some may relate to him, and concéntré in him. — *Hale.*

Concéntré, v. a. Direct or contract towards one centre.

The having a part less to animate, will serve to concéntré the spirits, and make them more active in the rest. — *Dr. H. More, Devis of Christian Philosophy.*

In these concéntréing of their previous lives.

Of sacred influence! — *Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 106.*

Concéntré, adj. Having one common centre.

If, as in water stirr'd, more circles be
Produced by one, how such additions be;
Those, like so many spheres, but one they make.

For they are all one struck unto thee.

— *Donne, Poems, p. 27.*

Any substance, pitched skilfully upon two points, as on an axis, and moving about that axis, also describes a circle concentric to the axis. — *Morgan, Mechanical Exercises.*

Circular revolutions in concentric orbits about the sun, or other central body, could in no wise be attained without the power of the Divine arm. — *Buttley, Sermons, 7.*

If a stone be thrown into stagnating water, the waves excited thereby continue some time in circles in the place where the stone fell into the water, and are propagated from thence into concentric circles upon the surface of the water to great distances. — *Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Concéntrical, adj. Same as Concentric.

The manner of its concéntration is by concentric rings, like those of an onion about the first kernel. — *Arbuthnot, On the Natural Choice of Aliments.*

If the crystalline humour had been concentric to the sclerotics, the eye would not have admitted a whole hemisphere at one view. — *Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Concéntricate, v. a. Concentrate. *Rare.*

Let angels and men contribute as much light as they can; let them knit and concentricate their beams. — *Cutler, Light of Nations, 100. (Ord MS.)*

Could angels and men have united and concentricated all their reason, yet they would never have been able to spy out such profound and mysterious excellencies. — *Ibid, 138. (Ord MS.)*

Concénual. adj. Harmonious. *Rare.*

Milton, full of these Platonick ideas, has here a reference to this concénual or *concentual* song of the ninth sphere, which is undisturbed and pure, that is, unalloyed and perfect. — *T. Warton, Notes on Milton's smaller Poems.*

Concept. s. [Lat. *conceptum* = thing conceived.] Object conceived by the mind; mental representation, considered as the result of an act of conception, rather than the act itself. See **Conception**.

Let us form to ourselves a *concept* of the universe. What is true of our *concept* of creation holds of our *concept* of annihilation. — *Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions on Philosophy and Literature*, p. 592.

The subjectivity of time and space being, he alleges, irresistible as an inference, he insists on it as a fact, and so receives it as a fact involves two impossibilities—the forming of *concepts* of time and space as subjective forms, and the abolition of the *concepts* of time and space as objective realities. — *Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, pt. i. ch. iii.

If, then, Hume's argument claim to be anything more than a string of logical forms containing no substance, its first term—an impression—must be used only as the representative of a definite *concept*; and no such definite *concept* can be formed without two other things—the impressing and the impressed—being involved. — *Ibid.*

In proportion as the number of *concepts* which a proposition involves is great, and the mental transitions from *concept* to *concept* are numerous, the fallibility of the test will increase. — *Ibid.*, ch. ii.

Conceptacle. s. [Fr. *conceptacle*; Lat. *conceptaculum*.] That in which anything is contained; vessel; receptacle.

There is at this day resident, in that huge *conceptacle*, vast enough to effect such a deluge. — *Wardlaw, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth*, preface.

Conceptible. adj. Conceivable. *Rare.*

Some of his attributes, and the manifestations thereof, are not only highly debatable to the intellectual faculty, but are most suitable and easily *conceptible* by us, because apparent in his works. — *Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*.

Conception. s. Result or process of conceiving: (*mental or physical*). See **Concept**.**1. Concept:** (the distinction indicated under that word being either not recognized, or overlooked).

As *conceptions* are the images or resemblances of things to the mind within itself, in the like manner are words or names the marks, tokens, or resemblances of those *conceptions* to the minds of them whom we converse with. — *South, Sermons*.

Consult the acutest poets and speakers, and they will confess that their quickest, most admired *conceptions* were such as darted into their minds, like sudden flashes of lightning, they knew not how, nor whence; and not by any certain consequence, or dependence of one thought upon another, as it is in matters of calculation. — *Ibid.*

To have right *conceptions* about them, we must bring our understandings to the inflexible natures and unalterable relations of things, and not endeavour to bring things to any preconceived notions of our own. — *Locke*.

2. Act of which a concept (in the strict sense of the term) is the result.

And as if heads conceiv'd what reason were,
And that *conception* should distinctly show
They should the name of reasonable bear;
For, without reason, none could reason know.

Sir J. Davies.

A form of words uniting attributes not present in an intuition, is not the sign of a thought, but of the negation of all thinking. *Conception* must thus be carefully distinguished, as well from mere imagination, as from a mere understanding of the meaning of words. Combinations of attributes logically impossible may be expressed in language perfectly intelligible. There is no difficulty in understanding the meaning of the phrase *Biliverin* Figure, or Iron-gold. The language is intelligible, though the object is inconceivable. — *Mansel, Prolegomena Logica*.

3. Notion; iden, in general.

Thou hast remember'd me of my own *conception*. I have perceived a most faint neglect of her; which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curiosity, than as a very pretence and purpose of unkindness. — *Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 4.

Please your highness, note
His dangerous *conceptions* in this point:
Not friendly by his wish to your high person,
His will is most malignant, and it stretches
Beyond you to your friends. — *Id., Henry VIII.* i. 2.

4. Conclit; sentiment; pointed thought.

He is too flatulent sometimes, and sometimes too

dry; many times unequal, and almost always forced; and besides, is full of *conceits*, points of epigram, and witticisms; all which are not only below the dignity of heroic verse, but contrary to its nature. — *Dryden, Dedication to Translation of Juvenal*.

5. Act of conceiving, or growing quick in pregnancy.

I will greatly multiply thy sorrow, and thy *conception*; in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children. — *Genesis*, iii. 16.

Thy sorrow I will greatly multiply
By thy *conception*; children thou shalt bring
In sorrow forth. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 103.

Conceptions. adj. Apt to conceive; fruitful. *Rare.*

Common mother, . . .
Enshew thy fertile and *conceptions* womb;
Let it no more bring out ingrateful man.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Conceptive. adj. Capable of, or active in, conceiving: (*mentally or physically*).

In hot climates, and where the uterine parts exceed in heat, by the coldness of this simple they may be reduced into a *conceptive* constitution. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Exception might be taken to this argument on several grounds — on the ground that space and time in the abstract, are not strictly conceivable things at all in the sense that other things are; on the ground that the alleged inconceivableness of a minimum or a limit is not really of the same nature as those with which it is classed — is not due to an arrest of the *conceptive* power, but a baffling of it — is not an inability to put one *conception* in place of another, but an inability to form any *conception*. Moreover, it might be urged that there is no true parallelism between these cases in which both alternatives are alike inconceivable, and all other cases, in which one alternative is conceivable and the other not. — *Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, pt. i. ch. iii.

Conceptualism. s. In *Metaphysics*. System in which more attention is paid to the relation between a mental object and the mind which conceives it, than to either the object (*res*) itself with reference to the nature of things in themselves, or to the name (*nomen*) as suggestive of the class to which it belongs; hence intermediate to Realism and Nominalism.

The close of all Albert the Great's intense labours, of his enormous assemblage of the opinions of the philosophers of all ages, and his efforts to harmonize them with the high Christian theology, is a kind of eclecticism, an unreserved realism, *conceptualism*, nominalism, with many of the difficulties of each. — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, h. xiv. ch. iii.

The *conceptualism* or eclecticism of St. Thomas (he cannot be called a Nominalist) admitted so much realism under other forms of speech; the Realism of St. Thomas was so absolutely a realism of words, reality was with him something so thin and unsubstantial; the Ascendatism of St. Thomas was so guarded and tempered by his high ethical tone, by his assertion of the holiest Christian morality; the Pelagianism charged against Scotus was so purely metaphysical, so balanced by his constant, for him vehement, vindication of Divine grace, only with notions pernicious to his philosophy, of its mode of operation, and with almost untraceable distinctions as to its mode of influence, that nothing less than the inveterate pugnacity of scholastic teaching, and the rivalry of the two orders, could have perpetuated the strife. — *Ibid.* h. xiv. ch. iii.

Conceptualist. s. (construction often *adjectival*, as in '*conceptualist doctrine*,' '*conceptualist principles*,') Supporter of the doctrine of Conceptualism.

St. Thomas (Aquinas), like his predecessor, Albert, on the great question of universals, is eclectic; neither absolutely realist, *conceptualist*, nor nominalist. Universals are real only in God, and but seemingly, in potentiality rather than actuality; they are subjective in the intelligence of man; they result objectively in things. — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, h. xiv. ch. iii.

Concern. v. a. [Fr. *concerner*.] See **Disconcert**.**1. Relate, belong, or be of importance, to anything.**

Exclude the use of natural reasoning about the sense of holy scripture, concerning the articles of our faith; and then, that the scripture doth *concern* the articles of our faith, who can assure us? — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. iii. § 8.

Gracious things
Thou hast reveal'd; those chiefly which *concern*
Just Abraham, and his seed.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 271.

Our wars with France have affected us in our most tender interests, and *concerned* us more than

those with any other nation. — *Addison, Preface to the State of the War*.

It much *concerns* them not to suffer the king to establish his authority on this side. — *Id., Travels in Italy*.

The more the authority of any station in society is extended, the more it *concerns* publick happiness that it be committed to men fearing God. — *Bayly, Sermons*.

2. Interest; engage by interest; disturb.

I knew a young negro who was sick of the small-pox: I found by enquiry, at a person's *concerned* for him, that the little tumours left whitish specks behind them. — *Boyle, On Colours*.

Above the rest two goddesses appear,
Concern'd for each: here Venus, Juno there.

Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Whatever past actions it cannot reconcile, or appropriate to that present self by consequences, it can be no more *concerned* in them if they had never been done. — *Locke*.

They think themselves out of the reach of Providence, and no longer *concerned* to solicit his favour. — *Rogers*.

In one compressing eagle I shut a sparrow, without forcing any air in; and in an hour the bird began to pant, and be *concerned*, and in less than an hour and a half to be sick. — *Derham*.

With self.

Providence, where it loves a nation, *concerns itself* to own and assert the interest of religion, by blasting the splendors of religious persons and places. — *South, Sermons*.

Being a layman I ought not to have *concerned myself* with speculations which belong to the profession. — *Dryden*.

Concern. s.**1. Business; affair: (considered as relating to some one).**

Let early cure thy main *concerns* secure; . . .
Things of less moment may delays endure.

Sir J. Denham.

This manner of exposing the private *concerns* of families, and sacrificing the secrets of the dead to the curiosity of the living, is one of those inventions, practices, which might well deserve the animadversion of our government. — *Addison, Freethinker*.

A heathen supposer said, if the gods were offended, it was their own *concern*, and they were able to vindicate themselves. — *Swift*.

Religion is no trifling *concern*, to be performed in any careless and superficial manner. — *Rogers*.

Probably, if the failure . . . had been followed by the stoppage of one or two more banking *concerns*, that which we can now look back upon as a past period of depression would have culminated into a disastrous commercial crisis. — *Saturday Review*, Nov. 10, 1844.

2. Interest; engagement.

No plea (th' alarm to his retirements give:
'Tis all mankind's *concern* that he should live.

Dryden.

When we speak of the conflagration of the world, these have no *concern* in the question. — *T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

3. Importance; moment.

Mysterious secrets of a high *concern*,
And weighty truths, solid convincing sense,
Explain'd by unaffected eloquence.

Lord Roscommon.

The mind is stunned and dazzled whilst that variety of objects: she cannot apply herself to those things which are of the utmost *concern* to her. — *Addison, Spectator*.

4. Passion; affection; regard.

Ah, what *concerns* did both your souls divide!
Your honour gave us what your love deny'd.

Dryden.

O Marcia, let me hope thy kind *concerns*
And gentle wishes follow me to battle!

Addison, Cato.

Why all this *concern* for the poor? We want them not as the country is now managed; where the plough has no work, one family can do the business of fifty. — *Swift*.

Concernedly. adv. With affection; with interest.

They had more positively and *concernedly* wedded his cause, than they were before understood to have done. — *Lord Clarendon*.

Those discourses, together with a little book newly printed at Paris, according to the license of that nation, of the amours of Henry IV., which was by them presented to him, and too *concernedly* read by him, made that impression upon his mind, that he was resolv'd to raise the quality and degree of that lady. — *Lord Clarendon, Life*, ii. 322.

Concerning. prep. Relating to; with relation to.

There is not any thing more subject to error than the true judgment *concerning* the power and forces of an estate. — *Bacon*.

The ancients had no higher recourse than to nature, as may appear by a discourse *concerning* this point in Strabo. — *Sir T. Browne*.

Conciliation. *s.* Act of gaining or reconciling.

The *concylization* of the holy scriptures and most ancient fathers.—*Bale, Yet a Course at the Bmynke Bore*, fol. 52. b.

To the *conciliation* of rest and sleep, it is required that there be a moderate rejection.—*Gregory, Pastoralia*, p. 68: 1650.

Conciliator. *s.* One who makes peace between others.

He thought it would be his great honour to be the *conciliator* of Christendom.—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, pt. i, p. 103.

Conciliatory. *adj.* Relating to reconciliation.

They would act towards them in the most *conciliatory* manner, and would talk to them in the most gentle and soothing language.—*Burke, On the Affairs of Ireland*.

The quarrel between Boniface VIII. and Philip the Fair is one of the great epochs in the Papal history, the turning point after which, for a time at least, the Papacy sank with a swift and precipitate descent, and from which it never rose again to the same commanding height. . . . It was the strife of the two proudest, hardest, and least *conciliatory* of men, in defence of the two most stubbornly irreconcilable principles which could be brought into collision, with everything to exasperate, nothing to avert, to break, or to mitigate the shock.—*Mitman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xi, ch. ix.

In the Wealth of Nations, we hear no more of this *conciliatory* and sympathetic spirit; such amiable maxims are altogether forgotten, and the affairs of the world are regulated by different principles.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, l. 4th.

Concinnation. *s.* [Lat. *concinnatio*, *-onis* = making neat, from *concinnus* = neat.] Putting in a decent or becoming form. *Rare.*

The several gifts of the Spirit to the church were all derived from one common fountain, and should never be used without the knitting quality of love; to which he (the apostle) elsewhere properly ascribeth the building, *concinnation*, and perfecting of the saints.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, p. 7 (Ord. MS.).

Concinnity. *s.* Decency; fitness; neatness. *Rare.*

Cleero, who supposed figures to be named of the Grecian schenmetes, called them *concinnity*, that is, proper apte featu also
ornes, and fashions; comprising all ornaments of speech under one name.—*Eacham, Garden of Eloquence*, b. i: 1577.

There a man would commend in Correggio delicateness, in Parmesano *concinnity*.—*Sir H. Wotton, Belgique Wolfenbutor*, p. 156.

The college call'd Amaroloch in Frz—which has been so amply celebrated for the *concinnity* of its building.—*L. Addison, West-va Barbory*, p. 68.

Concinnatory. *adj.* [Lat. *concino* = speech, address, hurraing.] Used at preachings or public assemblies.

Their comeliness subverted the vulgar of the old opinion the loyalists had formerly infused into them by their *concinnatory* invectives.—*Hovell*.

Concise. *adj.* [Lat. *concisus*, part. of *concido* = cut to pieces.] Brief; short; broken into short periods.

The *concise* stile, which expresseth not enough, but leaves somewhat to be understood.—*B. Janson, Discourses*.

Where the author is obscure, enlighten him; where he is too brief and *concise*, amplify a little, and set his notions in a fair view.—*Watts, On the Improvement of the Mind*.

Concisely. *adv.* In a concise manner; briefly; shortly; in few words; in short sentences.

You will not be too prolix in your arguments; but deal *concisely* and decretorily, that I may be brought as compendiously as may be to the point you drive at.—*Goodman, Winter Breeding Conference*, pt. iii.

Ulysses here speaks very *concisely*, and he may seem to break abruptly into the subject.—*Broune, On the Odyssey*.

Conciseness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Concise; brevity; shortness.

Giving more scope to Mezentius and Lausus, that version, which was more of the majesty of Virgil, has less of his *conciseness*.—*Dryden*.

Conciseness was the quality of which Balaris, if we may judge from the fragments, seems to have been so excellent.—*T. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope*.

The perpetual importance of the servant of laws, who by habit or by affection has the faculty of appearing busy when he has nothing to do, is sketched with the spirit and *conciseness* of Horace.—*Id., History of English Poetry*, l. 4th.

Concision. *s.*

1. Circumcision; hence creed, sect.

Beware of dogs, beware of evil workers, beware of the *concision*.—*Philippians*, iii. 2.

Seeing them run division among themselves, harquebussing some, beheading others, and threatening more of the same *concision*, I am sure they cannot stand, nor tumble further but into ruin.—*Archdeacon Arundel, Tablet of Charles I.*, p. 54.

2. Conciseness.

I meant to make this poem very short,
But now I can't tell where it may not run.
No doubt, if I had wish'd to pay my court
To critics, or to hail the setting sun
Of tyranny of all kinds, my *concision*
Were more;—but I was born for opposition.

Byron, Don Juan, xv. 22.

Concittation. *s.* [Lat. *concitatio*, *-onis*; from *con* and *cito*, as in *excito*—stir up, excite.] Act of stirring up, or putting in motion.

The revolutions of heaven are conceived by immediate illumination of the soul; whereas the deceiving spirit, by *concittation* of humours, produces concerted phantasies.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Conclamatio. *s.* [Lat. *conclamatio*, *-onis*.] Outcry, or shout of many together; (for its special import see extracts). Little more than a *Latin* word in an English form.

Such a silent woe
A dying man's amazed household show,
Before his funeral *conclamatio*.
May, Lucan's Pharsalia, b. ii.

The original is

Dum corpora nondum

Conclamatio heard!
It was a custom among the Greeks to make a mighty noise with the tinkling or sounding of brazen vessels; but the Romans used *conclamatio*, or a general outcry, set up at equal intervals before the corpse, by persons who waited there on purpose.—*Grexhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 57.

Conclave. *s.* [Lat.]

1. Room in which the cardinals meet; assembly of the cardinals.

I thank the holy conclave for their loves;
They've sent me such a man I would have wish'd for.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII., ii. 2.
It was said of a cardinal, by reason of his apparent likelihood to step into St. Peter's chair, that in two *conclaves* he went in pope and came out again cardinal.—*South, Sermons*.

2. Close assembly.

The great sorolick lords and cherubim
In close recess and secret *conclave* sat.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 795.
Forthwith a *conclave* of the godhead meets,
Where Juno in the shining senate sits.
Garth.

Conclude. *v. a.* [Lat. *concludo*; from *con* and *claudo* = shut; for the connection between *shut* and *end* see Close.]

1. Shut; include; confine.

The very person of Christ therefore, for ever and the self-same, was only, touching bodily substance, *concluded* within the grave.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. v. § 52.

2. End; finish.

Is it *concluded* he shall be protector?—
It is determin'd, not *concluded* yet;
But so it must be, if the king miscarry.
Shakespeare, Richard III., i. 3.

These are my theme, and how the war began,
And how *concluded* by the godlike man.
Dryden, Virgil's Ecid.

3. Decide; determine: (that is, to shut or close the dispute).

Youth, ere it sees the world, here studies rest;
And age, returning thence, *concludes* it best.—*Dryden*,
But no frail man, however great or high,
Can be *concluded* best before he die.

Addison, Translation from Ovid.

4. Oblige, as by the final determination; bind.

The king would never endure that the base multitude should frustrate the authority of the parliament, wherein their votes and resolutions were *concluded*.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
If therefore they will appeal to revelation for their creation, they must be *concluded* by it.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*.
He never refused to be *concluded* by the authority of one legally summoned.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

5. Collect by ratiocination.

The providences of God are promiscuously administered in this world; so that no man can *conclude* God's love or hatred to any person, by any thing that befalls him.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Concludo. *v. n.*

1. End.

And all around were nuptial bonds, the ties
Of love's assurance, and a train of lies,
That, made in lust, *conclude* in perjuries.
Dryden, Fables.

2. Finally determine.

They humbly sue unto your excellency,
To have a goodly peace *concluded* of,
Between the realms of England and of France.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I., v. 1.

3. Settle opinion.

Can we *conclude* upon Luther's instability, as our author has done, because in a single notice no way fundamental, an enemy writes that he had some doubts.—*Bishop Atterbury*.
I question not but your translation will do honour to our country; for I *conclude* of it already from those performances.—*Addison, Letter to Pope*.

4. Perform the last act of ratiocination; collect the consequence; determine.

For why should we the busy soul believe,
When boldly she *concludes* of that and this;
When of herself she can no judgment give,
Nor how, nor whence, nor where, nor what she is?
Sir J. Davies.

The blind man's relations import no necessity of *concluding*, that though black was the roughest of colours, therefore white should be the smoothest.—*Byron, On Colours*.

There is something infamous in the very attempt; the world will *conclude* I had a faulty conscience.—*Archbishop of John Hall*.

Concludency. *s.* Consequence; regular proof; logical deduction of reason. *Rare.*
Judgment concerning things to be known, or the neglect and *concludency* of them, ends in decision.—*Hale*.

Concludent. *adj.* Decisive; ending in just and undeniable consequences. *Rare.*

The fourth part of excess is, concerning the communicating the authority of the chancellor too far, and making upon the matter too many chancellors, by relying too much upon reports of the masters in plurality as *concludent*.—*Bacon, Speech on taking his Place in Chancery*.

Though these kind of arguments may seem more obscure, yet, upon a due consideration of them, they are highly consistent and *concludent* to my purpose.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*.

Concluder. *s.* One who concludes, determines, or decides.

Not forward *concluders* in these times.—*Bishop Mantouay, Appeal to Caesar*, p. 149.

Concluding. *part. adj.* Forming a conclusion or end.

We'll tell when 'tis enough,
Or if it wants the nice *concluding* bout.
King.

Concludingly. *adv.* In a concluding (here conclusive) manner.

Examine whether the opinion you meet with rejoyneth to what you were formerly inclined with, be *concludingly* demonstrated or not.—*Sir K. Digby*.

Concludible. *adj.* Determinable; capable of being inferred as a conclusion. *Rare.*

'Tis as certainly *concludible* from God's providence, that they will voluntarily do this, as that they will do it all.—*Hammond*.

Conclusion. *s.*

1. Determination; final decision.

Ways of peaceable *conclusion* there are but these two certain; the one a sentence of judicial decision, given by authority thereto appointed within ourselves; the other, the like kind of sentence given by a more universal authority.—*Hooker*.

2. Event of experiments; experiment.

Her physician tells me,
She has pursu'd *conclusions* infinite
Of easy ways to die.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

We practise likewise all *conclusions* of grafting and inoculating, as well of wild trees as fruit trees.—*Bacon, New Atlantis*.

3. End; last part.

I can speak no longer, yet I will strain myself to breathe out this one invocation, which shall be my *conclusion*.—*Hovell*.

4. In *Logic*. Inferential proposition of a syllogism, as compared, or contrasted, with the premises.

He granted him both the major and the minor; but denied him the *conclusion*.—*Addison, Freeholder*.

In pursuing the supposed investigation, it will be found that every *conclusion* is deduced, in reality, from two other propositions; (thence called premises); for though one of these may be, and commonly is, suppressed, it must nevertheless be understood as admitted. . . . It is evidently immaterial to the argument whether the *conclusion* be placed first or last; but it may be proper to remark, that a premise placed after its conclusion is called the *resumen* of it, and is introduced by one of these conjunctives which are called *enunci*; viz. *since*, *because*, &c., which may indeed be employed to designate a premise, whether it came first or last. The illustrative sum-

junctions, 'therefore,' &c., designate the *conclusion*. It is a circumstance which often occasions error and perplexity, that both these classes of conjunctions have also another signification, being employed to denote, respectively, cause and effect, as well as premise and conclusion: e.g. If I say, 'this ground is rich, because the trees on it are flourishing,' or 'the trees are flourishing, and therefore the soil must be rich,' I employ these conjunctions to denote the connection of premise and conclusion: for it is plain that the luxuriance of the trees is not the cause of the soil's fertility, but only the cause of my knowing it.—*Whately, Elements of Logic*, b. i. § 2.

Every argument consists of two parts: that which is proved, and that by means of which it is proved. The former is called, *before* it is proved, the question; when proved, the *conclusion*, (or inference); that which is used to prove it, if stated last, (as is often done in common discourse), is called the reason, and is introduced by 'because,' or some other causal conjunction; e.g. 'Caesar deserved death, because he was a tyrant, and all tyrants deserve death.' If the conclusion be stated last (which is the strict logical form, in which all reasoning may be reduced,) then, that which is employed to prove it is called the premises, and the conclusion is then introduced by some illative conjunction, as 'therefore,' &c.

'All tyrants deserve death:
Caesar was a tyrant;
therefore he deserved death.'

Since, then, an argument is an expression in which 'from something laid down and granted as true (i.e. the premises) something else (i.e. the conclusion) beyond this must be admitted to be true, as following necessarily (resulting) from the other;' and since logic is wholly concerned in the use of language, it follows that a syllogism (which is an argument stated in a regular logical form) must be 'an argument so expressed, that the conclusiveness of it is manifest from the mere force of the expression,' i.e. without considering the meaning of the terms: as in this syllogism, 'Every Y is X, Z is Y, therefore Z is X,' the conclusion is inevitable whatever terms X, Y, and Z respectively are understood to stand for. And to this form all legitimate arguments may ultimately be brought.—*Ibid.* b. i. ch. iii. § 1.

5. Inference, in general.

The conclusion of experience, from the time past to the time present, will not be sound and perfect.—*Bacon, War and Peace*.
And unerring divers principles and grounds,
Out of their match a true conclusion brings.

Sir J. Davies.

Then doth the wit
Build fond conclusions on these idle grounds;
Then doth it fly the good, and ill pursue. *Ibid.*
I only deal by rules of art,
Such as are lawful, and judge by
Conclusions of astrology. *Butler, Husbands*.
It is of the nature of principles, to yield a conclusion different from themselves.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Concludional. adj. In the way of a conclusion (for which it might be used more generally than it is: in the extract it means *concluding*).

Such separations of Initiatory dedications, as well as *conclusional* separations, are made with wine.—*N. Hooper, Discourses on Lent*, p. 278.

Conclusive. adj. [Lat. *conclusus*, part. of *concludo* = close, shut up, end.]

1. Decisive; giving the last determination to the opinion.

The serving rules of both houses were not by any law or reason *conclusive* to my judgment.—*Eden Bantle*.

The last dictate of the understanding is not always absolute in itself, nor *conclusive* to the will, yet it produces no antecedent nor external necessity.—*Bishop Bramhall, Answer to Hobbes*.

They have secret reasons for what they seem to do, which, whatever they are, they must be equally *conclusive* for us as they were for them.—*Rogers*.

2. Regularly consequential.

Those that are not men of art, not knowing the true forms of syllogism, cannot know whether they are made in right and *conclusive* modes and figures.—*Locke*.

Conclusively. adv. In a conclusive manner; decisively; with final determination.

This I speak only to desire Euclid not to speak peremptorily or *conclusively*, touching the point of possibility. Till they have heard me deduce the means of the execution.—*Bacon*.

Conclusiveness. s. Attribute suggested by Conclusive; power of determining the opinion; regular consequence.

Consideration of things to be known, of their several weights, *conclusiveness*, or evidence.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of of Mind*.

It is judiciously remarked by Dugald Stewart, that though our reasonings in mathematics depend entirely on the axioms, it is by no means necessary to our seeing the *conclusiveness* of the proof, that the

axioms should be expressly adverted to.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*.

Even if you suppose a case where one or both of the premises shall be manifestly false and absurd, this will not alter the *conclusiveness* of the reasoning; though the conclusion itself may perhaps be absurd also. For instance, 'All the apes-trike are originally descended from reptiles or insects; mankind are of the apes-trike; therefore mankind are originally descended from reptiles or insects.' Here, every one would perceive the falsity of all three of these propositions. But it is not the less true that the conclusion follows from these premises, and that if they were true, it would be true also.—*Whately, Elements of Logic*, b. i. § 3.

If one or both of the premises be merely probable, we can infer from them only a probable conclusion; though the *conclusiveness*,—that is, the connection between the premises and the conclusion—is perfectly certain. For instance, assuming that 'every month has 30 days,' (which is palpably false,) then, from the minor-premise that 'April has 30 days,' (which happens to be true,) it follows that 'April has 30 days;' and from the minor premise that 'February is a month,' it follows that 'February has 30 days,' which is false. In each case the *conclusiveness* of the argument is the same; but in every case, when we have ascertained the falsity of one of the premises, we know nothing (as far as that argument is concerned) of the truth or falsity of the conclusion.—*Ibid.* b. i. ch. iii. § 1.

Concoégulate. r. a. Cuddle or congenial one thing with another. *Rare*.

The saline parts of those, upon their solution by the rain, may work upon these other substances, formerly *concoégulated* with them.—*Boyle, Experiments*.

The do not *concoégulate* themselves, without *concoégulating* with them any water.—*Ibid.*, *History of Fireworks*.

Concoct. r. a. [Lat. *concoctus*, part. of *concoquo* boil together.]

Boil; cook up (as in 'concoct a scheme'); digest by the stomach, so as to turn food to nutriment. See *COOK*.

The working of purging medicines cometh two or three hours after the medicines taken; for that the stomach first maketh a proof, whether it can *concoct* them. *Bacon*.

Assuredly he was a man of a feeble stomach, unable to *concoct* any great fortune, prosperous or adverse. *Sir J. Heyrick*.

The vital functions are performed by general and constant laws; the food is *concocted*, the heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs purify.—*Chayne, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion*.

The notions and sentiments of others' judgment, as well as of our own memory, makes our property; it does, as it were, *concoct* our intellectual food, and turns it into a part of ourselves.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind*.

2. Ripen.

The root which continueth ever in the earth, is still *concocted* by the earth; and fruits and grains are half a year in *concocting*; whereas leaves are out and perfect in a month.—*Bacon*.

Concocting. verbal abs. Boiling; digesting; ripening.

(For example see preceding extract.)

Concoction. s. Digestion in the stomach; maturation by heat; acceleration of anything towards purity and perfection. *Obsolete*; superseded by Digestion.

This hard rolling is between *concoction* and a simple maturation.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The truest and best notion of *concoction* is, that it should signify the degrees of maturation of one body into another, from crudity to perfect *concoction*, which is the ultimity of that action or process.—*Ibid.*

He, though he knew not which soil spake,
Because both meant, both spake the same,
Might thence as in *concoction* take,
And part far purer than he came. *Donne*.

Concoctive. adj. Digesting by the stomach; turning food to nourishment; maturing by heat. *Obsolete*.

It were more easy . . . to force the *concoctive* stomach to turn that idle flesh, which is so totally unlike that substance as not to be wrought on.—*Milton, Tractation*.

With keen dispatch
Of real hunger, and *concoctive* heat
To transubstantiate. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 487.
The fallow ground laid open to the sun,
Concoctive. *Thomson, Seasons, Autumn*.

Concolour. adj. [Lat. *concolor*.] Of one colour; without variety. *Rare*; though useful.

In *concolour* animals, and such as are confined unto the same colour, we measure not their beauty thereby; for if a crow or blackbird grow white, we account it more pretty.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Concomitance. s. Subsistence together with another thing.

Stain not their acts with foul intentions; main not unrighteously by lulling *concomitances*, nor circumstantially deprive substantial goodness.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian's Horrid*, l. 1.

The *concomitance* of pain and sorrow.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectures Cabalistic*, p. 178.

If now all the linear equivalents of one of two associated forms are similarly related to corresponding linear equivalents of the other, so that each may be derived from such by the same law, the forms so associated will be said to be concomitant each to the other. 'This concomitance may be of two kinds, and very probably, in the nature of things, only of the two kinds about to be described.'—*Aylmer, in Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal*; 1851.

Concomitancy. s. Same as Concomitance.

The secondary action subsisteth not alone, but in *concomitancy* with the other; so the nostril is useful for respiration and smelling, but the principal use is smelling. *Sir T. Browne*.

To argue from a *concomitancy* to a causality, is not infallibly conclusive.—*Blauvelt, Serpina Nontifica*.

Concomitaneous. adj. Accompanying. *Rare*.
Because he hath no infidelity of his own as is brought, and is *concomitaneous*, with most of other vices.—*Bellum, Resolves*, 56. (Ord M8.)

Concomitant. adj. Conjoined with; concurrent with; coming and going with, as collateral (not causative or consequential).

The spirit that furthereth the extension or dilatation of bodies, and is ever *concomitant* with porosity and dryness.—*Bacon*.

It has pleased our wise Creator to annex to several objects, as also to several of our thoughts, a *concomitant* pleasure; and that in several objects to several degrees.—*Locke*.

Concomitant. s. Companion; accompaniment; person or thing collaterally connected with another.

These effects are, from the beat motion of the air, a *concomitant* of the sound, and not from the sound.—*Bacon*.

He made him the chief *concomitant* of his heir apparent and only son, in a journey of much labour. *Sir H. Wotton*.

In consumptions, the preternatural *concomitants*, an universal heat of the body, a torridous diarrhoea, and hot distillations, have all a corrosive quality. *Horrey, Discourse of Consumptions*.

The other *concomitant* of ingratitute is hard-heartedness, or want of compassion.—*South, Sermons*.

Horror stalks around,
Wild staring, and his sad *concomitant*,
Despair, of object look. *Philips*.

Reproach is a *concomitant* to greatness, as satires and invectives were an essential part of a Roman triumph.—*Adisson*.

And for tobacco, who could bear it?
Filly *concomitant* of claret! *Prior*.

Where antecedents, *concomitants* and consequents, causes and effects, signs and things signified, subjects and adjuncts, are necessarily connected with each other, we may infer. *Watts*.

Concomitantly. adv. In company with others.

Christ, as God, hath the first (original, antecedent, judiciary power) together with the Father, and the Holy Ghost. Christ, as man, hath the second (delegated power) from the Father expressly, from the Holy Ghost *concomitantly*.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. vii.

In the same sense, therefore, that the wicked may be said to repent, they may be said to have their prayers and services accepted; that is, the wicked unrepentant, so broken, and (as they speak, in sensu diviso), to say before the instant of their repentance, not *concomitantly*, and in sensu composito, the wicked as such, and while he is such, can neither repent nor pray, nor have any audience or acceptance at the throne of grace.—*South, Sermons*, ix. 301.

Concomitate. v. a. Be collaterally connected with anything; come and go with another; attend.

This simple bloody operation of the lungs is distinguished from that which *concomitates* a pleurisy.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions*.

Concord. s. [Fr. *concorde*; Lat. *concordia*.]

1. Agreement between musical chords: (a *concord* being opposed to a *discord*). See *CHORD*.

The man who hath got musick in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with *concord* of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, v. l.

2. Agreement in general, between persons or things; suitableness of one to another; peace; union; mutual kindness.

Had I power, I should
Pour the sweet milk of concord into hell,
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.

One shall rise
Of proud ambitious heart, who not content
With fair equality, fraternal state,
Will arrogate dominion undescried
Over his brethren, and quite dispossess
Concord and law of nature from the earth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 24.

Unsafe within the wind
Of such commotion; such as, to wet forth
Great things; small, if, nature's concord broke,
Among the constellations war were sprung.
Ibid. vi. 309.

Kind concord, heavenly horn! whose blissful
reign
Holds this vast globe in one surrounding chain;
Soul of the world!
Tickell.

3. Compact. *Obsolete.*

It apperth by the accord made between Henry
and Roderick the Irish king.—*Sir J. Davies, Dis-
course on the State of Ireland.*

4. Grammatical relation of one word to another, in which both agree in number, gender, or person, as the case may be.

Have those who have writ about declensions, con-
cord, and syntaxes lost their labour?—*Locke.*

Concord. v. n. Agree. *Rare.*

The king was not without apprehension, that the
remot of either of these into England might find too
many of their old friends and associates, ready to
concord with them in any desperate measure.—*Lord
Clarendon, Life, ii. 199.*

Concordably. adv. With agreement.

The sum and substance of that religion, which
they do both concordably teach, and uniformly
maintain.—*Rogers, The English Creed, dedication: 1629.*

Concordance. s.

1. Agreement.

But such a work nature dispos'd and gave,
Where all the elements concordance have,
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals.

The tradition of divers things inhabiting, and all
concordance of stories measure us, &c.—*Sir W. Blount,
Voyage to the Levant, p. 35.*

2. Index for the investigation of the meaning of words.

I shall take it for an opportunity to tell you how
you are to rule the city out of a concordance.—*South,
Sermons, dedication.*

Some of you turn over a concordance, and there,
having the principal word, introduce as much of the
verse as will serve your turn.—*Swift.*

3. Concord in grammar. *Obsolete.*

After the three concordances learned, let the
master read unto him the epistles of Cicero.—*As-
cham, Schoolmaster.*

Concordancy. s. Agreement.

They expect to prosper in this concordancy.—*W. Montague, Devout Essays, p. 174: 1648.*

Concordant. adj. Having concord; agree- ing; correspondent; harmonious.

Were every one employed in points concordant to
their natures, professions, and arts, commonwealths
would rise up of themselves.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar
Errors.*

Concordant. s. That which is concordant.

I gave my reasons by special reciting many con-
cordants inter partes.—*Bishop Montague, Appeal to
Cesar, p. 84.*

Concordantly. adv. In a concordant manner.

They hope to lodge concordantly together an idol
and an ephod.—*W. Montague, Devout Essays, p.
174.*

Concordat. s. [Fr.] See next entry.

It is true that at the close he had been
used by the subtle and pernicious churchman;
Martin V. had regained the lost ground; a barren,
ambiguous, delusive concordat had baffled the pe-
remptory demand of Germany for a reformation of
the church in its head and in its members.—*Mil-
man, History of Latin Christianity, b. xiv. ch. vii.*

Concordate. s. Agreement; compact; con-
vention: (specially one on ecclesiastical
matters, and, more specially still, one to
which the Pope is one of the parties).
*Common in modern political writings in
its French form Concordat.*

How comes he to number the want of synods in
the Gallican church among the grievances of that
concordate, and as a mark of their shewery, since he
reckons all convocations of the clergy in England to
be useless and dangerous?—*Swift.*

Concorporate. v. a. [Lat. *con* + with, *cor-
pus* = body.] Unite in one mass or sub-
stance. *Rare.*

We are all *concorporate*, as it were, and made
copartners of the promise in Christ.—*Archbishop
Usher, Sermons, p. 9: 1621.*

When we *concorporate* the sign with the signifi-
cation, we conjoin the word with the spirit.—*Jeremy
Taylor, Worthly Communicant.*

Concorporate. v. n. Unite into one body.
Rare.

As things of a like nature presently *concorporate*,
(as we see one drop of water diffuseth itself, and
runs into another), so temptations to sin meeting
with a sinful nature, are presently entertained, and
as it were embodied together.—*Bishop Hopkins,
Exposition on the Lord's Prayer, p. 130.*

Thus we chastize the soul of wine
With water that is foulness,
Until the cooler nymph abate
His wrath, and so *concorporate*. *Clearland.*

Concourse. s. [Lat. *concursum*; from *con*
and *cursum*, part. of *curro* = run.]

1. Confluence of many persons or things to one place.

The coalition of the soul frame of the universe
was not the product of chance, or fortuitous con-
course of particles of matter.—*Sir M. Hale, Origina-
tion of Mankind.*

Vain is his force, and vain is his skill,
With such a *concourse* comes the flood of ill.
Dequon, Pables.

2. Persons assembled.

The prince with wonder hears, from every part,
The noise and busy *concourse* of the mart.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

3. Point of junction or intersection of two bodies. *Obsolete.*

As soon as the upper glass is laid upon the lower,
so as to touch it at one end, and to touch the drop
at the other end, making with the lower glass an
angle of about ten or fifteen minutes; the drop will
begin to move towards the *concourse* of the glasses,
and will continue to move with an accelerated mo-
tion, 'till it arrives at that *concourse* of the glasses.
—*Sir I. Newton.*

4. Concurrence; agreement. *Obsolete.*

He that aims at a good end, and knows he uses
proper means to attain it, why should he despair of
success, since effects naturally follow their causes,
and the divine providence is wont to afford its con-
currence to such proceedings?—*Bacon, Sermons,
ol. i. ser. 1.*

No creature can move, or act, or do anything,
without the end verse and co-operation of God.—*Bishop Sherlock, Discourse on Providence, ch. ii.*

Concreate. v. a. Create at the same time.
Rare.

Upon loving God above all, and our neighbours as
ourselves, hung all the law and the gospel. And
this, as a rule *concreated* with man, is that which
the apostle calls the royal law; which if we fulfil, we
do well.—*Pellam, Rules, ii. 3.*

Concredit. v. a. Intrust; commit upon
trust; credit. *Obsolete.*

The which reason may well be applied to exen-
sary Christian fr who is a most high
priest to the Most High God, and hath the most
celestial and important matters *concredited* to him.
—*Sherburn, Sermons, vol. i. ser. xv.*

Ecumenical council, so called in contradistin-
ction to ecclesiastical, is that church, which for the
custodial charges and government thereof, is by a
revocable collation *concredited* with some ecclesiastical
person in the nature of a trustee.—*Letter to the
Bishop of Rochester, p. 2: 1772.*

Concrement. s. Mass formed by concre-
tion; collection of matter growing to-
gether. *Rare.*

There is the cohesion of the matter into a more
homogeneous consistency, like clay, and thereby it is pre-
pared to the *concrement* of a pebble or flint.—*Sir M.
Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Concrecence. s. Act or quality of growing
by the union of separate particles.

Seeing it is neither a substance perfect, nor inclu-
sive, how any other substance should thence take
concrecence hath not been taught.—*Sir W. Raleigh,
History of the World.*

Concreate. s. Coalesce into one mass;
grow by the union and cohesion of parts.

The mineral or metallic matter, thus *concreating*
with the crystalline, is equally diffused throughout
the body of it.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Na-
tural History of the Earth.*

When any saline liquor is evaporated to a cuticle,
and let cool, the salt *concreates* in regular figures;
which argues that the particles of the salt, before
they *concreated*, floated in the liquor at equal dis-
tances, in rank and file.—*Sir I. Newton.*

The blood of some who died of the plague, could
not be made to *concrete*, &c. *Arbuthnot.*

Concreto. v. a. Form by concretion; form
by the coalition of scattered particles.

That there are in our inferior world divers bodies,
that are *concreted* out of others, is beyond all dis-
pute; we see it in the meteors.—*Sir M. Hale, Ori-
gination of Mankind.*

I hope he will not desert his own principle, that
all fluid bodies being *concreted* or *concreted*, rest in
the same form as they were in before concretion.—
*Bishop Croft, Animadversions on Burnet's Theory
of the Earth, p. 188.*

Concreto. adj. [Lat. *concretus*, part. of *con*
and *creasco* grow, increase; also of *con*
and *cerno* = discern.—for further notice of
this ambiguity see Discrete.]

1. Formed by concretion; formed by coal- ition of separate particles into one mass.

The first *concrete* state, or consistent surface of
the chaos, must be of the same figure as the last
liquid state.—*Bishop Burnet.*

2. In Logic. Not abstract: (applied to a subject).

A kind of mutual commutation there is, whereby
those *concrete* names, God and man, when we speak
of Christ, do take interchangeably one another's
room; so that, for truth of speech, it skilleth not
whether we say that the Son of God hath created
the world, and the Son of man by his death hath
saved it; or else that the Son of man did create, and
the Son of God died to save the world.—*Hooker.*

Concrete terms, while they express the quality, do
also either express or imply, or refer to some subject
to which it belongs, as white, round, long, broad,
wise, mortal, living, dead; but these are not always
nominal adjectives in a grammatical sense; for a knave,
a fool, a philosopher, and many other *concretes*, are
substantives, as well as knavery, folly, and philoso-
phy, which are the abstract terms that belong to
them.—*Watts, Logic.*

(See also extract from Mill, under Abstract.)

Concreto. s.

1. Mass formed by concretion, or union of various parts adhering to each other.

If gold itself be admitted, as it must be, for a por-
ous *concrete*, the proportion of void to body, in the
texture of common air, will be so much the greater.
—*Beattie, Sermons.*

2. In Logic. See last extract under prece- ding entry.

3. In Building. Compound of ballast or stone chippings, sand, and lime.

The use of *concrete* was well known at an early
period. Wherever the soil is soft, and unequal to
the reception of the foundations of a building, the
introduction of *concrete* under them is an almost
infallible remedy against settlement. *Credt, En-
cyclopædia of Architecture, b. ii. ch. ii. § 11.*

Concretely. adv. In a concrete manner.

Sin considered not a *concretely* for the mere act
of obliquity, but
ly, with such special de-
pendence upon the will as serves to render the
agent guilty. —A

Concretion. s.

1. Act of concreting; coalition.

The mind surmounts all power of *concretion*, and
can place in the simplest manner every attribute by
itself, *concrete* without *concrete*, colour without su-
perstices, &c. —*Harris, Hermes, in. l.*

2. Mass formed by a coalition of separate particles: (common in Medicine with re- ference to calculi, gallstones, &c.).

Hent, in general, doth not resolve and attenuate
the juices of a human body; for too great heat will
produce *concretions*. *Arbuthnot, On the Nature
and Choice of Humors.*

Concretive. adj. Having the power of pro-
ducing concretions; coagulative.

When wood and other bodies petrify, we do not
ascribe their induration to cold, but unto animous
spirit, or *concretive* juices.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar
Errors.*

Concrew. v. n. Grow together. *Rare.*

His faire looks
He let to grow and grise to *concrew*,
Unconqu'd, uncut.

—*Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 7. 40.*

Concubinage. s. Act of living with a wo-
man without legal marriage; cohabitation.

Adultery was punished with death by the ancient
heathens: *concubinage* was permitted. *Brown.*

Concubinarian. adj. Connected with a con-
cubine; living in concubinage.

The number is sufficiently appalling: probably it
comprehends, without much distinction, the mar-
ried and *concubinarian*, as well as lower clergy.—
Milman, History of Latin Christianity, b. xiv. ch. 2.

Concubinary. *adj.* Relating to, or living in, concubinage.

Choosing rather the innumerable of honest and honourable marriage, than to live either in concubinary sensualities, or other ways of luxury and inebriety.—*Bishop Butler, Hierarchy*, p. 478: 1633.

The said Jodan, which in the open council had grievously condemned all the concubinary priests, was taken himself in the same crime.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, iii. 15. (Ord MS.)

Concubinary. *s.* One who lives with a concubine.

It is but reasonable to believe, the Holy Ghost will not descend upon the simoniacal avaricious concubinary, schismatical, and sensual priests.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermon* 120. (Ord MS.)

Concubinate. *s.* Concubinage. *Rare.*

Holy marriage in all now is preferred before unclean concubinate in any.—*Jeremy Taylor, Discourse against Popery*, iii. § 3.

Concubino. *s.* [Lat. *concubina*.] Woman kept in fornication; supplementary wife.

I know, I am too mean to be your queen;

And yet too good to be your concubine.

When his great friend was suitor to him to jardon an offender, he denied him; afterwards, when a concubine of his made the same suit, he granted it to her; and said, Such suits were to be granted to whores.—*Bacon*.

He caused him to paint one of his concubines, Campaspe, who had the greatest share in his affection.—*Dryden*.

Conculcate. *v. a.* [Lat. *conculcatus*, part. of *conculca*.] Tread or trample under foot.

Conculcating and trampling under foot whatsoever is named of God, by [Mahomet] adorning his *alibi* (blasphemous, repulsive, and infamous) incurrent as he is divine power and authority forsooth, in the devil's name, above all things whatsoever in heaven and earth.—*Bishop Montagu, Appeal to Caesar*, p. 153.

Conculcation. *s.* [Lat. *conculcatio*, -onis.] Trampling with the feet.

The conculcation of the outward Court of the Temple by the Gentiles.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Iniquity*, b. ii. ch. xii. § 1. (Trench.)

Concubency. *s.* Lying with anyone conjugally. *Rare.*

When Jacob married Rachel, and lay with Leah, that concubency made no marriage between them; for the substitution of another person was such an injury as made the contract to be none at all; and unless Jacob had afterwards concubined, Leah had been of his wife.—*Jeremy Taylor, Doctor Dubitativa*, ii. 503. (Ord MS.)

Concupiscent. *s.* Irregular desire; libidinous wish; lust; lechery.

We know even secret concupiscent to be sin, and are made fearful to offend, though it be but in a wandering cogitation.—*Hooker*.

In such sort doth Satan deal with us every day, by the means of our concupiscent settlements in.—*Harmer, Translation of Beza's Sermons*, p. 218: 1587.

In our faces evident the signs Of foul concupiscent; whence evil store; Even shame, the last of evils.

Nor can they say, that the difference of climate inclines one nation to concupiscent and sensual pleasures, another to blood-thirstiness: It would discover great ignorance not to know, that a people has been overrun with recently invented vice.—*Bentley, Sermons*.

Concupiscent. *adj.* Irregularly desirous; libidinous; greedy.

The concupiscent clown is overdone.—*Lamb, Letter to Calverley*.

Concupiscible. *adj.* Concupiscent. *Rare.*

He would not, but by gift of my chaste body To his concupiscible intemperate lust, Release my brother!

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, v. 1. To the vegetative, from which, as from a fountain, they said, the concupiscible appetite doth flow, they appointed the liver for her place.—*Bryskett, Discourse of Civil Life*, p. 47: 1606.

It is not to be supposed, there should be any predominancy of any of those passions, that proceed from the concupiscible appetite.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 153.

Concurr. *v. n.* [Lat. *concurrere*, from *curro* = run.]

Meet in one point.

Though reason favour them, yet sense can hardly allow them; and, to satisfy, both these must concur.—*Sir W. Temple*.

It is not now utterly incredible, that our two species, placed these antipodes to each other, should ever happen to concur.—*Bentley, Sermon* 7.

2. Agree; join in one action or opinion.

Acts which shall be done by the greater part of my executors, shall be as valid and effectual as if all my executors had concurred in the same.—*Swift, Last Will*.

With with before the person.

It is not evil simply to concur with the heathens, either in opinion or action, and that conformity with them is only then a disgrace, when we follow them in that they do amiss, or generally in that they do without reason.—*Hooker*.

3. Be united; be conjoined: (with *with*).

To have an orthodox belief, and a true profession, concurring with a bad life, is only to deny Christ with a greater solemnity. *South*.

Testimony is the argument; and, if fair probabilities of reason concur with it, this argument hath all the strength it can have.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

4. Contribute to one common event with joint power.

When outward causes concur, the idle are soonest seized by this infection.—*Collier, Essay on the Specter*.

With to before the effect.

Their affections were known to concur to the most desperate counsels.—*Lord Clarendon*.

Extremes in nature equal good produce.

Extremes in man concur to general use. *Pope*.

[This word is the parent of a joke, reflecting on Dr. Adam Littleton, the well-known author of a Latin dictionary, which has been so confidently asserted in 'Anecdotes of the English Language', as well as in other publications, that I think it right to show the inaccuracy of the pretended narrative, and to undeceive the wits as well as the more sober investigators of lexicography.]

When Dr. Littleton was compiling his dictionary, and announced the verb *concurrere* to his amanuensis, the scribe, imagining that the various senses of the word would, as usual, begin with the most literal translation, said, *concurrere*, I suppose, sir, to which the doctor replied perisively—*concurrere*! *concurrere*! The secretary, whose business it was to write what his master dictated, accordingly did his duty; and the word *concurrere* was inserted, and is actually printed as one interpretation of *concurrere* in the first edition, 1678, (to be seen in the British Museum,) though it has been expunged, and does not appear in subsequent editions. [Pegge's Anecdotes of the English Language.] But *concurrere* had before appeared in English lexicography. In Cockeram's English dictionary, under *The Agree*, in the second part, (I am citing from the edition of 1672,) are these definitions, '*concurrere*, *concurrere*, *concurrere*.' Littleton therefore cited what had before been used, but justly disclaimed it afterwards; though the editors of the Cambridge dictionary in 1673 thought proper to admit it under *concurrere*.—*Johnson*, in previous editions.]

Concurrence.

1. Union; association; conjunction.

We have no other measure but our own ideas, with the concurrence of other probable reasons, to persuade us.—*Locke*.

2. Agreement; act of joining in any design or measures.

Tarquini the Proud was expelled by an universal concurrence of nobles and people. *Swift, Discourse upon the Conduits and Dissensions between the Nobles and Commons in Athens and Rome*.

With in.

Their concurrence in persuasion, about some material points belonging to the same polity, is not strange.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The concurrence of the peers in that fury, can be imputed to the irreverence the judges were in.—*Lord Clarendon*.

3. Combination of many agents or circumstances.

Struck with these great concurrences of things.

He views our behaviour, in every concurrence of affairs, and sees us engaged in all the possibilities of action.—*Addison, Spectator*.

4. Assistance; help: (with *to*).

From these sublime images we collect the greatness of the work, and the necessity of the divine concurrence to it.—*Rogers*.

Concurrence. *s.* Joint right; equal claim.

A bishop might have officers, if there was a concurrence of jurisdiction between him and the archbishop.—*Aspliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Concurrent. *adj.*

1. Acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event; concomitant in agency.

I join with these laws the personal presence of the king's son, as a concurrent cause of this reformation.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

Every bishop, that shall be nominated by us to another bishoprick, shall from that day of nomination not presume to make any lease for three lives or one and twenty years, or concurrent lease, or any

way renew any estate, &c.—*King James, Instructions concerning Bishops*: 1613.

For without the concurrent consent of all these three parts of the legislature, no such law is or can be made.—*Sir M. Hale*.

This sole vital faculty is not sufficient to exterminate noxious humours to the periphery, unless the animal faculty be concurrent with it to supply the fibres with animal spirits.—*Hareng*.

All combin'd, Your beauty, and my impotence of mind; And his concurrent flame, that blew my fire? For still our kindred souls had one desire.

Dryden, Fables.

2. Conjoined; associate; concomitant.

There is no difference between the concurrent eye and the iterant, but the quickness or slowness of the return.—*Bacon*.

Concurrent. *s.*

1. That which concurs; contributory cause.

To all affairs of importance there are three necessary concurrents, without which they can never be dispatched; time, industry, and faculties.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

2. Equal claim; joint right; claimant.

Stepping over to the south-west (for the distance is, in comparison, but a step) St. Michael's Mount looketh so aloft, as it looketh no concurrent for the highest place.—*Ware, Survey of Cornwall*.

All trades have their rivals, and concurrents in profit, who, consequently, are enemies.—*Davenant, Essay on Trade*, li. 194. (Ord MS.)

Concurrently. *adv.* In a concurring manner.

They did not vote these special and precise means concurrently with the voice of God.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, p. 301: 1618.

Concussation. *s.* Violent agitation or shaking.

Surely he were a bold man that could sleep while the earth rocks him; and so were he that could give himself to a stupor securely when he feels any vehement concussions of government.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 68.

Concussion. *s.* [Lat. *concussio*, -onis.]

1. Act of shaking; agitation; tremefaction; state of being shaken: (common in *Medicine*, as in '*concussion of the brain*').

It is believed that great ringing of bells in popular cities hath dissipated pestilent air; which may be from the concussion of the air.—*Baron, Natural and Experimental History*.

The strong concussion on the leaving tide, Roll'd back the vessel to the island's side.

There want not instances of such an universal concussion of the whole globe, as must needs imply an agitation of the whole globe.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth*.

2. In Law. See extract.

Concussion [is] the unlawful forcing of another by threats of violence to yield up something of value.—*Wharton, Law Lexicon*, in voce.

Concussionary. *s.* One guilty of the offence of Concussion. *Rare.*

A wicked magistrate, and publicke concussionary or extortioner, by giving a piece of bread to dogs barking at him, so to stop their mouths, may thus save his thefts, and other depredations of his vile life.—*Time's Storehouse*, 331. (Ord MS.)

Condemn. *v. a.* [Lat. *condemno*.]

1. Find guilty; doom to punishment: (opposed to *absolve*).

My conscience hath a thousand several tongues, And every tongue brings in a several tale, And every tale condemns me for a villain.

Shakespeare, Richard III. v. 3.

Consider'd as a judge, it condemns where it ought to absolve, and pronounces absolution where it ought to condemn.—*Folkes, Sermon*.

With to before the punishment.

The son of man shall be betrayed into the hands, and they shall condemn him to death.—*Matthew*, xx. 18.

2. Censure; blame; declare criminal: (opposed to *approve*).

Who then shall blame

His preter'd senses to recoil and start? When all that is within him does condemn itself for being there! *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, v. 2.

The poet who flourished in the scene, is condemned in the ruelle.—*Dryden, Virgil's Æneid*, prologue.

He who was so unjust as to do his brother an injury, will scarce be so just as to condemn himself for it.—*Locke*.

They who approve my conduct in this particular, are much more numerous than those who condemn it.—*Spectator*, no. 488.

3. Fine.

And the king of Egypt put him down at Jeru-salem, and condemned the land in an hundred talents of silver.—*2 Chronicles*, xxxv. 23.

4. Show guilt by contrast.

The righteous that is dead shall *condemn* the ungodly which are living.—*Wisdom*, iv. 16.

Condemnabile. *adj.* Blamable; culpable.

He commands to deface the print of a child in ashes, which strictly to observe were *condemnabile* superstition.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Thus fell the Girondins, by insurrection; and became extinct as a party: not without a sigh from most historians. The men were men of parts, of philosophic culture, decent behaviour; and *condemnabile*, in that they were politicians, and had not better parts; not *condemnabile*, but most unfortunate.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. iii. ch. ix.

Condemnation. *s.* [Lat. *condemnatio*, -onis.]

Sentence by which anyone is doomed to punishment; act of condemning; state of being condemned.

There is therefore now no condemnation to them.—*Romans*, viii. 1.

Condemnatory. *adj.* Relating to condemnation, or censure.

The evidence being clear and convictive, the doom can be no other than *condemnatory*.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, li. 6.

He that passes the first *condemnatory* sentence, is like the incendiary in a popular tumult, who is chargeable with all those disorders to which he gave rise.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Condemner. *s.* One who condemns; blamer; censurer; censor.

Thus are ye all one in opinion with heretics, quene old and newe, and yet ye pretende to be condemnors of them.—*Bale, Yet a Course at the Romynke Fore*, fol. 82, b.

Some few are the only refusers and *condemners* of this catholic practice.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthly Communicant*.

Some of the later and lessor editors of divines, who would be counted great reformers of the times, because they were vehement censurers and *condemners* of whatever they listed to dislike or not to fancy.—*Id., Artificial Handsomness*, p. 118.

But we shall meet, where our *condemners* shall not.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Four Plays in One.

Condensable. *adj.* Capable of condensation.

This agent meets with resistance in the moveable, but not being in the utmost extremity of density, but *condensable* yet further, every resistance works something upon the matter to condense it.—*Sir K. Digby, Operations and Nature of Man's Soul*.

Condensate. *r. a.* Condense. *Rare.*

They say a little critical learning makes one proud; if there were more, it would *condensate* and compact itself into less room.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 611.

Condensate. *adj.* Made thick; condensed; compressed into less space. *Rare.*

Water by nature is white; yes, thickened or *condensate*, must white, as it appeareth by the hail and snow.—*Boethius*.

Condensation. *s.* Act of thickening, or becoming more gross and weighty; process by which a body is rendered more dense, compact, and heavy.

If by natural arguments it may be proved, that water, by *condensation*, may become earth; the same reason teacheth the earth, rarefied, may become water.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

By water-glasses the account was not regular; for, from attention and *condensation*, the hours were shorter in hot weather than in cold.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

The supply of its moisture [is] by rains and snow, and dews and *condensation* of vapours, and perhaps by subterranean passages.—*Bentley, Sermon*.

Condensation is by most writers distinguished from compression, by considering the latter as effected by mechanical force or pressure, and the former by cold or the abstraction of heat.—*Robert, Engineer's and Mechanic's Encyclopedia*.

Condense. *r. a.* [Lat. *condensio*, from *densus* = thick.] Diminish the bulk without diminishing the weight of anything; drive or attract the parts of any body nearer to each other; inspissate; (opposed to *rarefy*, and applied to both material and mental objects).

Moving in so high a sphere, he must needs, as the sun, raise many evens and exhalations; which *condensed* by a popular odium, were capable to cloud the brightest merit.—*Kilken Basilike*.

Some lead their throned abroad, while some *condense* their liquid store, and some in cells dispense.—*Dryden, Virgil's Georgics*.

Such dense and solid strata arrest the vapour, at the surface of the earth, and collect and *condense* it there.—*Woodward*.

Condense. *v. n.* Become condensed.

The water falling from the upper parts of the cave, does presently there *condense* into little stones.—*Boyle, Seriptical Chymist*.

All vapours, when they begin to *condense* and coalesce into small parcels, become first of that blueness, whereby azure must be reflected, before they can constitute other colours.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

The several compounds of oxygen with nitrogen, present us with an instructive exhibition. Protobule of nitrogen, which contains one atom of each element, is a gas combustible only under a pressure of some fifty atmospheres; deutobule of nitrogen is a gas hitherto uncondensed (the molecular mobility remaining undiminished in consequence of the volume of the united gases remaining unchanged); nitrous acid is gaseous at ordinary temperatures, but *condenses* into a very volatile liquid at the zero of Fahrenheit.—*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology*, pt. i. ch. i. § 2.

Condense. *adj.* Thick; dense; condensed; close; massy; weighty.

They colour, shape, and size

Assume, as likes their lust, *condense* or rare.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 352.

They might be separated without *condensing* into the huge *condense* bodies of planets.—*Bentley, Sermon*.

Condenser. *s.* See extract and next entry.

Condenser [is] a vessel in which vapours or spirituous liquors are reduced to a liquid form, either by the injection of a quantity of cold water, as in the *condenser* of a steam-engine, or where this is inadvisable, as in the case of alchemical vapour, by placing the *condenser* in another vessel, through which is maintained a constant current of water, the *condenser* being so constructed as to expose the steam or vapour in thin strata over an extended surface to the action of the cooling medium. The *condensers* employed by distillers are generally composed of a long tube of pure tin, or of copper tinned, formed into a series of concentric coils over one another, and from its shape denominated a worm; this is placed in a large vat which is denominated the worm-tub.—*Herbert, Engineer's and Mechanic's Encyclopedia*.

Condensing. *part. adj.* Having the power to condense; applicable to condensation; (as in a 'condensing apparatus,' for which 'Condenser' is a specific name).**Condensence.** *s.* Condensation. *Rare.*

Which passage I find cited by Cressie's Answer to Dr. Pierre, adding thus, See the *condensence* of this great king.—*Poller, Moderation of the Church of England*, p. 410.

Condensend. *r. n.*

1. Depart from the privileges of superiority by a voluntary submission; sink willingly to equal terms with inferiors; consent to do more than mere justice can require; stoop; yield; submit.

Can they think me so broken, so doleful
With corporal servitude, that my mind ever
Will *condensend* to such absurd commands?

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1335.

Nor shall my resolution

Disarm itself, nor *condensend* to parity

With foolish hopes.—*Sir J. Denham, Sophy*.

He did not primarily intend to appoint this way; but *condensend* to it as an accommodation to their present state.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Spain's mighty monarch,

In generous clemency, does *condensend*

On these conditions to become your friend

Dryden, Indian Emperor.
They added, at least the minimalist of the Church declares it a fable, that Bonaventura would not *condensend* to the proffered dignity. At length the Cardinals determined to delegate to six of their members the full power of the excommunication. *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xi. ch. iv.

2. Agree to, or concur with. *Rare.*

And therefore *condensend* to Blount's advice to surprise the court, he pursued, &c. Bacon, Declaration of Lord Essex's Treason: 1601.

Condenscendence. *s.* Voluntary submission to a state of equality with inferiors; condescension (the commoner word).

By the warrant of St. Paul's *condenscendence* to the capacities he wrote out, I may speak after the manner of men.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, p. 31: 1618.

Condenscending. *part. adj.* Showing condescension.

This method carries a very humble and *condenscending* air, when he that instructs seems to be the enquirer.—*Watts*.

Condenscending. *s.* Act of voluntary humiliation.

This queen of most familiar *condenscendings* is

content to be our every week's prospect.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 525.

Condenscendingly. *adv.* In a condescending manner; by way of kind concession.

Not starting of high and intricate questions, and concluding them by subtle arguments, but familiarly and *condenscendingly* setting out the creation, according to the most easy and obvious conceits they themselves had of those things they saw in the world.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectures on Solitude*, p. 101: 1653.

We *condenscendingly* made Luther's works unpires in the controversy.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Condensation. *s.* Voluntary humiliation descent from superiority; voluntary sub mission to equality with inferiors.

It forbids pride and ambition, and vain glory; and commands humility and modesty, and *condensation* to others.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Courtesy and *condensation* is an happy quality, which never fails to make its way into the good opinion, and into the very heart, and allays the envy which always attends a high station.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermon*.

Yaphet, amidst his tenderness, shews such a dignity and *condensation* in all his behaviour, as are suitable to a superior nature.—*Addison*.

Condenscensive. *adj.* Courteous; willing to treat with inferiors on equal terms; not haughty; condescending. *Rare.*

There is not the least of the divine favours, which, if we consider the unreserved tenderness, the clear intention, the unreserved frankness, the cheerful delinquency expressed therein, has not doubtless far greater than our comprehension, colours too fair, lineaments too comely for our weak sight thoroughly to discern, requiring therefore our highest and our utmost thanks.—*Burrow, Sermon*, vol. i. ser. viii.

Condenscent. *s.* Accordance; agreement; submission; condescension. *Rare.*

God turns the hearts of men which way soever he pleases; sometimes dreadfully forward to a right down opposition; sometimes sideways to a fair accommodation; sometimes circularly bringing them about to a full *condenscent* and accordance.—*Bishop Hall, Romans*, p. 79.

They rather, to qualify Herodias, make way for so slight and easy a *condenscent*.—*Id., Contemplations*, b. iv.

Upon the comfortable feeling of a gracious *condenscent*, follows an happy fruition of God in all his favours.—*Id., Devout Soul*, § 20.

Some worthy person that can deny himself in stooping to such a *condenscent*.—*Worthington, Letter to Harlib*, ep. 17: 1661.

Condign. *adj.* [Fr. *condigne*; Lat. *conclignus*, from *clignus* = worthy.]1. Worthy; suitable. *Rare.*

Unto so excellent a prince there shall not lack hereafter *condign* writers to register his acts.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 76.

Herself, of all that rule, she deemed most *condign*.—*Sir J. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 76.

They rather agree to the ways already made, not only worthy or *condign*, but also meritorious.—*Bishop Montaigne, Appeal to Cicero*, p. 202.

2. Deserved; adequate; (with special application to the relation between a penalty and the wrong act which it punishes).

Unless it were a bloody murder, I never gave them *condign* punishment.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

Consider who is your friend, he that would have brought him to *condign* punishment, or he that has saved him.—*Archbishop*.

In an extant ball he reproves the Archbishop of Glasgow and other prelates of Scotland, for their obstinate maintenance of an unnatural rebellion: he treats them as acting unworthily of their lofty calling, and threatens them with *condign* censure; these very prelates for whose imprisonment he had condemned the king of England.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xi. ch. ix.

Condignity. *s.* Proportion between merit (or demerit) and reward (or punishment); merit; desert.

Condignity is much made of, [by the church of Rome] as being a piece for the mien of some importance; an opposite of some spirit to affront God, and perpetually to challenge. This is my due.—*Bishop Montaigne, Appeal to Cicero*, p. 201.

Such a worthiness of *condignity*, and proper merit of the heavenly glory, cannot be found in any the best, most perfect, and excellent of created beings.—*Bishop Hall, Works*, i. 361.

He, who prays for a thing as God has appointed gets thereby a right to the thing prayed for: but it is a right, not springing from any merit or *condignity*, either in the prayer itself, or the person that makes it, to the blessing which he prays for.—*Saith, Sermon on Extremity Prayer*.

Condignity. *adv.* In a condign manner.

1. Suitably (the suitability being measured by rank or dignity—this is the strict meaning of the word); fitly.

Here you may see what persons may condignly bear the signs and tokens of arms.—*Knight, Trial of Truth*, p. 12: 1380.

2. Suitably (the suitability being measured by the deserts or merits of the case); in the way of example or warning: (from *condign*, in connection with punishment).

This is a villainy through the whole world condignly punished.—*L. Addison, Description of West Barbary*, p. 171.

Import, equivocal.

As Mercury has turned himself into me, so I may take thy toy into my hand to turn myself into Mercury, that I may swinge you off condignly.—*Dryden, Amphitruon*.

Condiment. *s.* [Lat. *condimentum*, from *condio*—season, spice, flavour anything.] Seasoning; sauce.

As for radish and the like, they are for condiments, and not for nourishment.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Many flowers are swallowed by animals rather for condiment, lust, or medication, than any substantial nutriment.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Condisciple. *s.* Fellow-disciple.

To his right desire beloved brethren and condisciples dwelling together.—*Martin, Treatise on the Marriage of Friends*, II. iii. 1: 153.

Elymus, i.e. the Persian sorcerer, mentioned Acts xiii. 8, and Simon surnamed Magus, his condisciple; both which used infernal arts, and were accordingly discovered and punished by the apostles.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 203.

A condisciple of his, or one that had been, hearing so much of the man, went to him.—*Merie Canabun, Of Credulity and Incredulity in Things natural, civil, and divine*, p. 140.

Condite. *v. a.* [Lat. *conditus*, part. of *condio*.] Pickle; preserve with salts or aromatics. *Obsolete*.

A good name is the best odour, and a good name is a precious ointment which will condite our bodies best, and preserve our memories to all eternity.—*Providential Assertions*, p. 41: 1620.

Condite. *adj.* Preserved; conserved; candied. *Obsolete*.

Scallions would gain have them use all summer the condite flowers of saucery, strawberry water, &c.—*Barlow, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 402.

Cato prescribes the condite fruit of wild rose.—*Ibid.*

Confited. *part. adj.* Seasoned. *Obsolete*.

The most improved of them are but like confited or pickled mushrooms, which, carefully corrected, may be harmless, but can never do good.—*Jerome Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living*.

Condiment. *s.* Condiment; flavour; savour; seasoning; spice. *Obsolete*.

A scholar can have no taste of natural philosophy, without some condiment of the mathematics.—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, pt. i. p. 10.

Conditioning. *verbal abs.* Act of preserving. *Obsolete*.

Much after the same manner as the sugar doth, in the conditioning of pears, quinces, and the like.—*Grew, Museum*.

Condition. [see Conditioned.]

1. State; external circumstances; attribute; quality; accident.

A rage, whose heat hath this condition, That nothing can allay, nothing but blood.—*Shakespeare, King John*, III. 1.

It seemed to us a condition and property of Divine Powers and Beings, to be hidden and unseen to others.—*Bacon*.

It was not agreeable unto the condition of Paradise and state of innocence.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Estimate the greatness of this mercy by the condition it finds the sinner in, when God vouchsafes it to them.—*South, Sermons*.

Did we perfectly know the state of our own condition, and what was most proper for us, we might have reason to conclude our prayers not heard, if not answered.—*Archbishop Wake, Preparation for Death*.

This is a principle adapted to every passion and faculty of our nature, to every state and condition of our life.—*Bacon*.

Some depending people take the kingdom to be in no condition of encouraging so numerous a breed of beggars.—*Swift*.

Condition. circumstance, is not the thing;

Bliss is the same in subject as in king.

Pope, Essay on Man.

2. Rank.

I am in my condition.—*Shakespeare, Tempest*, III. 1.

The king himself met with many entertainments, at the charge of particular men, which had been rarely practised till then by the persons of the best condition.—*Lord Clarendon*.

3. Stipulation; terms of compact; writing in which they are comprised; bond.

What good condition can a treaty find
I'll the part that is at mercy?

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, I. 10.

Go with me to a notary, seal me there
Your single bond; and in a merry sport,
If you repay me not on such a day,
In such a place, such sum or sums as are
Express'd in the condition, let the forfeit
Be nominated.—*Id., Merchant of Venice*, I. 3.

I yield upon conditions.—We give none
To traitors: strike him down.—*J. Jonson, Catiline*.

He could not defend it above ten days, and must then submit to the worst condition the rebels were like to grant to his person, and to his religion.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion*.

Many are apt to believe remission of sins, but they believe it without the condition of repentance.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

These barbarous pirates willingly receive
Conditions, such as we are pleas'd to give.—*Waller*.

Make our conditions with your captive king.—*Id.*

Secure me but my solitary cell:
'Tis all I ask him.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian*.

4. In *Metaphysics*. See Conditioned, *part. adj.*

This theory, which has not hitherto been proposed, comes recommended by its cheapness and simplicity. It postulates no new, no express, no positive condition.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions on Philosophy and Literature*.

5. ? For the meaning of the doubt here suggested, see remarks under Conditioned, *adj.*; temper; temperament; disposition; character.

The child taketh most of his nature of the mother, besides speech, manners, and inclination, which are agreeable to the conditions of their mothers.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

The best and soundest of his time hath been but rash; now must we look from his ear to receive not alone the imperfections of long-engrafted condition, but the untuly waywardness that infernal and chloric years bring with them.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, I. 1.

Jupiter is hot and moist, temperate, modest, honest, adventurous, liberal, merciful, loving and faithful, that is, giving these inclinations; and therefore those ancient kings, beautified with these conditions, might be called thereafter Jupiter.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

Socrates espoused Xantippe only for her extreme ill conditions, above all of that sex.—*South*.

Condition. *v. n.* Make terms; stipulate. *Rare*.

Sir, I must condition

To have this gentleman by a witness.—*B. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass*.

Pay me lack my credit,

And I'll condition with ye.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Little Thief*.

Small towns, which stand still, 'till great ash
Enforce them by war's law, condition not.—*Donne*.

'Tis one thing, I must confess, to condition for a good office, and another thing to do it gratis.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

Condition. *v. a.* Contract; stipulate; agree; bargain; invest with conditions. *Rare*.

It was conditioned between Saturn and Titan, that Saturn should put to death all his male children.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

Conditional. *adj.*

1. Having the nature of a stipulation; other than absolute; made with limitations; granted on particular conditions.

For the use we have his express commandment, for the effect his conditional promise; so that, without obedience to the one, there is of the other no assurance.—*Hooker*.

Many scriptures, thoughtless to their formal terms they are absolute, yet as to their sense they are conditional.—*South*.

This strict necessity they simply call;
Another sort there is conditional.—*Dryden, Fables*.

2. In *Grammar* and *Logic*. Expressive of some condition or supposition; hypothetical.

Hypothetical, conditional, concessive, and exceptive conjunctions seem in general to require a subjunctive mood after them.—*Bishop Lowth, English Grammar*.

We have an example of this when the simple propositions are connected by the particle Or; as, Either A is B or C is D; or by the particle If;

as, A is B if C is D. In the former case, the proposition is called disjunctive, in the latter conditional; the name hypothetical was originally common to both. As has been well remarked by Archbishop Whately and others, the disjunctive form is resolvable into the conditional; every disjunctive proposition being equivalent to two or more conditional ones. Either A is B or C is D; means, if A is not B, C is D; and if C is not D, A is B. All hypothetical propositions, therefore, though disjunctive in form, are conditional in meaning; and the words hypothetical and conditional may, as indeed they generally are, used synonymously. Propositions in which the assertion is not dependent on a condition, are said, in the language of logicians, to be categorical.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, I. iv. § 3.

Conditional. *s.* Conditional clause; condition; limitation; hypothesis. *Rare*.

He said, if he were sure that young man were King Edward's son, he would never bear arms against him. This case seems hard, both in respect of the conditional, and in respect of the other words.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Conditionality. *s.* Attribute suggested by Conditional; limitation by certain terms.

And as this clear proposal of the promises may inspire our endeavours, as is the conditionality upon efficacious to necessitate and engage them.—*Dr. H. More, Decry of Christian Piety*.

Conditionally. *adv.* In a conditional manner; with certain limitations; on particular terms; on certain stipulations.

I here intail
The crown to thee, and to thine heirs for ever;
Conditionally, that thou takest an oath
To cause this civil war.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. v. 1.

A false apprehension understands that positively, which was but conditionally expressed.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

We see large preferences tendered to him, but conditionally, upon his doing wicked offices; conscience shall here, according to its office, interpose and protest.—*South*.

Conditionary. *s.* Stipulation. *Rare*.

World God in mercy dispense with it as a conditional, yet we could not be happy without it, as a natural qualification for heaven.—*Norris*.

Conditionate. *v. a.* Qualify; regulate. *Rare*.

That ivy ariseth last, where it may be supported, we cannot ascribe the same unto any science therein, which supports and conditionates its eruption.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Conditionate. *adj.* Established on certain terms or conditions. *Rare*.

That which is mistaken to be particular and absolute, duly understood is general, but conditionate, and belongs to none, who shall not perform the condition.—*Hammond*.

Conditioned. *part. adj.* In *Metaphysics*.

Having conditions or relations: (chiefly used as the opposite to unconditional—absolute).

The mind is restricted to think in certain forms; and under these thought is possible only in the conditioned interval between two unconditional contradictory extremes or poles, each of which is altogether inconceivable, but of which, on the principle of the excluded middle, the one or the other is necessarily true.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions on Philosophy and Literature*, p. 601.

The antagonism between accumulation and expenditure, must be a leading cause of the contrasts in size between allied organisms that are in many respects similarly conditioned.—*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology*, § 47.

Construction (with the definite article) *substantial*.

The field is thus open for the last theory, which would analyse the judgment of causality into the form of the mutual law of the conditioned.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions on Philosophy and Literature*, p. 601.

Conditioned. *adj.* The verb Condition, whether active or neuter, is generally, and perhaps always, connected with the substantive in its sense of stipulation or contract; the adjective Conditioned is generally connected with the substantive in its sense of temper, quality, or state.

But as we rarely speak of anything as simply having a state or quality in general, the latter word is rarely found alone but, on the contrary, preceded by some word suggesting goodness or badness.

The malice of his worst-conditioned neighbours—*Florida, First Fruits*, pref.: 1598.

The dearest friend to me, the kindest man—*Id.*

The best-condition'd.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, III. 2.

The sign ? preceding the fifth notice of the word *Condition* implied a doubt, the nature of which will now be considered. The element of uncertainty presented by the word *concrete* repeats itself here. Just as one particular form *concretus* is common to two different verbs, so is the word *conditio* (according, at least, to the ordinary pronunciation) a derivative common to two bases.

There is the verb *condo* = build, of which the infinitive is *condere*, the participle *conditus*, and the derivative substantive *conditio*; the vowel being short throughout. There is also the verb *condio* = preserve, season, spice, &c.; and of this the infinitive is *condire*, the participle *conditus*, and the derivative substantive *conditio*; between which and its parallel there is only the difference in the quantity, one which, with our pronunciation, allows us to consider the two forms as practically identical.

That there are several usages of the word *condition* and its derivatives, which are at least as closely connected with the idea of preservation, keeping in order, or good keeping, as with that of building or construction, is shown by such expressions as 'in good or bad condition,' 'out of condition,' and the like, as well as by the compounds given in the extracts.

Hence, although it would be difficult to prove that in any particular instance *condition* comes from *conditio*, it would be equally unsafe to affirm that in every instance it comes from *conditio*.

Conditionally. ad. Conditionally. *Rare.*

For Stella hith, with words where faith doth shine,
Of her high heart giv' me the monarchy :—
And though she give but this conditionally :—
This realm of bliss, while virtuous course I take;
No kings here crown'd, but they some covenants make.
—*Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.*

Condole. v. n. [Lat. *condolere*, from *dolere* = grieve.] Lament with those that are in misfortune; express concern for the miseries of others: (opposed to *congratulate*: with *with*).

Your friends would have cause to rejoice, rather than *condole* with you. —*Sir W. Temple.*
I congratulate with the beasts upon this honour done to their kind: and must *condole* with us poor mortals, who are rendered incapable of paying our respects. —*Addison.*

Condole. v. a. Bewail with another. *Rare.*

I come not, Sanson, to *condole* thy misery,
As these perhaps, yet wish it had not been,
Though for no friendly intent.
—*Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1075.*

Why should our poet petition Isis for her safe delivery, and afterwards *condole* her miscarriage? —*Dryden.*

Condolement. s. *Rare.*

1. Grief; sorrow; mourning.
To persevere
In obstinate *condolement*, is a course
Of impious stubbornness, unmanly grief.
—*Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 2.*

2. Expression of sympathy.

They were presented to the king [Will. III.] at Kensington, with an address of *condolement* for the loss of his queen, (Jan. 1685.) which, while reading, caused tears to stand in his eyes. —*Life of A. Wood, p. 300.*

Condolence. s. Expression of grief for the sorrow of another; system of civilities and messages of friends upon any loss or misfortune.

The reader will excuse this digression, one by way of *condolence* to my worthy brethren. —*Arbuthnot.*

Condoling. verbal abs. Expression of grief for the sufferings of another.

Why should I think that all that devout multitude, which so lately cried Hosanna in the streets, did not also bear their part in those public *condolings*? —*Bishop Hall, Contemplations, The Crucifixion.*

Condolition. s. Pardon; forgiveness.

Sin is remaining in the soul of man, in like manner as it did before *condolition*. —*Bishop Montagu, Appeal to Caesar, p. 163.*

Condono. v. a. [Lat. *condono* = forgive.] Forgive; pardon; remit.

In the numerous cases where a fine appears as a composition for a breach of law, we are not to assume that every offence might be *condoned* for a certain sum in money, but that the offender was purged in law, with or without other punishment, by the payment of a pecuniary penalty. —*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England, ch. xxxiii.*

Condooce. v. n. [Lat. *duco* = lead.] Promote an end; contrilute; serve to some purpose; tend; help.

The boring of holes in that kind of wood, and then laying it abroad, seemeth to *condooce* to make it shine. —*Baron.*

With to.
Every man does love or hate things, according as he apprehends them to *condooce* to this end, or to contradict it. —*Archbishop Tillotson.*

They may *condooce* to farther discoveries for completing the theory of light. —*Sir I. Newton.*

Condooce. v. a. Conduct; accompany in order to show the way. *Rare.*

He was sent to *condooce* hither the princess Henrietta Maria. —*Sir H. Wotton.*

Condooement. s. Tendency. *Rare.*

The *condooement* of all this is but cabalistical. —*Gregory, Works, p. 48.*

Condooent. adj. Capable of promoting or forwarding, or with a tendency to promote or forward, anything. *Rare.*

I give you free and full power to move the heads, or to do any other act fitting or *condooent* to the good success of this business. —*Archbishop Laud, Historical Account of his Chancellorship at Oxford, p. 131.*

Condooible. adj. Having a tendency to promote or forward: (with *to*).

To both, the medium which is most propitious and *condooible*, is air. —*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

None of these magnetical experiments are sufficient for a perpetual motion, though those kind of qualities seem most *condooible* unto it. —*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

Our Saviour hath enjoined us a reasonable service all his laws are in themselves *condooible* to the temporal interest of them that observe them. —*Bentley.*

Condooible. s. That which has a tendency to conduce.

Those motions of generations and corruptions, and of the *condooibles* thereunto, are wisely and admirably ordered and contemplated by the rector of all things. —*Sir M. Hale.*

Condooibleness. s. Attribute suggested by *Condooible*; quality of contributing to any end.

Which two contemplations are not inferior to any for either pleasantness in themselves, or *condooibleness* for the finding out of the right frame of nature. —*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, preface.*

Condooive. adj. Having the power of forwarding or promoting anything: (with *to*).

An action, however *condooive* to the good of our country, will be represented as prejudicial to it. —*Addison, Freeholder.*

Those proportions of the good things of this life, which are most consistent with the interest of the ... *are* also most *condooive* to our present felicity. —*Rogers.*

Condooiveness. s. Attribute suggested by *Condooive*; quality of conducing.

I mention some examples of the *condooiveness* of the smallness of a body's parts to its fluidity. —*Bogle.*

Conduct. adj. or s. [from *conductus* in the sense of hired, of which the word is merely an English form.] Hired; salaried; conductions: (a person hired may be called *conduct*, or a *conduct*); the word, however, is generally applied to certain imperfect members of a corporation, who receive a salary for certain services, but without sharing the dividends, or taking a part in the business of the corporation.

Conduct. s. [Lat. *conductus*, from *duco* = lead.]

1. Management; direction

Yemenites, in the *conduct* and manage of actions, embrace more than they can hold, still more than they can quiet, and fly to the end without consideration of the means. —*Bacon.*

How void of reason are our hopes and fears! What in the *conduct* of our life appears

So well design'd, so luckily begun,
But when we have our wish, we wish no more?

Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.
Conduct of armies is a prince's art.
—*Wallar.*

Exact behaviour; regular life: (standing alone it has a *good* sense; *misconduct*, which denotes its opposite, making it independent of any qualifying term).

Though all regard for reputation is not quite laid aside, it is so low, that very few think virtue and *conduct* of absolute necessity for preserving it. —*Swift.*

3. Convey; escort; guard; act of conveying or guarding: (often preceded by *safe*, so as to give in terms like *safe-conduct*, the appearance of a compound).

His majesty,
Tending my person's safety, hath appointed
This *conduct* to convey me to the Tower.
—*Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 1.*

I was assumed to ask the king's footmen, and horsemen, and *conduct* for safeguard against our adversaries. —*Edwards, viii. 51.*

4. Guide; conductor. *Rare.*

Come, bitter *conduct*, come, misadventure guide!
—*Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.*
Come, gentlemen, I will be your *conduct*. —*B. Jonson, Every man out of his Humour.*

Conduct. v. a.

1. Manage.

He so *conducted* the affairs of the kingdom, that he made the reign of a very weak prince most happy to the English. —*Lord Lyttelton.*

2. Behave: (with the reflexive pronoun: as, 'He *conducts himself* properly'; to which the compound *misconduct*, with the same construction, is the opposite).

3. Head an army; lead and order troops.
Cortes himself *conducted* the third and smallest division. —*Robertson, History of America.*

4. Lead; direct; accompany in order to show the way.

I shall straight *conduct* you to a hill side, where I will point you out the right path. —*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

O may thy power, propitious still to me,
Conduct my steps to find the fatal tree.
—*Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.*

5. Usher and attend in civility.

Pray, receive them nobly, and *conduct* of them into our presence. —*Shakespeare, Henry VIII. i. 4.*

Conduct. v. n. Act as a conductor: (in the extract *an electric one*).

Carbon, in general, *conducts* better or worse according to the manner in which it has been prepared. —*De la Rue, Treatise on Electricity, pt. i. ch. i. translation.*

Conducted. part. adj. In *Physics*. Applied to heat transferred from one body to another by conduction, as opposed to radiation.

The communication of heat may be effected either by radiation or *conduction*. Radiant heat may be derived either from the sun or from artificially heated bodies. *Conducted* heat may be derived from either dry or moist substances, and its effects vary somewhat as it comes from the one or the other of these sources. —*Perrin, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, p. 11.*

Conductibility. s. Capability of being conducted; power of conduction.
(For example see extract under *Conductor* 4.)

Conducting. part. adj. Leading; directing; in *Physics*, acting as a Conductor.
(For example see extract under *Conductor* 4.)

Conduction. s.

1. Act of training up. *Rare.*

Every man has his beginning and *conduction*. —*B. Jonson, The Case is altered.*

2. In *Physics*. See extract.

There are three perfectly distinct modes in which the surface of the earth becomes cooled, and these are by evaporation, by *conduction*, and by radiation. ... The second mode in which plants are cooled is by *conduction*, or by the mere contact of cold air; and this quite independent of the cold produced by evaporation. When a cold wind drives along the surface of the ground, it gradually cools it, and, of course, likewise the plants growing on it, by the simple abstraction or carrying away of the heat. So long as the surrounding air is colder than the plants it will tend to reduce their temperature; and if the air is in motion, as fresh portions of cold air must gradually come in contact with the plants, they must gradually get colder and colder, even though no evaporation take place, until they become as cold

as the air itself.—*Lindley, Theory and Practice of Horticulture*, h. l. ch. ii.
(See also extract under Conducted.)

Conductions. *adj.* Hired; employed for wages.

The persons were neither titularies nor perpetual curates, but hired *conductions* and removable at pleasure.—*Agilffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Conductor. *s.*

1. Leader; one who shows another the way by accompanying him.

You come (I know) to be my lord Fernando's *Conductor* to old Cassiano.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Lovers of Candy.
Shame of change, and fear of future ill,
And zeal the blind *conductor* of the will. *Dryden*.

2. Chief; general.

Who is *conductor* of his people?
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 7.

3. Manager; director; regulator; person who attends to the passengers in an omnibus, as distinguished from the driver.

If he did not intirely propret the union and regency, none will deny him to have been the chief *conductor* in both.—*Addison*.

4. In *Physics*. See extracts.

a. In Heat.

If, in winter, a person with bare feet were to step from the carpet to the wooden floor, from this to the hearthstone, and from the stone to the steel fender, his sensation would deem each of these in succession colder than the preceding. Now, the truth being that all possess the same temperature, only a temperature inferior to that of the living body, the best *conductor*, when in contact with the body, would carry off the heat the fastest, and would therefore be deemed the coldest.—*Dr. Arnott, Elements of Physics*, pt. i. p. 25.

b. In Electricity.

A metal rod is to be fixed to one of the extremities of a stick of glass or wax; . . . the stick . . . is then to be rubbed. . . Small light bodies are then brought near; they are immediately attracted by the metal rod, as they would have been by the glass or wax itself. . . . From this experiment we must conclude that the agent has been developed by the friction upon the glass or wax passed into the metal; since the latter has been found to be electrical without having been rubbed, and merely because it is in contact with a body that has itself been electrified. Were a glass rod, a piece of wax . . . put in place of the metal rod, it would not have acquired electricity by its simple contact with the electrified body. This property . . . of acquiring and propagating through their whole extent the electricity possessed by the part of an electrified body with which they are placed in contact, is called *conductibility* for electricity, or *electric conductivity*. Bodies which possess this property are termed *conductors*, and those which possess it not *insulators*. The human body, wool, especially damp wool, and in general animals, vegetables, and a great number of mineral substances, are like the metals, *conductors* of electricity. The globe of the earth is equally so; on the contrary, atmospheric air, especially when very dry, is not so. . . . An electric surface that is put in communication with the ground, by means of one or several *conducting* bodies must lose its electricity.—*De la Rue, Treatise on Electricity*, pt. i. ch. i. trans.

It has been proved by M. du Bois-Reymond that when any point in the longitudinal section of a muscle is connected by a *conductor* with any point in its transverse section, an electric current is established; and further, that like results occur when nerves are substituted for muscles.—*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology*, § 10.

Whether a nerve is merely a *conductor*, which delivers at one of its extremities an impulse received at the other; or whether, as some now think, it is itself a generator of force which is initiated at one extremity and accumulates in its course to the other extremity; are also questions which cannot yet be answered.—*Ibid.*, § 21.

5. In *Surgery*. See extract.

Conductor, in surgery, [is] an instrument the use of which is to direct the knife in certain operations. It is more commonly called a *director*.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary*.

Conductress. *s.* Female conductor, manager, or director, of anything.

Lady Rarosa is a good housewife, and a very prudent and diligent *conductress* of her family.—*Johnson, Letter to Mrs. Thrald*, 373.

Conduit. *s.* [Fr.] Canal or pipe for the conveyance of water; aqueduct.

Of the same house Publius and Quintus were,
That our best water brought by *conduits* thither.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 2.

Used *metaphorically*.

This ace of mine is hid
In sap-consuming winter's drizzled snow,
And all the *conduits* of my blood freeze up.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

God is the fountain of honour; and the *conduit* by which he conveys it to the sons of men are virtuous and generous practices.—*South*.

These organs are the nerves, which are the *conduits* to convey them from without to their audience in the brain.—*Locke*.

Wise nature likewise, they suppose,
Has drawn two *conduits* down our nose. *Prior*.

Used *adjectively*, or as the first element in a compound.

Water in *conduit* pipes, can rise no higher
Than the well-head from whence it first doth spring.

Sir J. Davies.

Conduit. *v. a.* Conduct as by a conduit.

Rare.

This corruption, even to this day, is still *conducted* to his undone posterity.—*Felltham, Resolves*, v. (Ord MS.)

Condyle. *s.* [Gr. κνίρις; Lat. *condylus* = knob.] In *Anatomy*. See extract.

A *condyle* is a process of a bone in the shape of a flattened head or eminence.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary*, in voce.

In the formation of derivatives this word is treated as Greek, the affix expressive of likeness being *-ion*. Hence, a process like, or formed by, a *condyle*, is called *condylloid* not *condyliform*. In Pathology we have *condyloma*, with its plural *condylomata*; the word (meaning lump or knob) being Greek rather than English.

Conc. *s.* [Lat. *conus*.]

1. Geometrical figure approximately represented by a spherulion. See *Ellipse*.

Now had Night measur'd with her shadowy cone
Half way up hill this vast sublimar vault.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 776.

2. In *Botany*. Fructification of the *Coniferae*.

The *cones* dependent, long and smooth, growing from the top of the branch.—*Everlyn*.

Confab. or **Confab.** *s.* Colloquial and familiar for confabulation.

You see what I am, colonel—rather an ordinary fellow; but the ladies do squint at me now and then; in, in—overheard a most diverting *confab* amongst that group of ladies yonder, as I passed them.—*O'Keefe, Fontainebleau*, ii. 1.

Confabulation. *s.* Easy conversation; cheerful and careless talk.

Friends' *confabulations* are comfortable at all times, as fire in winter, shade in summer.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 289.

I was going on in my *confabulation*, when Transquillus entered.—*Zeller*, no. 85.

Confabulatory. *adj.* Having the characters of an easy conversation; in the form of a dialogue.

Upon one Peter Jones, a doctor and a parson,
[There is] a *confabulatory* epitaph:
'Quis fuit ille? Pastor: quis item? graduarius
Doctor:

Quod nomen? Petrus: cognomen quid? Johannes:
Annus quid exiit? Petrus: quid obiit? Johannes:
Iustus lex septem: Quis fuit? sanctus eadem:
Vixit enim sanctus, mortuus esse desit atque.

—*Wreter, Ancient Funeral Monuments of Great Britain, Ireland, and Islands adjacent*, p. 577.

Confamiliar. *adj.* Belonging to the same family in the way of classification (such, at least, seems to be the meaning in the following extract, though the interpretation of the previous edition is 'Intimate; closely connected'). *Rare*.

Though the employments, pleasures, and exercises of our former life, were without question very different from those in the present estate; yet 'tis no doubt but that some of them were more *confamiliar* and analogous to some of our transactions than others.—*Glaucilla, Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 80.

Confarreatio. *s.* [Lat. *confarreatio*, -onis, of which the word is little more than an Anglicized form.] Solemnization of marriage by eating bread or a cake together.

By the ancient laws of Romulus, the wife was by *confarreatio* joined to the husband.—*Agilffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Wishing you your heart's desire, and if you have her, a happy *confarreatio*, I rest in verse and prose your's.—*Howell, Letters*, i. 22.

The ceremony used at the solemnization of a marriage was called *confarreatio*, in token of a most firm conjunction between the man and the wife, with a cake of wheat or barley.—*Brand, Popular Antiquities*.

Confate. *v. a.* Decree or determine at the same time. *Rare*.

In like manner his brother Stole, Chrysalippus, insisted in Tully in *Pato*, cap. 13, that when a sick man is fated to recover, it is *confated* that he shall send for a physician.—*Search, Frowell, Foreknowledge, and Fate*, p. 223.

Confect. *v. a.* *Rare*.

1. Make up into sweetmeats; preserve with sugar.

Nor roses-oil from Naples, Capua,

Saffron *confected* in Cilicia.

W. Brown, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 2.

2. Simply construct; put together; compose; form.

Of this also were *confected* the famous everlasting lamps and tapers.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 300.

Confect. *s.* [Lat. *confectus*, part. of *conficere*; from *con* and *ficio* = make.] Same as *Comfit* (of which it is the older and more accurate form).

The changing of carlants from the bridegroom to the bride, the giving them wine and sugared *confects* in a spoon, &c.—*Sir P. Egmont, Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 310.

At supper a pipkin roasted, and sweeten'd with sugar of roses and ranway *confects*.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumption*.

Confection. *s.*

1. Preparation of fruit, or juice of fruit, with sugar; sweetmeat.

That thou not learn'd me to preserve? you so,
That our great king himself doth use me oft
For my *confections*!—*Shakespeare, Twelfth*, i. 6.

They have in Turkey and the East certain *confections*, which they call *sorquets*, which are like to ruddled conserves, and are made of sugar and lemons.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

He saw him devour fish and flesh, swallow wines and spices, *confections* and fruits of numberless sweets and flavours.—*Addison*.

2. Assemblage of different ingredients; composition; mixture.

Bread is a *confection* made of many grains, mixed or made into one body by the mixture of water, and force of fire.—*Crovelly, Confection of Nostalgia*, p. 15, by B. 1640.

She made such wines of wines as we call *hipocras*, which, besides the nature and strength of the wine itself, hath by the composition and *confection* of men mingling many spices with the same, great power in it.—*Exposition of Solomon's Song*, p. 234: 1285.

There will be a new *confection* of mould, which perhaps will alter the seed. *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The ink, wherewith the sections of the law are writ, must not be black, nor of the ordinary *confection*.—*L. Addison, Account of the present State of the Jews*, p. 103.

3. In *Pharmacy*. See extract.

Confection in general means anything made up with sugar. The term in the later London Articles copious includes those articles which were formerly called electuaries and conserves between which there seems to be no sufficient ground for distinction.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary*, in voce.

Confectionary. *s.* Same as Confectioner. *Obsolete*.

And he will take your daughters to be *confectionaries*, and to be cooks.—*1 Samuel*, viii. 13.

Myself,

Who had the world as my *confectionary*,
The months, the tongues, the eyes, the hearts of men
At duty. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

Confectioner. *s.* One whose trade is to make confections or sweetmeats.

Nature's *confectioner* the bee,
Whose sockets are moist alchemy. *Clearland*.

Confectioners make much use of whites of eggs.—*Boyle*.

Confectionery. *s.* Preparation of sweetmeats.

Immediately two hundred dishes of the most costly confectionery were served up.—*T. Wright, History of English Ecclesy*, iii. 154.

At dinner select transformations of Ovid's metamorphoses were exhibited in *confectionery*.—*Ibid.*, iii. 462.

It was evident that he had made a favourable impression on her highness, for ever and anon she put a truffle or some small delicacy in his palm, and insisted upon his taking some particular *confectionery*, because it was a favourite of her own.—*Harriet the younger, Coningsby*, v. i. ch. iv.

Used *adjectively*.

The biscuit and *confectionary* plump *Corper*.

CONFECTORY. *adj.* Relating to the art of making confections or conmits.

An antick hand
Of banquet powers, in which the wanton might
(If *confectory* art endeavour'd how
To charn all tastes to their sweet overthrow.
—*Beaumont, Pygmalion*, iv. 127.

CONFÉDERE. *v. a.* Join in a common league.

Rare.

Use, and art, and strength, *confederated*.
—*Sylvestre, Du Barlas*, 44. (Ord MS.)

CONFÉDERACY. *s.* League; contract by which several persons or bodies of men engage to support each other; union; engagement; federal compact.

What *confederacy* have you with the traitors?—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, iii. 7.

Judas sent them to Rome, to make a league of amity and *confederacy* with them.—*Maccabeus*, viii. 7.

Virgil has a whole *confederacy* against him, and I must endeavour to defend him.—*Dryden*.

The friendships of the world are oft *Confederacies* in vice, or leagues of pleasure.

—*Addison*.

•An avaricious man in office is in *confederacy* with the whole clan of his district, or dependence; which, in modern terms of art, is called to live and let live.—*Swift*.

CONFÉDERATE. *v. a.* Join in a league; unite; ally.

They were *confederated* with Charles's enemy.—*Kaestler, History of the Turks*.

With these the Persians then *confederate*,
And as three heads conjoin in one intent. —*Daniel*.

CONFÉDERATE. *v. n.* League; unite in a league.

Of temporal royalties

He thinks me now incapable; *confederates*

(No dry he was for away) with the king of Naples,

To give him annual tribute, do him homage.

—*Shakespeare, Tempest*, i. 2.

By words men come to know one another's minds; by those they covenant and *confederate*.—*South*.

CONFÉDERATE. *adj.* United in league.

All the swords

In Italy, and her *confederate* arms,

Could not have made this peace.

—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, v. 3.

For they have consulted together with one consent: they are *confederate* against thee.—*Psalms*, lxxiii. 5.

While the mind of man looketh upon second causes scattered, it may sometimes rest in them, and so no farther; but when it beholdeth the chain of them *confederate* and linked together, it must need fly to providence and deity.—*Bacon*.

Oh race *confederate* into crimes, that prove

Triumphant o'er th' eluded rage of Jove!

—*Pope, Statius's Thebaid*, b. 1.

In a *confederate* war, it ought to be considered which party has the deepest share in the quarrel.—*Swift*.

CONFÉDERATE. *s.* One who engages to support another; ally.

Sir Edmund Courtney, and the haughty proctor,

With many more *confederates*, are in arms.

—*Shakespeare, Richard III.*, iv. 1.

CONFÉDERATING. *verb. abs.* Alliance; association. *Rare.*

It is a *confederating* with him to whom the sacrifice is offered.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

CONFÉDERATION. *s.* League; compact of mutual support; alliance.

The three princes enter into some strict league and *confederation* among themselves.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Nor can those *confederations* or designs be durable, when subjects make bankrupt of their allegiance.—*Eikon Basilike*.

CONFÉRE. *v. n.* [Lat. *conféro* = lay together, confer.] Discourse with another upon a stated subject; compare sentiments.

You will hear us *confere* of this, and by an auricular assurance have your satisfaction.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 2.

Reading makes a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man; and therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a present wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not. —*Bacon*.

When they had commanded them to go aside out of the council, they *conferred* among themselves.—*Acts*, iv. 15.

He was thought to *confer* with the lord Colepeper upon the subject; but had some particular thoughts, upon which he then *conferred* with nobody.—*Lord Clarendon*.

The Christian princess in her tent *confers*

With fifty of your learn'd philosophers;

Whom with such eloquence she does persuade,
That they are captives to her reason's rule.

—*Dryden, Tyrannic Love*.

CONFÉRE. *v. a.*

1. Compare; collate; examine by comparison with other things of the same kind.

The words in the eighth verse, *confessed* with the same words in the twentieth, make it manifest.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

If we *confere* those observations with others of the like nature, we may find cause to rectify the general opinion.—*Bayle*.

Pliny *conferring* his authors, and comparing their works together, found those that went before transcribed by those that followed.—*Sir T. Browne*.

With the accent on the first syllable.

The indices vanish in the smother,

To *confir* mites with one another. —*Swift*.

2. Bestow.

Thou *conferrest* the benefits, and he receives them; the first produces love, and the last ingratitude.—*Archbishop, History of John Bull*.

With *on*.

Rest to the limbs, and quiet I *confer*

On troubled minds. —*Waller*.

Coronation to a king, *confers* no royal authority upon him.—*South*.

There is not the least intimation in scripture of this privilege: *conferred* upon the Roman church.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

3. Contribute; conduce: (with *to*). *Latinism*.

The closeness and compactness of the parts resting together, doth much *confer* to the strength of the union.—*Glanville*.

CONFERENCE. *s.*

1. Comparison; examination of different things by comparison of each with other.

Our diligence must search out all helps and furtherance, which scriptures, councils, laws, and the mutual *conference* of all men's collections and observations may afford.—*Hooker*.

The *conference* of these two places, containing so excellent a piece of learning as this, expressed by so worthy a wit as Tully's was, must needs bring on pleasure to him that maketh true account of learning.—*Acham, Schoolmaster*.

2. Act of conversing on serious subjects; formal discourse; oral discussion of any question.

I shall grow skilful in country matters, if I have often *conference* with your servant.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Sometimes they deliver it, whom privately zeal and piety moveth to be instructors of others by *conference*; sometime of them it is taught, whom the church hath called to the public, either reading thereof, or interpreting.—*Hooker*.

What passion hangs these weights upon my tongue!

I cannot speak to her; yet she urg'd *conference*.

—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, i. 2.

The negotiation was renewed. Shrewsbury, Godolphin, and Portland, as agents for the King, had several *conferences* with Harley and Foley.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

3. Appointed meeting for discussing some point.

Soon after his return from America, he had commenced the Annual *Conference* of Preachers, regulated, if the word be not a misnomer here, on this principle, that in matters of practice each should be ruled, as far as his conscience would allow, by the majority; but in matters of opinion by himself alone.—*Newman, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. i. § 1.

CONFÉRRING. *verb. abs.*

1. Comparison; examination.

A careful comparing and *conferring* of one scripture with another.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*.

2. Act of bestowing: (with *upon*).

The *conferring* this honour upon him, would increase the credit he had.—*Lord Clarendon*.

CONFESS. *v. a.* [Fr. *confesser*; Lat. *confessus*, part. of *confiteor*.]

1. Acknowledge a crime; own a failure.

He doth in some sort *confess* it.—If it be *confessed*, it is not redressed.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

Human faults with human grief *confess*;

'Tis thou art chang'd. —*Prior*.

With the *reflective pronoun*, and *of*.

Confess thee freely of thy sin;

For to deny each article with oath,

Cannot remove nor choke the strong conception

That I do groan within. —*Shakespeare, Othello*, v. 2.

2. Disclose the state of the conscience to the priest.

If our sin be only against God, yet to *confess* it to

his minister may be of good use.—*Archbishop Wake, Preparation for Death*.

Our beautiful virgin took the opportunity of *confessing* herself to this celebrated father.—*Addison, Spectator*.

3. Hear (as a priest) the confession of a penitent.

Who soever contrite and purposeful to be *confessed* of by his priest, and full and sincere in shame, shall never be damp'd.—*Bishop Fisher, Exposition of the seven penitential Psalms*, ps. 33.

4. Own; avow; profess; not deny.

Whoever therefore shall *confess* me before men, him will I *confess* also before my Father which is in heaven; but whosoever shall deny me before men, him will I also deny before my Father which is in heaven.—*Matthew*, x. 32, 33.

5. Grant; not dispute.

If that the king

Have any way your good deserts forgot,

Which he *confesseth* to be ungrateful,

He bids you mine your errors. —*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I*, iv. 3.

6. Show; prove; attest.

Tall thriving trees *confess* the fruitful mold;

The reddening apple ripens here to gold.

—*Pope, Homer's Odyssey*.

7. Used in a loose and unimportant sense by way of introduction, or as an affirmative of speech.

I must *confess* I was most pleased with a beautiful prospect that none of them have mentioned.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

CONFÉSSANT. *s.* One who confesses. *Rare.*

There is an ecclesiastical writer of the *Epistols*, to prove antiquity of confession in the form that it now is, doth not, in very ancient times, even in the primitive times, amongst other foul slanders spread against the Christians, one was "That they did adore the gentilities of their priests," which, he saith, grew from the posture of the *confessant*, and the priest in confession: which is that the *confessant* kneels down before the priest sitting in a raised chair above him.—*Bacon, Apophthegms*, (Ord MS.)

CONFESSARY. *s.* One who makes a confession or acknowledgement of a thing. *Rare.*

To resist it, as partial magistrates; to reveal it, as treacherous *confessaries*.—*Bishop Hall, Works*, ii. 290.

CONFESSED. *part. adj.* Avowed; undenied; clear; patent; evident.

They may have a clear view of good, great and *confessed* good, without being conversant if they can make up their happiness without it.—*Locke*.

CONFESSEDLY. *adv.* Avowedly; indisputably; undeniably.

Labour is *confessedly* a great part of the curse, and therefore no wonder if men fly from it.—*South*.

Great geniuses, like great ministers, though they are *confessedly* the first in the commonwealth of letters, must be envied and calumniated.—*Pope, Essay on Homer*.

It is very well . . . to say "You are *confessedly* a snub yourself." In professing to depict snobs, it is only your own ugly mug which you are engraving with a Narcissus-like conceit and fatuity.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. v.

CONFESSIO. *s.*

1. Acknowledgement of a crime; discovery of one's own guilt.

Your engaging me first in this adventure of the Moon, and desiring the story of it from me, is like giving one the torture, and then asking his *confession*, which is hard usage.—*Sir W. Temple*.

2. Act of disburthening the conscience to a priest.

You will have little opportunity to practise such a *confession*, and should therefore supply the want of it by the performance of it to God.—*Archbishop Wake, Preparation for Death*.

3. Profession; avowal.

If there be one amongst the fair'st of Greece,

That loves his mistress more than in *confession*,

And dare avow her beauty and her worth,

In other arms than her's, to him this challenge.

—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3.

Who, before Pontius Pilatus witnessed a good *confession*.—*1 Timothy*, vi. 13.

4. Formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised.

The first word, "Credo, I believe," giveth a denomination to the whole *confession* of faith, from thence commonly called the creed.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. iv.

CONFÉSSIONAL. *s.* Seat or box in which the confessor sits to hear the declarations of his penitents.

In one of the churches I saw a pulpit and *confessional*, very finely inlaid with lapis-lazuli.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

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CONFESSORIAL. *adj.* Belonging to, or treating of, confession.
They make a kind of *confessorial* litany to themselves, fitted to the times of trouble they live in.—*Bishop Prideaux, Eucharistia*, p. 320: 1664.

CONFESSORIALIST. *s.* One who makes profession of faith.
I was not long since forced upon the controversies of those times between the Protestant and Romish *confessorialists*.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Caesar*, dedication.

CONFESSOR. *s.*
1. One who makes profession of his faith in the face of danger: (he who *dies* for religion is a *martyr*; he who *suffers* for it is a *confessor*).
The doctrine in the thirty-nine articles is so orthodoxly settled, as cannot be questioned without danger to our religion, which hath been sealed with the blood of so many martyrs and *confessors*.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers*.
Was not this an excellent *confessor* at least, if not a martyr, in this cause?—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.
The patience and fortitude of a martyr or *confessor* lie concealed in the flourishing times of Christianity.—*Addison, Spectator*.
It was the assurance of a resurrection that gave patience to the *confessor* and courage to the martyr.—*Bogers*.

2. One who hears confessions, and prescribes rules and measures of penitence.
If you find any sin that lies heavy upon you, disburthen yourself of it into the bosom of your *confessor*, who stands between God and you to pray for you.—*Jeremy Taylor*.
See that Claudio
Be executed by mine to-morrow morning;
Bring him his *confessor*, let him be prepared;
For that's the utmost of his pilgrimage.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, ii. 1.

With the accent on the first syllable.
Thus I have made my shrifted nose confess
Her secret feulnesses, and weaknesses;
All her hid faults she sets exposed to view,
And hopes a gentle *confessor* in you.
Oldham, To a Friend in Town.
One must be trusted; and he thought her fit,
As tugging prudent, and a pious wit;
To this unctuous *confessor* he went;
And told her.—*Dryden, Wife of Bath*.

CONFEST. *adj.* See Confessed.
But wherefore should I seek,
'Since the perfidious author stands *confest*?
This villain has traduced me. *Rome, Royal Convert*.

CONFESTLY. *adv.* (probably sounded *confistly* as a shortened form of *confessedly*.) Same as Confessedly. *Rare*.
They address to that principle which is *confestly* predominant in our nature.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

CONFIDENT. *fem.* **CONFIDENTE.** *s.* [Fr.] Person intrusted with private affairs: (commonly with affairs of love).
Martin composed his billet-doux, and intrusted it to his *confident*.—*Arbuthnot and Pope*.
In the very height of the season, from some unexplained cause, the Snobsky suddenly determined upon leaving town. Miss Snobsky spoke to her female friend and *confidente*. 'What will poor Charles Lollipop say when he hears of my absence?' asked the tender-hearted child. 'Oh, perhaps he won't hear of it,' answers the *confidente*. 'My dear, he will read it in the newspapers,' replied the dear little rogue of seven years old.—*Thackeray, Book of Noddy*, ch. iv.

CONFIDE. *v. n.* [Lat. *confido*, from *fido* = trust.] Trust in; put trust in.
He alone won't betray, in whom none will *confide*.—*Congreve*.

CONFIDE. *v. a.* Trust.
Thou art the only one to whom I dare *confide* my folly.—*Lord Lyttelton, Persian Letters*.

CONFIDENCE. *s.*
1. Firm belief of another's integrity or veracity; reliance.
Society is built upon trust, and trust upon *confidence* of one another's integrity.—*South*.
So deep, indeed, was the feud, that Innocent found it necessary to send another legate to Constantinople, the Cardinal Benedict, who enjoyed his full and unlimited *confidence*.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. vii.

2. Trust in one's own abilities or fortune; security.
Alas, my lord,
Your wisdom is commu'd in *confidence*:
Do not go forth to-day.
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, ii. 2.
His times, being rather prosperous than calm, had raised his *confidence* by success.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
He had an ambition and vanity, and a *confidence* in himself, which sometimes intoxicated, and transported, and exposed him.—*Lord Clarendon*.

3. Vicious boldness; false opinion of one's own excellences: (opposed to *modesty*).
These fervent reprehenders of things established by public authority are always *confident* and bold-spirited men; but their *confidence*, for the most part, riseth from too much credit given to their own wits, for which cause they are seldom free from errors.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, dedication.

4. Consciousness of innocence; honest boldness; firmness of integrity.
Be merciful unto them which have not the *confidence* of good works.—2 *Cor.*, viii. 36.
Beloved, if our heart condemn us not, then have we *confidence* towards God.—1 *John*, iii. 21.
Just *confidence*, and native righteousness, Aid honour. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 1056.

CONFIDENT. *adj.*
1. Assured beyond doubt; bold to excess.
Both valiant, as men despising death; both *confident* as unweakened by success. *As T. Sidney*.
Douglas and the Hotspur, both together, Are *confident* against the world in arms. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I*, v. 1.
Be not *confident* in a plain way. *Ecclesiasticus*, xxiii. 21.
People forget how little they know, when they grow *confident* upon any present state of things.—*South*.
He is so sure and *confident* of his particular election, as to resolve he can never fall.—*Hammond, On Frequentuals*.
I am *confident* that very much may be done towards the improvement of philosophy.—*Bogle*.

2. Without suspicion; trusting without limits.
No less of her honour *confident*,
Than I did truly find her, stakes this ring. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, v. 2.
—Rome, be as just and gracious unto me,
As I am *confident* and kind to thee.
Id., Titus Andronicus, i. 1.

CONFIDENT. *s.* One trusted with secrets.
If ever it comes to this, that a man can say of his *confident* he would have deceived me, he has said enough.—*South*.
The strong, violent, and firm persuasions of *confidence* in single persons, or in some communities of men, is not a sufficient indication of a moral law. There are at this day some thousands of persons against whose *confidence* it is to dress meat upon the Lord's day, or to use an innocent permitted recreation. Now when such an opinion makes a sect, and this sect gets firm *confident*s and zealous defenders, in a little time it will dwell upon the *confidence* as if it were a native there, whereas it is but a pitiful inmate and ought to be turned out of doors.—*Jeremy Taylor, Doctor Dubitantium*, l. 371. (Ord MS.)
You love me for no other end,
But to become my *confident* and friend;
As such, I keep no secret from your sight.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

CONFIDENTIAL. *adj.* Spoken or written in confidence.
I am desirous to begin a *confidential* correspondence with you.—*Lord Chesterfield*.
CONFIDENTIALLY. *adv.* In a confidential manner.
He will give the authorship of sundry anonymous compositions; *confidentially* and with full faith on his own part.—*Lamb, Letter to Coleridge*.

CONFIDENTLY. *adv.*
1. Without doubt; without fear of miscarriage; with firm trust.
I would I knew in what particular action to try him.—None better then to let him fetch off his drum, which you hear him so *confidently* undertake to do.—*Shakespeare, All's well that ends well*, iii. 6.
And Judith dwelt safely, in the margin, *confidently*, every man under his vine and under his fig-tree. *1 Kings*, iv. 23.
The maid becomes a youth; no more delay
Your vows, but look, and *confidently* say. *Dryden*.
We shall not be over the loss likely to meet with success, if we do not expect it too *confidently*.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

2. Without appearance of doubt; without suspecting any failure or deficiency; positively; dogmatically.

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Many men least of all know what they themselves most *confidently* boast. *B. Tasson*.
Another *confidently* affirmed, saying, Of a truth this fellow also was with them.—*Luke*, xxii. 50.
It is strange how the ancients took up experiments upon credit, and yet did build great matters upon them: the observation of some of the best of them, delivered *confidently*, is, that a vessel filled with ashes will receive the like quantity of water as if it had been empty; this is utterly untrue.—*Bacon*.
Every fool may believe and pronounce *confidently*; but wise men will conclude *diffidly*.—*South*.

CONFID. *s.* One who confides.
Remembering the reproach God maketh to *boistering confiders*, Am I only a God at near hand, and not the same at distance?—*W. Montague, Decont Esays*, p. 301: 1618.

CONFIDING. *part. adj.* Trustful; unsuspecting; credulous.
He had a *confiding* wife, and he treated her as *confiding* wives only are treated.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*.

CONFIGURATE. *v. n.* Agree in the figure, or in exhibiting like figures. *Rare*.
In conely architecture it may be Known by the name of uniformity;
Where pyramids to pyramids relate,
And the whole fabric dith *configurate*.
Jordan, Poems: before 1650.

CONFIGURATION. *s.*
1. Form of the various parts of anything, as they are adapted to each other.
The different effects of fire and water, which we call heat and cold, result from the so differing *configuration* and agitation of their particles. *Claude, Scopia Scientifica*.
No other account can be given of the different animal secretions, than the different *configuration* and action of the solid parts. *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.
There is no plastic virtue concerned in shaping them, but the *configurations* of the particles whereof they consist.—*Woodward*.

2. Face of the horoscope, according to the aspects of the planets towards each other at any time.
The aspects, conjunctions, and *configurations* of the stars . . . mutually diversify, intensify, or qualify their influences.—*Sir T. Browne, Christianum Morali*, ii. 9.
The *configurations* of the heavenly bodies, their order, magnitudes, distances, revolutions, are all of them accommodated to their respective uses in the creation.—*Cuvier, Philosophie*, ray, 2.

CONFIGURE. *v. a.* [Lat. *figura*.] Dispose into any form, by adaption.
Moll or earth first brought forth vast numbers of legs and arms, and heads, and the other members of the body, scattred and distinct; and all at their full growth; which coming together, and cohering, as the pieces of snikes and boards are said to do, if one cuts them asunder; and so *configuring* themselves into human shape, made his proper men of thirty years age in an instant. *Hootley, Science*, iv.

CONFINEABLE. *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be, limited.
There is infinite virtue in the Almighty, not *confineable* to any limits.—*Bishop Hall, Reuerie*, p. 90.

CONFINE. *s.* [Lat. *finis* = limit, boundary, or frontier.] Common boundary; border; edge: (usually in the plural).
Here in these *confines* ally have I lurk'd,
To watch the waning of mine enemies.
Shakespeare, Richard III., iv. 4.
The *confines* of the river Niger, where the negroes are, are well watered.—*Bacon*.
'Twas chilling darkness, past the noon of night,
And Phosphor on the *confines* of the light.
Dryden.

The idea of duration, equal to a revolution of the sun, is applicable to duration where no motion was; as the idea of a foot, taken from inches here, to distances beyond the *confines* of the world, where are no inches.—*Locke*.

With the accent on the second syllable.
You are old:
Nature in you stands on the very verge
Of her *confine*. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, ii. 4.

CONFINE. *s.* (accert doubtful.) Occupant of a contiguous district. *Rare, obsolete*.
Yet at any time they exercise any hartering, they do it but with hands, exclaiming: go! for household stuff with their *confines*, which somewhat esteem the same for ornament when it is wrought.—*Eden, Martyr*, 80. (Ord MS.)

CONFINE. *v. n.* Border; touch on other territories or regions: (with *with* or *on*).
Rare.
Alone, and without guide, half lost, I seek
What radiant path leads where your gloomy bounds
Confine with heaven. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 675.

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Full in the midst of this created space,
Twixt heaven, earth and skies, there stands a place
Confusing on all three. *Druid.*

Confine. v. a.

1. Bound; limit; shut up; imprison; im-
mure; restrain: (often with the *reflective*
pronoun and *to*).

Flo! you *confine* yourself most unreasonably;
come, you must go visit the good lady.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, l. 3.

Where honour, or where conscience does not bind,
No other tie shall shackle me,
Slave to myself I will not be;
Nor shall my future actions be *confined*.
By my own present moods. *Carlyle.*

If the goat continue, I *confine* myself wholly to
the milk diet.—*Sir W. Temple.*
He is to *confine* himself to the compass of num-
bers, and the slavery of rhime.—*Druid.*

2. In *Medicine*. Constipated: (applied to
the bowels).

Confineless. adj. (accent in the extract on
the second syllable, with doubtful prop-
riety.) Boundless; unlimited. *Rare.*
Extend him as a lamb, being compar'd
With my *confineless* linnets. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

Confinement. s. Imprisonment; restraint;
restraint of women in childbirth from leav-
ing the room or bed; lying in.

The mind hath restraint, and is apt to force itself
under *confinement*, when the sight is put up.—*Ad-
dison.*

As to the numbers who are under restraint, people
do not seem so much surprised at the *confinement* of
some as the liberty of others. *Id.*

Confiner. s. [from the substantive *confine*.]
Borderer; one who lives upon the confines;
one who inhabits the extreme parts of a
country. *Obsolete.*

The senate hath stirr'd up the *confiners*.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

Having a new acquit of self and warlike men,
he may be a terror unto the *confiners* on that sea,
and to nations which now conceive themselves safe
from such an enemy. *Sir T. Browne, Miscellanea
Puriora*, p. 187.

Used *metaphorically*.

Though gladness and grief be opposite in nature,
yet they are such neighbours and *confiners* in art,
that the least touch of a pencil will translate a cry-
ing into a laughing face. *Sir H. Hall, On
particulars of the confining between plants and*

such as oysters.—*Id.*

With the *accent on the second syllable*, as if
from the verb *confine*.

Happy *confiners* you of other lands,
That shift your soil.
Donne, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Confiner. s. [from the verb *confine*.] That
which confines.

It may be they pass a time in virginity, till it grow
a pity, and a wonder: a pity, that such worth should
longer be clustered in barrenness; and wonder, that
it is so its own *confiner* by pious and virtuous re-
solves, that it needs no supervisor. *Walters, Es-
says on the present Manners of the English*,
p. 341: 1654.

Confirm. v. a. [Lat. *confirmo*, from *firmitas* =
firm.]

1. Put past doubt by new evidence.

Proclaim'd among the gods, and by an oath
Which shook heav'n's whole circumference *con-
firm'd*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 353.

Whilst all the stars that round her burn,
And all the planets in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And spread the truth from pole to pole.
Addison, Spectator.

Settle; establish either persons or things.

Confirm the crown to me and to mine heirs.
Shakespeare, Henry V. Part III., i. 1.

I *confirm* thee in the high priesthood, and appoint
thee ruler.—*1 Maccabees*, i. 57.

3. Complete; perfect.

He only liv'd that 'till he was a man;
The which no sooner had his powers *confirm'd*,
But like a man he died. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, v. 7.

4. Strengthen by new solemnities or ties.

That treaty, so prejudicial, ought to have been re-
mitted rather than *confirmed*.—*Swift.*

5. Settle or strengthen in resolution, pur-
pose, or opinion.

Confirm'd then I resolve,
Adam shall share with me in bliss or woe.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 850.

6. Admit to the full privileges of a Christian,
by Confirmation.

Those which are thus *confirmed*, are thereby sup-
posed to be fit for admission to the sacrament.
Hammond, On Fundamentals.

Confirmable. adj. Capable of being con-
firmed.

It may receive a spurious inmate, as is *confirmable*
by many examples.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Er-
rors.*

Confirmation. s.

1. Act of establishing any thing or person;
settlement; establishment.

Embrace and love this man.—With a true heart
And brother-love I do it.—And let heav'n
Witness how dear I hold this *confirmation*.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII., v. 2.

2. Evidence by which anything is ascertained;
additional proof.

Hann'd with *confirmation* your great judgement.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, i. 7.

The sea-captains miswer'd, that they would per-
form his command; and, in *confirmation* thereof,
promised not to do any thing which besem'd not
valiant men.—*Kowles, History of the Turks.*

3. Proof; convincing testimony.

Waiting frequent *confirmation* in a matter so
confirmable, their affirmation carrieth but slow per-
suation. *Sir T. Browne.*

The arguments brought by Christ for the *con-
firmation* of his doctrine, were in themselves self-
evident. *South.*

4. Ecclesiastical rite by which anyone is
confirmed.

What is prepared for in catechising, is, in the next
place, performed by *confirmation*: a most profitable
usage of the church, transmitted from the apostles,
the child's undertaking, in his own name, every part of
the baptismal vow having first approved himself to
understand it; and to that purpose, that he may
more submissively enter this obligation, bringing some
godfather with him, not now as in baptism as his
procureur to undertake for him, but as a witness to
testify his entering this obligation.—*Hammond, On
Fundamentals.*

Confirmator. s. Attester; one who puts a
matter past doubt. *Rare.*

There wants here in the definitive *confirmator*, and
test of things uncertain: the *confirmator* of man.—*Sir T.
Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Confirmatory. adj.

1. Giving additional testimony; establishing
with new force.

To each of these reasons he subjoins ample and
hearted illustrations, and *confirmatory* proofs.—
Boswell Barlow, Review, p. 423.

And so as to the word 'ecclesie'; it is enough that
the church was so called; that title was a *confirmatory*
proof of and symbol of what is otherwise so plain,
that she, as St. Justin explains the word, was every-
where one, while the sects of the day were not
where one, but every where divided. *Acron, Es-
say on the Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. iv.
§ 2.

2. Relating to, or consisting in, the rite of
confirmation. *Rare.*

It is not improbable, that they [the disciples] had
in their eye the *confirmatory* usage in the syna-
gogues, to which none were admitted, before they
were of age to undertake for themselves.—*Bishop
Compton, Episcopate*, p. 35: 1684.

Confirmed. part. adj. Fixed; settled.

Forcibus never cur'd a *confirmed* pax without it.
—*Waller, Satire*, &c.

These affecting illuminations terrified them, lest
they should settle into a *confirmed* loss of reason;
but perhaps without cause.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer,
Essays*, i. vii. ch. xxxiii.

Confirmedness. s. Attribute suggested by

Confirmed: confirmed state.

If the difficulty arise from the *confirmedness* of
habit, every resistance weakens the habit, unless
the difficulty.—*Dr. H. Hall, Essay of Christian
Piety.*

Confirmer. s. That which confirms; that
which produces evidence or strength; at-
tester; establisher.

Be these sad signs *confirmer* of thy works?
They speak again. *Shakespeare, King John*, iii. 1.

The oath of a lover is no stronger than the word of
a tapster: they are both the *confirmer* of false
reckonings. *Id.* As you like it, iii. 1.

More reporters of their popular antipathies volu-
mentary strength, than arguers and *confirmer* of their argu-
mentative strength.—*Jerry Taylor, Artificial*

Confirmingly. adv. In a confirming or
corroborative manner.

She [the moon] was called Anna; to which the
view that they used somewhat *confirmingly* allude s.
—*B. Jonson, King's Entertainment*, notes.

Confiscate. v. a. [Lat. *confiscatus*, from
fiscus = public treasury.] Transfer private
property to the prince or public, by way of
penalty for an offence.

It was judged that he should be banished, and his
whole estate *confiscated* and seized.—*Bacon.*

With the *accent on the second syllable*.

Whatever fish the vulgar fry catch,
Belong to Caesar, whereas'er they swim,
By their own worth *confiscated* to him.
Druid, Juvenal's Satires.

Confiscate. adj. Transferred to the public
as forfeit.

Thy lands and goods
Are, by the laws of Venice, *confiscated*
Into the state of Venice. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

With the *accent on the second syllable*.

But our judgement on thee
Is, that thy substance all be straight *confiscated*
To th' hospital of th' incurable. *B. Jonson, Volpone.*

Confiscation. s. Act of transferring the
forfeited goods of criminals to public use.

Whoever will not do the law of thy God, and the
law of the king, let judgement be speedily execut-
ed upon him, whether it be into death, or to banish-
ment, or to *confiscation* of goods, or to imprison-
ment.—*Acts*, vii. 28.

It was in every man's eye, what great forfeitures
and *confiscations* he had at that present to help him-
self.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Confiscator. s. One who is concerned in the
management of confiscated property.

They were overrun by publicans, farmers of the
taxes, agents, *confiscators*, insurers, bankers, tho' a
numerous and insatiable hoards, which always flour-
ish in a lurching and complicated revenue.—
Baker, Abridgement of English History, i. 3.

I see the *confiscations* begin with bishops and
clergies, and monasteries; but I do not see them
and there.—*Id., Reflections on the French Revolution*.

Confiscatory. adj. Having the character of
confiscation.

The grounds, reasons, and principles of those
terrible, *confiscatory*, and extraordinary periods.
Burke, Letter to R. Burke, &c.

Confit, or Confet. s. Same as Confect and
Confit. *Obsolete.*

Would you not use me severely again, and give me
presents with purple *confits* in it?—*Hammond and
Fletcher, Scornful Lady*.

Confitent. s. One confessing; one who con-
fesses his faults. *Rare.*

A wide difference there is between a *mere* *con-
fitent* and a true penitent.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of
Christian Piety*.

Confiture. s. Sweetmeat; confection; com-
fit. *Obsolete.*

It is certain that there be some houses wherein
confitures and jacs will gather mould more than in
others.—*Bacon.*

Used *adjectively*.

We contain a *confiture* house, where we make all
sweetmeats, dry and moist, and divers pleasant
wines.—*Bacon.*

Confix. v. a. [Lat. *fixus*, part. of *figo* = fix.]
Fix down; fasten. *Rare.*

As this is true,
Let me in safety raise me from my knees;
Or else, for ever be *confixed* here!
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

Confisore. s. Act of fastening. *Rare.*

How subject are we to embrace this earth, even
while it wounds us by this *confisore* of ourselves to
it! *W. Montague, Deceit Essays*, pt. ii. p. 55:
1674.

Conflagrant. adj. [Lat. *flagrans*, *-antis*,
part. of *flagro* = burn.] Burning together;
involved in a general fire. *Rare.*

Then rise
From the *conflagrant* mass, purg'd and refin'd,
New heav'n's, new earth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 567.

Conflagration. s. General burning.

The opinion deriveth the conflagration from the
devotion of the sun, and the *conflagration* of all
things under Phaeton.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Er-
rors.*

Mankind hath had a gradual increase, notwith-

marking what floods and conflagrations, and the religious profession of celibacy, may have interrupted.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Conflato. v. a. [Lat. *conflatus*, part. of *conflo* = blow together;] in the extracts with a metallurgic sense, rather than one derived directly from wind.] Well, join, or unite together. *Rare or rhetorical.*

Some have defined it (the soul) to be nothing but a harmony, conflated by the most even composition of the four elements in man.—*Felltham, Resolves*, 41. (Ord MS.)

A question hard to solve, even for calm onlookers at this distance, wholly insoluble to actors in the midst of it. The States-General, created and conflagrated by the passionate effort of the whole nation, is there as a thing high and lifted up.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. b. v. ch. i.

Conflation. s. [in the extract applied to wind, rather than derived from metallurgy.] Act of blowing many instruments together. *Rare or rhetorical.*

The sweetest harmony is, when every part or instrument is not heard by itself, but a conflation of them all.—*Bacon.*

Conflict. v. n. [Lat. *conflictus*, part. of *confingo* = dash together.] Strive; contest; fight; struggle; contend; encounter; engage; (properly, by striking against one another).

You shall hear under the earth a horrible thundering of fire and water conflicting together.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

A man would be content to strive with himself, and conflict with great difficulties, in hopes of a mighty reward.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Conflict. s.

1. Violent collision, or opposition, of two substances.

Our deplanned spirit of vinegar upon salt of tartar, and there will be such a conflict, or oblation, as if there were scarce two more contrary bodies in nature.—*Boyle.*

2. Combat; fight between two; (seldom used of a general battle).

The luckless conflict, with the giant slout, wherein captiv'd, of life or death he stood in doubt. *Spenser, Faerie Queene.*

It is my father's face.

Whom in this conflict I may never have kill'd. *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 5.*

3. Contest, strife, contention in general.

There is a kind of merry war betwixt signior Benedick and her: they never meet that there's a skirmish of wit between them. Alas! he gets nothing by that. In our last conflict, four of his five wits were halting off.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

4. Struggle; agony; pang.

No assurance touching victories can make present conflicts so sweet and easy, but nature will shrink from them.—*Hobbes.*

If he attempt this great change, with what labour and conflict must he accomplish it?—*Rogers.*

Th' unequal conflict; and, as angels look On dying saints, his eyes compassion shed, With love illum'd high. *Thomson, Seasons, Summer.*

Conflicting. part. adj. Opposing; contrary; contradictory; incompatible.

Whose bare unbosomed trunks To the conflicting elements exposed, Answer mere nature. *Shakespeare, Titus of Athens*, iv. 3.

Some o'er a thousand raging waves to burn. *Thomson.*

Confliction. s. Conflict. *Rare.*

Our bodies, as they are now, are unequally tempered, and in a perpetual flux and change, continually tending to corruption, being made of such contrary principles and qualities, as by their perpetual confliction do conspire the ruin and dissolution of it.—*Archbishop Tillotson.* (Ord MS.)

Confluence. s.

1. Junction or union of several streams.

Nimrod, who usurped dominion over the rest, sat down in the very confluence of all those rivers which water'd Paradise.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Raged at beneath the confluence of Tigris and Euphrates.—*Brenton, Enquiries touching Languages.*

In the veins innumerable little rivulets have their confluence into the great vein, the common channel of the blood.—*Bentley.*

2. Act of crowding to a place; concourse; multitude crowded into one place.

You see this confluence, this great flood of visitors.

Shakespeare, Titus of Athens, i. 1. You had found by experience the trouble of all men's confluence, and for all matters, to yourself.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

This will draw a confluence of people from all parts of the country.—*Sir W. Temple.*

3. Collection; concurrence.

We may there be instructed how to rate all goods by those that will confluence into the felicity we shall possess, which shall be made up of the confluence, perfection, and perpetuity of all true joys. *Boyle.*

Confluent. adj. [Lat. *confluens*, -entis, part. of *conflo* = flow together.] Running one into another; meeting.

At length, to make their various currents one, The convulsed floods together run: These confluent streams make some great river's head.

By stores still melting and descending fed. *Sir R. Blackmore.*

Conflux. s. (accent on second syllable in first extract.) [Lat. *fluxus* = a flowing.]

1. Union of several currents; concourse.

As kinds by the conflux of meeting sap Infect the sound pine and divert his grain. *Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3.

2. Crowd; multitude collected.

To the gates cast round thine eye, and see What conflux issuing forth, or entering in. *Milton, Paradise Regained*, iv. 62.

He quickly, by the general conflux and of the whole people, streighten'd his quarters.—*Lord Clarendon.*

Confluxibility. s. Capability of forming, or liability to form, a conflux.

A venient, at least a philosophical one, is as much provided against as the welfare of the universe requires, by gravity and confluxibility of the liquids and other bodies, that are placed here below. *Boyle, Free Enquiry into the vulgar and received Notion of Nature*, p. 501. (Ord MS.)

Conform. adj. [Lat. *conformis*, from *forma* = form.] Assuming the same form; wearing the same form; resembling; similar.

Rare.

Variety of times doth dispose the spirits to variety of passions conform unto them.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Your opinion seemeth to you to be conform to all reason, law, religion, piety, wisdom, and policy.—*Sir J. Hayward, Answer to Bodeman*, ch. viii.

Cure must be taken that the interpretation given be every way conform to the analogy of faith, and fully accordant to other Scripture.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

Conform. v. a. Reduce to the like appearance, shape, or manner with something else; (commonest with the reflexive pronoun and to, or according to).

Then followed that most natural effect of conforming one's self to that which she did like.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The apostles did conform the Christians, as much as might be, according to the pattern of the Jews.—*Hobbes.*

Demand of them wherefore they conform not themselves unto the order of the church?—*Id.*

Without to,

That in perfection, this in sorrow, dies: Yet death, more equal, these extremes conforms, And covers their corrupting flesh with worms. *G. Sandys, Paraphrase of Job*, p. 32.

Conform. v. n. Comply with; yield; (with to).

Among mankind so few there are, Who will conform to philosophical fire. *Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.*

Conformability. s. Liability to, or capability of, becoming conformable.

What is (the air's) conformability, or applicableness to other bodies is? That is, to what bodies will it readily mix, and to what not?—*Birch, History of the Royal Society*, i. 204. (Ord MS.)

Conformable. adj.

1. Having the same form; using the same manners; agreeing either in exterior or moral characters; similar; resembling.

With to or unto.

The Gentiles were not made conformable unto the Jews, in that which was to cease at the coming of Christ.—*Hobbes.*

He given a reason conformable to the principles.—*Arbutnot.*

With with.

The fragments of Sappho give us a taste of her way of writing, perfectly conformable with that character we find of her.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2. Agreeable; suitable; not opposite; consistent; (with to).

Nature is very consonant and conformable to herself.—*Sir I. Newton.*

The productions of a great genius, with many lapses, are preferable to the works of an inferior author, scrupulously exact, and conformable to all the rules of correct writing.—*Addison.*

3. Compliant; ready to follow directions; submissive; peaceable; obsequious.

I've been to you a true and humble wife, At all time to your will conformable.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. ii. 4. For all the kingdoms of the earth to yield themselves willingly conformable, in whatever should be required, it was their duty.—*Hobbes.*

Such delusions are reformed by a conformable devotion, and the well-tempered zeal of the true Christian spirit.—*Bishop Sprat.*

4. In *Geology*. Applied to beds, or strata, the upper surfaces of which are either actually or approximately parallel.

Conformably. adv. In a conformable manner; agreeably; suitably.

So a man observe the agreement of his own imaginations, and talk conformably, it is all certainty. *Locke.*

With to.

I have treated of the sex conformably to this definition.—*Addison.*

Conforming. adj. Conforming; conformable.

Herein is divinity conformant unto philosophy.—*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*, 16. (Ord MS.)

Conformation. s.

1. Form of things as relating to each other; particular texture and consistence of the parts of a body, and their disposition to make a whole.

Varieties are found in the different natural shapes of the mouth, and several conformations of the organs.—*Hobbes, Elements of Speech.*

When there happens to be such a structure and conformation of the vessels, as that the fire may pass freely into these spiracles, it then readily acts out.—*Hutton, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

2. Act of producing suitableness or conformity to anything; (with to).

Virtue and vice, sin and holiness, and the conformation of our hearts and lives to the duties of true religion and morality, are things of more consequence than the furniture of understanding.—*Watts.*

Conformer. s. One who conforms to, or complies with, an established doctrine.

He meant it of the publick authorized doctrine of the church of England, and of conformers unto the said doctrine of that church.—*Bishop Montagu, Appeal to Caesar*, p. 187.

Conformist. s.

1. One who complies with the worship of the church of England; (as opposed to a non-conformist, or dissenter).

There are too many men, who, to credit their ill designs against government, shelter themselves under the wiles of the church; yet it's evident, they are either non-conformists to the church, or conformists that act against their own principles.—*Scott, Speeches*, &c.

They were not both non-conformists, neither both conformists.—*Dutton.*

2. One who submits or yields.

So much have you made me a cheerful conformist to your judgement and charity.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness*, p. 150.

Conformity. s.

1. Similitude; resemblance; state of having the same character of manners or form.

Judge not what is best By pleasure, though to nature seeming meet: Created as thou art to nobler end, Holy and pure, conformity divine! *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 625.

Space and duration have a great conformity in this, that they are judly reckoned amongst our simple ideas.—*Locke.*

This metaphor would not have been so general, had there not been a conformity between the mental taste and the sensitive taste.—*Addison, Spectator.*

With with.

By the knowledge of truth, and exercise of virtue, man, amongst the creatures of this world, aspires to the greatest conformity with God.—*Hobbes.*

The end of all religion is but to draw us to a conformity with God.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety.*

With to.

We cannot be otherwise happy but by our conformity to God.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.
Conformity in building to other civil nations, hath disposed us to let our old wooden dark houses fall to decay.—*Grand*.

2. f Congruity.

In his peculiar language he addresses all animate, even inanimate, creatures his trial here; not merely the birds and beasts; he had an especial fondness for lambs and larks, as the images of the Lamb of God and of the cherubim in heaven. I know not if it be among the *conformities*, but the only malice I find him to have uttered was against a dove, which had killed a young lamb.—*Milton, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix, ch. x.

3. The opposite to Nonconformity.

Confortatlog. s. [Lat. *fortis* = strong.] Strengthening; (the original meaning of Comfort). *Rare*.

For corroboration and confortation, take such ladies as are of astringent quality, without manifest cold.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Confound. v. a. [Fr. *confondre*; Lat. *confundere* = pour together.]

1. Mingle things so that their several forms or natures cannot be discerned.

Let us go down, and there *confound* their language, that they may not understand one another's speech.—*Genesis*, x.

Two planets rushing from aspect malign Of deepest opposition, and mid sky Should combat, and their jarring spheres *confound*.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi, 335.

2. Perplex; compare or mention without due distinction.

A fluid body and a wetting liquor are wont, because they agree in many things, to be *confounded*.—*Boyle*.

They who strip not ideas from the marks men use for them, but *confound* them with words, must have endless dispute.—*Locke*.

Disturb the apprehension by indistinct words or notions; throw into confusion; perplex; terrify; amaze; astonish; stupefy.

I am yet to think, that men find their simple ideas agree, though, in discourse, they *confound* one another with different names.—*Locke*.
So spake the son of God; and Satan stood Awhile as mute, *confounded* what to say.—*Milton, Paradise Regained*, iii, 1.

Now with furies surrounded,
Despairing, *confounded*,
He trembles, he glows,
Amidst Rhodope's snows.

Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

4. Destroy; overthrow.

Is bathos in its dith
And in the taste *confound* the appetite.

The gods *confound* thee! dost thou bid them still?
Id., *Antony and Cleopatra*, i, 5.

Let them be *confounded* in all their power and might, and let their strength be broken.—*1st Peter*, iii, 21 (Apocryphal).

So deep a malice to *confound* the race Of mankind in one rool.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii, 7-2.

He [Tyrenee] would, after giving orders for the dismissal of English officers, take them into his closet, assure them of his confidence and friendship, and implore Heaven to *confound* him, sink him, blast him, if he did not take good care of their interests. Sometimes those to whom he had thus perjured himself turned, before the day closed, that he had castured them.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. vi.

5. Mild form of anathema, as in 'Confound it;' whence Confounded, &c.

Confounded. part. adj. Hateful; detestable; odious. *Vulgar*.

A most *confounded* reason for his British conception.—*Grey*.

Sir, I have heard another story, He was a most *confound* d Tory. *Swift*.

Confoundedly. adv. Hatefully; shamefully. *Vulgar*.

You are *confoundedly* given to squinting up and down, and chattering.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

They speculations begin to swell *confoundedly* of woods and meadows.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Confoundedness. s. Attribute suggested by Confounded; state of being confounded or vanquished.

Of the same strain is their witty descent of my *confoundedness*.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance*.

Confounder. s.

1. One who disturbs, perplexes, terrifies, or destroys.

Ignorance . . . the darkener of man's life, the disturber of his reason, and common confounder of truth.—*J. Denham, Discoveries*.

In the *confounders* of these houses, [there was] some detestation of the views of friars, more desire of the wealth of friars.—*Faller, History of the Holy War*, p. 242.

2. One who mentions things without due distinction.

The *confounder* of our church with Clarendon-Temple, is now at leisure to finish and polish those previous manuscripts, wherewith he adorns certain of his select ladies' chests here.—*Dean Martin, Letters*, p. 71; 1660.

Confractio. s. [L.Lat. *confractio*, -onis; from *confractus*, part. of *confringere* = break to pieces.] Breaking-up. *Rare*.

The *confractio* of the spirits, granting them with a calling jar.—*Felltham, On Ecclesiastes*, p. 352. (1611 MS.)

Confraternity. s. [L.Lat. *confraternitas*.] Brotherhood; body of men united by some special bond, often religious.

We find days appointed to be kept, and a *confraternity* established for that purpose with the laws of it. *Bishop Stillingfleet*.

The *confraternities* are in the Roman church, where corporations are in a commonwealth. *Bret, Saul and Samuel of Kedor*, p. 254.

Confrication. s. [Lat. *confricatio*, -onis; from *con* and *frico* = rub.] Act of rubbing against anything.

It hath been reported, that ivy hath grown out of a stone's horn; which they suppose did rather come from a *confrication* of the horn upon the ivy, than from the horn itself.—*Bacon*.

Confrère. s. [Fr. *confrère*; from *frère* = brother, from Lat. *frater*.] One of the same religious order.

It was enacted, that none of the brethren or *confrères* of the said religion within this realm of England, and land of Ireland, should be called knights of Rhodes.—*Waller, Ancient Funeral Monuments of Great Britain, Ireland, and Islands adjacent*.

Confront. v. a. [Fr. *confronter*; from Lat. *frons*, *frontis* = forehead.]

1. Stand against another in full view; in opposition; (applied to evidence in support of, or in opposition to, a charge or accusation).

The East and West churches did both *confront* the Jews and contend with them.—*Hosker*.
Blood hath bought blood, and blows have answer'd blows.

Strength match'd with strength, and power *confronted* power. *Shakespeare, King John*, ii, 2.
Belmont's lordship, laid in proof, *Confronted* him with self-comparisons.

Id., *Macbeth*, i, 2.

We began to lay his unkindness unto him: he seeing himself *confronted* by so many, went not to a trial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. *Sir P. Sidney*.

He spoke, and then *confronts* the bull; And on his ample forehead, aiming full, The deadly stroke descended. *Dryden, Virgil's Æneid*.

2. Compare one thing with another.

When I *confront* a mortal with a verse, I only show you the same disease executed by different hands. *Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Models*.

Confronation. s. Act of bringing two objects, literally or metaphorically, face to face.

The argument would require a great number of comparisons, *confronations*, and combinations, to find out the connection between the two manners.—*Switzerland, Travels through Spain*, let. 41.

Confronter. s. One who confronts.

It hath been observed that princes, listening verily to the sales and requests of their subjects, have not with bold and insolent *confronters*.—*Youn's Storehouse*, 961. (1611 MS.)

Confuse. v. a. [Lat. *confusus*, part. of *confundere* = pour together.]

1. Disorder; mix irregularly.

At length an universal hubbub wild, Of numerous sounds and voices all *confus'd*, Borne through the hollow dark, assaults his ear. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii, 951.

2. Perplex.

The want of arrangement and connexion *confuses* the reader.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*.

Confuse. adj. Mixed; confounded; not separated; confused. *Rare*.

A *confuse* cry, shout, or noise of sundry tunes.—*Burton*.

Confused. part. adj. Showing confusion.

We may have a clear and distinct idea of the existence of many things, though our ideas of their intimate essences and causes are very *confused* and obscure.—*Watts, Logic*.

With the accent on the first syllable.

Thus going on
In *confus'd* march forth, the adventurous lands . . .
View'd first their banner'd side, and found
No rest. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii, 611.

Confusedly. adv. In a confused manner.

1. In a mixed mass; without separation.

These four nations are every where mix'd in the Scripture, because they dwell *confusedly* together. *Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

2. Indistinctly; one mingled with another.

The inner court with horror, noise and tears, *Confus'dly* fill'd; the women's shrieks and cries
The arch'd vaults resound. *Sir J. Denham*.

He *confus'dly* and obscurely deliver'd his opinion.—*Lord Clarendon*.
The property of thoughts and words, which are the hidden beauties of a play, are but *confus'dly* join'd in the vehemence of action.—*Dryden*.

Sounded as a *triglyph*.

On mount Vesuvius, as he fly'd his eyes,
And saw the smoking tops *confus'dly* rise;
A hideous ruin. *Addison, True Love's*
Heroes and heretics' slain *confus'dly* rise,
And base and treble voices *confus'dly* rise. *Pope*.

Confusedness. s. Attribute suggested by Confused; want of distinctness; want of clearness. *Rare*.

Hereditary *confusedness* of ideas carry a kind of *confusedness*, and rather betoken a more-slow office than an established genius. *Carter, Sermon of Government*.

Yet do I see through this *confusedness* some little comfort.—*Deane, Sermon of Government*.

The cause of the *confusedness* of our notions, next to natural inability, is want of attention.—*Norris*.

Confusion. s.

1. Irregular mixture; tumultuous medley.

God, only wise, to punish pride of wit,
Among men's wits hath this *confusion* wrought;
As the proud tower, whose points the clouds did hit,
By tongues' *confusion* was to ruin brought. *Sir J. Denham*.

2. Tumult; disorder.

It is not a God of sedition and *confusion*, but of order and of peace.—*Hosker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, preface.

This is a happier and more comely time,
Than when these fellows ran about the streets
Crying *confusion*. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iv, 2.

3. Indistinct combination.

The *confusion* of two different ideas, which a constant conversation of them in the mind hath made to them most one, fills the head with false views, and their reasonings with false consequences.—*Locke*.

4. Overthrow; destruction.

The strength of their illusion
Shall draw him on to his *confusion*. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iii, 5.

5. Distraction of mind; hurry of ideas.

Confusion dwell in every face,
And fear in every heart,
When waves on waves, and gulphs in gulphs,
Overcome the pilot's art. *Sir J. Denham*, no. 129.

Confusio. adj. Having a tendency to confusion.

The retreat of the sunne had made a jubilee and noted change in the face of nature. This particular attention of the shadow in heaven looked, might satisfy no less without a *confusio* mutation in the face of the world.—*Bishop Hall, Hezekiah's vision*.

Confutable. adj. Capable of being, or liable to be, confuted; possible to be shown false.

At the last day, that inquisitor shall not present to God a bundle of calumnies, or *confutable* accusations; but will offer unto his omniscience a true list of our transgressions.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Confutant. s. One who undertakes to confute another.

Now that the *confutant* may also know as he desires, what force of teaching there is sometimes in simplicity.—*Milton, Apology for Smectonius*.

Confutation. s. Act of confuting; disproof.

A *confutation* of atheism from the frame of the world.—*Bentley*.

We see in them the emperor and general officers, standing as they distributed a *congiary* to the soldiers or people. — *Adrian.*

Conglaciato. v. n. [Lat. *conglaciatus*, part. of *conglacio* = freeze; from *glacies* = ice.] Turn to ice.

No other doth properly *conglaciato* but water; for the determination of quicksilver is properly fixation, and that of milk conglutination. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

This being the first word of a class, it demands, upon a principle already suggested, some remarks.

The rule, as laid down under Co. 2., respecting the sound of *n* as the final consonant in *con* or *cun* in composition, is to the effect that before *g* it is sounded, not as the *n* in *kin*, but as the *ng* in *king*; an essentially different sound, though the spelling conceals the difference.

Words that give the combination *-ngl-*, are *apparent* exceptions to this; only, however, *apparent* ones.

It is submitted to the experience of the reader that he sounds the *n* in words like *conglomerate* as a pure *n*; in words like *conclude* as the *ng* in *king*. How far is this an exception to the rule laid down? The rule applies to the sound only, not to the spelling. Now the sound of the *g* in *conglomerate* is not the sound of an ordinary *g*. Even in spelling phonetically, though we should write *concluce* as *kong-khū*, we should not write *conglomerate* as *kong-glu-murāt*.

Webster has probably surprised many of his readers by stating that the actual sound of *glory* is *dlogy*. If so, the sound which follows *n* in *conglomerate* is not that of *g*, but that of *d*; for the rule applies to both words, i.e. to the whole class beginning with *gl*.

Hence, the rule for the *g* in *gl-* is the rule for *dl-*.

Professor Max Müller has noticed this statement of Webster, and without any very strong protest; his remarks suggesting the difficulty of dealing with the question. After giving several examples of essentially different sounds being not only unconsciously confounded in different languages, but continuing to be confounded even after the distinction has been pointed out, he adds that barbarous dialects are not the only forms of speech which exemplify this phenomenon, but that the same may be found in the French (of Canada) and in English; the combination in question, according to the authority just quoted, being the particular instance supplied by the latter language.

Whether we really say *dlogy*, while we fancy that we say *glory*, is surely worth enquiry; also is it worth enquiry whether our ear in the matter is so untrained to phonetic distinctions as not to enable us to say whether we do so or not.

The opinion of the editor is, that, if rightly pronouncing *glory* means giving to the *g* the exact sound given to it in *gory*, we do not so pronounce it. On the contrary, we pronounce it as an approximation, to say the least, to *d*. Moreover, as a general rule, our ear alone does not detect the aberration. It only does so when checked by a certain amount of attention given to the oral conditions under which the sound is formed, combined (as in the present case) with certain phenomena connected with certain combinations.

This, at any rate, it is safe to say; that whoever pronounces the *n* in *conglomerate* or *conglomerate* as a pure *n*, i.e. not as *ng*, does not pronounce the *g* exactly as the *g* in *gun*.

Conglaciatio. s. State of being changed, or act of changing, into ice: (in the following extract it seems to be a Latin equivalent to Crystallization, from Gr. *κρυσταλλος* = ice).

If crystal be a stone, it is converted by a mineral spirit and lapidific principles; for, while it remained in a fluid body, it was a subject very unfit for proper conglaciation. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Conglobate. v. a. [Lat. *conglobatus*, part. of *conglobo*; from *globus* = globe.] Gather into a ball; consolidate.

He, who is not accustomed to require rigorous accuracy from himself, will scarcely believe how much a few hours take from certainty of knowledge, and distinctness of memory; how the succession of objects will be broken; how separate parts will be confused; and how many particular features and discriminations will be compressed and conglobed into one gross and general idea. — *Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.*

Conglobate. adj. (accent on second syllable in first extract).

1. Moulded into a ball; consolidated. Heaven's gifts, which do like falling stars appear scattered in others; all, as in their sphere, were fix'd conglobate in his soul.

Dryden, On the Death of Lord Hastings.

2. In Anatomy. Globular. See Gland.

Fluids are separated from the blood in the liver, and the other conglobate and conglomerate glands. — *Chaque, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion.*

Conglobate. part. adj. Conglobate. See Gland.

The testicle, as is said, is one large conglobate gland, consisting of soft fibres, all in one convolution. — *Grove.*

Conglobation. s. Round body; collection into a round mass.

In this spawn are discerned many specks, or little conglobations, which in time become black. — *Sir T. Browne.*

Conglôbe. v. a. Gather into a round mass or globe; consolidate into a ball. Rare.

Then [he] founded, then conglôb'd
Like things to like. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 230.

For all their centre found,
Hing to the goddess, and whirled around;
Not closer, or in orb conglôb'd, are seen
The buzzing bees about their dusky queen.

Pope, Dunciad.

Conglôbe. v. n. Coalesce into a round mass or globe. Rare.

Thither they
Hasted with glad precipitance, up-ris'd
As drops — dust conglôbing from the sky.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 240.

Conglôbulate. v. n. [Lat. *globulus* = small globe, diminutive of *globus*.] Gather together into a globule (i.e. small globe). Rare.

Swallows certainly sleep all the winter. A number of them conglôbulate together, by flying round and round, and then all in a leap throw themselves under water, and lie in the bed of a river. — *Johnson, in Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

Conglomerate. v. n. [Lat. *conglomeratus*, part. of *conglomerare*.] Gather into a ball, like a ball of thread; work into a round mass.

This suggests to the spider the fancy of spinning and weaving her web, and to the bee the fragrance of her honey-comb, but especially to the silkworm of conglomerating her both funeral and natal clue. — *Dr. H. More, Immortality of the Soul*, b. iii. ch. xii. (Rich.)

Eternal damps and deadly fumes drawn,
In poisonous exhalations from the deep,
Conglomerated into solid night,
And darkness, almost to be felt, forbid
The sun with cheerful beams to pierce the air.

Thompson, (Rich.)

Conglomerate. adj. 1. Gathered into a round ball in which the constituent parts and fibres are distinct; collected; twisted together.

The beams of light, when they are multiplied and

conglomerate, generate heat. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. In Anatomy. Same as Conglomerated. (For example see second extract under Conglobate.)

Conglomerate. s. In Geology. See extract.

When sandstone is coarse-grained, it is usually called *ard*. If the grains are rounded, and large enough to be called pebbles, it becomes a conglomerate or pebbly stone, which may consist of pieces of one or of many different kinds of rock. A conglomerate, therefore, is simply gravel bound together by a cement. — *Lyell, Manual of Elementary Geology*, ch. ii.

Conglomerated. part. adj. See extract.

The liver is one great conglomerated gland, composed of innumerable small glands, each of which consists of soft tubes, in a distinct or separate convolution. — *Grove, Zoological Sacra.*

Conglutination. s. Collection of matter into a loose ball; mixture.

The multiplication and conglutination of sounds doth generate perfection of the air. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Conglutinate. v. a. [Lat. *conglutinus*, part. of *conglutino*; from *gluten* = gluc.] Cement; reunit; heal wounds.

Without an infinite power God could not conjoin, cement, conglutinate, and incorporate them [our bodies] into the same flesh. — *Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. xi.

Search, which is nothing but the flower of brain, will not be a clinching paste, the which will conglutinate some things, though not every thing. — *Sir W. P. Hall, in Speech's History of the Royal Society*, p. 291.

Conglutinate. adj. Joined together.

All these together conglutinate, and effectually cement, make up a perfect definition of justice. — *Sir T. Egge, The ...*, b. i. 182.

Conglutination. s. Act, or process, of uniting wounded bodies; reunion; healing; junction; union.

The cause is a temperate conglutination; for both bodies are clammy and viscid, and do handle the deflux of humours to the parts. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

To this conglutination of the fibres is owing the union or conglutination of parts separated by a wound. — *Achard, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Conglutinator. s. That which conglutinates, or has the power of uniting wounds.

The ostracella is recommended as a conglutinator of broken bones. — *Woodward, On Fossils.*

Conglutinously. adv. In the way of conglutinating.

The matter of it lengthen so conglutinously together, that the requisite divides it not. — *Sirac, Spontaneous Mundi*, p. 87. (Ord MS.)

Congratulant. adj. Rejoicing in participation; expressing participation of another's joy. Rare.

Fortie rushed in haste the great consulting peers,
Rous'd from the dark dawn, and with like joy
Congratulant approach'd him.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 426.

Congratulate. v. a. [Lat. *gratulari*, part. of *gratulari* = congratulate; from *gratus* = pleasant, agreeable.] Compliment upon any happy event; express joy for the good of another.

He sent Hadram his son to king David, to congratulate him, because he had fought against Haderzer, and smitten him. — *1 Chronicles*, viii. 10.

I congratulate our English tongue, that it has been enriched with words from all our neighbours.

Watts, Legick.

With to preceding the person congratulated.

Obsolete.
An ever-instant motion within yourselves, I am rather ready to congratulate to you. — *Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*

Congratulate. v. n. Rejoice in participation: (with *with* and *to*). Rarer than the preceding.

I cannot but congratulate with my country, which hath outdone all Europe in advancing conversation. — *Swift.*

The subjects of England may congratulate to themselves, that the nature of our government and the clemency of our king secure us. — *Dryden, Annals*, b. i. preface.

Congratulation. s. Act of professing joy for the happiness or success of another.

Wherefore then reserves all this, but to stir us up to a threefold use; of holy thankfulness, of pity, of indignation? The two first are those "duo ultra spem."

as the two brides of Christ's spouse, as Bernard calls them, *congratulation* and *compassion*.—*Bishop Hall, Works*, ii. 300.

All our good old friends that are gone to heaven before us, shall meet us as soon as we are landed upon the shore of eternity; and with infinite *congratulations* for our safe arrival, shall conduct us into the company of the patriarchs and prophets, apostles and martyrs. —*Scott, Christian Life*, i. 1.

What unspeakable rejoicing and *congratulations* will there be between us?—*Ibid.*, i. 3.

Congratulator. s. [Lat.] One who offers congratulation to another.

Nothing more fortunately auspicious could happen to us, at our first entrance upon the government, than such a *congratulator*.—*Milton, Letters of State*.

Congratulatory. adj. Expressing joy for the good fortune of another.

Letters are . . . *congratulatory*, monetary, or *congratulatory*.—*Howell, Letters*, i. i. 1.

A solemn *congratulatory* procession of all the monks marching out to meet and receive him.—*T. Walton, History of English Poetry*, i. 283.

Congree. v. n. Agree; accord; join; unite. *Barbarous*.

For government, though high, and low, and lower, Put into parts, doth keep in one consent, *Congreing* in a full and natural close.

Shakespeare, Henry T. i. 2.

Congreét. v. n. Salute reciprocally. *Barbarous*.

My office hath so far prevail'd, That face to face, and regal eye to eye, You have *congreéted*. —*Shakespeare, Henry V. v. 2.*

Congregate. v. a. [Lat. *congregatus*, part. of *congrego*; from *grex*, *grex* = flock.] Collect together; assemble; bring into one place.

These waters were afterwards *congregated*, and called the sea.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

Heat *congregates* humantial bodies and separates heterogonous ones.—*Sir J. Newton, Opticks*.

Light, *congregated* by a burning glass, acts most upon sulphureous bodies, to turn them into fire. —*Ibid.*

Congregate. v. n. Assemble; meet; gather together.

He lures our sacred nation; and he calls, Even there where merchants most do *congregate*, On us, my brethren.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

'Tis true, (as the old proverb doth relate,) Equals with equals often *congregate*.

Sir J. Denham.

Congregate. adj. Collected; compact.

Who now, in th' highest sky, Was placed in his principlall estate, With all the gods about him *congregate*.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, vii. 6. 10.

When the matter is most *congregate*, the cold is the greater.—*Baron, Natural and Experimental History*.

Congregated. part. adj. Brought together so as to form a congregation.

The dry land, earth; and the great receptacle Of *congregated* waters, he call'd seas; And saw that it was good.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 307.

Congrégation. s.

1. Act of collecting.

* The means of reduction by the fire is but by *congrégation* of liquid parts.—*Baron*.

2. Collection; mass of various parts brought together.

This brave *congrégation* of spirit appears in other things to us, than a foul and pestilent *congrégation* of vapours. —*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

3. Assembly met to worship God in public, and hear doctrine.

The words which the minister first pronounceth, the whole *congrégation* shall repeat after him.—*Banck*.

The practice of those that prefer houses before churches, and a conventicle before the *congrégation*. —*North*.

If those preachers, who abound in epiphonemas, would look about them, they would find that of their *congrégation* out of countenance, and the other asleep.—*Swift*.

4. Academical assembly, by the members of which the ordinary business of the university is transacted.

By a composition entered into between the university of Oxford and the founder of New College, it was agreed, that the fellows thereof should be admitted to all degrees in the university without asking any grace of the *congrégation* of masters.—*Le Neve, Lives of English Bishops*, pt. i. p. 84.

Congregational. adj.

1. Pertaining to a congregation or assembly of such Christians as hold every congregation to be a separate and independent church.

The consistorial and *congregational* pretences were twins of the same birth; though the younger served the elder; and, being much overpowered, sunk in the stream of time, till it appeared again in this unhappy age, amongst the ghosts of an many revived errors, that have escaped from their tombs, to walk up and down, and disturb the world.—*Archbishop Sancroft, Sermons*, p. 13.

Every parish had a *congregational* or parochial presbytery for the affairs of its own circle.—*T. Walton, Notes on Milton's Poems*.

2. Public; general; respecting the audience as assembled in the church.

He [Abp. Parker] directs a distinct and useful mode of *congregational* singing.—*T. Walton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 178.

My subject is only general *congregational* psalmody. —*Mason, Essay on Church Music*, p. 126.

Congregationalist. s. [derived from *congregational* rather than from *congregation*, just as Naturalist is derived from *natural* rather than from *nature*. This remark is made because the practice is still uncertain; the word under notice giving an instance in favour of the former *-al*. Compare Agriculturalist and Agriculturist.] Member of the denomination of the Independents (for which this is the newer name).

Congregationalists are those who compose the congregations which assume an independence not only of the ecclesiastical control of the established hierarchy, but of all authority extraneous to the constitution of the congregation itself. *National Cyclopædia of Useful Knowledge, Congregation*.

Congress. s. [Lat. *congressus*, part. of *congregior*; from *con* and *gradus* = step.]

1. Meeting; shock; conflict.

Here Pallas meets on, and Lætus there; Their *congress* in th' old field Jove withstands, Both doom'd to fall, but fall by greater hands.

Virgil, Æneid, i. 681.

From these laws may be derived the rules of the *congresses* and reflections of two bodies. —*Chapuis, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion*.

2. Meeting of ceremony; introduction to others. *Rare*.

In modern practice, especially with us in England, that ceremony is used as much in our adions, as in the first *congress*. —*Sir E. Dugby, Observations on Beauclerc's Religion Medici*, p. 76.

3. Coming together sexually.

The *congress* between the bitch and the wolf was immediate. —*Priauval*.

4. Meeting of principals, plenipotentiaries, or ministers, for the settlement of political questions.

Diplomatically speaking, and by the treaties of 1413, through which the partition received for the first time the sanction of Europe, Poland is simply the little kingdom of that name, which the *Congress* of Vienna placed under Russian sovereignty on the express condition that it should be governed constitutionally. —*S. Edwards, Polish Republic*, vol. i. ch. ii.

5. Legislative assembly of the United States.

The legislative power is vested in the *Congress*, an assembly of two separate bodies, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate consists of 42 members, two from each state, chosen for a term of six years by the legislatures of the different states they represent. . . . One third of its number goes out of office every two years. . . . The House of Representatives is composed of members from the several states, elected by the people for the term of two years. —*McClatch, Geographical Dictionary*, 1851.

Congrèssion. s. *Obsolete*.

1. Comparison.

Many men, excellently furnished, have already discoursed largely of the truth of Christianity, and approved by a direct and close *congrèssion* with other religions, that all the reason of the world appears to stand on the christian side. —*Jeremy Taylor, Doctor Dubitantium*, i. 123. (Ord MS.)

2. Sexual intercourse.

If the danger be an excuse, and can legitimate the *congrèssion*, even when there is hazard to have a diseased child beget, in one case, then so it is in the other. —*Jeremy Taylor, Doctor Dubitantium*, i. 290. (Ord MS.)

Even in the mosaic law such *congrèssions* were permitted after child-birth.—*Ibid.* (Ord MS.)

Congressive. adj. Meeting; encountering coming together. *Obsolete*.

If it be understood of sexes conjoined, all plants are female; and if of disjoined and *congressive* generation, there is no male or female in them.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Congruè. v. n. (so accented in the extract.)

[Lat. *congruo*.] Agree; be consistent with; suit; be agreeable. *Rare*.

Our sovereign process imports at full, By letters *congruing* to that effect, The present death of Hamlet.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, iv. 3.

Congruence. s. Agreement; suitableness of one thing to another; consistency.

The same which thereto is necessary, and of *congruence* appertaining. —*Maxim, Treatise on the Marriage of Priests*, x. ii. 300.

Those virtues of whom I have spoken of good reason and *congruence*. —*Sir T. Elgot, The Government*, 64. 100.

Divers translations, with he, [St. Augustine] have made many times the harder and darker sentences more plain and open; so that of *congruence* no force can justly be taken for this new labour.—*Archbishop Parker, Preface to the Translation of the Old Testament*.

Thinks a sullen trackie scene Would suit the time with pleasing *congruence*. —*Morison, Antonio's Revenge*.

Congruency. s. Agreement.

The philosophick cabala and the text have a *congruency* in this place.—*Dr. H. More, Congruency Catalogue*, p. 236. 1644.

Congruent. adj. Agreeing; correspondent.

For humble grammar first doth set the parts Of *congruent* and well-arranging speech.

Sir J. Davis, Orchester, 1. 100.

The *congruent* and harmonious fitting of parts in a sentence hath almost the fastening and force of knitting and cement. —*R. Johnson, Discourse*.

These planes were so separated as to move upon a common side of the *congruent* squares, as an axis. —*Chapuis, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion*.

Congruity. s.

1. Suitableness; agreeableness.

Congruity of opinions to our natural constitution is great incentive to their reception. —*Glan*

2. Fitness; pertinence.

A whole sentence may fail of its *congruity* by wanting one particle. —*Sir P. Sidney*.

I must remember our ever-memorable Sir Philip Sidney, whose wit was in truth the very rule of *congruity*. —*Sir H. Walton, Elements of Architecture*.

3. Consequence of argument; reason; consistency.

With what *congruity* doth the church of Rome deny, that her enemies do at all appertain to the church of Christ? —*Hooker*.

Congruous. adj. [Lat. *congruus*.] Agreeable; suitable; accommodated; proportionate or commensurate; consistent in (or with) anything; fit; becoming. *Commensurate* as the second element in Incongruous.

They also perform actions of life and motion, *congruous* and convenient into their nature and kind. —*Bishop Manducius, Appeal to Caesar*, p. 242. 1625.

It had been more *congruous* to have continued the same manner of expression. —*Sachs, Portrait of Oth. Zgo*, p. 114.

The existence of God is so many ways manifest, and the evidence we owe him so *congruous* to the light of reason, that a great part of mankind give testimony to the law of nature. —*Locke*.

Motives that address themselves to our reason are fitted to be employed upon reason and operations; it is no ways *congruous*, that food should be always telegraphic men into an unreasoning state of the truth. —*John A. Alsbury*.

The faculty is infinite, the object infinite, and they infinitely *congruous* to one another. —*Chapuis, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion*.

Congruously. adv. In a congruous manner; suitably; pertinently; consistently.

There they must of necessity, if they will speak *congruently*, by the first Christian era, mean the first hundred years after Christ, or that and some of the next centuries following. —*Bishop Barlow, Romulus*, p. 114.

Nothing can sound more *congruously* or harmoniously.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Seven Churches*, p. 44.

I could wish that in their speech and complaint they [the French] would not use the Latin tongue, or else speak it more *congruently*. —*Ugolini, Voyage of France*, p. 290.

This metaphor is to be remarked, because *congruently* into it, one having warmed the bladder, found it then lighter than the opposite weight.

Boyle, Spring of the Air.

Conjurable. *adj.* [Lat. *con* and *gusto* = taste.] Having a taste like that of something else; similar in respect to flavour. *Rare.*

In the country of Provence, towards the Pyrenees, in Languedoc, there are wines *conjurable* with those of Spain. —*Howell*, b. ii. 55. (Ord. MS.)

Conic. *adj.*

1. Having the form of a cone.

Two rising lines in conic forms arise,
And with a pointed spear divide the skies. *Prior*,
A brown hint of a conic figure: the basis is
oblong. —*Woodward*.

2. In *Geometry*. Applied to mathematical investigations relating to the parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola. See extract.

Conic sections, as the name imports, are such curves as are produced by the mutual intersection of a plane and the surface of a solid cone. The nature and properties of these figures were the subject of an extensive branch of the ancient geometry. In modern times conic geometry is intimately connected with every part of the higher mathematics and natural philosophy. —*Encyclopædia*, in voce.

Conical. *adj.* Same as Conic, 1. (of which it is the commoner form).

They are conical vessels, with their bases towards the heart; and as they pass on, their diameters grow still less. —*Arbuthnot*.

Conically. *adv.* In a conical manner; in form of a cone.

In a watering pot, shaped conically, or like a sugar loaf, filled with water, no liquor falls through the holes at the bottom, whilst the earthenware keeps his thumb upon the orifice at the top. —*Bogle*, *Springs of the Air*.

Conifer. *s.* [Lat. *conus* = cone, *firo* = bear.] In *Botany*. Plant, or tree, bearing cones.

The straddle or yew [is] a spike with very large leafy bracts enveloping the flowers, as in the pistillate inflorescence of the larch, or with large woody bracts, forming, when the seeds are ripe, a large woody fruit, as in the fir-tree, which take the name of *conifers* or *cone-bearers* from their inflorescence. —*Hufrey*, *Rudiments of Botany*, ch. iii. sect. 1.

Coniferous. *adj.* Bearing cones; having the nature of a Conifer, or cone-bearer.

The larch, in its prosperity, abounds with pleasant flowers; whereas those of the cedar are very little, and scarce perceptible, answerable to the fir, pine, and other *coniferous* trees. —*Sir T. Browne*, *Miscellaneous Tracts*, p. 48.

Such trees or herbs are *coniferous* as bear a cone, or cone fruit, of a woody substance, and a figure approaching to a cone, in which are many seeds, and when they are ripe, the several cells in the cone open and the seeds drop out. Of this kind are the fir, pine, and beech. —*Quercus*.

Conject. *r. n.* Guess; conjecture. *Rare.*

From one that but imperfectly *conject*,
You'd take no notice; nor build yourself a trouble
Out of his scattering and unsure observation. —*Shakespeare*, *Othello*, iii. 3.

Conject. *v. a.* [Lat. *conjectus*, part. of *conicio*; from *con* and *icio* = cast together.] Cast together; throw. *Rare.*

Particular columns . . . conjoined and *conject*ed at a mass upon the church of Eusebius. —*Bishop Mountagu*, *Apical to Cæsar*, p. 238: 1625.

Conjector. *s.* Guesser; conjecturer. *Obsolete.*

And because he pretends to be a great *conjector* at other men by their writings, I will not fail to give you, readers, a present taste of him from his life. —*Milton*, *Apology for Smectonius*.

For so *conjector* would obtrude. —*Swift*.

Conjectural. *adj.* Depending on conjecture; said or done by guess.

They'll sit by the fire, and presume to know
Who thirives, and who declines, side factions, and
give out
Conjectural marriages. —*Shakespeare*, *Coriolanus*, i. 1.

Thou speak'st it falsely, as I love mine honour,
And mark'st *conjectural* things to come into me.
Id., *All's well that ends well*, v. 3.

It were a matter of great profit, save that I doubt it is too *conjectural* to venture upon, if one could discern what corn, herbs, or fruits, are likely to be in plenty or scarcity. —*Bacon*.

The two last words are not in Callimachus, and consequently the rest are only *conjectural*. —*Broome*.

Conjecturality. *s.* Guesswork. *Rare.*

They have not recurred unto chronology, or the records of time, but taken themselves unto prob-

abilities, and the *conjecturality* of philosophy. —*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulgar Errors*.

Conjecturally. *adv.* In a conjectural manner; by guess; by conjecture.

Whatever may be at any time out of Scripture but probably and *conjecturally* surmised. —*Hooks*, c. Let it be probably, not *conjecturally* proved. —*Mair*.

Conjecture. *s.*

1. Guess; imperfect knowledge; preponderance of opinion without proof.

In the casting of lots a man cannot, upon any ground of reason, bring the event so much as under *conjecture*. —*South*.

2. Idea; notion; conception. *Obsolete.*

Now entertain *conjecture* of a time,
When creeping murmur, and the poring dark,
Fills the wide vessel of the universe.
Shakespeare, *Henry V.*, chorus.

Conjecture. *v. a.* Guess; judge by guess; entertain an opinion upon bare probability.

When we look upon such things as equally may or may not be, human reason can then, at the best, but *conjecture* what will be. —*South*.

Conjecturer. *s.* Guesser.

If we should believe very grave *conjecturers*, carnal sins animals now were not flesh devourers then. —*Sir T. Browne*.

I shall leave *conjecturers* to their own imaginations. —*Addison*.

Conjéble. *v. a.* Concert; settle; discuss. *Vulgar.*

What would a body think of a minister that should *conjéble* matters of state with tumbler, and confer politics with tinkers? —*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Conjoin. *v. a.* [Fr. *conjoindre*; Lat. *conjungo*.]

1. Unite; consolidate into one.

Whose marriages *conjoin'd* the white rose and the red.
Dryden, *Polixenus*, s. v.
Thou wron'st Pirithous, and not him alone;
But, while I live, two friends *conjoin'd* in one.
Dryden.

2. Unite in marriage.
If either of you knew any inward impediment, why you should not be *conjoin'd*, I charge you on your souls to utter it. —*Shakespeare*, *Much Ado about Nothing*, iv. 1.

3. Associate; connect.

Common and universal spirits convey the action of the remedy into the part, and *conjoin* the virtue of bodies far disjointed. —*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulgar Errors*.

The forest knight was *conjoin'd*, for the wariness of his play, on the prince's affairs. —*Sir H. Walton*, *Life of the Duke of Buckingham*.

Men of differing interests can be reconciled in one communion; at least, the designs of all can be *conjoin'd* in lectures of the same reverence, and piety, and devotion. —*Jeremy Taylor*.

Let that which he learns may be nearly *conjoin'd* with what he knows already. —*Locke*.

Conjoin. *v. n.* League; unite.

This part of his
Conjoins with my disease, and helps to end me.
Shakespeare, *Henry IV.* Part II. iv. 4.

Conjoinedly. *adv.* In union.
The which also undoubtedly, although not so *conjoinedly* as in his epistle, he assures in his gospel. —*Barrow*, *Works*, ii. 433. (Ord. MS.)

Conjointly. *adv.* In union; together; in association; jointly; not apart.

A gross and frequent error, commonly committed in the use of doubtful remedies, *conjointly* with those that are of approved virtues. —*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulgar Errors*.

The parties of the body separately, make known the passions of the soul, or else *conjointly* one with the other. —*Dryden*.

Conjugal. *adj.* [Lat. *conjugalis*, from *junum* (connected with *jungo* = join) yoke.] Matrimonial; belonging to marriage; conjugal.

Their *conjugal* affection still is ty'd.
And still the mournful race is multiply'd.
Dryden, *Fables*.

I could not forbear commending the young woman for her *conjugal* affection, when I found that she had left the great man at home. —*Spectator*.

He mark'd the *conjugal* dispute;
Nell roar'd incessant, Dick sate mute. —*Swift*.

Conjugaally. *adv.* In a conjugal manner; matrimonially; conjugal.

This mighty champion challenges me with great insolence . . . to name him one bishop or priest of note, which after holy orders conversed *conjugaally* with his wife, without the sanction of the church: I do here accept his offer. —*Bishop Hall*, *Howoor of married Clergy*, p. 184.

Such a hater loses by due punishment that privilege, Deut. xxiv. 1, to divorce for a *conjugal* dislike; which, though it could not have *conjugaally*, yet went away civilly, and with just conditions. —*Milton*, *Christianism*.

Conjugate. *v. a.* [Lat. *conjungatus*, part. of *conjugo*.]

1. Join; join in marriage; unite.

Those drawings as well marriage as worship, gave him both power and occasion to *conjugate* it at pleasure the Norman and the Saxon houses. —*Sir H. Walton*, *Character of Kings of England*.

2. In *Grammar*. Inflect verbs; decline verbs through their various terminations.

There are some verbs, which, although perhaps anciently *conjugated* in the manner of those belonging to the fourth conjugation; yet are now become obsolete in that way of inflection, and may therefore be ranked among those of the third conjugation. —*Webb*, *Essay on the English Verb*, p. 65.

Conjugate. *s.* Word agreeing in derivation with another word, and therefore generally resembling it in signification.

His grammatical argument, grounded upon the derivation of substantives from verbs, which is nothing: we have learned in books, that *conjugates*, sometimes in name only, and not in deed. —*Archbishop Bevilacqua*, *Answer to Hobbes*.

Conjugation. *s.*

1. Couple; pair.

The heart is so far from affording nerves unto other parts, that it receiveth very few itself from the sixth *conjugation* or pair of nerves. —*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulgar Errors*.

2. Union or complement of things together.

The general and indefinite contemplations and notions of the elements, and their *conjugations*, are to be set aside, being but notional, and limited, and definite notions are to be drawn out of measured instances. —*Bacon*.

All the various mixtures and *conjugations* of atoms do begot nothing. —*Emiliy*, *Scenica*.

3. Inflection of verbs; (as opposed to *declension*, or the inflection of nouns).

Have those who have writ so much about *declensions* and *conjugations*, about consonants and syntaxes, lost their labour, and been learned to no purpose? —*Locke*.

4. Union; assemblage.

The supper of the Lord is the most sacred, mysterious, and useful *conjugation* of secret and holy things and duties. —*Jeremy Taylor*.

5. In *Physiology*. Simplest form of reproduction, in which there is the union of two individuals, characteristic of the Algae.

In the simplest cellular plants, in which every cell appears to possess the same endowments, so that there is no kind of specialization of function, the generative act consists in the *conjugation* of two of the ordinary cells, between which no difference can be traced. In what may be considered the lowest types of this process both cells discharge their contents, and the new body or conjugation is formed between them by the mixture of their substances; each cell appearing to have precisely the same share in the process, so that no distinction of 'sperm-cells' and 'eggs' can be said here to exist. —*Dr. Carpenter*, *Principles of human Physiology*.

Conjunct. *adj.* [Lat. *conjunctus*, part. of *jungo* = join.] Conjoined; concurrent; united. *Rare.*

It pleas'd the king his master to strike at me,
When he, *conjunct* and flattering his displeasure,
Tempt me behind. —*Shakespeare*, *King Lear*, ii. 2.

The Lord himself being *conjunct* with the angels, whom he employed in this embassy. —*Bishop Patrick*, *Paraphrases and Commentaries on the Old Testament*, Genesis, xviii. 10.

There was a very *conjunct* friendship between the two brothers and him. —*Aubrey*, *Anecdotes of Sir W. Raleigh*, ii. 511.

Conjunction. *s.*

1. Union; association; league.

With our small *conjunction*, we should on,
To see how fortune is disposed to us.

Shakespeare, *Henry IV.* Part I. iv. 1.
We will unite the white rose with the red;
Smile, heaven, upon this fair *conjunction*,
That look hath brown'd upon their unity.
Id., *Richard III.* v. 1.

The treaty gave abroad a reputation of a strict *conjunction* and amity between them. —*Bacon*, *History of Henry VII.*

Man can effect no great matter by his personal strength, but as he acts in society and *conjunction* with others. —*South*.

An invisible land from heaven mingles heart, and souls by strand, secret, and unaccountable *conjunctions*. —*Id.*

2. Act of sexual union.

The word incest is not a Scripture word, but wholly heathen; and significant amongst them all unchaste and forbidden marriages, such which were not hallowed by law and honour; an unscriptural conjunction sine ceteris Veneris, in which their gold-dow of love was not prescient; marriage made without her girlhood, and so unscript—*unscripted*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Doctor Dubitantium*, l. 25. (Ord MS.)

Used metaphorically.

Aldison speaks the language of poets, and Shakespeare of men; we find in Cato innumerable beauties which emanate from its author, but we see nothing that acquaints us with human sentiments or human actions; we place it with the fairest and the noblest progeny which Judgment propagated by conjunction with Learning; but Othello is the vicious and vicious offspring of Observation impregnated by Gossamer. — *Johnson, Preface to Shakespeare*, (Ord MS.)

3. In Astrology. Congress of two planets in the same degree of the zodiac, where they are supposed to have great power and influence.

God, neither by drawing waters from the deep, nor by any conjunction of the stars, should bury them under a second flood. — *Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

Has not a poet more virtues and vices within his circle? Cannot he observe their influences in their oppositions and conjunctions, in their altitudes and depressions? He shall sooner find ink than nature exhausted. — *Ramer, View of the Progress of the last Age*.

Bacon's own words show that the charge, however partial, was true: 'But for the stupidity of those employed, he would have framed astronomical tables, which, by marking the times when the heavenly bodies were in the same positions and conjunctions, would have enabled him to anticipate their influence on human affairs.' That which to us was the rare folly of a wise man, to his own age was the crime of a wicked one. — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. iii.

4. Word used to connect the clauses of a period, and to signify their relation to each other. See Copula.

Conjunctiva. s. [Lat. fem.; *membrana*—membrane being understood.] In *Anatomy*. Continuation, over the ball of the eye, of the mucous membrane which lines the eyelids. (It gives the *adj.* Conjunctival.)

Within the small compass of the visual apparatus we meet with a greater variety of structures than in any other parts of the body. Indeed, the eye with its appendages exhibits specimens of every one of the animal tissues. We find in it bone, cellular and adipose substance, and blood-vessels; mucous, fibrous, and serous membranes; the conjunctiva to supply the first; the sclerotic, the sheath of the optic nerve, and the lining of the orbit, the second; the surfaces containing the aqueous humor, the third. — *Lavater, On the Eye*.

Conjunctive. adj.

1. Closely united.

Our are the plans of policy and peace, To live like brothers, and conjunctive all Embellish life. — *Thomas, Seasons, Summer*, 1773. She's so conjunctive to my life and soul, That as the stars move not but in his sphere, I could not but by her. — *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iv. 7.

2. Connecting together, as a conjunction.

Though all conjunctions conjoin sentences, yet, with respect to the sense, some are conjunctive, and some disjunctive. — *Harris, Hermes*, ii. 2.

3. United; not apart.

Finding King James irredeemably excluded, he voted for the conjunctive sovereignty, upon this principle, that he thought the title of the prince and his consort equal. — *Johnson, Life of Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham*.

Conjunctively. adv. In union; not apart.

These are good mediums conjunctively taken, that is, not one without the other. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Of Strasburg and 'Um I may speak conjunctively, being of one nature both free, and both jealous of their freedom. — *Sir H. Wotton, Letters*.

Conjunctly. adv. In a conjunct manner.

The looseness, elasticity, and lax of attention in the particles of such a spiritual animal matter, might admit of degrees, and the degree might be in proportion to the natural and moral powers of the spirit conjunctly. — *Chagne, Philosophical Conjectures and Discourses*, p. 7. (Ord MS.)

Conjuncture. s.

1. Combination of many circumstances or causes.

I never met with a more unhappy conjuncture of

affairs than in the business of that earl. — *Eikon Basilike*.

Every virtue requires time and place, a proper object, and a fit conjuncture of circumstances. — *Adison, Spectator*.

2. Occasion; critical time.

Such censures always attend such conjunctures, and flud fault for what is thus done, as with that which is done. — *Lord Clarendon*.

3. Mode of union; connection.

He is quick to perceive the motions of articulation, and conjunctures of letters in words. — *Holder, Elements of Speech*.

I was willing to grant to predatory what with reason it can pretend to, in a conjuncture with episcopacy. — *Eikon Basilike*.

Conjuration. s.

1. Form or act of summoning another in some sacred name.

We charge you, in the name of God, take heed: Under this conjuration speak, my lord. — *Shakespeare, Henry V. i. 2*.

2. Magical form of words; incantation; enchantment.

Your conjuration, fair knight, is too strong for my poor spirit to disobey. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

What charms, what charms, What conjuration, and what mighty magic, For such proceeding I am charg'd withal, I won his daughter with. — *Shakespeare, Othello*, i. 3.

3. Plot; conspiracy.

And because this information might be made more clear, he did make many instances unto the said undersellers, that they would give him the authors of the said conjuration, this being the sole means whereby their own honour might be preserved. — *Sir W. Ashton, Supplement to Cabala*, p. 153: 1624.

4. Earnest entreaty.

But my father's charge. — My conjuration shall dispense with that: You may be up as early as you please, But hence to-night you shall not. — *Ugawood, English Traveller*.

Conjuro. v. a. [Lat. *conjuro*, from *juro* = swear.]

1. Summon in a sacred name; enjoin with the highest solemnity.

He concluded with sighs and tears to conjure them, that they would no more press him to consent to a thing so contrary to his reason. — *Lord Clarendon*.

The church may address her sons in the form St. Paul does the Philippians, when he conjures them to unity. — *Dr. H. More, Deacy of Christian Piety*. Conjure you! let him know, What'er was done against him, Cato did it. — *Adison, Cato*.

2. Bind many by an oath to some common design. Rare.

[He] in proud rebellious arms Drew after him the third part of heaven's sons, Conjur'd against the Highest. — *Milman, Paradise Lost*, ii. 631.

Conjuro. v. n. Conspire.

When these 'gainst states and kingdoms do conspire, Who then can think their headlong ruin to reverse? — *Spenser, Faerie Queene*, v. iii. 25.

Conjure. v. a. (Accent on second syllable in first extract).

1. Influence by magic; effect by enchantment; charm.

What is he whose griefs Bear such an emphasis; whose phrase of sorrow Conjures the wound'ning stars, and makes them stand Like wonder-wounded hearers? — *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, v. 1.

What black magician conjures up this fiend? — *Id., Richard III.*, i. 2.

I thought their own fears, whose black arts first raised up those turbulent spirits, would force them to conjure them down again. — *Eikon Basilike*. You have conjured up persons that exist nowhere else but on old coins. — *Adison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals*.

2. Effect anything by the contrivances of a conjurer: (as, 'He conjured the money out of Sir-and-so's pocket').

Conjuro. v. n.

1. Practise charms or enchantments; enchant.

My invocation Is fair and honest, and, in his mistress' name I conjure only but to rise up him. — *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 1.

2. Act as a conjurer.

Out of my door, you witch! you hag, you haggard, you poult, you runaway! Out, out, out; I'll con-

jure you, I'll fortmetell you. — *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

Conjurer. s.

1. Enchanter; one who uses charms; impostor who pretends to secret arts; cunning man.

Good doctor Pinch, you are a conjurer; Establish him in his true sense again. — *Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors*, iv. 1.

Of some dread conjurer, that would entice nature, Thence, Whose husbands, should they pry like mine to-night, Would never find you in your conduct slipping, Though they turn'd conjurers to take you tripping. — *Adison*.

From the account the loser brings, The conjurer knows who stole the things. — *Prior*.

2. Man of shrewd conjecture; man of sagacity: (often preceded by the negative particle; as, 'no conjurer' = anything but a wise man).

Though nuts are very knowing, I don't take them to be conjurers; and therefore they could not guess that I had put some corn in that room. — *Adison*.

Conjurement. s. Earnest injunction (such as those involving the use of the verb *conjure*); solemn demand.

I should not be induced but by your earnest intercessions and serious conjurements. — *Milton, Tractate on Education*.

Conscience, or Consciencey. s. [Lat. *con* and *scientia* = be born, originate.]

As this is the first word under *con-*, some remarks will be made upon the pronunciation of the words in which it occurs; these being, mainly, to the effect that, though two *ns* are written, only one is sounded; in other words, the doubling of the consonant is a doubling to the eye only, not to the ear. Yet, over and above its value in etymology, as showing the structure of the word, it has also an import in orthography.

The vowel which precedes it is always short. In most words this is the case in English; and that to such a degree that, with a few exceptions, no consonant doubled in writing is really doubled in pronunciation. It merely shows the quantity of the vowel; and, so doing, it is only an orthographical expedient.

In one series of words, however, it is doubled; viz. in those compounds wherein the first element ends with the letter with which the second begins; as in *sculpture-town*, and others. In *book-case* the same takes place, only that the spelling slightly conceals the doubling. Sound for sound, however, the *k* and the *c* are the same.

The same is the case, as far as the elements go, with the words now coming under notice. There are two *ns*; one at the end of *con*, and one at the beginning of the word it precedes. But the combination being of Latin rather than of English origin, the English rule is not adhered to; and for this reason the preceding remarks have been made.

This applies to the other combinations, viz. *col-l*, *cōm-m*, and *car-r*. The *o* is short, and the doubling of the consonant which follows shows it to be so; yet there are really two *ls*, two *ms*, and two *rs*, just as there are two *hs* in *book-case*.

Another rule applies to the accent. Taken by itself, *con-* is a subordinate part of the word to which it belongs, and, as such, is naturally a syllable unlikely to be accented. But three facts traverse this view.

1. It is the practice in English, in many

cases, to throw the accent as far back (i.e. towards the beginning of the word) as is compatible with pronunciation; a fact which gives us such forms as *cōngregate*, *cōnfluence*, and the like; and this practice appears to have been Latin as well as English.

2. It is the practice of the English language to distinguish certain words consisting of the same elementary sounds, but with a difference of meaning, by changing the accent from one syllable to another. A whole class of verbs and nouns are thus distinguished; e.g. 'Take a *survey*,' and 'Survey the district.'

3. The third case where the *con-* is accented is in the important class of words to which there is a series of opposite or contrasted terms, as *comparate*, *disparate*, and others. Here the *con-*, from its distinctive character, is naturally accented. Subject, however, to the limitations thus suggested, *con-* is unaccented.

Now the rule respecting the English *co-* (see, especially, the remarks under *Contemporary*) by no means runs parallel with that for the Latin *con-*, and this want of parallelism is important in our orthoëpy. *Co-*, preceding a word beginning with a consonant, which, according to rule, must be an English word (*conate*), always has an accent of some kind, the character of which is remarkable. No one pronounces *conate* either as *cōmate*, with one only accent, and that on the first syllable, or as *comate*, with only one accent, and that on the second syllable; but rather as a word with two accents: *cō-mate*. That the two accents are equal is by no means asserted. The preceding, however, is the only way in which the double accentuation can be shown; inasmuch as our language has only one accentual mark. Yet, that in words compounded with *co-* there is a second or secondary accent is beyond doubt. That *co-mate* is exactly accented neither as *compact* nor as *campact* is a matter of which anyone may satisfy himself.

As a general fact this is important; for words with secondary accents form a peculiar class in English. But beyond this it has a special bearing on certain doubtful words; i.e. words wherein the second element is Latin, but the first the English *co-*; the rule being that if the word be an English compound made out of Latin elements the *co-* should be accented, at least, more strongly than if it represented the *con-* of the Latin compounds. Two facts lead us towards the reason of this.

1. The English *co-*, as compared with the Latin *con-*, is a long syllable. Add an *n*, and its sound is that of *con-*.

2. The English *co-* denotes conjunction much more generally, and much more decidedly, than the Latin *con-*.

Hence, the notion of *union* (with ship, so to say) is different in English and Latin.

There are two relations which give it: one between a pair of objects, the other between more than a pair. When A wishes B joy of anything, there is joy on both sides, and this community of joy makes two sorts of words possible. If we look to the person who wishes joy either wholly or nearly exclusively, it is a case of simple *gratulation*; whereas, if we look at the person who receives the same equally with the person who gives it, it is a case of *con-gratulation*.

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Both rejoice together. Here the idea suggested by *cum* resides in the reciprocity; and this may exist when the persons concerned are only two in number. But what if two persons wish joy to a third? In this case a second sign of community is wanted, viz. one to express the *joint* act of *gratulation*; a fact which gives not only the joy on the part of the person who receives the demonstration, but, also, that which is shared by the several individuals who join in making it.

Now few languages tolerate to any great extent the accumulation of signs of community which this involves. On the contrary; our language uses *cum*, *con*, or *co* (or whatever the sign may be) in one sense, to the comparative exclusion of it in the other, while the Latin language reverses the practice. If so, the English *co-* and the Latin *co-* (*-cum*) are really, logically, though not historically, words of different languages.

In evidence of this let us look at the two series of compounds. Words like *contamin* and *contaminate*, wherein the original relation between two objects is so far lost as to give no palpable distinction between the simple form and the compound, are common in Latin, rare in English. On the other hand, such words as would be equivalent to *co-tracter* are comparatively rare in Latin; yet if any language wanted them it is the Latin. An Englishman almost wonders how with more than one consul, more than one praetor, more than one imperial chief magistrate, the Romans did without such words as *con-consul*, *cum-praetor*, *co-imperator*. The fact, however, is that the words *co-* and *con-* mean different kinds of community in the different languages. In the Latin the prefix means *reciprocity* between two objects simply; in the English *joint* action on the part of two, or more than two, towards a third.

See *Córespondent* and *Correspondent*.]

1. Common birth; production at the same time; community of birth: (*con* denoting *actual* or *approximate* equality in the way of time).

Christians have baptized these genuine births and double *conatus* as containing in them a distinction of soul.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

2. Act of uniting or growing together: (*con* denoting *physical union*; in which case *nascor* = grow, rather than originate).

Symphysis denotes a *conjunction*, or growing together.—*William, Surgery*.

Connato. *adj.* [Lat. *natus*, part. of *nascor*.]

1. Born with another; innate.

Many, who deny all *connate* notions in the speculative intellect, do yet admit them in this.—*South*.
Their dispositions to be reflected some at a greater, and others at a less thickness of thin plates or bubbles, are *connate* with the rays, and immutable.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

2. In *Botany* and *Zoology*. Joined together at the base as in certain leaves; grown together.

Connatural. *adj.* Connected by nature; innate; participant of the same nature.

First, in man's mind we find an appetite To learn and know the truth of every thing, Which is *connatural*, and born with it.

Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Is there no way, besides These painful passages, how we may come To death, and mix with our *connatural* dust?

Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 527.

Whatever draws me on, Or sympathy, or some *connatural* force, Powerful at greatest distance to unite,

With secret affinity. *Ibid.* x. 248.

These affections are *connatural* to us, and as we grow up so do they.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

3 Y

Connaturality. *s.* Participation of the same nature. *Rare*.

There is a *connaturality* and congruity between that knowledge and those habits, and that future estate of the soul.—*Sir M. Hale*.

Connaturalize. *v. a.* Bring anything to the same nature as something else.

How often have you been forced to swallow sickness, to drink dead pablies and fanning epilepsies, to render your intemperance familiar to you, before ever you could *connaturalize* your unwholesome revuls to your temper.—*Scott, Christian Life*, i. 1.

Connaturally. *adv.* In a connatural manner.

Some common notions seem *connaturally* engraven in the soul, antecedently to discursive ratiocination.—*Sir M. Hale*.

Connaturalness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Connatural.

Such is the *connaturalness* of our corruptions, except we looked for an account hereafter.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. vii.

Connature. *s.* Likeness in respect to nature; identity, or similarity, of character.

We have seen that the higher orders of relations are severally resolvable into relations of Likeness and Unlikeness, whose terms have certain specialities and complexities. Similarity, was defined as the continuation of two *connatural* relations between states of consciousness which are themselves like in kind but commonly unlike in degree. Contension we found to be, likeness in degree between either changes in consciousness that are like in kind, or states of consciousness that are like in kind. It was shown that Contension is the likeness of two composite states of consciousness, in respect of the number and order of the elementary relations of coexistence which they severally include. Coexistence was resolved into two species, whose terms are exactly alike in kind and degree, exactly unlike, or opposite, in their order of succession, and exactly alike in the feeling which accompanies that succession. *Connature* was defined as likeness in kind between either two changes in consciousness, or two states of consciousness.—*Herbert Spencer, Elements of Psychology*, § 96.

Connéct. *v. a.* [Lat. *connecto*.] Join; link; unite; conjoin; fasten together.

The conjuncture that constitute the epideictive, will be so *connécted* to one another, that, instead of a fluid body, they will appear in the form of a red powder.—*Boyle*.

Connécting. *part. adj.* Joining; linking; fastening together.

The natural order of the *connecting* ideas must direct the syllogisms, and a man must see the connection of each intermediate idea with those that it *connects*, before he can use it in a syllogism.—*Locke*.

Connection. *s.* [The difference between words like *connection* and *connexive*—words derived from the same base, giving almost identical forms, and with sometimes identical, and always allied, meanings—is by no means a mere point of spelling; nor is the question to be taken up on orthographical principles only. The first point to note is the fact of the *t* being no part of the original root; but an extraneous element which, in both Greek and Latin was inserted between the root and some of the inflections when the former ended in *k* or *p*; viz. *κτενω* (*κτενω*); *πλεκω* (*πλεκω*); *επιπλεω* (*επιπλεω*). When an *g* followed (as well as in certain other cases), this *t* was ejected. Hence, the passive participles of *plecto*, *necto*, *flecto*, &c., were *plexus*, *nexus*, *flexus*, &c. This gives two bases for the development of derivative forms; one in *x*, and one in *ct*. It is probable that originally each of these bases had its proper and peculiar series of derivatives: the former consisting of words in *-us*, like *plexus*, *nexus*, and *flexus*; the latter of words like *plectio*, *nectio*, and *flectio*. And between them a difference of sense is discernible; the forms in *-us* giving the result of an action rather than the action itself, the forms in *-tio* the action rather than the result. But that these might easily be confused is manifest. And the same chance of confusion is equally mah-

In joys of conquest he resigns his breath,
And, fill'd with England's glory, smiles in death.
Addison.

3. Acquisition by victory; thing gained.

More willingly I mention hell,
Than this our old conquest; than remem'ber hell,
Our late habitation. *Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 45.*

The conquests of which we read in the history of nations are of three kinds. . . . Finally, there is that kind of subjugation of one people or country by another which results simply in the overthrow of the independence of the former, and the substitution in it or over it of a foreign for a native government. This is generally the only kind of conquest which attends upon the wars of civilized nations with one another. . . . In taking the style of the Conqueror with respect to Richard, as he had been wont to take that of the Bastard with reference to his vassal Normandy, William, as has been often explained, probably meant nothing more than that he had acquired his English sovereignty for himself, by the nomination or bequest of his relation, king Edward, or in whatever other way, and had not succeeded to it under the ordinary rule of descent. Such a right of property is still, in the old feudal language, technically described in the law of Scotland as acquired by conquest, and in that of England by purchase, which is etymologically of the same meaning, the one word being the Latin conquestus, or conquestation, the other perquisitio. — *Cruik, History of English Literature, i. 42-43.*

4. In Law. Purchase. See preceding extract.

What we call purchase, the feudists call conquest; both denoting any means of acquiring an estate out of the common course of inheritance. — *Sir W. Blackstone.*

Conquisition. *s.* [Lat. *quæsitus*, part. of *quærere* = seek.] Seeking for the sake of making a collection; collecting from various quarters with trouble and expense; buying-up. *Rare.*

I do not see them making means for the procurement of some cunning artificers, nor for the conquisition of some costly marbles, and cedars, but every man shall have his square, and frame his own beam. — *Bishop Hall, Elisha raising the Iron, (Ord MS.)*

Consanguineous. *adj.* [Lat. *consanguineus*; from *sanguis* = blood.] Of kin; of the same blood; related by birth, rather than by affinity.

Am I not consanguineous? Am I not of her blood? — *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, ii. 3.*

Consanguinity. *s.* Relation by blood; relation by descent from one common progenitor; (distinguished from *affinity*, or relation by marriage).

I've forgot my father;
I know no touch of consanguinity.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 2.
There is the supreme and indissoluble consanguinity and society between men in general; of which the heathen poet, whom the apostle calls to witness, saith, *With us are all his generation.* Bacon, *Advertisement touching a holy War.*

The first original would subvert, though he outlived all terms of consanguinity, and became a stranger unto his progeny. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Christ has condescended to a cognation and consanguinity with us. — *South.*

Conscientia. *s.* [Lat. *conscientia*; from *con* and *sciens*, -entis, part. of *scire* = know.]

1. Knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodness or wickedness of ourselves.

When a people have no touch of conscience, no sense of their evil doings, it is hopeless to think to restrain them. — *Spenser.*

Who against faith, and conscience, can be heard
Infallible. *Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 529.*

Conscience has not been wanting to itself in endeavouring to get the clearest information about the will of God. — *South.*

But why must those be thought to 'scape, that feel
Those rods of scorpions, and those whips of steel,
Which conscience thinks? — *Creech, Translation of Jeremiah.*

No courts created yet, no cause was heard;
But all was safe, for conscience was their guard.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid.

Conscience signifies that knowledge which a man hath of his own thoughts and actions; and, because if a man judgeth fairly of his actions, by comparing them with the law of God, his mind will approve or condemn him, this knowledge or conscience may be both an accuser and a judge. — *Swift.*

2. Moral sense; sense of justice.

I cannot consent for my own conscience sake . . . nor yet with the reasonable credit of the place that I do possess. — *Stowe, Life of Parker, Letter to the Queen in behalf of Dr. Clerk. (Rich.)*

Now is Cupid a child of conscience; he makes re-
stitution. — *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.*

This is thank-worthy, if a man, for conscience
toward God, endure grief — *1 Peter, ii. 19.*

He had, against right and conscience, by shameful
treachery, intruded himself into another man's king-
dom. — *Knollex, History of the Turks.*

What you require cannot, in conscience, be de-
ferred beyond this time. — *Milton.*

Her Majesty is obliged in conscience to endeavour
this by her authority, as much as by her practice. —
Swift.

3. Conscience; knowledge of our own thoughts or actions.

Merrit, and good works, is the end of man's mo-
tion; and conscience of the same is the accom-
plishment of man's rest. — *Bacon.*

The reason why the simpler sort are moved with
authority, is the conscience of their own ignorance.
— *Hobbes.*

The sweetest cordial we receive at last,
Is conscience of our virtuous actions past.

Sir J. Denham.
Hector was in an absolute certainty of death, and
depressed with the conscience of being in an ill
cause. — *Pope.*

4. Real sentiment; private thoughts; veracity.

Thou'st thou in conscience think, tell me, Emilia,
That there be women do abuse their husbands,
In such gross kind? — *Shakespeare, Othello, iv. 3.*
They did in their consciences know, that he was
not able to send them any part of it. — *Lord Clarendon.*

5. Scruple; principle of action.

We must make a conscience in keeping the just
laws of superiors. — *Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Ex-
ercises of Holy Living.*

Why should not the one make as much conscience
of betraying for gold, as the other of doing it for a
crust? — *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Children are travellers newly arrived in a strange
country, should the city
to mislead them. — *Locke.*

6. Reason; reasonableness.

Why dost thou weep? Can'st thou the conscience
lack,
To think I shall lack friends? — *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, ii. 2.*

Half a dozen fools are in all consciences, as many
as you should require. — *Swift.*

7. Knowledge of the actions of others. Rare.

How might I appear at this altar, except with
those affections that no less love the light and wit-
ness, than they have the conscience of your virtue?
— *B. Jonson, Alchemist, dedication.*

Conscienceless.

Conscienceless. *adj.* Having conscience. *Rare.*
Nothing will hold a sanctified, tender-conscience
rebel, but a prison, or a halter. — *South, Sermons,*
v. 221.

Yet with his foreign heart he does begin
To treat of love, her most insisted theme;
And like young conscienceless consists thinks that sin,
Which will by talk and practice befall secure.

Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert, ii. rii. 7. (Rich.)

Conscienceless.

Conscienceless. *adj.* Destitute of, or want-
ing in, conscience.

I doubt not but that even conscienceless and
wicked patrons, of which sort the swarm are too
great in the Church of England, are the more im-
bued to present unto bishops any refuse by
finding so easy occupation thereof. — *Hobbes, Eccle-
siastical Polity, b. vii. § 23. (Ord MS.)*

Conscient.

Conscient. *adj.* Conscions; privy.
As if he were conscient to himself, that he had
played his part well upon the stage. — *Bacon, Ad-
vancement of Learning.*

Conscientious.

Conscientious. *adj.*
1. Scrupulous; exactly just; regulated by
conscience.

Lead a life in so conscientious a probity, as in
thought, word, and deed to make good the character
of an honest man. — *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Conscions; privy. Rare.

Among such as would persuade the world, religion
were too pure to mix with the gentility of learning,
the heretick, guilty and conscientious to himself of
infidelity, taketh place first. — *Whitlock, Obser-
vations on the present Manners of the English, p. 111:*
1654.

Conscientiously.

Conscientiously. *adv.* In a conscientious
manner; according to the direction of con-
science.

More stress has been laid upon the strictness of
law, than conscientiously did belong to it. — *Sir R.
L'Estrange.*

There is the erroneous as well as the rightly in-
formed conscience; and if the conscience happens
to be deluded, sin does not therefore cease to be
sin, because a man committed it conscientiously. —
South.

Conscientiousness. *s.* Attribute suggested
by Conscientious; exactness of justice;
tenderness of conscience.

It will be a wonderful conscientiousness in them,
if they will content themselves with less profit than
they can make. — *Locke.*

But above all these weaknesses or exaggerated
virtues there were the high Christian graces, con-
scientiousness such as few kings are able or dare to
display on the throne, which never swayed either
through ambition or policy from strict rectitude.
No acquisition of territory, no extension of the royal
power, would have tempted Louis IX. to unjust ag-
gression. — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity,*
b. xi. ch. i.

Conscionable. *adj.* Gifted with a con-
science; moderate; reasonable; just; ac-
cording to conscience: (*commoner* as the
second element in Unconscionable.)

A brave, very valuable; no farther conscionable
than in putting on the mere form of civil and hu-
man seeming. — *Shakespeare, Othello, ii. 1.*

Let my debtors have conscionable satisfaction. —
Sir H. Wotton.

These things be comely and decent to see, and
worthy of honour from the beholder: a young squire,
an old marry, a religious soldier, a conscionable
statesman, a great man courteous, a learned man
humble, a silent woman, &c. — *Bishop Hall, Holy
Observations.*

Why, faith, I think thou art a good conscionable
fellow. — *Sir J. Fawcett, The Rehearse, l. 2.*

Conscionably. *adv.* In a conscionable man-
ner; agreeably to conscience; reasonably;
justly: (*Unconscionably commoner*).

A prince must be used conscionably as well as a
common person. — *Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exer-
cises of Holy Living.*

Conscious. *adj.* [Lat. *consciens*.]

1. Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions.

Matter hath no life nor perception, and is not
conscious of its own existence. — *Bentley, Sermons.*

Among substances some are thinking or con-
scious beings, or have a power of thought. — *Watts,*
Logic.

What I am conscious of when I see the colour blue,
is a feeling of blue colour, which is one thing; the
picture on my retina, or the phenomenon of hitherto
mysterious nature which takes place in my optic
nervous or in my brain, is another thing, of which I
am not at all conscious, and which scientific in-
vestigation alone could have apprised me of. These
are states of my body; but the sensation of blue,
which is the consequence of these states of body, is
and a state of body; that which perceives and is
conscious is called mind. . . . When a stone lies be-
fore me, I am conscious of certain sensations which
I receive from it; but when I say that these sensa-
tions come to me from an external object which I
perceive, the meaning of these words is, that receiv-
ing the sensations, I intuitively believe that an ex-
ternal cause of those sensations exists. — *J. S. Mill,*
System of Logic.

2. Knowing from memory; having the know- ledge of anything without any new infor- mation: (with of).

The daisies then to Tancréd sent,
Who, conscious of th' occasion, fear'd th' event.

Dryden.

3. Admitted to the knowledge of anything: (with to).

The red dust trembling, struck with awe divine,
Knew only conscious to the sign.

Present'd th' event. — *Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.*
Roses or honey cannot be thought to smell or
taste their own sweetness, or an organ be conscious
to its music, or empowder to its flashing or noise.

— *Bentley, Sermons.*

4. Bearing witness by the dictate of con- science to anything: (with to).

The queen had been solicitous with the king on
his behalf, being conscious to herself that he had
been encouraged by her. — *Lord Clarendon.*

Consciously. *adv.* With knowledge of one's
own actions.

If these perceptions, with their consciousness, al-
ways remained in the mind, the same think-
ing would be always consciously present. — *Locke.*

Conscientiousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Conscientious.

1. Feeling, cognizance, or perception of what passes in a man's own mind.

If spirit be without thinking, I have no idea of
anything left; therefore conscientiousness must be its
essential attribute. — *Watts, Logic.*

The postulates and axioms prefacing our Ex-
positions of exact science—our works on geometry and
our mechanical treatises—are received on the direct

WARRANT of consciousness that they are indisputable, . . . but when from objective truths we pass to subjective ones . . . when, after analysing knowledge, we begin to analyse that which knows, we are not by the question—What is here our test of validity? *Consciousness* vouches for the truth of propositions concerning external relations; but what shall vouch for the truth of propositions concerning those internal relations which constitute the phenomena of consciousness? To reply broadly that *consciousness* must be its own surely, involves the awkward corollary that all conclusions reached by self-analysis are true; seeing that in the individual who draws them, all such conclusions are dicta of *consciousness*. This corollary is manifestly inadmissible. . . . In the one case, as in the other, some method of verifying our empirical conclusions must be found, before any safe results can be reached. True, we cannot transcend *consciousness*; but we can proceed in the ascertainment of internal truths, as we can make a particular mode of perception the guarantee of all other modes. And this is obviously what we must do. Some canon of normal thinking must be found, by their equality or inequality with which all conclusions respecting the phenomena of consciousness may be judged. — *Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology*, p. 1, ch. i, § 1.

- Likewise and unlike, therefore, as well as independent, sequence, and simultaneity, must stand apart among relations, as things not generic. They are attributes grounded on facts, that is, on states of consciousness, but on states which are peculiar, irremovable, and inextinguishable. . . . Qualities, like substances, are known to us no otherwise than by the sensations or other states of consciousness which they excite; and while, in compliance with common usage, we have continued to speak of them as a distinct class of things we showed that in predicating them no one means to predilect any thing but those sensations or states of consciousness, on which they may be said to be grounded. . . . Quantity is also manifestly grounded on something in our sensations or states of feeling, since there is an indubitable difference in the sensations excited by a larger and a smaller bulk, or by a greater or a less degree of intensity, in any object of sense or of *consciousness*. . . . As the result, therefore, of our analysis, we obtain the following as an enumeration and classification of all nameable things:—1st. Feelings, or states of consciousness. 2nd. The minds which experience those feelings. 3rd. The bodies, or external objects, which excite certain of those feelings, together with the powers or properties whereby they excite them. . . . For distinction's sake, every fact which is solely composed of feelings or states of consciousness considered as such, is often called a psychological or subjective fact; while every fact which is composed, either wholly or in part, of something different from those, that is, of substances and attributes, is called an objective fact.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*.
2. **Internal sense of guilt or conscience.**

No man doubts of a Supreme Being, until, from the consciousness of his provocations, it becomes his interest there should be none.—*Dr. H. More, General account of the Temple*.

Such ideas, no doubt, they would have had, had not their consciousness to themselves, of their ignorance of them, kept them from so idle an attempt.—*Locke*.

An honest mind is not in the power of a dishonest: to break its peace, there must be some guilt *within*.—*Pope*.

Conscribe. r. a. Levy by means of a conscription; simply, levy.

The armie (which was not small) was *conscripted*, and came together to Harleide, at the month of the rove of Seyne, expecting wind and weather.—*Hall, Edward I., The sixth Year*, (Rich.).

He *conscripted* and prepared a new post with all the study and industry that he could practise, &c. *Ibid.* (Rich.).

Conscript. adj. (accent in extract on the last syllable.) [Lat. *conscriptus*, part. of *conscribo*, from *scribo* = write.] Term applied to the Roman senators (Patres conscripti), from their names being written in the register of the senate: (*senatus* postpositive in the extract, being a mere Latinism from *Patres Conscripti*).

Fathers *conscript*, may this our present meeting Turn fair, and fortunate to the common wealth. —*B. Jonson, Sejanus*.

Conscript. s. Person conscripted. For example, see next entry.

Conscription. s. Compulsory levy of soldiers. See second extract.

Not having any gallies there but three, which lay on dry land unrigged as they had done a long time past, none assembly of the states of that land, none order, provision of victual, towards in *conscriptio* of men of war or appearance of such thing. —*Burnett, Records, Another Despatch of the Cardinal concerning Divorce*, (Rich.).

In 1798 General Jourdan presented to the Council of Five Hundred a project of a law for a new mode of recruitment, under the name of *conscription*. This project was approved by the legislature, and passed into a law 5th of September, 1798. By this law every Frenchman, from the age of twenty to twenty-five, was declared liable to be called out to serve in the regular army. . . . The first levy by *conscription*, in 1793, was 200,000 men. By an arrêté 19 Vendémiaire, year xii. (12 October, 1803), severe penalties were enacted against *refractory conscripts*, that is, those who had not joined their regiments.—*National Cyclopaedia of Useful Knowledge*.

Consecrate. v. a. [Lat. *consecratus*, part. of *consecra* = make sacred.]

1. Make sacred; appropriate to sacred uses; canonize.

Enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus, by a new and living way which he hath *consecrated* for us. —*Hebrews*, x, 20.

A bishop sought out to *consecrate* a church which the patron has built for fifty gain, and not for true devotion. —*Ayliffe, Parergon Jovin Canonici*.

2. Dedicate inviolably to some particular purpose or person; (with to).

He shall *consecrate* unto the Lord the days of his separation, and shall bring a lamb of the first year for a trespass offering. —*Numbers*, vi, 12.

Consecrate. adj. Consecrated.

Shouldst thou but hear I were his abas;

And that this holy, *consecrate*

By ruffian lust should be contaminat.

—*Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors*, ii, 2.

The cardinal standing before the choir, lets them know that they were assembled in that *consecrate* place to sing unto God.—*Baron, History of the Reign of Henry VI.*

Into these secret shades, cry'd she,

How dar'st thou be so bold

To enter *consecrate* to me;

Or touch this hallow'd wood?

—*Drayton*.

'The water, *consecrate* for sacrifice,

Appears all black.

Consecrated. part. adj. Made sacred; dedicated; hallowed.

Shall I abuse this *consecrated* gift

Of strength again returning with my hair?

—*Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 1351.

Consecration. s.

1. Rite or ceremony of dedicating and devoting things or persons to the service of God, with an application of certain proper solemnities: (for its more special applications, e.g. to bishops, see Dedication and Ordination).

At the erection and *consecration* as well of the tabernacle as of the temple, it pleased the Almighty to give a sign.—*Hooks*.

The *consecration* of his God is upon his head.—*Numbers*, vi, 7.

We must know that *consecration* makes not a place sacred, but only solemnly declares it so: the gift of the power to God makes it God's, and consequently sacred.—*South*.

2. Act of declaring one holy by canonization.

The calendar swells with new *consecrations* of saints.—*Sir M. Hale*.

3. In Numismatics. Ceremony of the apotheosis of an emperor.

In medals the *consecration* is thus represented: on one side is the emperor's head, crowned with laurel, sometimes veiled; and the inscription gives him the title of divus; on the reverse is a temple, a bastant, an altar, or an eagle taking its flight towards heaven, either from off the altar, or from a cippus; at other times the emperor is seen in the air, borne up by the eagle; the inscription always, *Consecratio*.—*Reich, Cyclopaedia*, sub voce.

Consecrator. s. One who consecrates.

Such an ordination subjected both the *consecrator* and the consecrated to deprivation.—*Archbishop Bromhall, Church of England defended*, p. 75, 1663.

Whether it be not against the notion of a sacrament, that the *consecrator* alone should partake of it.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Consecratory. adj. Having the power, or effect, of consecration; with a tendency to consecration.

His words of consecration, which you yourself in your letter do rightly term *unconsecrated* words.—*Bishop Marton, Discharge of Eres Imputations from the Romish Party*, p. 69.

Consecratory. s. [Lat. *consecratorius*, from *consecra* = follow.] Consequent; consequential; following by consequence. *Obsolete*. From the inconsistent and contrary determina-

tions thereof, *consecratory* implications and conclusions may arise. —*Sir T. Browne*.

The *consecratory* doctrine is, that whereas all things are but one in the individual, and leave out one root or beginning, which is God, therefore we should not part his honour among others, but give it wholly to himself. —*Shaftesbury, Learned Discourses*, p. 170: 1633.

Consecratory. s. Deduction from premises; consequence; corollary. *Obsolete*.

Our synodical proceedings . . . do show rather an essential consent in substance, than a conspiring identity in every *consecratory*.—*Dinner at the Synod of Dort*, held in *Hob's Golden Remains*, p. 181.

The part of this chapter . . . doth orderly resolve itself into a definition of marriage, and a *consecratory* from thence. —*Milton, Tractation*.

These propositions are *consecratory* drawn from the observations. —*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth*.

Consecution. s.

1. Train of consequences; chain of deductions; concatenation of propositions; succession; sequence. *Rare*.

Some *consecutions* are so intimately and evidently connected to or found in the premises, that the conclusion is attained, and without any thing of ratiocinative progress.—*Sir M. Hale*.

In a quick *consecution* of the colours, the impression of every colour remains in the sensorium.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

2. In Astronomy. Space of time between two conjunctions of the moon with the sun; lunation.

The month of *consecution*, or, as some term it, of procession, is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun into another.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

The moon makes four quarterly seasons within her little year, or month of *consecution*. —*Habert, Discourse concerning Time*.

Consecutive. adj. [Lat. *con* and *secutus*, part. of *sequi* follow.] Following in train; uninterrupted; successive.

That obligation upon the lands did not come into disuse but by fifty *consecutive* years of exemption.—*Arthold, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

This is seeming to comprehend only the actions of a man, *consecutive* to volition.—*Locke*.

Consecutively. ade. In a consecutive manner.

And having, for this purpose, exposed some serum of human blood to cold air, *consecutively*, the serum was not found to coagulate, though some gramineous parts of the same blood did, as has formerly been noticed. —*Boyle, Appendix to the Memoir for the History of Natural Blood*.

Consenescence. s. [Lat. *senesco* = begin to grow old, grow old gradually; from *senex* = old.] Tendency to grow old; state of old age conjointly with some one else; simply old age. *Rare*.

It will not be amiss a little to consider the old argument for the world's dissolution, and that is, its daily *consenescence* and decay.—*Ray, Three Discourses concerning the Chaos, Deluge, and Dissolution of the World*, ch. v, § 1. (Ord MS.).

Consenescency. s. Same as Consenescence.

We are formerly shown that there is no *consecutiveness* or decision in nature. —*Ray, Three Discourses concerning the Chaos, Deluge, and Dissolution of the World*, ch. viii. (Ord MS.).

Where the scripture mentions the dissolution of the heavens, it expresseth it by such phrases as seem rather to intimate that it shall come to pass by a *consecutiveness* and decay, than be effected by any sudden and violent means.—*Ibid.*, ch. x. (Ord MS.).

Consension. s. [Lat. *consensio*, -onis; from *con* and *sentio* = think.] Agreement. *Rare*.

A great number of such living and thinking particles could not possibly, by their mutual contact, and pressing and striking, compose one greater individual animal, with one mind and understanding, and a vital *consension* of the whole body.—*De Witt*.

Consensus. s. [Lat.] Agreement; concurrence.

No such *consensus* can be assumed, except on the necessarian view; and both are on this point directly at variance with the most salient facts of history.—*Times, Review on Comte's Philosophy*, Dec. 23, 1853.

Consent. s.

1. Act of yielding or consenting.

I am far from excusing or denying that compliance; for plenary *consent* it was not.—*Eikon Basilike*.

When thou canst truly call these virtues thine, Be wise and free, by heaven's consent and mine. —*Dryden, Satires of Persius*.

2. Concord; agreement; accord; unity of opinion. *Obsolete.*

The lightning winds would stop there and admire,
Learning consent and concord from his lyre.

Cowley, Davidei.

3. Coherence with; relation to; correspondence. *Obsolete.*

Homans found

In fire, air, food, or under-mund,
Whose power hath in true consent
With planet and with element. *Milton, Il Penseroso.*

4. Tendency to one point; joint operation. *Obsolete.*

Such is the world's great harmony that springs
From union, order, full consent of things. *Pope.*

Consent, *s. n.* [Lat. *consentio* = think in accordance with anyone.] Be of the same mind; agree; allow; admit: (With to).
[*Ye comets*] scourge the bad revolting stars
That have consented unto Henry's death.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. i. 1.
In this will we consent of unto you, if ye will be as we be. *Genesis, xxiv. 14.*

Thine immortal thunder would awake
Dull earth, which does with heav'n consent
To all they wade. *Waller.*

Consentancy, *s.* Agreement.
"They [the Austrian proposal for peace] are unacceptable here [at Brest] inasmuch as they were collected by Austria for her own purposes, and brought to the knowledge and approbation of the western powers with the consentancy or even privity of Prussia." *Times, Jan. 18, 1884.*

Consentaneous, *adj.* [Lat. *consentaneus*.] Agreeable to, or consistent with, anything.
In the picture of Abraham sacrificing his son, Isaac is described a little boy; which is not *consentaneous* with the circumstance of the text.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

It will cost no pains to bring you to the knowing
not to the practice, it being very agreeable and *consentaneous* to every one's nature. *Hammond, Practical Christianity.*

Consentaneously, *adv.* In a consentaneous manner; agreeably; consistently; suitably.
Paracelsus did not allow
to himself, that his opinions were consistently to be
deducted from every place of his writings, where he
seems to express it. *Baph.*

Although the single relations established below
ideas, either through continuity or through similarity,
may suffice for their mutual connection, yet that
connection becomes much stronger when two or more
such relations exist *consentaneously*. *Dr. Carpenter, Principles of human Physiology.*

Consentaneousness, *s.* Attribute suggested by Consentaneous.

These entities are connected with each other
consentaneously, when they are required to act with
consentaneousness; and it is frequently to be observed
in the most developed forms of each type,
that they come into actual contact, their functional
distinctness being still indicated, however, by
the distribution of their nervous trunks. *Dr. Carpenter, Principles of human Physiology.*

Consenter, *s.* One who consents.
Misprision of treason by the common law is, when
a person knows of a treason, though no party or
consenter to it, yet conceals it, and doth not reveal it
in convenient time.—*Sir M. Hale, Historia Plurimum*
Coram, 28.

Consentient, *adj.* Agreeing; united in opinion; not differing in sentiment.

The *consentient* acknowledgement of mankind.
Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed, art. 1.

Next to the sacred books, the *consentient* testimony
of the ancient fathers. *Nelson, Life of Bishop Bull, p. 257.*

Consenting, *part. adj.* Giving consent; approving; (as, "He was a *consenting* party to the arrangement").

Consenting, *verbal abs.* Giving of consent; act of acquiescence.

If he . . . do any deadly sin of purpose . . . of malice, or willingly with a *consenting* to the sin . . .
[he] . . . shall never after be forgiven in this world
nor in none other.—*Sir T. More, Works, fol. 512.*
(Rich.)

But if by consequence, we mean the second acts
of it, that is, unavoidable *consequences* and deliberate
elections, then let it be as much condemned as the
apostle and all the church after him both sentenced
it.—*Jeremy Taylor, Answer to a Letter concerning*
Original Sin. (Rich.)

Consentingly, *adv.* In a consenting manner.

Sometimes both parties can contract, but, because
they do it without witnesses, may recede from it,
either *consentingly* or against the will of one of them,

the positive constitution of man hath cut the civil
tie in pieces, and refuses to verify the contract.—
Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium, b. ii. ch. i.
(Ord MS.)

Consément, *s.* Consent. *Obsolete.*
For he saw that neither he nor all the lordes
that were there of Englande could not conclude
firmly on no peace without the general consent
of the people of England.—*Translation of*
Froissart, vol. ii. ch. 213. (Rich.)

Consequence, *s.* [Lat. *consequentia*, from
sequor = follow.]

1. That which follows from any cause or principle; event; effect of a cause.

Shun the bitter consequence; for know,
The day that rateth thereof, thou shalt die.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 524.

The vehemence with which Christians of the Antiochene period had denounced the idolatries and
sons of perdition, and pronounced the judgments
which would be their consequence, in great measure
accounts for their being reputed in the heathen
world as enemies of mankind.—*Verriani, Essay on*
the Development of Christian Doctrine, ch. iv. sect. 2.

2. In Logic. Proposition collected from the
agreement of other previous propositions;
deduction; conclusion.

It is no good consequence, that reason sins at our
better happy, therefore it forbids all voluntary
sufferings. *Dr. H. More, Decree of Christian Policy.*

Can syllogism set things right?
No, no does reason with unreason fight;
Or truth in friendly combat join'd,
The consequence haps false behind. *Pear.*

3. Concatenation of causes and effects; concatenation.

I must after thee, with this thy son;
Such fatal consequence unites us three.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 562.

Sorrow being the natural and direct offspring of
sin, that which first brought sin into the world
must by its
consequence bring in sorrow.

4. Influence.

Asserted without any colour of scripture-proof, it
is of very ill consequence to the superstrating of
good life. *Hammond.*

5. Importance; moment; (common with *no*;
a matter of *no consequence* being unimportant one).

The instruments of darkness
Win us with honest smiles, to betray us
In deepest consequence. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 3.*
The armor of Achilles was of such consequence,
that it embroiled the kings of Greece.—*Addison,*
Sp. Labor.

Their people are sunk in poverty, ignorance, and
vice; and of as little consequence as women
and children.—*Steph.*

Consequencing, *s.* Drawing logical consequences or inferences. *Rare.*

Moses endeavored to such a methodical and
school-like way of defining and *consequencing*, as
in place of the whole law more. *Milton, Tele-*
phorus, (Ord MS.)

Consequent, *adj.* Following by rational
deduction, or as the effect of a cause.

With to.
It was not a power possible to be inherited, be-
cause the right was *consequent* to, and built on, an
act perfectly personal.—*Locke.*

With on.
This satisfaction or dissatisfaction, *consequent*
upon a man's acting suitably or unsuitably to con-
science, is a principle not easily to be worn out. *-*
South.

If the process is suspended and the state chronic,
then it is called decay; but it is called corruption
when it hastens to a crisis, as a fever, or the dis-
turbance of system *consequent* on poisoning, in
which the bodily functions are under preternatural
influences; whereas to decay there is a loss of activity
and waste.—*Verriani, Essay on the Development of*
Christian Doctrine, ch. i. sect. 3.

Consequent, *s.*

1. Consequence: (that which follows from
previous propositions by rational deduc-
tion).

High it follow that they, being not the people
of God, are in nothing to be followed? This *consequence*
were good, if only the custom of the people of
God is to be observed.—*Hooker.*

2. Effect: (that which follows an acting
cause).

They were ill paid; and they were ill governed,
which is always a *consequent* of ill payment.—*Sir J.*
Deane, Discourse on the State of Ireland.
He could see *consequences* yet dormant in their
principles, and effects yet unborn.—*South.*

Consequential, *adj.*
1. Produced by the necessary concatenation
of effects to causes.

We sometimes wrangle when we should debate;
A *consequential* ill which freedom draws;
A bad effect, but from a noble cause. *Prior.*

2. Having the consequences justly connected
with the premises; conclusive.

Though these kind of arguments may seem ob-
scure; yet, upon a due consideration of them, they
are highly *consequential*, and conclusive to my pur-
pose.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind.*

3. Conceited; pompous.

It may be observed, that Goldsmith was sometimes
content to be treated with an easy familiarity, but
upon occasions would be *consequential* and impos-
sible.—*Insart, Life of Johnson, ii. 37.* (Ord MS.)
Every great, rich, and *consequential* man, who has
not the wisdom to hold his tongue, must enjoy his
privilege of talking.—*Memoirs of Cumberland, i.*
133. (Ord MS.)

Consequently, *adv.* In a consequential
manner.

1. With just deduction of consequences; with
right connection of ideas.

No body writes a book without meaning some-
thing, though he may not have the faculty of writ-
ing *consequently*, and expressing his meaning.—
Addison, Whig Examiner.

2. By consequence; not immediately; even-
tually.

This relation is so necessary, that God himself can-
not discharge a rational creature from it; although
consequently indeed he may do so, by the annu-
lation of such creatures. *South.*

Were a man a king in his dreams, and a beggar
awake, and dream *consequently*, and in contin-
ual unbroken schemes, would he be in reality a
king or a beggar?—*Addison.*

3. Conceitedly; pompously.

Consequently, *adv.*

1. By consequence; necessarily; inevitably;
by the connection of effects to their causes.

In the most perfect poem a perfect idea was re-
quired, and *consequently* all poets ought rather to
meditate it. *Dequai.*

The place of the several sorts of fire, terrestrial matter,
sustained in the fluid, being continued and inter-
tain, the intermixtures with each other are *consequen-*
tially so. *-B. Woodward.*

2. In consequence; pursuantly.

There is *consequently*, upon this distinguishing
principle, an inward satisfaction or dissatisfaction
in the heart of every man, after each of them. *-St. J.*

Consequentness, *s.* Attribute suggested by
Consequent; regular connection of pro-
positions; consecution of discourse. *Rare.*
Let them examine the *consequentness* of the whole
body of the doctrine I deliver. *Sir K. D. Ogle, Opus*
on the Nature of Man's Soul, dedication.

Consertion, *s.* [Lat. *consertio*; from *con-*
sertis, part. of *conservo* = string, link, join
together.] Junction; adaptation. *Rare.*
What order, beauty, union, dis-crep-
ancy of design, how exquisite.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

Conservant, *adj.* Preserving.

The jagony, as it hath been usurped in our native
country, was either the prevent or *conservant*
cause, or both prevent and *conservant*, of all the
ecclesiastical controversies in the Christian world.
-Pitt, Moderation of the Church of England,
p. 133.

Conservation, *s.*

1. Act of preserving; care to keep from
perishing; continuance; protection.

Though there do indeed happen some alterations
in the globe, yet they are such as tend rather to the
benefit and *conservation* of the earth and its in-
habitants, than to the disorder and destruction of
both. *Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History*
of the Earth.

2. Preservation from corruption.

It is an enquiry of excellent use, to enquire of the
means of preventing or staying of putrefaction; for
therein consisteth the means of *conservation* of bod-
ies.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
But throughout this period faithful *conservation*
was in truth the most valuable service.—*Addison,*
History of Latin Christianity, b. xiv. ch. 5.

Conservatism, *s.* System of conservative
principles and rules of action.

He [Wolsey] is not to be believed if he took the
people at their word; if he believed that in their
doctrinal *conservation*, they knew and meant what
they were saying.—*Froude, History of England,*
ch. ii.

Conservative. *adj.* Having the power of opposing diminution or injury: (for *political meaning* see next entry under 2).

The spherical figure, as to all heavenly bodies, so it is worthy to light, as the most perfect and conservative of all others.—*Poehnam*.

We have not lost our old conservative,
Of which we are a very derivative.

De H. More, Song of the Soul, i. 3, 25.

His [Alfred's] character was of that sterling conservative kind which bases itself upon old facts, but accepts new facts as a reason for change. — *C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xi.

Conservative. s.

1. Preserver; guardian.

The Holy Spirit is the great conservative of the new life; only keep the keeper: take care that the Spirit of God do not depart from you. — *J. May Taylor, Of Confirmation*, fol. 32.

2. Term by which, between 1825 and 1835, the political nickname Tory was, to a great extent, superseded: (its opposite being *Liberal*, as applied to Whigs and Radicals by themselves, and *Destructive* as applied to the Conservatives).

This book is not written in order to prove that what Joseph Lemaitre, probably the greatest conservative and supporter of order, and, at the same time, one of the greatest admirers of Russia that ever existed, called "the execrable partition of Poland," was indeed execrable. — *S. Edwards, Polish Captivity*, ch. i.

Conservator. s. Preserver; one who has the care or office of keeping anything from detriment, diminution, or extinction.

For that you declare that you have many sick amongst you, he was warned by the conservator of the city, that he should keep at a distance. — *Bacon, New Atlantis*.

The lords of the secret council were likewise made conservators of the peace of the two kingdoms, during the intervals of parliament. — *Lord Clarendon*.
Such individuals as are the single conservators of their own species. — *Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind*.

Translating painting is no less the faithful conservator of the ancient traditions. In the German museums and books of devotion there is, throughout the earlier period, the faithful maintenance of the older forms, rich grounds, splendid colours. — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv, ch. x.
At the same time that they heaped their titles, as inherited from Pepin or Charlemagne as the defenders, protectors, conservators of the Holy See, it was with reservation of their own peculiar rights. — *Ibid.*, li. xlii, ch. xlii.

Conservatory. s.

1. Place where anything is kept in a manner proper to its peculiar nature: (as, fish in a pond, corn in a granary, plants in a greenhouse).

A conservatory of snow and ice, such as they use for delicacy to end winter in summer. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Now these are ornaments also without, as gardens, frontals, groves, conservatories of rare fishes, birds, and fishes. — *Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture*.

You may set your tender trees and plants, with the windows and doors of the greenhouses and conservatories open, for eight or ten days before April. — *Evelyn, Cultivation of Horticulture*.

2. Preservative. *Obsolete*.

In Christ's law, non concupiscere is the apex juris, it is the conservative and the last duty of every commandment. — *J. May Taylor, Doctor's Dedication*, i. 44. (Ord MS.)

Conserve. v. a. [Lat. *conserveo* — keep together.]

1. Preserve without loss or detriment.

Love is that one, whom first, midst, last, you call,
The power that governs and conserveth all.

To make our humble suits, thy prayers to his Fatherly Providence, to conserve the same fruits in sending us seasonable weather. — *Humbly*, ii. 23.

The torments, which he endured on the cross, did bring to that state in which life could not longer be naturally conserved. — *Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. iv.

Nothing was lost out of these stores, since the art of conserving what others have gained in knowledge is easy. — *Sir W. Temple*.

They will be able to conserve their properties unchanged in passing through several mediums, which is another condition of the rays of light. — *Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

2. Make as a conserve.

There's magic in the web of it; —
The worms were hallow'd that did breed the silk;

And it was dy'd in manny, which the skilful
Conserve'd of maidens' hearts.

Shakespeare, Othello, iii. i.

The feast . . . was store of cannell-d, dried fruits and meats; variety also of dates, pears, and peaches, curiously conserved. — *Sir T. Herbert, Relations of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 133.

Conserve. s.

1. Sweetmeat made of the juice of fruit, boiled with sugar till it comes to a consistency.

They have in Turkey and the East certain confections, which they call *conserve*, which are like to candied *conserve*, and are made of sugar and lemons. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.
The more cost they were at, and the more sweets they bestowed upon them, the more their *conserve* shunk. — *Idem*.

With the accent on the second syllable.

Willst please your honour, taste of these *conserve*?
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, indert. sc. 2.

2. Conservatory or place in which anything is kept. *Rare*.

Tuberous will not endure the wet of this season, therefore set the pots into your *conserve*, and keep them dry. — *Evelyn*.

Conservor. s. One who preserves anything from loss or diminution.

In the Eastern regions there seems to have been a general custom of the priests having been the perpetual conservers of knowledge and story. — *Sir W. Temple*.

Consider. v. a. [Lat. *considero*.]

1. Think upon with care; ponder; examine; sit; study; take into the view; not omit in the examination.

It seems necessary, in the choice of persons for greater employments, to consider their bodies as well as their minds, and ages and health as well as their abilities. — *Sir W. Temple*.

2. Have regard to; respect; not despise.

Let us consider one another to provoke into love, and to good works. — *Hebrews*, v. 21.

3. Requite; reward one for his trouble.

Take away with thee the very services that hast done, which, if I have not enough considered, to be more thankful to thee shall be my study. — *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, iv. i.

Consider. r. n.

1. Think maturely; not judge hastily or rashly; deliberate; work in the mind.

None considereth in his heart, neither is there knowledge nor understanding. — *Isaiah*, xlv. i.
Widow, we will consider of your suit;
And come some other time to know our mind.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III., ii. 2.
Such a treatise might be consulted by jaymen,
Before they could come of their verdict. — *Sieff*.

2. Doubt; hesitate.

'Twas grief to more, or grief and rage were one
Within her soul; at last 'twas rage alone,
Which hurried upwards, in succession dikes
The tears that stood considering in her eyes.

Deighton, Fables.

Considerability. s. Capability of being considered.

There is no considerability of any thing within me as from myself, but entirely owes its being from his store, and comes from the Almighty. — *Alstedee*, *Scimus*, i. 64. (Ord MS.)

Considerable. adj.

1. Worthy of consideration; worthy of regard and attention.

Eternity is infinitely the most considerable duration. — *Archbishop Tillotson*.
It is considerable that some men have had i scriptures on them, expressing that the things we are. — *Bishop Wilkins*.

2. Respectable; above neglect; deserving

Men considerable in all worthy professions, eminent in many ways of life. — *Bishop, Spectator*, *Scimus*.
I am so considerable a man, that I cannot have less than forty shillings a year. — *Addison, Freest*.

3. Important; valuable.

Christ, instead of applauding St. Peter's zeal, upbraided his absurdity, that could think his mean aids considerable to him, who could command legions of angels to his rescue. — *Dr. H. More, Beauty of Christian Piety*.
In painting, not every action nor every person is considerable enough to enter into the cloth. — *Dryden, Translation of De Witt's Art of Painting*.
Many can make themselves masters of as considerable estates as those who have the greatest portions of land. — *Addison*.

4. More than a little; with middle significance between little and great.

Many brought in very considerable sums of money. — *Lord Clarendon*.

Very probably a considerable part of the earth is yet unknown. — *Bishop Wilkins*.

Those early parishes, when they came to be collected, would constitute a body of a very considerable thickness and solidity. — *T. Bacon, Theory of the Earth*.

Every rough, though severe, and of some considerable continuance, is not of a consumptive nature, nor presages dissolution and the grave. — *Sir R. Blackmore*.

As we have at present a pretty considerable sinking fund, the measure may, perhaps, support the present administration as long as it can be used to best, especially if no war in the mean time. — *Use and Abuse of Parliaments*, ii. 528. (Ord MS.)

Considerableness. s. Attribute suggested by Considerable; importance; dignity; moment; value; desert; claim to notice.

We must not always measure the considerableness of things by their most obvious and immediate possibilities, but by their fitness to make or contribute to the discovery of things highly useful. — *Hogbe*.

Their most slight and trivial occurrences, by being theirs, they think, require a considerableness, and are greedily inquired upon the company. — *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Considerably. adv. In a degree deserving notice; importantly.

And Europe still considerably gains,
Both by their good example and their pains.

Lord Roscommon.
I desire no sort of favour so much, as that of serving you more considerably than I have been yet able to do. — *Pope*.

Considerance. s. Consideration; reflection; sober thought. *Obsolete*.

After this cold counsel, sentence me;
And, as you are a king, speak in your state,
What I have done that misbecame my place.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 2.

Considerate. adj.

1. Serious; given to consideration; prudent; not rash; not negligent.

I will converse with iron-witted tools,
And prospective boys: none are for me,
That look to me with considerate eyes.

Shakespeare, Richard III., iv. 2.

Rems is patient, considerate, and careful of his people. — *Deighton, Preface to Fables*.
I grant it to be in many cases certain, that it is such as a considerate man may prudently rely and proceed upon, and hath no just cause to doubt of. — *Archbishop Tillotson*.

The expediency in the present juncture may appear to every considerate man. — *Addison*.

2. Calm; quiet; undisturbed.

I went the next day secretly, unto a high decayed piece of a turret, upon the wall over the haven, to take a considerate view thereof. — *Sir H. Blount, Voyage to the Levant*, p. 106.

3. Regardful; (with of). *Rare*.

Although they will do nothing for virtue, yet they may be presumed more considerate of praise. — *Dr. H. More, Beauty of Christian Piety*.

Considerately. adv. In a considerate manner; calmly; coolly; prudently.

Circumstances are of such force, as they sway an ordinary judgment of a wise man, not fully and considerately pondering the matter. — *Bacon, Colours of Good and Evil*.

Consideration. s.

1. Act of considering; mental view; regard; notice.

As to present impudence and misery, when that alone comes in consideration, and the consequences are removed, a man never chooses amiss. — *Locke*.

Again, consideration for the poor is a doctrine of the church considered as a religious body, and a principle when she is viewed as a political power. — *Newton, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. i. sect. 3, § 4.

2. Mature thought; prudence; serious deliberation.

Let us think with consideration, and consider with acknowledging, and acknowledge with admiration. — *Sir F. Bacon*.

The breath no sooner left his father's body,
But that his wilderness mortified in him;
Consideration, like an angel, came,
And whipt the offending Adam out of him.

Shakespeare, Henry V., i. 1.

3. Contemplation; meditation upon anything.

The love you bear to Mopsa hath brought you to the consideration of her virtues, and that consideration.

tion may have made you the more virtuous, and so the more worthy. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

4. Importance; claim to notice; worthiness of regard.

Lacan is the only author of *consideration* among the Latin poets, who was not explained for the use of the duple, because the whole Pharsalia would have been a satire upon the French form of government. — *Addison, Freeholder*.

5. Motive of action; influence; ground of conduct.

The *consideration*, in reward whereof the law forbiddeth these things, was not because those nations did use them. — *Hooker*.

He had been undeceived upon very partial, and not enough deliberated *considerations*. — *Lord Clarendon*.

6. Reason; ground of concluding.

Not led by any *consideration* at yet, moved with such *considerations* as have been before set down. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, li. v. § 35.

The truth is that some *considerations* which are necessary to the forming of a correct judgment seem to have escaped the notice of many writers of the nineteenth century. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. vii.

7. Equivalent; compensation.

We are provident enough not to part with any thing serviceable to our bodies under a good *consideration*, but make little account of our souls. — *Ben. Jonson, Works of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Forbearers can never take our bills for payment, though they might pass as valuable *considerations* among our own people. — *Locke*.

8. In *Law*. See extract.

Consideration is the material cause of a contract, without which no contract bindeth. It is either expressed, as if a man bargain to give twenty shillings for a horse; or else implied, as when a man comes into an inn, and taking both meat and lodging for himself and his horse, without bargaining with the host, if he disburse not the house, the host may stay his horse. — *Co. lit. D.*

Considerative. *adj.* Taking into consideration; (Considerate *communer*).

I'll not dissuade, sir; where'er I come, I love to be *considerative*. — *B. Jonson, Volpone*.

Considerator. *s.* One who is given to consideration. *Rare*.

The wisdom of God hath methodized the course of things into the best advantage of goodness, and thinking *consideration* overlook not the tract thereof. — *Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, i. 30.

Considered. *part. adj.* Like *Conditioned* and many other words, this is rarely used as a participial adjective without some prefix, the commonest of which are *well* and *ill*, as 'a *well-considered* or an *ill-considered* opinion.'

At our more *considered* time we'll read, Answer, and think upon this business. — *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

Considerer. *s.* One who considers; person of reflection; thinker.

A vain applause of wit for an impious jest, or of reason for a deep consideration. — *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Considering. ? (the construction in the extract is obscure. So far as 'weakness' is governed by 'considering,' *considering* is the *participle* of an active verb; yet it has no noun to agree with. It is akin to 'granting, reckoning, including, excluding, omitting, saving,' and some other *actives* forms in *-ing*; and to 'notwithstanding,' though, in this latter word, the noun is absolute and the verb neuter.) If allowance be made for.

It is and possible to act otherwise, *considering* the weakness of our nature. — *Spectator*.

Considering. *part. adj.* Deliberative; reflective; reasonable.

Skills and ways of address we know, grow obsolete, and are almost antiquated as arguments, and yet after so long a tract of time, the scripture must, by *considering* men, be condescend to speak not only properly, but often politely and elegantly to the present age. — *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*, sec. ii. § 12. (Ord MS.)

Considering. *verbal abs.* [this is probably the part of speech; the cap in the last extract being a cap for consideration, reflection, or deliberation, on the part of the

slipped wearer; not a cap which itself] deliberated, reflected, or considered.] Act of consideration; deliberation.

Many mind *considerings* did throng.

And pressed in with this caution.

— *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.* ii. 4.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the first element of a compound.

Now I'll put on my *considering* cap. — *Beaumont and Fletcher, Legal Subject*.

Consideringly. *adv.* In a considering manner.

'The use of this catalogue of sins is this: Upon days of humiliation, especially before the Sacrament, read them *consideringly* over, and at every particular ask thine own heart, Am I guilty of this? — *Dr. H. More, Whole Duty of Man, Heads of Self-examination*.

Consign. *v. a.* [Lat. *signo* = sign.] (with *to* and *over* to).

1. Give to another anything, with the right to it, in a formal manner; give into other hands; transfer.

Men, by free gift, *consigned* over a place to the divine worship. — *South*.

Must I pass Again to nothing, when this vital breath

Consigns, consigns me *over* to rest and death? Prior, At the day of general account, good men are then to be *consigned over* to another state, a state of everlasting love and charity. — *Bishop Atterbury*.

2. Appropriate; give up for a certain purpose.

The French commander *consigned* it to the use for which it was intended by the donor. — *Dryden, Fables*, dedication.

3. Commit; intrust.

The four evangelists *consigned* to writing that history. — *Addison*.

Atrides, parting for the Trojan war, *Consigned* the youthful counsel to his care. — *Pope, Homer's Odyssey*.

Consign. *v. n.* Submit; acquiesce in; put up with; (with *to*). *Obsolete*.

Thou hast finish'd joy and morn; All lovers young, all lovers must *Consign* to thee and come to dust.

A maid yet reed over with the virgin crimson of modesty; — *Id.*, *Henry V.* v. 2.

Consignatory. *s.* One to whom is consigned any trust or business; (Consignee the *communer* word).

Several of the *consignatories* have made oath, that the goods consigned unto them in these ships do belong to free persons. — *Sir Leoline Jenkins, Life and Letters*, ii. 701.

Consignation. *s.* Act of consigning; act by which anything is delivered up to another; act of signing.

The prince of Germany sent to him [Francis] a secretary of the Duke of Bavaria to tell him how, upon the *consignation* of 100,000 crowns which the said king by treaty was obliged to pay in aid, &c., they now all agreed that it should be put into the hands of the said duke. — *Lord Herbert of Cherbury, History of Henry VIII.* p. 353.

If we find that we increase in duty, then we may look upon the tradition of the holy sacramental symbols as a direct *consignation* of pardon. — *Jeremy Taylor, Worshipping Communion*.

Consigned. *part. adj.* See next entry.

Consignée. *s.* See extract.

Consigned goods are supposed in general to be the property of him by whom they are *consigned* (who is called the *consignor*), but to be at the disposal of him to whom they are *consigned*, who is called the *consignee*. — *Mortimer, Commercial Dictionary*.

Consigner. *s.* Same as *Consignor*.

Consignificant. *adj.* Having an equal signification with something else.

But I find not one of those words or any *consignificant* or equivalent to them in all our Saxon laws. — *Spectator, On Fables and Faintness*, pt. ii. fol. 7. (Rich.)

Consignification. *s.* Similar signification; act of signifying one thing together with another.

He calls the additional denoting of time, by a truly philosophic word, a *consignification*. — *Harriar, Philological Inquiries*.

Consignify. *v. a.* Join with something else in giving a meaning.

Although, in nature and logic, time *consignifies*, that is, it does the work of accidents and appendages

and circumstances, yet in theology it signifies and effects too; time may signify a substantial duty, and effect a material pardon. — *Jeremy Taylor, Doctor Dedicatum*, i. 332. (Ord MS.)

It was an accident which fell out at his nativity, and such a one as might very well be led in company and *consignify*, with that work of God, that strange work, that act of his, that strange act which he brought to pass, when a virgin was to conceive and bear a son. — *Gregory, Notes on Scripture*, 161. (Ord MS.)

The cypher which has no value of itself, and only serves (if I may use the language of grammarians) to the value and *consignify*, and to change the value of the figures, is not several and various, but uniformly one and the same. — *Booke, Diversions of Parley*, i. 305. (Rich.)

Consignment. *s.* Act of consigning.

Ask all the merchants who act upon *consignments*, where is the necessity (if they answer readily what their correspondents draw) of their being wealthy themselves. — *Tatler*, no. 31.

Consignor. *s.* See *Consignee*.

Consiliary. *adj.* [Lat. *consiliarius*.] Having the character of a counsellor.

By way of assistance in with deliberative and *consiliary*. — *Jeremy Taylor, Episcopacy asserted*, 300. (Ord MS.)

Consimilit. *s.* [Lat. *similis* = like.] Resemblance.

By which means, and their *consimilit* of disposition, there was a very conjunct friendship between the two brothers and him. — *Aubrey, Anecdotes of Sir W. Raleigh*, ii. 511.

Consist. *v. n.* [Lat. *consisto*.]

1. Exist; (with the notion of *holding together* prominent).

It is against the nature of water, being a flexible and pliant body, to *consist* and stay itself, and not fall to the lower parts about it. — *Breker, Equivocal touching the Divisions of Languages and Religion through the chief Parts of the World*.

2. Be comprised; be contained; (with *in*).

I pretend not to tie the hands of artists, whose skill *consists* only in a certain manner which they have affected. — *Dryden*.

A great beauty of letters does often *consist* in little passages of private conversation, and references to particular matters. — *W. Atsh*.

3. Be composed; (with *of*).

The land would *consist* of ridges and valleys, and mountains, according as the pieces of this run were disposed. — *T. Barrow, Theory of the Earth*.

4. Coexist.

Necessity and election cannot *consist* together in the same act. — *Archbishop Burnham, Against Hobbes*.

5. Agree; not oppose; not contradict; not contravert; (with *with*).

His majesty would be willing to consent to any thing that could *consist* with his honour. — *Lord Chelmsford*.

Nothing but what may easily *consist* with your plenty, your prosperity, is requested of you. — *Bishop Spalding, Sermons*.

It cannot *consist* with the divine attributes, that the impious man's joys should, and the whole, exceed those of the upright. — *Bishop Atterbury*.

Health *consists* with temperance alone. — *Pope*.
The only way of securing the constitution will be by lessening the power of domestic adversaries, as *said* with lenity. — *Swift*.

Consistence. *s.*

1. State with respect to material existence.

Water, being divided, uneth many circles, 'till it restore itself to the natural *consistence*. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The *consistence* of bodies are very divers; dense, rare, tangible, pneumatical, elastic, fixed, determinate, indeterminate, hard, and soft. — *Id.*

There is the same necessity for the divine influence and regimen to order and govern, on one hand kept together the universe in that *consistence*; it hath received, as it was at first to give it, before it could receive it. — *Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*.

2. Degree of denseness or rarity.

Let the expressed juices be boiled into the *consistence* of a syrup. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

3. Durable or lasting state; persistence.

Meditation will confirm resolutions of good, and give them a durable *consistence* in the soul. — *Hammond*.

4. State of rest, in which things capable of growth or decrease continue for some time at a stand, without either: (as, 'the growth, *consistence*, and return').

Even there [in the heaven] I find a change, of motion, of face, of quality; motion whether by *consistence* or retrogradation; 'Sun, stand thou still in

Gileon, and thence in the valley of Aialon: there was a change in not moving. And for retri-gradation: 'The shadow went back ten degrees in the dial of Ahaz.'—*Seasonable Sermons*, p. 2.

Consistency. s.

1. Consistence.

I carried on my enquiries farther, to try whether this rising world, when formed and finished, would continue always the same, in the same form, structure, and consistency.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

2. Substance; form; make.

His friendship is of a noble make, and a lasting consistency.—*South, Sermons*.

3. Agreement with itself or with any other thing; congruity; uniformity.

These are fundamental truths that lie at the bottom, the basis upon which many others rest, and in which they have their consistency, bearing and rich in store, with which they furnish the mind.—*Læke*.

That consistency of behaviour, whereby he inflexibly pursues those measures, which appear the most just and equitable.—*Adams, Freetholder*.

Consistent. adj.

1. Firm; not fluid.

Psychical misapprehensions insinuate into the humoral and consistent parts of the body.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consistency*.

The sand, contained within the shell, becoming solid and consistent, at the same time that of the stream without it did.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth*.

2. Not contradictory; not opposed.

With reference to such a lord, to serve and to be free, are terms not consistent only, but equivalent.—*South*.

On their own axis as the planets run, yet make at once their circle round the sun; so two consistent motions act the soul, and one regards itself, and one the whole.

The fool consistent, until the false shiner.
Pope, Essays.
Id., *Epistles*.

With with.

A great part of their politics others do not think consistent with honour to practise.—*Adams, Travels in Italy*.

Shew me one that has it in his power to act consistently with himself an hour.

Pope, Epistles of Horace.

Consistently. adv. In a consistent manner; without contradiction; agreeably.

The Epicureans are of this character, and the poet describes them consistently with it: they are proud, idle, and effeminate.—*Broomer*.

Consisting. part. adj.

1. Having consistence.

Flame doth not mingle with flame, as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth contiguous; as it cometh to pass betwixt consistent bodies.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

2. Consistent: (with with).

You could not help bestowing more than is consistent with the fortune of a private man, or with the will of any but an Alexander.—*Dryden, Fables, dedication*.

Consistorial. adj. Relating to the ecclesiastical court.

An official, or chancellor, has the same consistorial audience with the bishop himself that deposes him.—*Aliff, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

They drew up a representation of some abuses in the ecclesiastical discipline, and in the consistorial courts.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time*: 1794.

Lord Mansfield at no period of his life ever had, or could have had, the least predilection for the civil law, arising from any familiarity with its institutions. He never was a Scotch diviner at all; or if he was, it must have been in the cradle, for he left Scotland at three years of age. With the Consistorial Courts, if by their practice the civil law is meant, he had necessarily very little intercourse.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III.*, Lord Mansfield.

Consistorian. adj. Relating to an order of presbyterian assemblies.

They have exempted themselves from the ecclesiastical government of this realm, accounting the same, in some respects, to be antichristian, and so not to be obeyed; and, in some other, to be a more civil and a parliament church-government; and, in that regard, only after a sort to be yielded unto, for their better and safer standing in their own seditions and consistorian ways.—*Bishop Burnet, Dangerous Positions and Proceedings under pretence of Reformation*, lib. 16.

You fall next on the consistorian schismatics: for so you call Presbyterians.—*Milton, Notes on Dr. Griffith's Sermon*.

Consistory. s.

1. Consistorial court.

An offer was made, that, for every one minister, there should be two of the people to sit and give voice in the ecclesiastical consistory.—*Hooks*.

Pius was then hearing of causes in consistory.—*Bacon*.

Christ himself, in that great consistory, shall deign to step down from his throne.—*South*.

2. Assembly of cardinals.

How far I've proceeded,

Or how far further shall, is warranted
By a commission from the consistory.
Yet the whole consistory of Rome.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. ii. 2.
A late prelate, of remarkable zeal for the church, was religious to be tried by the Romans, to his native city, Anagni. There, in a public consistory, he purged himself by oath of the charges of heresy; the more scandalous accusations against his life and morals he declined to notice. In the bull issued from that consistory, he declared that he had received intelligence of the proceedings of the king and the barons in the Louvre . . . and their recommendation of all obedience.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xi. ch. ix.

3. Solemn assembly.

To counsel summons all his mighty peers.
Within thick clouds, and dark tenfold involved,
A gloomy consistory.
Milton, Paradise Regained, l. 12.
I left thee; thee, a single person; not a consistory
Of presbyters, or a bench of elders.—*Archbishop Somers, Sermons*, p. 18.
At Jove's ascent the deities around,
In solemn state the consistory crown'd,
Pope, Theobald of Stuttes.

Used figuratively.

My other self, my counsel's consistory,
My uncle, my prophet! My dear cousin,
I, as a child, will go by thy direction.
Shakespeare, Richard III. ii. 2.

Used adjectively.

They accordingly repealed that statute, with the exception of the part which related to the High Commission. Thus, the Archidiaconal Courts, the Consistory Courts, the Court of Arches, the Court of Penitents, and the Court of Delegates were revived.—*Maccarty, History of England*, ch. vi.

The consistory courts became more oppressive.
Frank, History of England, ch. ii.

Consociate. s. [Lat. consociatus, part. of consocio = be in company or companionship with anyone; from socius = companion.]

Accomplice; confederate; partner.

Partridge and Stanhope were reckoned as consociates in the conspiracy of Somerset.—*Sir J. Hall, word*.

Thou [self-conceit] and envy, my consociates,
Will not admit that art herself should show
By others finger.

Sir J. Davies, Wille's Pilgrimage, pt. ii.

Consociate. v. a.

1. Unite; join.

Ships, besides the transporting of riches and rarities from place to place, consociate the most remote regions of the earth by participation of commodities and other excellencies to each other. See *T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 102.

Generally the best outward shapes are also the likeliest to be consociated with good inward faculties.—*W. Wotton, Essay on the Education of Children*.

Things very seldom consociated in the instruments of great personages.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life*, &c., of the Duke of Buckingham.

2. Cement; hold together.

The ancient philosophers always brought in a supernatural principle to unite and consociate the parts of the chaos.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

Consociate. r. n. Consociate; unite. Rare.

If they cohered, yet by the next conflict with other atoms might be separated again, . . . without ever consociating into the huge consociate bodies of planets.
Bentley, Sermons, vii.

Consociation. s. Alliance; union; intimacy; companionship. Rare.

There is such a consociation of offices between the prince and whom his favour breeds, that they may help to sustain his power, as he their knowledge.—*B. Jonson, Discourses*.

By so long, so private, and so various consociation with a prince of such excellent nature, he had now gotten, as it were, two lives in his own fortune and greatness.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life*, &c., of the Duke of Buckingham.

Consolate. v. a. Comfort; console; soothe in misery. Rare.

I will be gone.
That pitiful rumour may reject my flight,
To consolate thine ear.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, iii. 2.
What, my somewhat, consolate all men that honour virtue, we do not discover the latter scene of his misery in captives of antiquity. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

The king had in this time much consolated us both with sending unto him, and with expressing publicly a generous feeling of his case.—*Sir H. Wotton, Letters*.

This excellent young woman has nothing to consolate herself with, but the reflection that her sufferings are not the effect of any guilt or misconduct.—*Father*, no. 189.

Consolation. s. Comfort; alleviation of misery; such alleviation as is produced by partial remedies.

We that were in the jaws of death, were now brought into a place where we found nothing but consolation.—*Bacon*.

Against such cruelties,
With inward consolation recommended;
And oft supported so, as shall amaze
Their proudest persecutors.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 404.
Let the righteous persevere with patience, supported with this consolation, that their labour shall not be in vain.—*E. gress*.

Consolator. s. Comforter. Rare.

In some of the Protestant churches, there is a kind of officers termed consolators for the sick.—*Johnson, Note on the English*.

Consolatory. adj. Tending to give comfort.

Letters, though they be capable of any subject, yet commonly they are either condolatory, obligatory, consolatory, imortary, or congratulatory.—*Hawthell, Letters*, l. i. 1.

I must tell you, here is a consolatory letter to the Hugonots at Paris.—*De la Martin, Letters*, p. 80: 1689.

Consolatory. s. Speech or writing containing topics of comfort.

Consolatoria writ.
With studied argument, and much persuasion sought,
Lenient of grief and anxious thought.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 627.

Consolé. v. a. [Lat. consolar, from solari.]

Comfort; cheer; free from the sense of misery.

Others the syren sisters compass round,
And empty heads consolate with empty sound.
Pope, Dunciad

Consoler. s. One who gives comfort.

Pride once more appears upon the stage, as the great consoler of the miseries of man.—*Commentary on Pope's Essay on Man*.

Consolidate. v. a. [Lat. consolidatus; from solidatus, part. of consolido.]

1. Form into a compact and solid body; harden; unite into a solid mass.

The world may be rendered either less stretched, or less fixed, and consolidated the earth above the waters.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

The effect of spirits in stopping hemorrhages and consolidating the fibres, is well known to chirurgeons.—*Arbuthnot*.

2. Applied to the Funds. See extract.

The funds in Britain have been all formed into the four following classes or divisions: The Aggregate Fund; the South Sea Fund; the General Fund; and the Sinking Fund. . . . The Aggregate Fund was established by an Act of George I. . . . in 1715. It had this name given to it because it consisted of a great variety of taxes and surpluses of taxes and duties which were at that year consolidated. . . . Into this fund were brought the two-thirds and one-half subsidy of tonnage and poundage; half the inland duties on tea and coffee; the house-money granted by the 7th of William III.; the duty on hops, &c. . . . and by an Act of the 1st of George III. all the duties constituting the revenue of the civil list.—*Ross, Cytopædia, Funds*.

Consolidate. r. n. Grow firm, hard, or solid.

In hurts and ulcers in the head, dryness maketh them more apt to consolidate.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The sandy, stony, and stony matter was then soft, and susceptible of any form in these stony moulds; that they may be consolidated, and became hard afterwards.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth*.

Consolidate. adj. Formed into a compact body; fixed; settled.

It shall be necessary, that a gentleman do learn to ride a great and fierce horse while he is tender, and the braveries and swiftness of his thighs not fully consolidated.—*Sir T. Lyot, The Governour*, fol. 33.

The pure religion of Christ was not in all places consolidated.—*Sir T. Egrot, The Government*, fol. 62, l.

Consolidated, *part. adj.* Brought into unity.

When two equal lines cast their images upon the retina, the range of sensitive elements excited by each, having been primarily known as a series of states of consciousness; and the two series having been known as equal series; the equality manifestly becomes as predictable of the *consolidated* status as it was of the serial status. Each of these consolidated states is produced by the simultaneous stimulation of a certain number of independent nerves of a particular kind; and, physiologically considered, that likeness in the two states which constitutes the intuition in question, results from a likeness in the number and combination of the independent nerves simultaneously affected.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, p. 300.

Applied to the *Funds*. See *Consolidate* and *Consols*.

Consolidation, *s.*

1. Act of uniting into a solid mass.
"The consolidation of the marble, and of the stone, did not fall out at random.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth*.

2. Act of confirming a thing.
He first offered a league to Henry the Seventh, and for consolidation thereof his daughter Margaret.—*Lord Herbert of Chesham, History of Henry VIII.* p. 11.

3. Annexing of one bill in parliament to another.

It was some surprise to me to find myself translated all on a sudden into this bill against the directors, under the now-fashioned term of *consolidation*, without any new offence given, or cause assigned: However, I now find myself tucked to them and their unhappy fate, *Speech of the Rt. Hon. J. Aislabie before the House of Lords*, July 19, 1721.

Consols, *s.* (accient varying, *consols* or *consols*.) See *extract*.

Three per cent, *consols*, or consolidated annuities, forms by much the largest portion of the public debt. It had its origin in 1751, when an Act was passed *consolidating* (hence its name) several separate stocks bearing an interest of 3 per cent, into one general stock.—*McCulloch, Dictionary of Commerce*.

Consonance, *s.* Accord of sound; concord.

The two principal *consonances* that most ravish the ear, are, by the consent of all nature, the fifth and the octave.—*Sir H. Walton*.
And winds and waters flow'd
In *consonance*.—*Thomson, Seasons, Spring*.

Consonancy, *s.* Consistency; congruence; agreeableness.

Such devious held *consonancy* and congruity with resolutions and decisions of former times.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law of England*.
I have set down this, to show the perfect *consonancy* of our persecuted church to the doctrine of scripture and antiquity.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals*.

Let me conjure you by the rights of our fellowship, by the *consonancy* of our youth.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

Consonant, *adj.* [Lat. *consonans*, -antis, part. of *consono*—sound with.]

1. Consistent.
He felt that the proposal he had made was suitable and *consonant*. What might have been ridiculous before was now full of propriety.—*Emilia Wylde, ch. xvii*.

With *with*.
That where much is given there shall be much required, is a thing *consonant* with natural equity.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Policy*.

With *to*.
Were it *consonant* unto reason to divorce these two sentences, the former of which doth show how the latter is restrained?—*Hawker*.
He discovers how *consonant* the account which Moses hath left, of the primitive earth, is to this from nature.—*Woodward*.

2. Having like sounds.
Our birds . . . hold anagominations, and enforcing of *consonant* words or syllables one upon the other, to be the greatest elegance.—*Hawell, Letters*, i. l. 40.

3. Consonantal: (with a play on the word).
Is there no Kokimau, no Kuntakatani arrived, No Plumpo Pacha three-tailed and six-winged, No Russian whose dissonant *consonant* name, Almost shatters to fragments the trumpet of fate?—*T. Moore, Two-penny Postbag*.

Consonant, *s.* Elementary articulate sound which cannot be sounded, or but imperfectly, by itself.

In all vowels the passage of the mouth is open;

and free, without any appulse of an organ of speech to another: but in all *consonants* there is an appulse of the organs, sometimes (if you abstract the *consonants* from the vowels) wholly precluding all sound; and, in all of them, more or less checking and abetting it.—*Hollier, Elements of Speech*.

He considered these as they had a greater mixture of vowels or *consonants*, and accordingly employed them as the verse required a greater smoothness.—*Pope, Essay on Homer*.

Consonantal, *adj.* Having the nature, or consisting, of consonants.

It has been usual in the introduction to works of the present description to give a table of the *consonantal* changes met with in tracing a root through the related languages.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*, introduction.

Consonantly, *adv.* In a consonant manner; consistently; agreeably.

This *consonantly* it preacheth, teacheth, and delivereth, as if but one tongue did speak for all.—*Hooker*.

Ourselfs are formed according to that mind which frames things *consonantly* to their respective natures.—*Glaucille, Scrupia Scientifica*.

If he will speak *consonantly* to himself, he must say that happened in the original constitution.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Consoption, *s.* Act of laying to sleep. *Rare*.

One of his maxims is, that a total abstinence from intemperance is no more philosophy than a total *consoption* of the senses is repose.—*Pope, To Daphne*.

Consoptive, *v. a.* [Lat. *sopitus*, part. of *sopio*—lull to sleep.] Compose; calm; lull to sleep. *Rare*.

The masculine faculties of the soul were for a while well slaked and *consoptive*.—*Dr. H. More, Conjecturae Académicæ*, p. 18; 1653.

By the same degrees that the higher powers are invigorated, the lower are *consoptive* and abated, as to their proper exercises.—*Glaucille, Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 104.

The higher powers of the soul being almost quite laid asleep and *consoptive*.—*Ibid.* p. 121.

Consoptive, *adj.* Calmed; quieted; composed. *Rare*.

I have the barking of hold sense confuted; Its clamorous tongue thus being *consoptive*, With reasons easy shall I well be suited, To show that Pythagore's position's right.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul.

Consort, *s.* [Lat. *consors*, -ortis.]

1. Companion; partner; generally a partner of the bed, wife or husband.

Fellowship,
Such as I seek fit to part with;
All rational delight; wherein the brute
Cannot be human *consort*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 350.

Thy Bellona, who thy *consort* came
Not only to thy bed, but to thy fame.
Sir J. Denham.

He single chose to live, and shan't to wed,
Well pleas'd to want a *consort* of his bed.
Dryden, Fables.

His warlike amazon her host invades,
The imperial *consort* of the crown of Spades.
Pope.

With the *accent on the last syllable*.

Male he created thee; but thy *consort*
Female for race; then bless'd mankind, and said,
Be fruitful, multiply, and fill the earth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 523.

Construction *postpositive* and *adjectival* in 'king *consort*, queen *consort*,' &c.

2. Concurrence; union.

Take it singly, and it carries an air of levity; but, in *consort* with the rest, has a meaning quite different.—*Bishop Altieri*.

3. Catachrestic for Concert. *Obsolete*.
A *consort* of music in a banquet of wine, is as a signet of carbuncle set in gold.—*Ecclésiastique*, xxii. 5.

There should be a continual *consort* of ravishing harmony among them.—*Scott, Christian Life*, i. iii.

Consort, *v. n.* Associate with; unite with; keep company with.

What will you do? Let's not *consort* with them.
Shakespeare, Marbeth, ii. 3.

All flesh *consorteth* according to kind; and a man will cleave to his like. *Ecclésiastique*, xiii. 16.

Some of them beloved, and *consorted* with Paul and Silas.—*Acts*, xvii. 4.

Which of the Grecian chiefs *consorts* with thee?
Dryden.

Consort, *v. a.*

1. Join; mix; marry.
He begins to *consort* himself with men, and thinks himself one.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education*.

2. Accompany.

Sweet health and fair desires *consort* your graves.
Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, ii. 1.
It's a special prerogative of beauty, though it be in an humble and mean subject, if it be *consorted* with modesty and virtue, to exalt and equal itself to any dignity.—*Skelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, iv. 6.

Consovable, *adj.* Capable of being consoled or ranked with; suitable. *Obsolete*.

He was much more *consovable* to Charles Brandon, under Henry VIII. who was equal to him. *Sir H. Walton*.

A good conscience, and a good courtier, are *consovable*.—*W. Montague, Discourse of Honour*, p. 108; 1618.

Consortion, *s.* Partnership; fellowship; society. *Rare*.

While others are curious in the choice of good air, and chiefly solicitous for healthful habitations, study thou conversation, and be critical in thy *consortion*.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 9.

Consortship, *s.* Fellowship; state of union; partnership.

Thus, consulting wisely with the state of times, and the child's disposition and abilities of continuing, must the parent either keep his virgin, or labour for the provision of a meet *consortship*.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iv. 1.

For their having been unkind, and unmerciful to their poor brethren, they shall be cursed, and cast down into a wretched *consortship* with those unclean and merciless fiends, unto whose dispositions they did so nearly approach.—*Barrow, Sermons*, i. 31.

Conspicuity, *s.* [Lat. *conspicuitas* = view, sight.] In the following extract, either *slang* or rhetorically *pedantic* for organ of sight, or eye.

What harm can your hisson *conspicuity* glean out of this character?—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

Conspersion, *s.* [Lat. *conspersio*, -onis; from *conspersus*, part. of *consperso*, from *spargere*—sprinkle.] Sprinkling about. *Rare*.

He must purge the old heaven, and make us a new *conspersion*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, (Ord MS.).
The *conspersion* and washing the door posts with the blood of the Lamb.—*Id., Great Exequial*, 12, (Ord MS.).

Conspicuity, *s.* Brightness; favourableness to the sight.

If this definition be clearer than the thing defined, midnight may vie for *conspicuity* with noon.—*Glaucille, Scrupia Scientifica*.

Those that would stand sure, must not affect too much height, or *conspicuity*. The tall cedars are most subjects to winds and lightnings, while the shrubs of the valleys stand unmoved. Men great, these doth but make; a fairer mark for evil; there is true firmness and safety in modesty.—*Bishop Hall, David and Achish*, (Ord MS.).

Conspicuous, *adj.* [Lat. *conspicuus*.] Obvious to the sight; seen at a distance; eminent; famous; distinguished.

Or come I less *conspicuous*? Or what chance Absents thee?—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 107.
He attributed to each of them that virtue which he thought most *conspicuous* in them. *Dryden, Jure's Natixæ*, dedication.

Thy father's merit points thee out to view,
And sets thee in the fairest point of light,
To make thy virtues or thy faults *conspicuous*.
Addison, Cato.

The house of Lords,
Conspicuous scene! *Pope, Imitations of Horace*.

Conspicuously, *adv.* In a conspicuous manner; obviously to the view.

These methods may be preserved *conspicuously*, and entirely distinct.—*Watts, Logic*.

Conspicuousness, *s.* Attribute suggested by Conspicuous.

1. Exposure to the view; state of being visible at a distance.

Looked out with such a weak light, they appear well proportioned fabrics; yet they appear so lost in that twilight, which is requisite to their *conspicuousness*.—*Boyle*.

2. Eminence; fame; celebrity.

Their writings attract more readers by the author's *conspicuousness*.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours*.

Conspiracy, *s.*

1. Combination between two or more persons to commit some injury to a third, or to the public; plot; concerted treason.

O Conspiracy!
Shan't thou to show thy dangerous brow by night,
When evils are most free?
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, ii. 1.

I had forgot that foul conspiracy
Of the best Caliban, and his confederates,
Against my life. *Shakespeare, Tempest, iv. 1.*
When scarce he had escap'd the blow
Of faction and conspiracy,
Death did his promis'd hopes destroy. *Dryden.*
2. Concurrence; general tendency of many
causes to one event.

When the time now came that misery was ripe for
him, there was a conspiracy in all heavenly and
early things, to frame fit occasions to lead him
unto it. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The air appearing so malicious in this morbid
conspiracy, exacts a more particular regard. *Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Conspirant. *adj.* Conspiring; engaged in a
conspiracy for plot; plotting. *Rare.*

Thou art a traitor,
Conspiring 'gainst this high illustrious prince.
Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 3.

Conspiration. *s.* Agreement of many to
one end. *Rare.*

One would wonder, how from so differing promises,
they should infer the same conclusion; were it not
that the conspirations of interest were too potent for
the diversity of judgement. *Dr. H. More, Essay of
Christian Piety.*

The same [duty of praise] must also be publick
and united, universal and unlimited, with a general
consent and holy kind of conspiration. *Bishop
Peterson, Sermon, Nov. 5, 1673.*

What an harmony and conspiration there is betwixt
all these laws, one mutually aiding and assisting
the other! *Hammond, Of Conscience, § 24.*

Conspirator. *s.* Person engaged in a plot;
one who has secretly concerted with others
the commission of a crime; plotter.

Stand back, thou manifest conspirator;
Thou that contrivest to murder our dread lord.

Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part I, l. 3.
Achitophel is among the conspirators with Ah-
saron. *—2 Samuel, x. 31.*

But let the bold conspirator beware;
For heav'n makes princes its peculiar care.

Dryden, Spanish Fryar.
One put into his hand a note of the whole con-
spiracy against him, together with all the names of
the conspirators. *—South.*

Conspire. *v. n.* [Lat. *conspiro* = blow to-
gether, as two winds might do in favouring
the progress of a vessel: whence the se-
condary meaning of joint action, originally
with a good or indifferent, now for the
most part with a bad, sense.] Concert a
crime; plot; hatch secret treason.

What was it
That mov'd pale Cæsar to conspire?

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, li. 6.
They took great indignation, and conspired
against the king. *—Apocrypha, Bel and the Dragon, v. 24.*

Let the air be excluded; for that undermineth the
body, and conspireth with the spirit of the body to
dissolve it. *—Bacon.*

There is in man a natural possibility to destroy
the world; that is, to conspire to know no woman.
—Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.

The press, the pulpit, and the stage,
Conspire to censure and expose our age.

Lord Bacon, Common.
So moist and dry, when Plaurus shines,
Conspiring give the plant to grow. *Heigh.*

Conspire. *v. a.* Plot; contrive.

All wars are hatch'd and gone,
Which countries did conspire.

Old Metrical Version of the Psalms, xli.

Tell me what they deserve,
That do conspire my death with devilish plots
Of damned witchcraft?

Shakespeare, Richard III, iii. 4.

Conspirer. *s.* Conspirator; plotter.

But these conspirers couched all so clean
Through those demeanour, that their wiles did
wane

My heart from doubts.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 406.

Take no care,
Who chafes, who frets, and where conspirers are;
Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Conspiringly. *adv.* In a conspiring manner.

Either violently without mutual consent for urgent
reasons, or conspiringly by plot of lust or cunning
malice. *—Milton, Tricharchion.*

Wherein is signified, and by a solemn contestation
ratified, on the part of God, that these three joined
and confederated, as it were, are conspiringly pro-
picious and favourable to us. *—Barrow, li. 406. (Ord
MS.)*

Conspissation. *s.* [Lat. *conspissatio* = on-
s; from *spissus* = thick, thickening.] Thick-
ness; act of thickening. *Rare.*

With taste and colour by natural conspissation
Of things discover'd. *Ancient Poem in Ashmole's
Theatrum Chymicum Britannicum, p. 176.*
For body's but this spirit, fixt, gross by conspi-
sation. *—Dr. H. More, Infinity of Worlds, st. 13.*

Conspiration. *s.* [Lat. *spuratio*, = onis;
from *spurus* = foul, filthy] Act of defil-
ing; defilement; pollution. *Rare.*

No odious a conspuration of our holy religion. *—
Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 162.*

Constable. *s.* [Lat. *comes stabuli* = (literally)
count of the stable, thence master of the
horse, official intrusted with the preser-
vation of public order; Fr. *conestable*.] *Keeper of the peace for the parish or some
smaller division (petty constable); for the
hundred or some larger division (high con-
stable); dignitary who anciently presided
in the court of chivalry long abolished
(lord high constable).*

When I came hither, I was lord high constable,
And duke of Buckingham; now poor Edward Bohun.

Shakespeare, Henry VI, li. 1.
The knave constable had set me 'th' stocks, i' th'
common stocks, for a witch. *—Merry Wives of
Windsor, iv. 5.*

The constable being a sober man, and an enemy to
swiftness, went to observe what they did. *—Lord
Clarendon.*

Constabulary. *s.* Same as Constable-
wick. *Rare.*

In this parish are seven constabularies and town-
ships. *—Buckton, Monasticon Rhacensis, p. 434;
1754.*

Constableness. *s.* Office of a constable.

This keepership is annexed to the constableness of
the castle, and that granted out in lease. *Cyclopædia,
Survey of Cornwall.*

Constableness. *s.* District over which the
authority of a constable extends.

If directed to the constable of D, he is not bound
to execute the warrant out of the precincts of his
constableness. *—Sir M. Hale, Historia Pleutorum
Corone, ch. 1.*

Constabulary. *adj.* Relating to, or of the
nature of, the office of constable.

The police consists of a well-organised constabulary
force, which consisted on the first of January,
1869, of 12,212 officers and men. *—McCallach, Geo-
graphical Dictionary, Ireland.*

Used substantially in such phrases as the
'Irish constabulary.'

Constancy. *s.*

1. Immutability; perpetuity; unalterable
continuance.

The laws of God himself no man will ever deny to
be of a different constitution from the former, in re-
spect of the one's constancy, and the mutability of
the other. *—Hooker.*

2. Consistency; unvaried state.

Incredible, that constancy in such a variety, such
a multiplicity, should be the result of chance. *—R. v.
Widdow of God manifested in the Works of the
Creation.*

3. Resolution; firmness; steadiness; un-
shaken determination.

In a small isle, amidst the widest seas,
Triumphant constancy has fix'd her seat;
In vain the syrens sing, the tempests rant. *Prior.*

4. Lasting affection; continuance of love or
friendship.

Constancy is such a stability and firmness of friend-
ship, as overlooks and passes by lesser failures of
kindness, and yet still retains the same habitual
good will to a friend. *—South.*

5. Certainty; veracity; reality.

But all the story of the night told over,
More witnesseth than fancy's images;
And grows to something of great constancy;
But, howsoever, strange and admirable.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 1.

Constant. *adj.* [Lat. *constans*, =antis, part. of
consto; from *sto* = stand.]

1. Firm; fixed.

If you take highly rectified spirit of wine, and de-
plected spirit of urine, and mix them, you may
turn these two fluid liquids into a constant body. *—
Boyle, History of Fireworks.*

2. Unvaried; unchanged; immutable; dura-
ble.

The world's a scene of changes, and to be
Constant, in nature were inconstancy. *Cowley.*

3. Firm; resolute; determined; invincible;
unshaken.

Some shew'd contents
Now steal the colour from Bassanio's cheek:
Some done friend dead; who nothing in the world
Could turn so much the constitution
Of any constant man.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.
The lord privy seal found the woman, in her ex-
amination, constant in her former sayings. *—Lord
Herbert of Cherbury, History of Henry VIII, p. 472.*

4. Consistent; steady; grave; (applied to
things).

I am no more mad than you are: make the trial
of it in my constant question. *—Shakespeare, Twelfth
Night, iv. 2.*

5. Free from change of affection.

Both loving one fair maid, they yet remained con-
stant friends. *—Sir P. Sidney.*

6. Certain; not various; steady; firmly ad-
herent: (with to).

Now, through the land, his care of souls he
stretch'd,
And like a primitive apostle preach'd;
Still cheerful, ever constant to his call;
By many follow'd, lov'd by most, admir'd by all.

Dryden.
He shew'd his firm adherence to religion as model-
led by our national constitution, and was constant
to its offices in devotion, both in public and in his
family. *—Addison, Fables, &c.*

7. Evident. *Obsolete.*

It is constant, without any dispute, that if they
had fallen on these provinces in the beginning of
this month, Chardrey, Nevile, Louvain, &c., would
have cost them neither time nor danger. *—Sir W.
Temple, Works, li. 35. (Ord MS.)*

Constancia (wine). *s.* Wine, both red and
white, so named from the farms of Con-
stantia at the Cape of Good Hope.

The famous Constancia wine is the product of two
celebrated farms of that name at the base of the
Table Mountain, between eight and nine miles from
Cape Town. *—McCallach, Dictionary of Commerce,
Wine.*

Constantly. *adv.*

1. Invariably; perpetually; steadily; cer-
tainly.

It is strange that the fathers should never appeal;
nay, that they should not constantly do it. *—Arch-
bishop Tillotson.*

2. Patiently; firmly.

Does our nephew
Bear his restraint so constantly, as you
Deliver it? *—Mossington, Grand Duke of Florence.*

Constellate. *v. n.* Join lustre; shine with
one general light. *Rare.*

The several things which engage our affections, do,
in a transcendent manner, shine forth and constel-
late in God. *—Boyle.*

Those parts which never at our subject dwell,
But some muscous in excess are foretold,
Like stars, did all constellate here,
And met together in one sphere.

Ordnance, Poem to the Memory of Mr. C. Motteux.

Constellate. *v. a.* Unite several shining
bodies in one splendour. *Rare.*

Great constitutions and such as are constellate
into knowledge do waiting till they outdo all. *—
Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Who constellated your fair birth?
Benjamin and Fletcher, Therry and Theophrast.

These scattered perfections, which were divid'd
among the several ranks of inferior natures, were
summed up and constellated in ours. *—Glauville,
Sixteen Sonnets.*

Constellation. *s.* [Lat. *constellatio*, = onis =
group of stars; from *stella* = star.]

1. Cluster of fixed stars.

For the stars of heaven, and the constellations
thereof, shall not give their light. *—Isaiah, xiii. 10.*

The earth, the air resounded,
The heav'ns and all the constellation rung.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 561.

A constellation is but one,
Though 'tis a train of stars.

Dryden.

2. Assemblage of splendours or excellences.

The condition is a constellation or conjuncture
of all those gospel-spirits, faith, hope, charity, self-
denial, repentance, and the rest. *—Hamaon, Prac-
tical Catechism.*

Conster. *v. a.* Conster.

The rule which they have set down is, that in cere-
monies indifferent, all churches ought to be, one of
them unto another as like as possibly they may be,
which possibly, we cannot otherwise counter, than
that it doth require them to be even as like as they
may be, without breaking any positive ordinance of
God. *—Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity, b. iv. § 13. (Ord
MS.)*

Consternation. *s.* [Lat. *consternatio*, *onix*; from *consterno*—knock down.] Astonishment; amazement; surprise; wonder.

They find the same holy consternation upon themselves that Jacob did at Bethel, which he called the gate of heaven.—*South.*

The natives, dumbbels whom They must obey, in consternation wait, Till rigid conquest will pronounce their liege.—*Philips.*

Constipate. *r. a.* [Lat. *constipatus*, part. of *constipio*.]

1. Crowd together into a narrow room; thicken; condense.

Of cold, the property is to condense and constipate.—*Bacon.*

It may, by massing, cooling, and constipating of waters, turn them into rain.—*Reg. Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

There might arise some veriginous notions or whirlpools in the matter of the climes, whereby the atoms might be thrust and crowded to the middle of those whirlpools, and there constipate one another into great solid globes.—*Bentley, Sermons*, vii.

2. Stuff up, or stop by filling up the passages.

It is not probable that any aliment should have the quality of entirely constipating or shutting in the capillary vessels.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

3. Bind the belly, or make costive.

Omitting honey which is laxative and the powder of some hawthorns in this, doth rather constipate and bind, than purge and loosen the belly.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Constipation. *s.*

1. Act of crowding anything into less room; condensation.

This worketh by the detention of the spirits, and constipation of the tangible parts.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

[It] requires either absolute fulness of matter, or a pretty close constipation and mutual contact of its particles.—*Bentley, Sermons*, vii.

2. In *Medicine*. Stoppage of the bowels.

The inactivity of the gall occasions a constipation of the belly.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Constituency. *s.* Body of constituents.

Even the larger constitutions were obsequious.—*Maccanlay, History of England*, ch. iv.

Constituent. *adj.* [Lat. *constitutus*, *-entis*, part. of *constituo*—constitute.] Making anything what it is; necessary to existence; elemental; essential.

Body, soul, and reason, are the three parts necessarily constituent of a man.—*Dryden, Translation of D'Urfey's Act of Penitence.*

It is impossible that the figures and sizes of its constituent particles should be so justly adapted as to touch one another in every point.—*Bentley, Sermons*.

Constituent. *s.*

1. Person or thing which constitutes or settles anything in its peculiar state.

Their first compansure, and origination requires a higher and nobler constituent than chance.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

2. That which is necessary to the subsistence of anything.

The obstruction of the mesentery is a great impediment to nutrition; for the lymph in those glands is a necessary constituent of the aliment.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

3. He who deposes another as his representative, especially in parliament.

You may communicate this letter in any manner you think proper to my constituents.—*Burke, Letter to the Sheriff of Bristol*, 1777.

Constitute. *r. a.* Give formal existence; make anything what it is; produce; establish.

We must obey laws appointed and constituted by lawful authority, not against the law of God.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Holy Living.*

It will be necessary to consider, how at first those several churches were constituted, that we may understand how in this our church they were all united.—*Bishop Pearson.*

Constitute. *s.* Established law. *Obsolete.*

A man that will not obey the king's constitute.—*Preston, Property of Chalmers*, about 1501.

Constitutor. *s.* One who constitutes or appoints.

Faith is the foundation of justice, which is the chief constitutor and marker of a publick weal, and by the aforementioned authoritative, conservator of the same.—*Sir T. Elgot, The Governour*, fol. 168.

Constituting. *verbal abs.* Forming; making. Prudence is not only a moral but christian virtue, such as is necessary to the constituting of all others.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Constitution. *s.*

1. Act of constituting; state of being; particular texture of parts; natural qualities.

This is more beneficial than any other constitution.—*Bentley.*

This light being trajected through the parallel prisms, if it suffered any change by the refraction of one, it lost that impression by the contrary refraction of the other; and so, being restored to its primitive constitution, became of the same condition as at first.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

2. Corporeal frame.

Amongst many bad effects of this oily constitution, there is one advantage; such who arrive to age are not subject to stricture of fibres.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

3. Temper of body, with respect to health or disease.

If such men happen, by their native constitution, to fall into the gout, either they must it not at all, having no lei- to be sick, or they use it like a dog.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Beauty is nothing else but a just accord and harmony of the members, animated by a healthful constitution.—*Dryden.*

4. Temper of mind.

Danteas, according to the constitution of a dull head, thinks no better way to show himself wise than by suspecting every thing.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Some dear friend dead; else nothing in the world could turn so much the constitution

Of any constant man.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

He defended himself with undaunted courage, and less passion than was expected from his constitution.—*Lord Clarendon.*

5. Established form of government; system of fundamental laws.

The Norman conquering all by might, Mixing our customs, and the form of right, With foreign constitutions he had brought, Dankt, In this revolution of 1215, there was no remarkable attention shown to the formalities of the constitution, otherwise made for the men and the times, as in that of 1689.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. viii. pt. ii.

I cannot conclude the present chapter without observing one most prominent and characteristic distinction between the constitution of England and that of every other country in Europe.—*Ibid.* ch. viii. pt. ii.

By the accounts of all travellers, the lower orders in Poland were in a miserable position at the period of the first dismemberment, but the constitution of 1791 provided for the gradual emancipation of the peasantry, and, by conferring representative rights on citizens and traders, encouraged the formation of a respectable middle class.—*S. Edwards, The Polish Captivity*, vol. 1. ch. ii.

6. Particular law; established usage; establishment; institution.

We lawfully may observe the positive constitutions of our own churches.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. iv. § 2.

Constitution, properly speaking in the sense of the civil law, is that law which is made and ordained by some king or emperor; yet the canonists, by adding the word sacred to it, make it to signify the same as an ecclesiastical canon.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Constitutional. *adj.*

1. Bred in the constitution; radical.

It is not probable any constitutional illness will be communicated with the small-pox by inoculation.—*Sharpe, Surgery.*

2. Consistent with the civil constitution; legal.

The long parliament of Charles the First, while it acted in a constitutional manner, with the royal concurrence, redressed many heavy grievances.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*.

But there are certainly no instances of rebellion, or even, as far as we know, of a constitutional resistance in parliament, down to the reign of Richard I.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. viii. pt. ii.

If we look back from the accession of Henry IV. to that of his predecessor, the constitutional authority of the house of commons will be perceived to have made surprising progress during the course of twenty-two years.—*Ibid.* ch. viii. pt. ii.

Constitutional. *s.* Brisk walk taken for the sake of the bodily health. *Colloquial.*

And when she (Miss Cornelia Blymer) told little Paul that she was going for her constitutional, he wondered she did not send a footman for it.—*Dickens, Dombey and Son.*

Constitutionalism. *s.* Adherence to a constitution.

The aim of this form of government is to keep a middle path, so as to annihilate despotism and slavery on the one hand, and, on the other, to arrest the development of democratic ideas. Such is evidently the principle of constitutionalism, but to realise it completely the exact middle path is not easy to find, and among the various constitutions of which history has preserved the memory, there are some which lean too much to one or other of the two extremes, so that there are despotic constitutional monarchies, and the republican constitutional monarchies.—*S. Edwards, Polish Captivity*, ii. 30.

Constitutionalist. *s.* [for this form as compared with constitutionalism, see Naturalist, as compared with nature and natural.] Adherent to, or founder of, what is called a constitution.

They have sometimes brought forth five or six hundred drunken women, calling at the bar of the assembly for the blood of their own children, as being royalists or constitutionalists.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

Constitutionally. *adv.* According to a constitution.

Uniformity is constitutionally requisite for every act of each town.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Constitutionist. *s.* Man zealous for the established constitution of the country.

Nothing can be more reasonable than to admit the nominal division of constitutionalists, and anti-constitutionalists.—*Lord Brougham, Dissertation on Parties*, 10.

Constitutive. *adj.* Having the power to constitute anything what it is; elemental; essential; productive.

Although it be placed among the non-naturals, that is, such as, neither naturally constitute, nor merely destructive, to preserve or destroy.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

The first cause, as it excludes all external, so likewise all internal constitutive causes.—*Bishop Barrow, Sermons*, p. 506.

The elements and constitutive parts of a schism, being the esteem of himself, and the contempt of others.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Constrain. *r. a.* [Fr. *contraindre*; from Lat. *constringo*.]

1. Compel; force to some action.

Thy sight which should Make our eyes flow with joy, hearts dance in comforts Constrains them weep.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, v. 2.

And straightway he constrained his disciples to go into the ship.—*Mark*, iv. 43.

Nature subdued is England's palm alone, The rest besieged, but we constrained the town.—*Dryden.*

2. Hinder by force; restrain.

My sire in caves, constraining the winds, Can with a breath their clouds may appease; They fear his whistle, and forsake the seas.—*Dryden.*

3. Violate; ravish.

Her spotless chastity, Inhuman traitors, you constrained and forced.—*Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus*, v. 2.

4. Confine; press.

When amidst the fervour of the feast, The Tyrian lutes and fouds thee on her breast, And with sweet kisses in her arms constrain, Thou may'st infuse thy venom in her veins.—*Dryden.*

5. Tie; bind.

When winter frosts constrain the field with cold, The sunny root can take no steady hold.—*Dryden.*

Bushes, on withal, he binds in chains The drowsy prophet, and his limbs constrain.—*Id.*

6. Imprison.

Constrained him in a bird, and made him fly With partly coloured plumage, a chattering pye.—*Dryden.*

7. Restrain; withhold.

The soft weapons of paternal persuasions after mankind began to forge the original giver of life, became overgrown to resist the first inclination of evil, or after, when it became habitual, to constrain it.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Constrainable. *adj.* Liable to constraint; obnoxious to compulsion.

Whereas men before stood bound in confidence to do as reason teacheth, they are now, by virtue of human law, constrainable.—*Hooker.*

Constrainedly. *adv.* By constraint; by compulsion.

What occasion it had given them to think to their greater abridgment in evil, that through a forward and wanton desire of innovation we did *constraintly* those things, for which conscience was pre-
tended.—*Hooker*.

Constraint. s.

1. Compulsion; compelling force; violence; act of overruling the desire; confinement.

I did suppose it should be on *constraint*.
But, heaven be thank'd, it is but voluntary.

Like you a man, and hither led by fame,
Not by *constraint*, but by my choice I came.

The constant desire of happiness, and the *constraint* it puts upon us to get for it, no body, I think accounts an abridgment of liberty.—*Locke*.

2. Confinement. *Rare*.

His limbs were waxen weak and raw,
Thro' long imprisonment and hard *constraint*.

Constraintive. adj. Having the power of compelling; able to overrule the desire.
Rare.

Not through any *constraintive* necessity, or *constraintive* vow, but on a voluntary choice.—*Carew*,
Survey of Cornwall.

Constrict. v. a. [Lat. *constrictus*, part. of *constringo*] Bind; cramp; confine into a narrow compass; contract; cause to shrink.

Such things as *constrict* the fibres and strengthen the solid parts.—*Arbuthnot*, *On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Constriction. s. Contraction; forcible contraction; (Compression is from an outward force; Constriction from some quality).

The air which these receive into the lungs, may serve to render their bodies equidistant to the water; and the *constriction* or dilatation of it may probably assist them to ascend or descend in the water.—*Ray*, *Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Constrictor. s. [Lat.] That which compresses or contracts.

He supposed the *constrictors* of the eyelids must be strengthened in the supercilious.—*Arbuthnot* and *Pope*, *Martinus Scriberius*.

Constringe. v. a. Compress; contract; bind; force to contract itself. *Rare*.

The dreadful spout,
Which shipmen do the hurricane call,
Constringe in mass by the almighty sun.

Strong liquors, especially inflammatory spirits, infatuate, *constringe*, harden the fibres, and congregate the fluids.—*Arbuthnot*.

Constringent. adj. Having the quality of binding or compressing.

Try a deep well, or a conservatory of snow, where the cold may be more *constringent*.—*Bacon*, *Natural and Experimental History*.

Cold crowds the shining atmosphere; and binds or strengthens cold bodies in a cold embrace.
Constringent; feeds and animates our blood.

Constrict. v. a. [Lat. *constrictus*, part. of *construo*.]

1. Build; form; compile; constitute.

Let there be an admiration of those divine attributes and prerogatives, for whose manifesting he was pleased to *constrict* this vast fabric.—*Boyle*, *Some Considerations touching the Usefulness of Experimental Natural Philosophy*.

2. Form by the mind.

The thought occurred to him that he might *constrict* a story, which might possibly be considered as sufficient to earn his pardon.—*Macaulay*, *History of England*, ch. xxi.

Construction. s.

1. Act of building; fabrication; form of building; structure; conformation.

There's no art
To shew the mind's *construction* in the face.

The ways were made of several layers of flat stones and flint: the *construction* was a little various, according to the nature of the soil, or the materials which they found.—*Arbuthnot*.

2. In Grammar. Putting of words, duly chosen, together in such a manner as is proper to convey a complete sense; syntax, of which it is the Latin equivalent (*con = con = with, structio = τειξις = arrangement*).

Some particles constantly, and others in certain

constructions, have the sense of a whole sentence contained in them.—*Locke*.

3. Act of arranging terms in the proper order, by disentangling transpositions; act of interpreting; explanation.

This label . . . whose containing
Is so from sense in hardness, that I can
Make no collection of it; let him shew
His skill in the *construction*.

4. Sense; meaning; interpretation.

In which sense, although we judge the apostle's words to have been uttered, yet I think we do not require them to yield, that thank any other *construction* more sound.—*Hooker*.

It cannot, therefore, into reasonable *constructions* seem strange, or savour of singularity, that we have examined this point.—*St. T. Brown*, *Vulgar Errors*.

He that would live at ease should always put the best *construction* on business and conversation.

Religion, in its own nature, produces good will towards men, and puts the mildest *construction* upon every accident God befalls them.—*Spectator*, no. 483.

In the *construction*, for the purposes of this Act, of the Acts hereinafter incorporated, the expression "The Special Act" shall mean the Public Health Act, 1875. The "limits of the district" shall mean the limits of the district, the "passage of the Special Act" shall mean the date of the coming into force of this Act, &c.—*Local Government Act*, 1875, vii.

Constructional. adj. Respecting meaning, sense, or interpretation.

The nature of symbolical grants, and *constructional* conveyances, was not so well considered as might have been wished.—*Waterland*, *Charge on the Exchequer*, p. 40.

Constructive. adj. Having the character of a construction.

It was not possible to make it look even like a *constructive* treason.—*Bishop Burnet*, *History of his own Time*, 1652.

Another mode in which the associative tendency operates, is in the formation of separate conceptions of things that have never been brought before consciousness by sensory impressions. The *constructive* which has been termed that of *construction*, is the foundation of imagination; and it is exercised in every other mental operation in which we pass from the known to the unknown. When we attempt to form a conception, which shall differ from one that we have already experienced as a matter of objective reality, by the introduction of a single new element—as when we imagine a brick built up by one of stone, in every respect similar as to size and form, we substitute in our minds the idea of stone for that of brick, and associate it by the principle of continuity with those other ideas, of which that of the whole building is an aggregate.—*Dr. Carpenter*, *Principles of Human Physiology*, § 560.

Constructively. adv. By construction.

Interpretatively and *constructively*; as, when a war is levied, to throw down inclines generally, &c.—*St. M. Bide*, *Historia Phlebotomica*, ch. xvi.

He that has fewest faults, has *constructively* none at all, because it is a common case; but no man has more faults than he that pretends to have none.—*Boyer*, (Ord. 18).

Constructor. s. One who forms or makes a thing.

The necessity of doing something, and the fear of undertaking much, sinks the historian to a generalist, the philosopher to a journalist of the weather, and the mathematician to a constructor of dates.—*Johnson*, *Rambler*, no. 103.

Constructure. s. Pile; edifice. *Rare*.

They shall the earth's *constructure* closely bind,
And to the centre keep the parts confin'd.

St. P. Blackmore.

Construe. v. a. [Lat. *construo*.]

1. Range words in their natural order; disentangle transpositions.

I'll teach mine eyes with meek humility,
Love-learned letters to her eyes to read;
Which her deep wit, that true heart's thought can
spell.

Will soon conceive and learn to *construe* well.

Chastise the times to their necessities,
And you shall say, indeed, it is the times
And not the king, that doth you injure.

Shakespeare, *Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.*

2. Interpret; explain; show the meaning.

I must crave that I be not so misunderstood or *construed*, as if any such thing, by virtue thereof, could be done without the aid and assistance of God's most blessed spirit.—*Hooker*.

Virgil is so very figurative, that he requires I may almost say a grammar apart to *construe* him.—*Dryden*.

Thus we are put to *construe* and paraphrase our own words, to free ourselves, either from the ignorance or ill-will of our adversaries.—*Bishop Stock*, *Eightfold*.

When the word is *construed* into its idea, the double meaning vanishes.—*Abraham*, *Dialogues on the Philosophy of Aristotle*.

Charles did not deny, but assuredly could not with truth have denied, that he had seen a commission written and signed by James and containing words which might without any violence be *construed*, and which were, by all to whom they were shown, actually *construed*, to authorize the numerous abuses of Turnham Green.—*Macaulay*, *History of England*, ch. xxi.

His Act shall be *construed* together with, and be deemed part of, the Public Health Act, 1875; words used in this Act shall be interpreted in the sense ascribed to them in that Public Health Act.—*Local Government Act*, 1875, iv.

Construate. v. a. [Lat. *construatus*, part. of *construo*.] Violate; debase; defile.

The second wife's father that *construated* it hundred years in his time.—*Boyle*, *Discourse on the Revelation*, pt. iii.; *Lat.*
"They were and loved daughters *construated* by a very base custom.—*Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, p. 163.

Construption. s. Violation; defilement.

The first degrees full of adulteries; every glance whereof is a fact of lechery; the very sight is a kind of *construption*.—*Bishop Hall*, *Works*, ii. 313.

Consubstant. v. a. Exist together.

Consubstanting. part. adj. Subsisting in conjunction with something else.

The more some who hold two *consubstanting* wills, an active and an elective, the latter continually directing the former; how truly I shall not examine.—*St. John*, *Freemasonry*, ch. v. p. 31.

Consubstantial. adj. Having the same substance with something else.

The Lord our God is but one God; in which fullness of unity, notwithstanding we adore the Father, as being more than of himself, we glorify that *consubstantial* word which is the Son; we bless and glorify that co-eternal Spirit, eternally proceeding from both, which is the Holy Ghost.—*Hooker*.
I continue to a body *consubstantial* with our bodies; a body of the same, but in nature and measure, which it had on earth.—*Id.*

In their consubstant the human nature of Christ was not *consubstantial* to ours, but of another kind.—*Bacon*.

An examination Eutyches allowed that the Holy Virgin was *consubstantial* with us, and that "our God was incarnate of her;" but he would not allow that he was therefore, as man, *consubstantial* with us, his nature apparently being that man with the Divinity had changed what otherwise would have been human nature. However, when pressed, he said, that, though up to that day he had not permitted himself to discuss the nature of Christ, or to affirm that "God's body is man's body though it was human," yet he would allow, if commanded, our Lord's consubstantiality with us.—*Neuman*, *Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. v. sect. 3.

Consubstantialist. s. One who believes in consubstantiation.

The sort of the Lutheran *consubstantialists* and of the Roman transubstantialists, who affirm that the body of our Lord is here upon earth at once present in many places.—*Thoreau*, *Sermons*, ii. 331.

Consubstantiality. s. Existence of more than one in the same substance.

The eternity of the Son's generation, and his eternity and consubstantiality with the Father, when he came down from heaven.—*Hammond*, *On Eucharist*.

Can the answerer himself unriddle the secrets of the Incarnation, follow the undivided Trinity, or the consubstantiality of the Eternal Son, with all his readings and examinations?—*Dryden*, *Defence of the Twelve Apostles*.

"I have never found in Scripture," he [Eutyches] said, "reports one of the priests who were sent to him, 'that there are two natures.' I replied, 'Neither is the consubstantiality.' The Hammonson of Nicaea," "to be found in the Scriptures, but in the Holy Fathers, who well understood them and faithfully expounded them."—*Neuman*, *Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. v. sect. 3.

Consubstantie. v. a. Unite in one common substance or nature.

That so by putting his finger into the print of the nails, and thrusting his hand into his side, he [St. Thomas] might almost *consubstantiate* and unite himself into his Saviour, and at once be assured of the truth and partake of the profit of the Resurrection.—*Hammond*, *Works*, ii. 313.

They are driven to *consubstantiate* and incorporate Christ with elements sacramental, and to transubstantiate and change their substance into his; and so the one to hold him really, but ingisibly.

moulded up with the substance of those elements—the ether to hide him under the only visible show of bread and wine, the substance whereof, as they imagine, is abolished, and his succeeded in the same room. —*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. v. § 47. (Ord MS.)

Consubstantiation. *adj.* United.

We must live here, [the wife], that is thus consubstantiated with us. —*Pellham, Sermon on St. Luke*, xiv. 20.

Consubstantiation. *s.* Term by which the Lutherans express their doctrine of the union of the body of our Saviour with the sacramental element: (as distinguished from *transubstantiation*, or change of substance).

In the point of *consubstantiation*, toward the latter end of his life, he changed his mind. —*Bishop Atterbury*.

In the year 1524 there arose among the friends of the Reformation a tedious and fatal contest respecting the presence of the body and blood of Christ in the Eucharist. Luther had rejected the doctrine of *transubstantiation*, but maintained, nevertheless, that along with the elements of bread and wine the real body and blood of Christ was received by the partakers of the Lord's Supper. . . . He could allow the scriptural expressions to be consistent with the reality of the elements according to the plain testimony of our senses, and yet . . . think that those same expressions do still imply that the partaker of the real bread and wine does also partake at the same time of the material substance of Christ's human body. 'This, however, the advocates for the doctrine of *consubstantiation* must argue. —*Milner, Church History*, century 16, ch. ii.

Consubtudo. *s.* [Lat. *consubtudo*]; from *subtus*—accustomed. Maintenance of a custom: (as opposed to *Desuetudo*).

Wherefore to say that it is sacrilege or unlawful to observe this *consubtudo* or law must be judged erroneous. —*Burns, Works*, p. 301. (Rich.)

Consubtudinarius. *s.* [Lat. *consubtudinarius*]. Ritual of monastic forms and customs.

An account of a *consubtudinarius* of the abbey of St. Edmund'sbury. —*Baker's MSS. Catalogue by Masters, Cambridge*, p. 61.

Consul. *s.*

1. Chief magistrate in the Roman republic.

Or never he so noble as a consul,

Nor joke with him for tribune.

—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

Consuls of moderate power in calms were made;

When the Gales came, one sole dictator sway'd.

—*Dryden*.

As for the over much credit that hath been given unto authors in sciences in making them dictators, that their words should stand, and not consults to give advice, the damage is infinite. —*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, b. i. 34. (Ord MS.)

2. In *Commerce*. See extract.

Consul, in commerce, [is] an officer appointed by competent authority to reside in foreign countries in the view of facilitating and extending the commerce carried on between the subjects of the country which appoints him, and those of the country or place in which he is to reside. —*McCallum, Dictionary of Commerce*.

I then mentioned that the Padre Antonio was an Austrian subject. 'And of what nationality are you?' asked the Padre. 'Your slave is Italian.' 'Is there a consul here?' 'There is no Italian consul here, Effendiim,' I answered. —*Dr. H. Sandwith, The Hekia Bashi*, vol. i. ch. vi.

Consular. *adj.* Relating to a consul.

The consular power had only the ornaments, without the force, of the royal authority. —*Spectator*, no. 257.

Consulate. *s.* Office, and official residence, of a consul.

His name and consulate were effaced out of all public registers and inscriptions. —*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Consulship. *s.* Office of consul.

The patricians should the very ill, To let the consulship be so defil'd.

—*B. Jonson, Catiline*.

The noblest Romans, when they stood for that which was a kind of royal honour, the consulship, were wont in a submissive manner, to go about, and beg that highest dignity of the meanest plebeians, naming them man by man; which in their tongue, was called 'petitio consulatus.' —*Milton, Ecclesiastes*, ch. xl.

The lovely boy, with his angelic face, Shall Pollio's consulship and triumph grace.

—*Dryden*.

Consult. *v. n.* [Lat. *consulto*.] Take counsel together; deliberate in common.

With for.

A senate house, wherein three hundred and twenty men set consulting always for the people. —*Mac-cabees*, viii. 15.

With with.

Consult not with the slothful for any work. —*Ecclesiasticus*, xxvii.

He sent for his bosom friends, with whom he most confidently consulted, and showed the paper to them, the contents whereof he could not conceive. —*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Consult. *v. a.*

1. Ask advice of.

Consult your reason, and you soon shall find! 'Twas you were jealous, not your wife unkind.

—*Pope*.

2. Regard; act with view or respect to.

We are, in the first place, to consult the necessities of life, rather than matters of ornament and delight.

—*See R. L. Estlin*.

The senate owes its gratitude to Cato, Who with so great a soul consults its safety, And guards our lives, while he neglects his own.

3. Plan; contrive.

Thou hast consulted shame to thy house, by cutting off many people. —*Abraham*, ii. 10.

Many things were there consulted for the future, yet nothing was positively resolved. —*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Consult. *s.* (necent in some of the extracts on the second syllable.)

1. Act of consulting.

Yourselves in person heard one chosen half, And march'd to oppress the fiction in consult With dying Dorax.

—*Dryden, Don Sebastian*.

2. Effect of consulting; determination.

He said, and rose the first: the council broke; And all their grave consults dissolv'd in smoke.

—*Dryden, Fables*.

3. Council; number of persons assembled in deliberation.

In . . . of our whole number,

To consider of the form . . . —*Bacon*.

A consult of counsels below

Was call'd, to rig him out a bent.

—*Swift*.

Consultation. *s.*

1. Act of consulting; secret deliberation.

The chief priests held a consultation with the elders and scribes. —*Mark*, xv. 1.

2. Number of persons consulted together; council.

A consultation was called, wherein he advised a salvation. —*Hicman, Surgery*.

3. In Law.

Consultatio is a writ, whereby a cause, being formally removed by prohibition from the ecclesiastical court, or court christian, to the king's court, is returned thither again: for the judges of the king's court, if, upon comparing the libel with the suggestion of the party, they do find the suggestion false, or not proved, and therefore the cause to be wrongfully called from the court christian; then, upon this *consultatio* or deliberation, decree is to be returned again. —*Cowell*.

Consultative. *adj.* Having the privilege of consulting.

None of them elect or choose the emperor, but only those six princes who have a consultative, deliberative, and determinative power in his election. —*Archbishop Beakhall, Against Hobbes*, p. 27.

Consultor. *s.* One who consults or asks counsel or advice.

There shall not be found among you a charmer, or a consulter with familiar spirits, or a wizard. —*Deuteronomy*, xviii. 11.

In this action they which first consulted with Apollo were to blame, (for Apollo was the devil,) but they, which by industry would have found it if they could, were not guilty of the first consultation fault. —*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 288.

[Lardner asks] 'What right had Pity to act in this manner?' by what law or laws did he punish [them] with death? but the Romans had ever burnt the sorcerer, and banished his counselors for life. It was an ancient custom. —*Newman, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. iv. sect. i.

Consumable. *adj.* Susceptible of destruction; possible to be wasted, spent, or destroyed.

Astonish does truly agree in this common quality ascribed unto both, of being incombustible, and not

consumable by fire; but it does contract so much fuliginous matter, from the early parts of the oil, though it was tried with some of the purest oil, that in a very few days it did choke and extinguish the flame. —*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick*.

Our growing rich or poor depends only on, which is greater or less, our importation or exportation of consumable commodities. —*Locke*.

Consumé. *v. a.* [Lat. *consumo*.] Waste; spend; destroy.

Where two raging fires meet together, They do consume the thing that feeds their fury.

—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, ii. 1.

Thou shalt carry much seed out into the field, and shalt gather but little in; for the locusts shall consume it. —*Deuteronomy*, xxviii.

Thus in soft anguish she consumes the day, Nor quits her deep retirement.

—*Thomson, Seasons*, Spring.

Consumé. *v. n.* Waste away; be exhausted.

He was threatened by Apollo in a dream, that he should consume as here as a certain brazen oxen, which was consecrated unto him in his temple by Hippocrates. —*Fatherly, Athenian*, p. 230.

With away. (the commoner form).

Therefore let Bonelick, like cover'd fire, Consume away in sighs, waste inwardly.

—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

They shall consume; into smoke shall they consume away. —*Psalm*, xxvii. 20.

Consumer. *s.* One who spends, wastes, or destroys anything.

Thou . . . is a consumer and devourer of all things. —*Milton, Translation of Don Quixote*, ii. 1.

Money may be considered as in the hands of the consumer, or of the merchant who buys the commodity, when made to export. —*Locke*.

Consummate. *v. a.* [Lat. *consummatus*.] Complete; perfect; finish; end.

Yourselves, myself, and other bonds, If you think meet, this afternoon will post To consummate this business happily.

—*Shakespeare, King John*, v. 7.

There shall we consummate our spousal rites.

—*Id., Titus Andronicus*, i. 2.

The person was cunning enough to begin the deceit in the weaker, and the weaker sufficient to consummate the fraud in the stronger. —*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

He had a mind to consummate the happiness of the day. —*Tidder*.

Consummate. *adj.* Complete; perfect; finished.

I do but stay till your marriage be consummate.

—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 2.

Earth, in her rich attire Consummate, lovely smil'd.

—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 501.

Grafton, among his lovers for raising a man to the most consummate greatness, advises to perform extraordinary actions, and to secure a good history. —*Johnson, Frechet*.

If a man of perfect and consummate virtue falls into a misfortune, it raises our pity, but not our terror. —*Id., Spectator*.

Consummately. *adv.* Perfectly; completely.

Under the conduct of Felix Rausinus, a Christian consummately learned in the Greek, Chaldaic, and Arabic languages. —*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 448.

Consummation. *s.*

1. Completion; perfection; end.

That just and regular process, which it must be supposed to take from its original to its consummation. —*Addison, Spectator*.

2. End of the present system of things; end of the world.

From the first beginning of the world unto the last consummation thereof, it neither hath been nor can be otherwise. —*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, ii. § 4.

3. Death; end of life.

Ghost, unaid, forbear thee! Nothing ill, one near thee! Quiet consummation have, And renowned be thy grave.

—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, iv. 2. song.

Consumption. *s.*

1. Act of consuming; waste; destruction.

In commodities the value given as its quantity is less and vent greater, which depends upon its being preferred in its consumption. —*Locke*.

2. State of wasting or perishing.

Etna and Vesuvius have sent forth flames for this two or three thousand years, yet the mountains themselves have not suffered any considerable diminution or consumption; but are at this day the highest mountains in those countries. —*Woodward*.

3. In Nosology. Phthisis pulmonalis.

Consumptions sow

—*Shakespeare, Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

In hollow bones of man.

—*Shakespeare, Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

The stoppage of women's courses, if not looked to, sets them into a consumption, dropy, or other disease.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumption.*

The essential and distinguishing character of a confirmed consumption, is a wasting of the body by reason of an ulcerated state of the lungs, attended with a cough, a discharge of purulent matter, and a hectic fever.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

Consumptionary. *adj.* Inclined to consumption.

His wife being consumptionary, and so likely to die without child.—*Bishop Gardiner, Life of Bishop Brownrigg*, p. 200: 1600.

Consumptioner. *s.* Consumer. *Rare.*

When the law puts one penny duty, the trader, or retailer, in his price adds another for him self; so the consumptioner is, in a manner, double taxed.—*Davenant, Essays on Trade*, l. 153. (Ord MS.)

Consumptive. *adj.*

1. Destructive; wasting; exhausting; having the quality of consuming.

Books, which serve to any other purpose, are . . . consumptive of our time and health to no purpose.—*Jeremy Taylor, Lectur. Indulgentia*, pref.

• A long consumptive war is more likely to break this grand alliance than disable France.—*Adams, Present State of the War.*

2. Affected by, or with a tendency to, the disease consumption.

Nothing taints sound lungs sooner than inspiring the breath of consumptive lungs.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumption.*

The lean, consumptive wench, with coughs decayed.

Is call'd a pretty, tight, and slender maid.—*Drayden.*
By an exact regimen a consumptive person may hold out for years.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Consumptively. *adv.* In a way tending to consumption.

A puny consumptively disposed mother.—*Baldwin.*

Contabulate. *v. a.* [Lat. *tabula* = board, plank.] Floor with boards.

Bedwards and boards turn the best flesh-firmer, consolidating and contabulating his body of errantry into a gun or moving mummy.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, iii. 2.

Contact. *s.* [Lat. *contactus*; from *tactus*, part. of *tango* = touch.] Touch; close union; junction of one body to another.

The Platonists hold, that the spirit of the lover doth pass into the spirit of the person loved, whence the desire of return into the body; whence upon followeth that appetite of contact and conjunction.—*Baron, Natural and Experimental History.*

When the light fell so obliquely on the air, which in other places was between them, as to be not reflected, it in that place of contact to be wholly transmitted.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

The air, by its immediate contact, may coagulate the blood which flows along the arteries.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Contactio. *s.* Act of touching; joining one body to another.

That deleterious it may be at some distance, and destructive without corporal contactio, there is no high improbability.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

It is a rule in philosophy, that every natural agent works by a contactio, whether bodily or virtual.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 90.

Contactio. *s.* [Lat. *contagio*, -onis; from *con* = with, *tango* = touch.]

1. Contact of body with body, by which diseases are communicated: (in the strict sense of the word, opposed to *infection*).

If we two be one, and thou play false,
I do digest the poison of thy flesh,
Being strumpeted by thy contagion.—*Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors*, ii. 2.

In infection and contagion from body to body, as the plague and the like, the infection is received many times by the body passive; but yet is, by the strength and good disposition thereof, repulsed.—*Baron.*

2. Less strictly, infection; propagation of disease (either in its medical sense, or figuratively for mischief in general).

Nor will the goodness of intention excuse the scandal and contagion of example.—*Elken Humlike.*

And the dire him renew'd, and the dire form
Caught by contagion.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 812.

3. Pestilence; venomous emanations.

Will he steal out of his wholesome bed,
To dare the vile contagion of the night?
—*Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*, ii. 1.

Contagious. *adj.* Infectious; caught by approach; poisonous; pestilential.

And now loud howling voices arouse the jades
That drag the tragic melancholy night;
Who with their drowsy, slow, and flaccid wings
Clip dead men's graves, and from their misty jaws
Shakepear, *Henry VI. Part II.*, iv. 1.

We sicken soon from her contagious cure,
Grieve for her sorrows, grieve for her despair.
—*Prior.*

Contagiousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Contagious; infection.

An excellent preservative against the contagiousness of sin.—*W. Mountney, Devout Essays*, p. 177: 1710.

Contain. *v. a.* [Lat. *continere*.]

1. Hold as a vessel.

There are many other things which Jesus did, the which, if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written.—*John*, xxi. 25.
Greatly instructed, I shall hence depart,
Of knowledge what this vessel can contain.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 557.

What thy stores contain bring forth, and pour
Abundance.—*Ibid.*, v. 314.

2. Comprehend; comprise.

Wherefore also it is contained in the scripture.—*1 Peter*, ii. 6.
Who seem'd fair in all the world, seem'd now
Mean, or in her summit up, in her contain'd.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 472.

Though in comparison of heaven so small,
Nor glistering, may of solid gold contain
More plenty, than the sun that barren shines.
—*Ibid.*, viii. 91.

3. Restrain; withhold; keep within bounds.

All men should be contained in duty ever after,
Without the terror of warlike force.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Their king's person contains the nursery people
From evil occasions.—*Ibid.*

If you should smile, he grows impatient, —
Fear not, my lord, we can contain ourselves.
—*Shakespeare, Tempest*, of the Shipwreck, act. 1.

Contain. *v. u.* Live in continence.

If they cannot contain, let them marry.—*1 Corinthians*, vii. 9.

Whom we must openly chide, that either they would marry, if they cannot contain; or that they would contain, if they will not marry.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 51.

Containable. *adj.* Possible to be contained.

The air containable within the cavity of the capsule amounted to eleven grains.—*Boyle.*

Containment. *s.* ? Competence.

Let us now see if there be not a good means of virtuous containment, as well in the days of peace as of a war.—*Tim's Marchbanks.* (Ord MS.)

Contaminate. *v. a.* [Lat. *contaminatus*, part. of *contaminare*.] Defile; pollute; corrupt by base mixture.

Shall we now
Contaminate our fingers with less leeches?
—*Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*, iv. 3.

Do it not with poison; strangle her in her bed,
Even in the bed she hath contaminated.—*Id., Othello*, iv. 1.

Though it be necessary, by its relation to flesh, to a terrestrial converse; yet 'tis like the sun, without contaminating its beams.—*Glauville, Apology for Philosophy.*

He that lies with another man's wife, propagates children in another's family for him to keep, and contaminates the honour thereof as much as in him lies.—*Ayliffe, Paragon Jacia Comitia*.

Contaminate. *adj.* Corrupt by base mixture; polluted.

A base pander holds the chamber-door,
Whilst by a slave, no gentler than a dog,
His fairest daughter is contaminated.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI.*, iv. 5.

How deeply would it touch thee to the quick,
Shouldst thou but hear I were licentious;
And that this body consorted to thee,
By ruffian lust should be contaminate?
—*Id., Comedy of Errors*, ii. 2.

The sons of idiots, of ignoble birth,
Contaminate, and viler than the earth.
—*G. Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job*, p. 42.

William Rufus was contaminated, as well with his own as his father's sacrifices.—*Sir H. Spelman, History of Sacerdotalism*, addenda by Stephens, § viii.

Contamination. *s.* Pollution; defilement.

What was he that accused marriage of unholiness out of sancti estate; of uncleanness out of 'conaminata mundis: of contamination with carnal concupiscence? Was it not his own Pope Innocentius?
—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 24.

Conteck. *s.* Same as Contest; quarrel; contention. *Obsolete, rare.*

Let none mistake of, that may not be mended;
So conteck some by counsel might be ended.
—*Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar*, May.

Contection. *s.* [Lat. *tectus*, part. of *tego* = cover.] Covering. *Rare.*

Pick-hares by sundry authors are described to have some appearance into genitalia, and so were aptly formed for such contection of those parts.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellaneous Tracts*, p. 15.

Contemn. *v. a.* [Lat. *contemnere*.] Despise; scorn; slight; disregard; neglect; defy.

Yet better thus, and known to be contemned,
Than still contemned and flattered.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, iv. 1.

Ever, thy contempt of life and pleasure seems
To argue in thee something more sublime
And excellent than what thy mind contemns.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 1013.

Pygmalion then the Tyrian sceptre away'd;
One who contemn'd divine and human laws,
Then stark enstard.—*Virgil, Virgil's Æneid*.

Contemnably. *adv.* Despisably.

For if from high degree
Hee suddenly do slide to live contemnably
With the vile vulgar sort, that cannot make him
waver.—*Shakespeare, Du Barlow*, 200. (Ord MS.)

Contemner. *s.* One who contemns; despisest; scorner.

A terrible example to all contemnors and deriders of religion and godliness.—*Bishop Woulton, Christian's Manual*, l. 19: 1576.

Contemnors they came hence common contemnors of marriage, and ready persuaders of all others to the same.—*Archam, Schoolmaster*.

The contemner of the world must still know, he hath not yet taken out the Baptist's clog, nor made such use of the doctrine of the rod, as is expected from him.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 402.

He counsels him to persecute inventors of worship, not only as contemnors of the gods, but disturbers of the state.—*South.*

Contemper. *v. a.* [Lat. *contemperere*.] Moderate; reduce to a lower degree by mixing something of opposite qualities.

I know not whether he be more feared or loved,
both affections are so sweetly contraposed in all hearts.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*.

The leaves qualify and contemper the heat, and hinder the evaporation of moisture.—*Rag, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

The antiques with which philosophy has medicated the cup of life, though they cannot give it solidity and sweetness, have at least allayed its bitterness, and contempered its malignity.—*Johnson, Rambler*, no. 150.

Contemperament. *s.* Degree of any quality.

There is nearly an equal contemperament of the warmth of our bodies to that of the hottest part of the atmosphere.—*Bertram.*

Contemperate. *v. a.* Diminish any quality by something contrary; moderate; temper.

The mighty Nile and Sycor do not only moisten and contaminate the air, but refresh and illuminate the earth.—*Sir T. Browne.*

If blood abound, let it out, regulating the patient's diet, and contempering the humours.—*W. Swan, Scripps*.

Contemperation. *s.*

1. Act of diminishing any quality by admixture of the contrary; act of moderating or tempering.

The use of air, without which there is no continuation in life, is not nutrition, but the contemperation of fervor in the heart.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

2. Proportionate mixture; proportion.

There is not greater variety in men's faces, and in the contemperations of their natural humours, than there is in their phantasies.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind*.

Contemplate. *v. a.* [Lat. *contemplari*.] Consider with continued attention; study; meditate.

There is not much difficulty in confining the mind to contemplate what we have a great desire to know.—*Watts.*

Contemplate. *v. n.* Muse; think studiously with long attention.

So many hours must I take my rest!
So many hours must I contemplate.
—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III.*, ii.

With over.

Sayor had an heaven of glass, which he trod upon
contemplating over the same as if he had been Jupiter.—*Peucham.*

With on.

How can I consider what belongs to myself, when

I have been so long contemplating on you!—Dryden, *Jurand's Satires*, pref.

Contemplation. s.

1. Meditation; studious thought on any subject; continued attention.

How now, what serious contemplation are you in?
—Shakespeare, *King Lear*, i. 2.
Contemplation is keeping the idea which is brought into the mind, for some time actually in view.—Locke.

2. Holy meditation; holy exercise of the soul, employed in attention to sacred things.

I have breathed a secret vow,
To live in prayer and contemplation,
Only attended by Neriissa here.

Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 4.

3. Faculty of study: (opposed to the power of action).

There are two functions, contemplation and practice, according to that general division of objects: some of which entertain our speculation, others employ our actions.—South.

Contemplative. adj.

1. Given to thought or study; studious; thoughtful.

First and contemplative their looks,
Still turning over nature's books. Sir J. Denham.

2. Employed in study; dedicated to study.

I am no courtier, nor versed in state affairs; my life hath rather been contemplative than active.

Contemplative men may be without the pleasure of discovering the secrets of state, and men of action are commonly without the pleasure of tracing the secrets of divine art.—Grew, *Cambridge Ser.*

3. Having the power of thought or meditation.

No many kinds of creatures might be to exercise the contemplative faculty of man. Ray, *Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

With of.

He stands erect, conscious and contemplative of the beneficence.—Guardian, no. 175. (Orel MS.)

- Contemplator. s. [Lat.] One employed in study; enquirer after knowledge; student.

In the Persian tongue the word 'maius' imports as much as a contemplator of divine and heavenly science.—Sir W. Raleigh, *History of the World*.

The Platonic contemplators reject both these descriptions, founded upon parts and colours. Sir L. Browne, *Vulgar Errors*.

- Contempler. r. n. Contemplate. Rare.

No ravished, I may at rest contemplate
The stately arches of thy stately temple.

Shelton, *The Bachelors*, 1721. (Orel MS.)

* Com from thy bent, come forth and here, contemplate
The golden wonders of my throne and temple.

Ibid. 1532. (Orel MS.)

Contemporaneous. adj. Contemporary.

The great age of Jewish philosophy, that of Alexandria, Midianites, and Kushi, had been contemporaneous with the later Spanish school of Arabian Philosophy.—Maimon, *History of Latin Christianity*, i. xiv. ch. iii.

- Contemporariness. s. Attribute suggested by Contemporarity; existence at the same point of time.

The series of the matter, the epoch of the times, and regular succession and contemporariness of princes.—Howell, *Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 39.

Contemporary. adj.

1. Living, or existing, at the same time; contemporaneous; existing at the same point of time.

Albert Durer was contemporary to Lucas.—Dryden, *Translation of Dürer's Art of Painting*.

It is impossible to make the ideas of yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow, to be the same; or bring ages past and future together, and make them contemporaries.—Locke.

Of the same age.

A grove born with himself he sees,
And loves his old contemporary trees. Cowley.

[That the history of the *n* in this word, and the principles on which *contemporary* is in a fair way of excluding its rival *cotemporary* from the English language, are of some importance may be seen from the following extracts. In the previous editions they stand under *Cotemporary*; but, as the whole question is best dealt with under a single entry, they are,

in the present, removed to the word which comes first in order. Cogenial, as contrasted with Congenial, has already been given.

COTEMPORARY. adj. *con* and *tempus*, Lat. Bentley has remarked that *cotemporary* is a downright barbarism. 'For the Latins never use *co* for *con*, except before a vowel, as *cognatus*, *coterminatus*; but before a consonant, they either retain the *n*, as *cotemporary*, *cotitulum*, or melt it into another letter, as, *collection*, *comprehension*; so that the word *cotemporary* is a word of his [Bentley's] own *composition*, for which the learned word will *cogratulate* him!' (Dissertation on Plinarius, preface.)

Such is the notice of Dr. Johnson. His editor writes as follows:

'It will not be easy to confute the reasoning of this remark, by which the just rule of formation to our compound words of this class is given; though many indeed affectively write *cognatus*, *cotemporary*, and the like, as well as *cotemporary*. Spent might have been added by Dr. Johnson to Locke in aid of *cotemporary*; and in modern times, both the Wartons have adopted this spelling. Yet Locke, and Cowley, and Dryden, and Addison, are Johnson's examples for *cotemporary*; and Chillingworth and Steele will be found on the same side.' (Todd, in *note*.)

As far, then, as authority goes, the case in favour of the form in *n* is made out to the satisfaction of most readers; to which it may be added that it has certainly increased since the foregoing remarks of Johnson and his editor were written. Perhaps it has increased ever since the time of Bentley, inasmuch as it is Bentley whom Johnson quotes. At any rate, the only living writer with any pretensions to authority in whom I have found the form in *o* is Mr. Mill (see *Cotemporary*).

Whether *cotemporary* be a worse word than *contemporary* is one question; whether Bentley's argument be valid is another; nor are those who criticize it to be charged with undue presumption. The doctrine that nothing is weaker than its weakest point is as good in criticism as in mechanics; and it must be remembered (1) that the word in question is *English* rather than Latin, and (2) that the author of the Dissertation on Plinarius was also the emendator of Milton; his authority in the two cases being by no means equal.

That 'the Latins never use *co* for *con*, except before a vowel, &c.' is true; but it is wholly irrelevant. If, with the Latin word *contemporarius* before him, the first person who wrote *cotemporary* had ejected the *n*, he would have been wrong. He would also have been wrong if, under the notion of putting a Latin word into an English form, he had supposed that that word was *cotemporarius*. But neither of these alternatives is the fact. The element *-temporarius* is an English word, and in its English form it has a certain Latin element prefixed to it. In short, it is a word made up in England; and, in the first instance at least, out of English elements and on English principles. What these are is evident in such words as *comate*, a word which no one ever said should be *con-mate*. Unlike *mate*, however, *temporary* is a word of Latin origin; and it is not denied that this complicates the matter, by making the resulting compound look like a word introduced *ready-made* from the Latin. Now this Bentley has either not seen, or, seeing, has assumed something which he ought to have proved, viz. the doctrine that words, though put together in England, and, as such, made out of English elements are, when the latter element is of Latin origin, to

be treated as if they were wholly Latin, i.e. Latin words adopted into English. But this would have allowed a good deal to be said on the other side. In *co-heiress*, for instance, we leave the domain of pure English, and find *co-* with a Norman affix; in *co-partener* we get a Low Latin one; and in *co-religionist* we get nearly as much Latin as in *cotemporary*. In fact, the question is one which even now it is difficult to reduce to rule. Be this, however, as it may, it is clear that the foregoing rule falls short of the case; and so do the suggested analogues.

a) *Constitution*.—Here the omission of the *n* would be inaccurate but, only because there is no such word as *stitution* in English.

b) *Collection* is in a somewhat different predicament. With the two *s* it is simply the Latin *collectio* in an English form. But there is such a word in English as *lection*, though a scarce one; and there may be (perhaps is) such a word as *co-lection* = *joint reading*.

c) Again, *comprehension* is from the Latin *comprehensio* treated as a whole word. *Co-prehension* (*prehension* being an English word) is liable to be coined at any time if wanted, i.e. it is a word *in posse*, meaning *joint seizure*.

d) *Coposition* is certainly a telling word; and, with the one which follows it, is meant to convey an objection on the principle of the *reductio ad absurdum*. But all it really means is, that, if we start with the Latin word *composition*, we are not free to eject the *n*. *Position*, however, is English, and *co-position* is a possible, though an unlikely, word; its unlikelihood depending upon circumstances other than etymological.

e) *Cogratulate* is simply the Latin *cogratulari*; but, if *gratulate* were a common English word, *co-gratulation* would be a useful term for a *joint* address of gratulation.

The extract from Cowley is remarkable. It is one of the best lines he has written; one of the best lines of his original (for it belongs to a translation); and one of the best lines in the whole range of translations in general. Yet it neither means *contemporary* in the ordinary sense of the term; nor was written under the ordinary influences of an English writer. The original, from Claudian's Old Man of Verona, is

'Æquæ æque videt consensisse nemus'

as applied to the trees of the old man's planting, i.e. to trees of his own age, in the sense of *as old as himself*; rather than to trees (old or young) of the same generations. Yet, *æquæ æque* is not the word which is exclusively translated. The beauty of the line is got from *consensisse*; and it is this which (probably), rather than *æquæ æque*, suggested the *n*. In short, the word *cotemporary* here translates two words; neither exclusively, both adequately.

Upon these distinctions, then, we may ground the following statement; viz. that if *lection*, *prehension*, *position*, and *gratulate*, were words as common as *temporarius*, and at the same time as liable to be required in union with *con*, they would give compounds like *cotemporary*, and that concurrently with the existing forms derived

directly from the Latin. Hence, the question is, not whether one out of two words is *right to the exclusion of the other*, but whether *both* are *not right*; and, if so, under what conditions.

That the form in *o* (*co-temporary*) is thus far justifiable is beyond doubt:

1) It is justifiable if treated as a compound made by a prefix to the English word *temporary*.

2) It is justifiable if a certain amount of early usage on the part of good writers make it so. That Boyle used it is plain on the very face of the question; and that before Bentley objected to it. Sprat, too, a good writer of prose, though an indifferent poet, used it. The Warton, though their instincts as to what was English and what not were at least as good as either Bentley's or Johnson's, are scarcely evidence. As scholars, they would be in favour of the form in *a*; but they were not only Oxford men, but Oxford men writing at a time when a sort of academical guerilla was going on between the two universities, of which the Triumph of Isis by Joseph Warton (on one side), and the reply to it by Mason (on the other), are records.

3) It is justifiable so far as the rule that 'Words made out of Latin elements, but put together in England, are to be treated as direct introductions from the Latin,' has not yet been established; for it is only by the establishment of a rule like this that *contemporary* can be condemned.

Contemporary, on the other hand, is justifiable:

1) So far as authority, like a prophecy fulfilling its own accomplishment, is an effective philological influence; and this is saying much.

2) So far as the rule just alluded to has a presumption in its favour.

3) So far as the etymological fiction that, when a word made out of English elements takes the general form of a word derived from the Latin, the existence of a Latin original may be presumed. This fiction is, by no means, condemned; still it is but a fiction.

We may, then, say that there are *two concurrent forms*. Which is the better? The pure etymological view is certainly in favour of the form in *o*. The question, however, is only important under the notion that one must be preferred to the other. The editor would keep both; but for this to be done, a difference of import must be found.

a. In its current sense *contemporary* is likely to keep its place. If so,

b. *Contemporary* may be advantageously made over to the phraseology of metaphysics. Few will deny that as an approximate synonym for *coeternal* it is the better word; indeed *time* (*tempus*) is just the idea for which we want as many words expressive of *coexistence* in it as can be got. Hence it is, perhaps, safer to say that the tendency of language is to put *contemporary* in the same class with *coexistence*, *coetense*, and the like, than to say that, in the ordinary acceptation, it is a better word than *contemporary*.

*But still the original complication remains. The Latin use of *co-*, and the English, though in the main different, may, in certain cases, coincide. Now the peculiarity of the words in question is that

they do coincide. Element for element, *temporary* (treated as English) gives us exactly what *temporarius* would give us as a Latin word Anglicised; whilst, in point of import, *co-* English, gives us just what would be given by *co-* in the Latin *co-eternus*. The word is difficult; and it is submitted that, with this coincidence, it is no wonder that it should be so.

All that has hitherto been written applies to the element *co-*, as if it were in the recognition or non-recognition of the *a*, that the gist of the question lay. It is probable, however, that this is merely the gist which is strained at, and the latter element, to which few objections have been made, is the camel which is swallowed. In the opinion of the editor, to talk of *two co(au)temporaries* is much the same as to talk of *two extempore sermons*; a phrase which few critics would defend, though many of the uncritical use it. Sooner or later, however, it will find its way into the language. *Extempore*, to those who know Latin, is an adverb rather than an adjective; yet to preach a sermon *extempore* is pretty sure to come out in the slightly modified form of *preach an extempore sermon*. And hence may come the substantive, a preacher being said to give an *extempore*, just as an organist is said to give a *voluntary*.

In writing, however, there is this difficulty. The final *c*, by those who do not know its import, runs the risk of being treated as a mute, and some such word as *extempor* being the result; to avoid which recourse is had to *y*. For *extempore* to be sure of being sounded as a quadrisyllable, *extempore* is the only orthography. But this is repugnant to the scholar and critic; and he denures; the effect being that the character of the word remains unfixed, and its form varies accordingly. In *extempore* this is giving us such a barbarism as *extempore*; in *co(au)tempore* we have got it as a gift from our predecessors. If this be the correct view, the real elements of the compound are *con + tempore*, the word belonging to the same class as *ex-tempore* and *pro-tempore*.]

Contemporary. s. One who lives at the same time with another.

All this in blooming youth you have achiev'd; Nor are your fail'd *contemporaries* griev'd. Dryden. As he has been favourable to us, he will hear of his kindness from our *contemporaries*; for we are fallen into an age of flattery, censorious, and detesting. *M. Jones's Address*, pref.

The active part of mankind, as they do most for the good of their *contemporaries*, very deservedly gain the greatest share in their applauses.—Addison, *Fraser*.

The difficulty is further complicated by the different points of view which are closed by *contemporaries* and by posterity.—Froude, *History of England*, ch. xi.

Contemporize. v. a. Make contemporary; place in the same age.

The indifference of their existences *contemporized* into our notions, admits a farther consideration.—Sir T. Browne, *Vulgar Errors*.

Contempt. s. [Lat. *contemptus*.]

1. Act of despising others; slight regard; scorn.

It was neither in contempt nor pride, that I did not bow.—Kilmer, xiii. 12.

The shame of being unseemable, Exposes men to scorn and base contempt, Even from their nearest friends. Sir J. Denham.

There is no action in the behaviour of one man towards another, of which human nature is more impatient than of contempt; it being an undervaluing of a man, upon a belief of his utter uselessness and inability, and a spiteful endeavour to enrage the rest of the world in the same slight esteem of him.—South.

His friend smil'd scornful, and with proud contempt Rejects as idle what his fellow dreamt.

Dryden, *Rubens*.

Nothing, says Longinus, can be great, the contempt of which is great.—Addison.

2. State of being despised; vileness.

The place was like to come into contempt.—2 Mac. viii. 18.

3. Offence in law of various kinds.

Misprisions which are merely positive, are generally denominated *contempts*. Sir W. Blackstone, *Commentaries on the Law of England*.

Contemptible. adj.

1. Worthy of contempt; deserving scorn.

No man truly knows himself, but he groweth daily more contemptible in his own eyes.—Jeremy Taylor, *Guide to Devotion*.

From one view exempt, And most contemptible to shun contempt.

Pope, *Epistles*.

It is remarkable that while the interdict of one year reduced the more haughty and able Philip Anselmus to submission, the weak, tyrannical, and contemptible John defied for four years the whole assembled effects of interdict, and even for some time, of personal excommunication.—Mabius, *History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. v.

2. Despisably scorned; neglected.

There is not so contemptible a plant or animal that does not contain the most enlarged understanding. Locke.

3. Scornful; apt to despise; contemptuous. *Contemptive*.

If she should make truster of her love, 'tis very possible he'll scorn it; for the man hath a contemptible spirit. Shakspeare, *Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 2.

Contemptibleness. s. Attribute suggested by Contemptible; state of being despised; meanness; vileness; baseness; cheapness.

Having by our present miseries learned so much of the contemptibleness of it [the world].—Hammond, *Works*, iv. 49.

Who, by a steady practice of virtue, comes to discern the contemptibleness of limits wherewith he surrounds us. Dr. H. More, *Decay of Christian Piety*.

Contemptibly. adv. Meantly; in a manner deserving contempt.

At their first coming, they are generally entertained by Pleasure and Gallantry, and have all this content that possible may be given, so long as their money lasts; but when their means fail, they are contemptibly thrust out at a black door headlong, and the *c* left to Shame, Reproach, Despair. Burton, *Antiquary of Melancholy*, p. 117.

Knowest that not Their language, and their ways? They also know, And censure not contemptibly.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, viii. 374.

If he be serious, it will affect him with dejection and horror to see a serious thing so contemptibly treated. Scott, *Christian Life*, ii. iii.

Contemptuous. adj. Scornful; apt to despise; using words or actions of contempt; insult.

To neglect God all our lives, and know that we neglect him; to offend God voluntarily, and know that we offend him, casting our hopes on the peace which we trust to make at parting, is no other than a rebellious presumption, and even a contemptuous insulting to scorn and deriding of God, his laws and precepts.—Sir W. Raleigh, *History of the World*.

Some much avers I found, and would not rashly, Contemptuous, proud, set on revenge and spite.

Milton, *Samson Agonistes*, 1461.

Rome, the proudest part of the heathen world, retained the most contemptuous opinion of the Jews.—Bishop Atterbury.

Contemptuously. adv. In a contemptuous manner; scornfully; despitefully.

I throw thy name against the bruising stone,

Trampling contemptuously on thy disdain.

Shakspeare, *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 2.

The apostles and most eminent Christians were poor, and used contemptuously.—Jeremy Taylor, *Rule and Exercises of Holy Living*.

If he governs tyrannically in youth, he will be treated contemptuously in age, and the lower his enemies, the more intolerable the affront.—Sir E. L'Estrange.

A wise man would not speak contemptuously of a prince, though out of his dominions. Archbishop Tillotson.

Contemptuousness. s. Attribute suggested by Contemptuous.

Rumours of more ostentatious contemptuousness were widely disseminated in Transalpine Christendom, and among the Glibellines of Northern Italy.—Mabius, *History of Latin Christianity*, b. ii. ch. ix.

Content. *v. n.* [Lat. *contendo.*] Strive; struggle in opposition or emulation. His wonders and his praises *contented* Which should be thine or his.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 3.

With *for.*

You sit above, and see vain men below
Contented for what you only can bestow. *Dryden.*
The question which our author would *contented for*, if he did not forget it, is what persons have a right to be obeyed.—*Locke.*

With *about.*

He will find that many things he fiercely *contented about* were trivial.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

With *with.*

This battle fares like to the morning's war,
When dying clouds *content* with growing light. *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 5.*
Distress not the Monarchs, neither *content* with them in battle; for I will not give thee of their land.—*Deuteronomy, ii. 9.*
If we consider him as our maker, we cannot *content* with him.—*Sir W. Temple.*

With *against.*

In ambitious strength I did
Content against thy val. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 5.*

tënd. v. a. Contest. *Rare.*

Their airy limbs in sports they exercise,
And on the green *content* the wrestler's prize. *Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.*
A time of war at length will come,
When Carthage shall *content* the world with Rome. *Id.*

Contentent. *s.* Antagonist; opponent; champion; combatant. *Rare.*

In all notable changes and revolutions the *contentents* have been still made a prey to the third party.—*Sir E. D'Estrange.*

Contender. *s.* One who contends; combatant; champion.

Those disputes often arise in good earnest, where the two *contenders* do really believe the different propositions which they support.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

Content. *s.* [from Lat. *contentus*, part. of *contineo* = contain.]

1. That which is contained or included in anything.

Though my heart's *content* thou have doth bear,
Nothing of that shall from mine eyes appear. *Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, i. 2.*
Sincerely any thing can be determined of the particular *contents* of any single mass of ore by mere inspection.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*
Experiments are made on the blood of healthy animals: in a weak mind, serum might afford other *contents*.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Power of containing; extent. *Rare.*

This island had then fifteen hundred strong ships,
Of great *content*.—*Barrow.*
It were good to know the geometrical *content*, figure, and situation of all the lands of a kingdom, according to natural bounds.—*Grant, Observations on the Hills of Mortality.*

3. That which is comprised in a writing: (in exhibiting the details of this in a list or index, the plural only is in use, as in 'The titlepage and *contents*, the 'Table of *contents*').

I have a letter from her
Of *rich contents*, as you will wonder at. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.*
I shall prove these writings not counterfeit, but authentic, and the *contents* true, and worthy of a divine original. *Grove, Cosmology Sacra.*
The *contents* of both books come before those of the first book, in the thread of the story.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Content. *s.* [from Fr.]

1. Moderate happiness; such satisfaction as, though it does not fill up desire, appeases complaint.

Nought's God, all's spent,
Where our desire is lost without content. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 2.*
One thought *content* the good to be enjoy'd;
This every little accident destroy'd. *Dryden.*

2. Acquiescence; satisfaction in a thing unexamined.

Others for language all their care express,
And value books, as women men, for dress:
Their praise is still—the style is excellent;
The sense they humbly take upon content. *Pope, Epistles.*

3. Term used in the House of Lords to signify assent to a proposed measure.

Supposing the number of *contents* and not *contents* strictly equal in numbers and consequence, the possession, to avoid disturbance, ought to carry it.—*Burke, Speech on the Act of Uniformity.*

Content. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *contentus*.]

1. Satisfied, so as not to repine or oppose; easy, though not highly pleased.

Submit you to the people's voices,
Allow their officers, and be *content*
To suffer lawful censure. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 3.*

Born to the spacious empire of the Nine,
One would've thought she should have been *content*. *Id.*

To manage well that mighty government. *Dryden.*
Who is *content*, is happy. —*Locke.*

A man is perfectly *content* with the state he is in, when he is perfectly without any uneasiness.—*Id.*

Free to hand praise, and friend to learned ease,
Content with science in the rule of power. *Pope, Epistles.*

2. See preceding entry, 3.

Among the Whigs there was some unwillingness to consent to a change which, slight as it was, might be thought to indicate a difference of opinion between the two Houses on a subject of grave importance. But Devonshire and Portland declared themselves *content* of their authority prevailed; and the alteration was made.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xx.*

Content. *v. a.* Satisfy so as to stop complaint; not offend; appease without primary happiness or complete gratification; please; gratify.

Content thyself with this much, and let this satisfy thee, that I love thee.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Is the nobler better than the evil,
Because his painted skin contains the eye? *Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 3.*

If a man so temper his actions, as in some one of them he doth *content* every faction, the music of praise will be fuller. *Bac n.*

Great minds do sometimes *content* themselves to threaten when they could destroy.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Do not *content* yourselves with obscure and confined notes, where clearer are to be attained. *Watts, Logick.*

Contentation. *s.* Satisfaction; content.

Rare.

I seek no better warrant than my own
Nor no greater pleasure than *contentation*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Fourteen years space, during the minority of Gordianus, the government was with great aptness and *contentation* in the hands of Modestus, a pious, *Id.*

The shield was not long after incrustured with a new rust, and is the same out of which hath been engraven and exhibited, to the great *contentation* of the learned. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scribner.*

Contented. *part. adj.* Satisfied; not repining; not demanding more; easy, though not plenarily happy.

Barbarossa, in hope by sufferance to obtain another kingdom, seemed *contented* with the answer. *Knutson, History of the Turks.*

Heaven and earth, and all the world,
Contented that thus far has been prevail'd,
Not of earth only, but of highest heav'n. *Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 176*

If he can deserv
Some nobler foe approach, to him he calls,
And begs his fate, and then *contented* falls. *Sir J. Denham.*

To distant lands Vertumnus never roves,
Like you, *contented* with his native groves. *Pope.*

Wheat is *contented* with a meagre earth, and contenting with a suitable gain.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Contentedly. *adv.* In a contented, quiet, easy, or satisfied manner.

We see no nation past with more haste, or crowd in more numbers, to lotteries than our English. No people is more *contentedly* contented with hope of gain in that kind, no whit disheartened by the disproportion of blanks to adventure for the prize. —*Standard of Equality, § 3.*

There was no great cause of fear, but that from thence forward he should live merrily and *contentedly* with him.—*Skelton, Translation of Don Quixote, iv. 7.*

Must I ask another's humour, whether I shall sleep soundly, or eat *contentedly*? —*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English, p. 312: 1653.*

Whether a gentleman, who hath seen a little of the world and observed how men live elsewhere, can *contentedly* sit down in a cold, damp, stolid habitation, in the midst of a bleak country, inhabited by thieves and beggars? —*Bishop Berkeley, Querist, § 412.*

Contentedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Contented; state of satisfaction in any lot.

An humble *contentedness* with his good pleasure in all things; looking upon God with the same face, whether he smile upon us in his favours, or chastise us with his loving corrections.—*Bishop Hall, De-vout Soul, § 18.*

This patience and *contentedness* of spirit . . . is no hindrance to pious and ingenious industry. —*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness, p. 52.*

An entire *contentedness* with our lot, that duty of the last commandment, is absolutely required. —*Hammond, Works, iv. 516.*

Anguish was, after tedious study, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a moderator of passions, a procurer of *contentedness*. —*T. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Contentful. *adj.* Perfectly content; quite easy; pleased.

By *contentful* submission to God's disposal of things, we do worthily express ourselves knowing his right to do what he will with his own, and approving his exercise thereof. —*Barrow, Sermons, iii. 6.*

Contention. *s.* [Lat. *contentio, -onis.*]

1. Strife; debate; contest; quarrel; mutual opposition.

Can we with manners ask what was the difference?—*Safety, I think, 'twas a contention in public.*—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline, i. 5.*

Can they keep themselves in a perpetual *contention* with their case, their reason, and their God, and not endure short combat with sinful custom? —*Dr. H. More, Essay of Christian Piety.*

The ancients made *contention* the principle that reigned in the chaos at first, and then love; the one to express the divisions, and the other the union of all parties in the middle and common bond. —*T. Bunsen, Theory of the Earth.*

It became the subject of *contention* and controversy, from which the calmer Christian shrinks with intuitive repugnance. —*Milman, History of Latin Christianity, p. xiv. ch. ii.*

2. Emulation; endeavour to excel.

Some and brothers at a strife!
What is your quarrel? how began it first? —
No quarrel, but a slight *contention*. *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. i. 2.*

3. Eagerness; zeal; ardour; vehemence of endeavour.

Your own earnestness and *contention* to elicit what you are about, will continually succeed to your several wishes. —*Hobbes.*

This is an end, which, at first view, appears worthy our utmost *contention* to obtain. —*Rogers.*

Contentions. *adj.* Quarrelsome; given to debate; perverse; not peaceable.

Then think'st much that this *contentions* arena invades us to the slain.—*Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 4.*

There are certain *contentions* famous that are never to be pleased. —*Sir R. D'Estrange.*

Rest made them idle, idleness made them curious, and earnestly *contentions*. —*Dr. H. More, Essay of Christian Piety.*

He [Galen] tells us that when he was a student of nineteen years old a teacher used this law upon him, and regarded him a very *contentious* and perverse, because he offered objections to it.—*Whitwell, Philosophy of Discourse.*

When we turn to his opponents, we encounter the learned obscure; of the black letter prints to the more cheerful, though not less *contentious*, regions of political life; and the first figure which attracts the eye is the grand form of Edmund Burke.—*Lord Roscam, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Mr. Burke.*

Contentions jurisdiction. One which has a power to determine differences between contending parties.

The lord chief justices, and judges, have a *contentious jurisdiction*; but the lords of the treasury, and the commissioners of the customs, have none, being merely judges of accounts and transactions.—*Chubb.*

Contentiously. *adv.* In a contentious manner; perversely; quarrelsomely.

We shall not *contentiously* rejoin, or only to justify our own, but to applaud and confirm his muter assertions.—*Sir J. Browne.*

Contentiousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Contentious; proneness to contest; perverseness; turbulence; quarrelsomeness.

Contentiousness in a feast of charity is more serious than any posture.—*Ch. Herbert, Country Parson, ch. xxii.*

Do not *contentiousness* and cruelty, and study of revenge, seldom fail of retaliation?—*Dodgley, Ser-*

4. Moderation in lawful pleasures.

Chastity is either abstinence or *continence*: abstinence is that of virgins or widows; *continence*, of married persons.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

5. Continuity; uninterrupted course.

Answers ought to be made before the same judge, before whom the depositions were produced, lest the *continence* of the course should be divided; or in other terms, lest there should be a discontinuance of the cause.—*Ayliffe, Purveyor Juris Canonici*.

Contineney. s. Same as **Contineney**.

Where is he?—

In her chamber, making a sermon of *continency* to her;

And rails, and swears, and rates.

Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

Continent. adj.

1. Chaste; abstemious in lawful pleasures.

Hath been as *continent*, as chaste, as true,

As I am now unhappy.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

A shamefaced and faithful woman is a double grace, and her *continent* mind cannot be valued.—*Eckehardus, xxvi. 15.*

2. Restrained; moderate; temperate.

I pray you have a *continent* forbearance, 'till the swell of his rage goes slower.—*Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 2.*

3. Continuity; connected.

The north-east part of Asia is, if not *continent* with the west side of America, yet certainly it is the least disjointed by sea of all that coast of Asia.—*Hervaeus, Enquiries touching the Diversity of Languages and Religion through the chief Parts of the World.*

4. Opposing; restraining.

My desire

All *continent* impediments would ofbear,

That did oppose my will.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Continent. s.

1. Land not separated by the sea from other lands: (this is the current geographical definition, and it is sufficient to exclude the generality of *islands*, to which the term *continent* is commonly opposed. In reality, however, there is no true continent; Europe, Asia, and Africa making one large island, and North and South America another).

Whether this portion of the world were rent
By the rude ocean from the *continent*;
Or thus created, it was sure design'd
To be the sacred refuge of mankind.
The deity of rivers will be so much the less,
and therefore the *continents* will be the less drained,
and will gradually increase in inundation.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

2. That which contains anything.

O chide my sides!

Heart, 'till be stronger than thy *continent*,

Crack thy frail case.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.

Close pent-up quills,

Rive your concealing *continents*.

Id., King Lear, iii. 2.

I told our pilot that past other men

He must must hear from spirits, since he saw'd

The *continent* that all our spirits cover'd.

Chapman, Homer's Odyssey, p. 12.

I did not say that the Book of Articles only was the *continent* of the Church of England's public doctrine.—*Archbishop Laud, Conference with Fisher, p. 30.*

The smaller *continent* which we call a pipkin.

Bishop Kennet, Parochial Antiquities, Gloss, in v. Potamini.

Continental. adj. Respecting a continent: (particularly the continent of Europe).

I must leave it to you . . . to reflect upon the effect of this or any *continental* alliances, present or future.

—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

Continently. adv. In a continent manner; chastely.

When Paul wrote this epistle, it was likely enough that the man would live *continently*.—*Martin, Treatise on the Marriage of Priests, x. i. 156k.*

Contingence. s. Same as **Contingency**.

It is a blind *contingence* of events.

Dryden, Amphitryon.

Contingency. s.

1. Quality of being fortuitous; accidental possibility; event itself.

Their credulities assent unto any prognosticks, which, considering the *contingency* in events, are only in the presence of God.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

For once, O heaven! unfold thy adamant book; let not thy firm, immutable decree,

At least the second page of great *contingency*. Such as consists with wills originally free.—*Dryden.*

Aristotle says, we are not to build certain rules upon the *contingency* of human actions.—*South.*

May, and likewise Must, and Can, (as well as Cannot), are each used in two senses, which are very often confounded together. They relate sometimes to Power, or Liberty, sometimes to *Contingency*.

When we say of one who has obtained a certain sum of money, 'now he may purchase the field he was wishing for,' we mean that it is in his Power; it is plain that he may, in the same sense, hoard up the money, or spend it on something else; though perhaps we are convinced, from our knowledge of his character and situation, that he will not. When again we say, 'it may rain to-morrow,' or 'the vessel may have arrived in port,' the expression does not at all relate to power, but merely to *contingency*; i.e. we mean, that though we are not sure such an event will happen or has happened, we are not sure of the reverse.—*Whately, Logic, app. i. Ambiguous Terms.*

2. Act of reaching to or touching.

From the time of the sun's being in F, the point of his rising, till he came to L, the point of *contingency*, the shadow of the style went still forward from S by Q to M.—*Gregory, Posthumus, p. 39; 1650.*

Contingent. adj. [Lat. *contingens, -entis.*]

1. Falling out by chance; accidental; not determinable by any certain rule.

Hazard naturally implies in it, first, something future; secondly, something *contingent*.—*South.*

I first informed myself in all material circumstances of it, in more places than one, that there might be nothing usual or *contingent* in any one of those circumstances.—*Woodward.*

2. Act of reaching to or touching.

If a *contingent* legacy be left to any one when he attains, or if he attains, the age of twenty-one, and he dies before that time, it is a lapsed legacy.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Contingent. s.

1. Thing in the hands of chance.

By *contingents* we are to understand those things which come to pass without any human foresight.—*Grotius, Cosmologia Sacra.*

His understanding could almost pierce into future *contingents*, his conjectures improving even to prophecy.—*South, S. Roman.*

2. Quota of soldiers.

The banner of the empire was unfurled. From the Danube and its Hungarian shores up to the Black Forest—from the Alps to the border of Phœnix, *contingents* were required; temporal and spiritual powers, nobles and bishops, knights and burghers, crowded to the imperial standard; 200,000 men were in arms. A new order was instituted; the banner bore the Virgin and the Infant Saviour. All this magnificent preparation ended in almost incredible disaster.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity, b. xiii. ch. xi.*

Contingently. adv. In a contingent manner; accidentally; without any settled rule.

It is digged out of the earth *contingently*, and indifferently, as the pyrite and metals.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Continual. adj. Incessant; proceeding without interruption; successive without any space of time between.

He that is of a merry heart, hath a *continual* feast.—*Proverbs, xv. 15.*

Other care perhaps
May have diverted from *continual* watch
Our great forbinder, safe with all his spies.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 813.

'Tis all blank sadness, or *continual* wars.—*Pope.*

Continually. adv. Without pause, interruption, or cessation.

The drawing of bougins into the inside of a room where fire is *continually* kept, hath been tried with grapes.—*Bacon.*

Why do we all animals *continually* increase in business, during the whole space of their lives?—*Healey, Sermons.*

Continualness. s. Attribute suggested by

Continual; permanence.

So then, though sleep partake not of our devotion, yet this hinders not the *continualness* of it.—*Itates, Golden Remains, p. 141.*

Continuance. s.

1. Succession uninterrupted.

The brute immediately regards his own preservation, or the *continuance* of his species.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2. Permanence in one state.

Continuance of evil doth in itself increase evil.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

A chamber where a great fire is kept, though the fire be at one stay, yet with the *continuance* continually hath its heat increased.—*Id.*

These Romish casuists speak peace to the consciences of men, by suggesting something which shall satisfy their minds, notwithstanding a known, avowed *continuance* in sin.—*South.*

3. Duration; lastingness.

You either fear his humour or my negligence, that you call in question the *continuance* of his love.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, i. 4.*

Their duty depending upon fear, the one was of no greater *continuance* than the other.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

That pleasure is not of greater *continuance*, which arises from the prejudice and malice of its hearers.—*Addison, Freetholder.*

4. Perseverance.

To them who, by patient *continuance* in well-doing, seek for glory, and honour, and immortality, eternal life.—*Romans, ii. 7.*

5. Progression of time.

In thy book all my members were written, which in *continuance* were fashioned.—*Psalms, cxxix. 16.*

6. Resistance to separation of parts; continuity.

Wool, tow, cotton, and raw silk, have, besides the desire of *continuance* in regard to the tenacity of their thread, a greediness of moisture.—*Bacon.*

Continuate. adj. Rare; Continuous *continuer*.

1. Immediately united.

We are of him and in him, even as though our very flesh and bones should be made *continuate* with his.—*Hooks.*

2. Uninterrupted; unbroken.

A most incomparable aim, breath'd, as it were, To an untrifling and *continuate* goodness.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, i. 1.

A clear lody broken to small pieces produced white; and beneath most black while it is *continuate* and undivided, as we see in deep waters and thick glasses.—*Freeman.*

Continuately. adv. In a *continuate* manner; with continuity; without interruption.

The water ascends gently, and by intermissions; but it falls *continually*, and with force.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Continuation. s. Protraction, or succession uninterrupted.

These things must needs be the works of Providence, for the *continuation* of the species, and upholding the world.—*Reg.*

The Roman poem is but the second part of the *Iliaz*; a *continuation* of the same story.—*Dryden.*

Continuative. s. Modal expression noting

permanence or duration.

To these may be added *cont. antiques*: as, Rome remains to this day; which includes at least two propositions, viz. Rome was, and Rome is.—*Watts, Logic.*

Continuator. s. One who continues or keeps up the series or succession.

It seems injurious to Providence to obtain a way of production which should destroy the producer, or contrive the continuation of the species by the destruction of the *continuator*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

We are told by the *continuator* of the Saxon chronicle, that a well here continued boiling with streams of blood for several days together.—*Libby, B.shire, ii. 379.*

This was begun by Purbach, and carried on by Regiomontanus, the disciple, the *continuator*, and the perfecter of the system of Purbach.—*A. Smith, History of Astronomy.*

Continue. v. n. [Fr. *continuer*; Lat. *continuum*, from *tenere* = hold together.]

1. Remain in the same state or place.

The multitude *continue* with me now three days, and have nothing to say.—*Matthew, xv. 32.*

The people vote
Inclines here to *continue*, and build up there
A growing empire.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 313.*

Happy, but for so happy th' secured
Long to *continue*.—*Id., iv. 370.*

2. Last; be durable.

Thy kingdom shall not *continue*.—*1 Samuel, xiii. 14.*

3. Persevere.

If ye *continue* in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed.—*John, viii. 30.*

Down rush'd the rain
Impetuous, and *continual*, till the earth
No more was seen.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 745.*

Continue. v. a.

1. Protract, or hold without interruption.

O *continue* thy loving kindness unto them.—*Psalms, cxxvi. 10.*

You know how to make yourself happy, by only *continuing* such a life as you have been long accustomed to lead.—*Pope.*

2. Unite without a chasm or intervening substance.

The use of the navel is to *continue* the infant into the mother, and by the vessels thereof to convey its aliments and sustenance. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*.

The dark abyss, whose boiling gulph Tamely endur'd a bride of woe from beneath, From hell continu'd reaching th' utmost orb Of this frail world. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 1027.

He that *continued* Caesar's Commemorative sail, (that while he whistled in Belgia, he had a careful eye only to maintain the people in unity, without giving to any one either will or reason to rise or take themselves to arms. — *Time's Star-hunter*. (Orel MS.)

Continued. *part. adj.* Uninterrupted.

They imagine that an animal of the longest duration should live in a *continued* motion, without that rest whereby all others continue. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*.

Continuently. *adv.* Without interruption; without ceasing.

By perseverance, I do not understand a *continually* uniform, equal course of obedience, and such as is not interrupted with the least act of sin. — *Norvin*.

Continuer. *s.*

1. One who continues.

a. In respect to *perseverance*, or holding out. I would my horse had the speed of your *tourner*, and as great a *continuer*. — *Shakspeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

b. In respect to *immortality*.

The second being the great plague of spiritual desertion, inflicted on indulgent *continuers* in sin. — *Hawmond*, § 64.

2. One who causes continuance; (the derivation being from the *active* verb).

It is both very reasonable and methodical to represent the first founder, sustainer, and *continuer* thereof (the church) by this emblem: I, I, I, am with you to the end of the world. — *Dr. H. More, Exposition of the seven Churches*, c. 150.

Continuing. *part. adj.* Abiding; lasting; permanent.

For here we have a *continuing* city, but we seek one to come. — *Hebrews*, xiii. 14.

Continuity. *s.*

1. Uninterrupted connection; cohesion; close union.

It is certain, that in all bodies there is an appetite of union, and evitation of solution of *continuity*. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

After the great lights there must be great shadows, which we call *reposes*, because in reality the sight would be tired, if it were attracted by a *continuity* of glittering objects. — *Deussen*.

It wraps itself about the flame, and by its *continuity* hinders any air or nitre from coming. — *Al-dian, Travels in Italy*.

2. In *Medicine*. Texture or cohesion of the parts of an animal body: upon its destruction there is said to be 'a solution of *continuity*.'

As in the natural body a wound or solution of *continuity* is worse than a corrupt humour, so in the spiritual. — *Bacon, Essays*.

The solid parts may be contracted by dissolving their *continuity*; for a fibre, cut through, contracts itself. — *Arbuthnot*.

Continuous. *adj.* Joined together without the intervention of any space or change.

To whose dread expense, Continuous depth, and wondrous length of course, Our bloods are rills. — *Thomson, Seasons, Summer*.

The most natural primary division of the consonants is into those which require a total stoppage of the breath at the moment previous to their being pronounced, and which, therefore, cannot be prolonged; and those in pronouncing which the interruption is partial, and which can, like the vowel sounds, be prolonged at libitum. The former have received the designation of *explosive*, and the latter of *continuans*. — *Dr. Carpenter, Principles of human Physiology*, § 341.

Contort. *v. a.* [Lat. *contortus*, part. of *contorqueo* = twist together.] Twist.

The vertebral arteries are variously *contorted*. — *Ray*.

Air seems to consist of spirals *contorted* into small spheres, through the interstices of which the particles of light may freely pass. — *Cheyne*.

Contortion. *s.* Twist; wry motion; flexure.

Disruption they would be in danger of, upon a great and sudden stretch or *contortion*. — *Ray, Vision of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

How can she acquire those hundred grooves and motions, and aims, the *contortions* of every muscular motion in the face? — *Sieff*.

Contour. *s.* [Fr.] Outline; line by which any figure is defined or terminated.

Titian's colouring and *contours* are, in my humble opinion, preferable to those of Paul Veronese or Tintoretto, though in this sentiment I differ from the Venetian taste in general. — *Dennham, Travels through Germany, Italy, and Greece*, p. 61: 1751.

Contra. [Latin.] Against; opposite; (element in composition).

Like *con-*, this word has a notable list of compounds; though, comparatively, a short one.

Like *con-*, too, it must be treated as an element which is English as well as Latin; that is to say, it can, like *co-*, be placed before words with which there is no evidence of its union in Latin.

As an *English* element, however, it retains its form. — *Each* its form is *contre*; but this it soon loses in English; sometimes in a manner which entirely disguises its origin. This is the case in *country-dance*, of which the real first element is *contre*, giving a dance in which the partners stand opposite. When it preserves it, as in *contritump*, the word can scarcely be considered English.

The form, other than that which it has in Latin, is *Counter*: the words which give it being Anglo-Norman, as opposed to Latin on the one side and modern French on the other.

Contra is also the full form of *con* in 'pro and con;' in which case it must be treated as a separate word rather than as the element of a compound.

Contraband. *adj.* [Italian, *contrabando* = contrary to proclamation.] Prohibited; illegal; unlawful.

If there happen to be found inexpressive expression, or a thought too want on, in the *conceit*, let them be stayed or corrected like *contraband* goods. — *Dryden, Fables*, preface.

When two nations are at war, or, if there is any foreign article or articles necessary for the defence or subsistence of either of them, and without which it would be difficult for it to carry on the contest, the other may legitimately exert every means in its power to prevent its opponent from being supplied with such article or articles. All writers of authority on international law admit this principle; and lay it down that a nation which should furnish a belligerent with articles *contraband* of war—that is, with supplies of warlike stores or any article required for the prosecution of the war—would forfeit her neutral character, and that the other belligerent would be warranted in preventing such succours from being sent and confiscating them as lawful prize. — *McCulloch, Commercial Dictionary*.

Contraband. *s.* Illegal or prohibited traffic.

Mercenaries must be the activity of that *contraband*, whose operation in America could, before the end of that year, have reached upon England, and checked the exportation from hence. — *Baker, Observations on the State of the Nation*, appendix.

Governors of provinces, commanders of men of war, and officers of the customs; persons the most bound in duty to prevent *contraband* and the most interested in it, secure to be made in sequence of strict regard. — *Paul*.

Contrabandist. *s.* Smuggler.

It was proved that one of the *contrabandists* had sailed the vessel in which the ruffian O'Brien carried Samu Goodman over to France. — *Murray, History of England*, ch. xliii.

Contract. *v. a.* [Lat. *contractus*.]

1. Draw together into less compass; shorten; epitomize; abridge; lessen.

Why have among the virtues is not known: It is, that love contracts them all in one. — *Donne*.

In all things, *contract* does *contract* and narrow our faculties. — *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

2. Make a bargain.

On him the grace did liberty bestow; But first *contracted*, that, if ever found, His head should pay the forfeit. — *Dryden, Fables*.

3. Betray; affianse.

The truth is, she and I, long since *contracted*, Are now secure, that nothing can divide us. — *Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

She was a lady of the highest condition in that country, and *contracted* to a man of merit and quality. — *Talbot*, no. 55.

4. Procure; bring; incur; draw; get.

He that but conceives a crime in thought, *Contracts* the danger of its actual fault.

Depden, *Swan's Satires*.

Like friendly colours found them both unite, And each from each contract new strength and light.

Such behaviour we *contract* by having much conversed with persons of high stations. — *Sieff*.

Contract. *v. n.*

1. Shrink up; grow short.

Whatever empties the vessels gives room to the fibres to *contract*. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

2. Bargain; (as, 'to *contract* for a quantity of provisions,' i.e. act as a contractor).

3. Bind by promise of marriage.

Although the young folks can *contract* against their parents' will, yet they can be hindered from possession. — *Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium*.

Contract. *Obsolete* for *Contracted*.

First was he *contract* to lady Lucy;

Your mother lives a witness to that vow. — *Shakspeare, Richard III.* iii. 7.

Contract. *s.*

1. Act whereby two parties are brought together; bargain; compact.

The agreement upon orders, by mutual *contract*, with the consent to execute them by common strength, they make the rise of all civil governments. — *Sir H. Temple*.

Shall Ward draw *contracts* with a statesman's skill? Or japhet pocket, like his Grace, a will? — *Pope*.

2. Act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another: (with the accent on the second syllable).

Touched you the bastardy of Edward's children? Told, with his *contract* with lady Lucy, And his *contract* by deputy in France. — *Shakspeare, Richard III.* iii. 7.

3. Writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.

Then the people of Israel began to write in their instruments and *contracts*. — the first year of Simon. — *1 Maccabees*, xiii. 12.

Contracted. *part. adj.* Shrunken; shortened; curtailed; drawn together.

With *contracted* brow,

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 360.

Contractedly. *adv.* In a contracted manner.

Pillar is to be pronounced *contractedly*, as of one syllable, or two short ones. — *Bishop Newton, Note on Milton's Paradise Lost*, ii. 302.

Contractedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Contracted*; state of being contracted; contraction.

Wherever men needed the improvement of their minds, there is always a narrowness of *contractedness* of spirit, which leads them to vain disputes about words. — *St. Paul's*, p. 9: 1723.

Contractibility. *s.* Possibility of being contracted; quality of suffering contraction.

By this continual *contractibility* and dilatibility by different degrees of heat, the air is kept in a constant motion. — *Arbuthnot*.

Contractible. *adj.* Capable of contraction.

Small air-bubbles, dilatable and *contractible*, are capable to be inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expansion of it. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Contractile. *adj.* Having the power of contraction, or of shortening itself.

The arteries are elastic tubes, ended with a *contractile* force, by which they squeeze and drive the blood still forward. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Contractility. *s.* Power of contracting; tendency to contract.

The property of *contractility* on the application of a stimulus appears to be limited, in the fully-developed human organism, to the two forms of muscular tissue which have just been described. — *Dr. Carpenter, Principles of human Physiology*, § 314.

Contraction. *s.* [Lat. *contractio*, -onis; from *contractus*, part. of *contraho* = draw together.]

1. Act of contracting, shortening, shrinking, or shrivelling.

The main parts of the poem, such as the fable and sentiments, no translator can preclude but by omissions or *contractions*. — *Pope, Essay on Criticism*.

Oil of vitriol will throw the stomach into inflammatory contractions.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. State of being contracted, or drawn into a narrow compass.

Some things induce a contraction in the nerves, placed in the mouth of the stomach, which is a great cause of appetite. *Boerhaave.*

Comparing the quantity of contraction and dilatation made by all the degrees of each colour, I found it created in the third. *Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

3. In Grammar. Reduction of two vowels or syllables to one; anything in its state of abbreviation or contraction: as, 'The writing is full of contractions.'

Contráctor. s. One of the parties to a contract or bargain.

Let the measure of your affirmation or denial be the understanding of your *contractor*; for he that deceives the buyer or the seller by speaking what is true, in a sense not understood by the other, is a thief. *Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Holy Living, 73. (Ord. 385.)*

All matches, friendships, and societies are dangerous and inconvenient, where the *contractors* are not equals. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Contradict. r. a. [Lat. *contradictus*, part. of *contra* against, and *dico* say.]

1. Oppose verbally; assert the contrary to what has been asserted.

It is not lawful to contradict a point of history which is known to all, as to make Hannibal and Scipio combat with Alexander. *Boileau.*

2. Be contrary or oppose in general.

No truth can contradict any truth. *Hooker.*

1. Her husband, contradicted your aims;

2. You will marry, make your love to me.

Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 3.

Contradictor. s. One who contradicts; one who opposes; opposer.

If no *contradictor* appears herein, the rail will surely be good. *Agrippa, Discourse of the Vanities.*

If a gentleman is a little sincere in his representations, he is sure to have a dozen *contradictors*. *Swift, View of the present State of Affairs in Ireland.*

Contradiction. s.

1. Verbal opposition; controversial assertion.

Insur'd with contradiction, durst oppose

A third part of the gods. *Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 151.*

2. Opposition.

Consider him that endureth such contradiction of

sinners against himself, lest ye be wearied. *Hebrews, xli. 3.*

3. Inconsistency with itself; incongruity, or

opponency, in words or thoughts.

All *contradictions* grow in those minds, which neither absolutely elude the rock of virtue, nor freely sink into the sea of vanity. *Sir P. North.*

Laws human must be made without *contradiction* unto any positive law in scripture. *Hooker.*

Can he make deathless death? That were to make

Strange *contradiction*, which to God himself

Impossible is held; as argument

Of weakness, not of power. *Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 738.*

The apostle's advice to be *contradict* and *unmind*, was

a *contradiction* in their philosophy. *South, Sermons.*

If truth be once perceived, we do thereby also

perceive whatsoever is false in *contradiction* to it. *Grotius, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Contradictional. adj. Contradictory. *Rare.*

We have tried already, and ... verily felt what ambition, worldly glory, and immediate wealth

do; what the hostess and *contradictional* land

of a temporal, earthly, and corporeal spirituality

can avail to the edifying of Christ's holy church. *Milton, Of Reformation in England.*

Contradictions. adj.

1. Filled with contradictions; inconsistent.

And what might come to pass,

Implies no *contradictions* inconsistentness. *Dr. H. More, Integrity of Worlds, st. 49.*

If there were more absurd and *contradictions* to one another. *Dryden, Life of Mr. Parnell.*

The rules of decency, of government, of justice itself, are so different in one place from what they are in another, so partly-coloured and *contradictions*, that one would think the species of men altered according to their climates. *Collier.*

Where the act is amiable, and the expectation immoral, no *contradictions* to the attributes of God, our hopes we ought never to entertain. *Id.*

2. Inclined to contradict; given to cavil.

Bondet was argumentative, *contradictions*, and

inquisitive. *Bishop of Killala's Narrative, p. 54.*

Contradictionness. s. Attribute suggested by Contradictions.

This opinion was, for its absurdity and *contradictionness*, unworthy of the refined spirit of Plato. *Norris.*

Contradictive. adj. Contradictory. *Rare.*

It is not possible to perform a worship without some natural or instituted ceremony; and, while they are not *contradictive* to the canon, I cannot think God will be angry with us for obeying them. *Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Holy Living, 73. (Ord. 385.)*

Though faith be set in a height, beyond our human perspicience, I am believe it rather super-elevated than *contradictive* to our reason. *Fellham, Rosina, 2.*

Contradictorily. adv. In a contradictory manner; inconsistently with one's self; oppositely to others.

Such as have discoursed herein, have so diversely, *contradictorily*, or *contradictorily* delivered themselves, that no admirer from thence can be reasonably deduced. *Sir T. Brown.*

Contradictoriness. s. Attribute suggested by Contradictory.

This objection from the *contradictoriness* of our doctrines, so far as at first, and seems very improper to be accounted for. *Isaac, Enquiry of the Nature of the Soul, li. 180.*

Contradictory. adj.

1. Opposite to; inconsistent with.

The Jews held, that in case two rabbies should be in *contradictory* one another, they were yet to believe the *contradictory* assertions of

the rabbies of those gentlemen are most *contradictory* to common sense. *Adi.*

2. In Logic. See Contrary.

Contradictory. s. In Logic. Contradictory

proposition. See Contrary.

If men with pretence to *contradictories*, for it is the solution of a power to think to command the end, and I not to share the means. *Bacon.*

To *contradict* is but a power of election, not to choose this or that, but to make the same thing to be determined to one, and to be not determined to another. *Bishop.*

The *contradict* is that by which we prove in the first figure not, directly, that the original Cause is True, but that it cannot be False; for the *contradict* would follow from the supposition of its being false. *v. g. c.*

All true friends are friends to religion; Some great statesmen are not friends to religion; Some great statesmen are not true patriots

If this conclusion be true, its *contradict* must be true; viz.

All great statesmen are true patriots;

Let this then be assumed, in the place of the minor Premise of the original Syllogism, and a full conclusion will be proved; *v. g.*

All true patriots are friends to religion;

All great statesmen are true patriots;

All great statesmen are friends to religion;

for as this conclusion is the *contradict* of the original minor Premise, it must be false, since the Premises are always supposed to be granted; therefore one of the Premises by which it has been correctly proved must be false also; but the minor Premise being one of those originally granted is True; therefore the Falsity must be in the minor Premise; which is the *contradict* of the original Conclusion; therefore the original Conclusion must be True. This is the indirect method of reasoning. *Whately, Elements of Logic, li. ch. iii. § 7.*

Contradistinct. adj. Distinguished by opposite qualities.

The crosshoppers and cressers are in their form and fashion, their substance and consistence, clean contrary one to another; the one, being protuberous, rough, crusty, and hard; the other, round, smooth, spongy, and soft: and therefore may be very fit emblems to represent the several *contradistinct* parts of the body, under the same variety of consistence. *Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 183.*

Contradistinction. s. Distinction by opposite qualities: (with *to*).

We must trace the soul in the ways of intellectual actions, whereby we may come to the distinct knowledge of what is meant by imagination, in *contradistinction* to some other powers. *Glanville, Serpentina Scientifica.*

That there are such things as sins of infirmity, in *contradistinction* to those of presumption, is a truth not to be questioned. *South.*

The form of many of the species is most typical of the great group 'Radiata' as characterised in the Règne Animal, and they were called by Lamarck, on account of their tissue, 'Radiures Mollusques,' or soft Radiures, in *contradistinction* to the hard-skinned 'Radiures Echinodermes.' *Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy.*

Contradistinctive. adj. Marking contradiction.

The diversity between the *contradistinctive* pronouns and the enclitics, is not unknown even to the English tongue. *Harris, Hermes, l. 5.*

Contradistinguish. v. a. Distinguish not simply by differential, but by opposite, qualities.

These are our complex ideas of soul and body as *contradistinguished*. *Locke.*

With *to*.

The descent into hell, as it now stands in the Creed, signifieth something commenced after Christ's death, *contradistinguishing* to his burial. *Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed, part. v.*

By flesh, or flesh and blood, especially when *contradistinguishing* to the spirit, is commonly meant, not human nature simply considered; but human nature thus corrupted, or sinful flesh. *Wallis, Sermons of Oxford, p. 12: 1682.*

Christ's active obedience they do *contradistinguishing* to what they call negative justification, which they refer to the passive obedience of Christ. *1641, p. 12.*

The primary ideas we have peculiar to body, as *contradistinguishing* to spirit, are the cohesion of solid, and consequently separate parts, and a power of communicating motion by impulse. *Locke.*

With *from*.

The soul of Christ *contradistinguishing* from his body. *Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed, art. v.*

Contradistincture. s. In Medicine. See extract.

Confusions, when great, do usually produce a fissure or crack of the skull, either in the same part where the blow was inflicted, and then it is called fissure; or in the contrary part, in which case it obtains the name of *contradistincture*. *Wicakam, Synopsis.*

Contradistinct. s. In Medicine. Symptom

forbidding the usual or presumptive treatment of the disorder.

Throughout it was full of *contradistincts*. *Buche.*

Contradistinct. v. a. [Lat. *indicatus*, part. of *indico* indicate, and *contra* against, or in opposition.] In Medicine. Point out some peculiar or incidental symptom or method of cure, contrary to what the general humour of the malady requires.

Contradistincting. part. adj. Acting as a

contradistinct.

Veritas have their use in this malady; but the use and of the patient, or of other agent or *contradistincting* symptoms must be observed. *Harey, Discourse of Consumption.*

Contradistinction. s. In Medicine. Indication or symptom which forbids that to be done which the main scope of a disease points out at first.

I endeavour to give the most simple idea of the distinction, and the proper diet, abstracted from the complications of the first, or the *contradistinction* to the second. *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Contradistinct. adj. Opposite to nature; unnatural.

'Tis the perfection of every being to act according to the principle of its own nature; and it is the nature of an arbitrator's principle to act or not, to do or not, upon no account, but its own will and pleasure; to be determined and tied up, either by itself, or from abroad, is violent and *contradistinct*. *Bishop Rust, Discourse of Truth, § 6.*

Contrapôse. v. a. [Lat. *contraposition*.]

Place against; set in opposition. *Rare.*

We may amicably see *contraposed* death and life, justice and injustice, condemnation and justification. *Saltford, Treatise of Paradise, p. 235: 1617.*

Contraposition. s.

1. Placing over against.

Many other things might here be alleged to show how exact and exquisite an antithesis and *contraposition* there is between the apostles and cardinals. *Potter, Interpretation of the Number 666, p. vi.*

If I have spoken more than needs concerning the opposition, or *contraposition*, of things in general, I have therefore done it, because I am fully persuaded, *see Ibid., p. 122.*

2. In Logic. Conversion, in particular negative propositions, effected by separating the word not from the copula and attaching it to the predicate; without which the

change would, in English and many other languages, be inappropriate. Thus

Subject. Copula. Predicate.
Some-men are-not heroes.

gives, with conversion by contraposition,

Subject. Copula. Predicate.
Some-not-heroes are men.

K (which indicates the reduction ad impossibile) is a sign that the proposition, denoted by the vowel immediately before it, must be left out, and the contradictory of the conclusion substituted; viz for the minor premise in Baroko and the major in Bokardo. But it has been already shown that the conversion by 'contraposition,' [i.e. 'negation'] will enable us to reduce these two moods, extensively. — *Whately, Elements of Logic*, b. ii. ch. iii. § 7.

Contrapuntist. s. [see Counterpoint.]

One skilled in counterpoint.

Counterpoint is certainly so much an art, that to be, what they call, a learned contrapuntist, is with harmonists a title of no small excellence. *Musaeus, Essay on Church Music*, p. 261.

Contraregularity. s. Contrariety to rule.

It is not only its not pronouncing, but its opposing, or at least its natural aptness to oppose, the greatest and best of ends: so that it is not so properly an irregularity as a contraregularity. *Norris*.

Contrariant. adj. Inconsistent; contradictory. *Rare*.

Such enemies, &c., as he not contrariant nor repugnant to the laws, statutes, and customs of this realm. — *Acts of Parliament*, 25 Hen. 8. c. 10.

The Christian religion could not proceed for more magnificent and resplendent to flesh and blood.

kind. — *Bishop Pe in, Epitome of the Creed*, art. ii.

The very depositions of witnesses themselves, lacking false, various, contrariant, single, inconcludent. — *Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Contrariety. s.

1. Repugnance; opposition.

He which will perfectly recover a sick and restore a diseased body into health, must not endeavour so much to bring it to a state of simple contrariety, as of fit proportion in contrariety into those evils which are to be cured. — *Hobbes*.

It principally failth by late setting out, and by some contrariety of weather at sea. — *Sir H. Wotton*.

Their religion had more than negative contrariety to virtue. — *Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

There is a contrariety between those things that conscience inclines to, and those that entertain the senses. *South*.

These two interests, it is to be feared, cannot be divided; but they will also prove opposite, and not resting in a bare diversity, quickly rise into a contrariety. — *Id.*

There is nothing more common than contrariety of opinions; nothing more obvious than that some man wholly disbelieves what another fully doubts of, and a third steadfastly believes and firmly adheres to. — *Locke*.

You will have to choose between a comprehension of opinions and a resolution into parties, between latitudinarian and sectarian error; you may be tolerand or intolerant of contrariety of thought, but contrariety you will have. — *Neuman, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. ii. sect. 2.

2. Inconsistent; quality or position destructive of its opposite.

He will be here, and yet he is not here;

How can these contraries be a nerve? — *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 3.*

The will about one and the same thing may, in contrary respects, have contrary inclinations, and that without contrariety. — *Hobbes*.

Making a contrariety the place of my memory, in her faithless I beheld Pamela's fineness, still looking on Mopsa, but thinking on Pamela. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

Contrarily. adv.

1. In a contrary manner.

Many of them conspire to one and the same action, and all this contrarily to the laws of specific gravity, in whatever posture the body be formed. — *Rob. Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

2. Different ways; in different directions.

Though all men desire happiness, yet their wills carry them so contrarily, and consequently some of them to what is evil. — *Locke*.

Contrarious. adj. Opposite; repugnant the one to the other. *Rare*.

Melior... is contrarious and repugnant to benevolence. — *Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 103.

God of our fathers, what is man!
That Thou towards him, with hand so various,
Or might I say contrarious,
Temper at thy providence through this short course?

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 607.

Contrariously. adv. In a contrarious manner; oppositely; contrarily. *Rare*.

Many things, having full reference

To one consent, may work contrariously.

Shakespeare, Henry V. i. 2.

Contrariwise. adv. Conversely; oppositely.

Divers medicines in greater quantity move stool, and in smaller urine; and so, contrariwise, some in greater quantity move urine, and in smaller stool. — *Boisson, Natural and Experimental History*.

The matter of faith is constant, the matter, contrariwise, of actions daily changeable. — *Hobbes*.

This request was never before made by any other lords; but, contrariwise, they were humble suitors to have the benefit and protection of the English laws. — *Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

The sun may set and rise:

But we, contrariwise,

Sleep, after our short life,

One everlasting night.

Sir W. R. Leigh, History of the World.

The political principles of Christianity, if it be right to use such words of a divine polity, are laid down for us in the sermon on the Mount, contrariwise to other enquirers, Christians conquer by yielding; they gain influence by losing it; they possess the earth by renouncing it. — *Neuman, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. i. sect. 3.

This calculation of M. Boland may pair off with that of M. Comte, who, contrariwise, made the time of this rotation agree very nearly with the earth's period of revolution round the sun. — *Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*.

Contrary. adj. [Lat. *contrarius*.]

1. Opposite; inconsistent; disagreeing.

He that believes it, and yet likes contrariety, knows that he hath no reason for what he does. — *Archbishop Tillotson*.

The various and contrary choices that men make in the world, do not argue that they do not all pursue good; but that the same thing is not good to every man alike. — *Locke*.

With the accent on the middle syllable.

Perhaps some thing, repugnant to her Lord,
By strong antipathy the soul may kill;
But what can be contrary to the mind?

Which holds all contraries in concord still?

Sir J. Davies, Discourse of the Soul.

2. Adverse; in opposite direction.

The ship was in the midst of the sea, tossed with the waves; for the wind was contrary. — *Mather*, ch. 24.

With the accent on the middle syllable.

By virtue of a clean contrary sale.

Hattington, Costard, l. 116

3. In Logic. See next entry.

Contrary

1. Thing of opposite qualities.

No contrary's a hold more antipathy,

Than I and such a knave.

Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 2

The same

Why contraries feed thunder in the cloud,

Caesar, David, i.

Honour should be concern'd in honour's cause;
That is not to be cur'd by contraries;
As health is, where health is often drawn
From ranker persons. — *Southey, Orestes*

On the contrary. In opposition; on the other side

He pleaded still not guilty:

The king's attorney, on the contrary,

I read on examinations, proofs, confession

Of diverse way

Henry VIII., ii. 1.

If just 's to 'em the sub of it
ought to give good men

should take place; but w
on the contrary, the
concomitant of a whole
is overruled by private
interest, what good
but must lament? — *Sir J.*

To the contrary. To a contrary purpose to an opposite intent.

They did it not for want of instruction to the

trary. — *Bishop Stillingfleet*.

2. In Logic. In the great majority of logical treatises, the meaning of the words

contrary and contradictory, as applied to the relation in which certain propositions stand to one another in the way of Opposition is as follows:—

1. The two Universals, i. e. the Universal Affirmative and the Universal Negative, are contraries; as,

Every x is y, opposed to No x is y.

2. The Universal Affirmative and the Particular Negative are contradictories; as,

Every x is y, opposed to Some x is not y.

The same is the case with the Universal Negative and the Particular Affirmative.

No x is y, opposed to Some x is y. This division is both natural and important, as may be seen in the first and second extracts. That a change of name has been proposed may be seen in the third.

Two propositions are said to be Opposed to each other, when, having the same Subject and Predicate, they differ in Quantity, or Quality, or Both. It is evident, that with any given Subject and predicate, you may state four distinct propositions, viz. A, E, I, and O; any two of which are said to be Opposed; hence there are four different kinds of opposition, viz. 1st, the two universals (A and E) are called *contraries* to each other; 2nd, the two particular, (I and O) subcontraries; 3rd, A and I, or E and O, subalterns; 4th, A and O, or E and I, *contradictories*. . . . Hence it will be evident, that *contraries* will be both false in Contradictory manner, but never both true; subcontraries, both true in Contradictory manner, but never both false; *contradictories* always one true and the other false. — *Whately, Elements of Logic*, b. ii. ch. ii. § 3.

It is to be observed, that the most perfect opposition between terms exists between any two which differ only in respect to quality and having the particle Not (either expressly, or in sense) attached to them; as, 'organized,' and 'not-organized'; 'corporeal,' and 'incorporeal.' For not only is it impossible for both these terms to be taken at once at the same time, but also, it is impossible but that One or Other should be applicable to every object; as there is nothing that can be both, so there is nothing that can be Neither; and things that can be even conceived, must be either 'Cessant,' or 'Endless,' either 'corporeal,' or 'incorporeal.' And in this way a complete twofold division may be made of any subject, hence certain as the expression is to Exhaust it. And the repetition of this process, such as to carry on a subdivision as far as there is occasion, is thence called by logicians 'absorption infinity'; i. e. the repeated cutting off of that which the object to be examined is Not; e. g. '1. This disorder either is, or is not, a dropsy; and for this or that reason, it is Not; 2. Any other disease either is, or is not, gonorrhea; this is not; then, 3. It either is, or is not, consumption, &c.' This procedure is very common in Aristotle's works. Such terms may be said to be *contradictory* opposition toward each other. On the other hand, *contrary* terms, i. e. those which, coming under some one class, are the most different of all that is known to that class, as 'wise' and 'foolish' both denoting mental habits, are opposed, but in a different manner; for though both cannot be applied to the same object, there may be other objects to which Neither can be applied; nothing can be at once both 'wise' and 'foolish'; but a stone can not be either. *Ibid.*, supplement to ch. i. (in Logic) § 2.

The words All and None are signs of Total quantity, and make the propositions Universal, as, 'All Xs are Ys,' 'No Xs are Ys.' Two *contrary* (usually called *contradictory*) propositions of the last are 'Some Xs are not Ys,' and 'Some Xs are Ys.' The *contrary* usually *contradictory* forces of the particles are seen in 'Either all Xs are Ys, or some Xs are Ys; not both;' and in 'Either no Xs are Ys, or some Xs are Ys; not both.' . . . *Contrary* propositions are a pair of which one must be true and one false; as, 'he did,' 'he did not'; or a, 'Every X is Y,' 'Some Xs are not Ys.' *Contraries* contradict one another; but so do other propositions. Thus 'All men are strong' and 'All men are weak' contradict one another to the utmost: The second says there is not a particle of truth in the first. But the *contrary* merely says there is more or less falsehood; for 'All men are strong' the *contrary* is 'There are men or men who are not strong.' (Hence the usual nomenclature of Logic, what I call the *contrary* is called the *contradictory*, as it were the only one. In common language, when two persons disagree, we say they are on *contrary* sides of the question; in the usual technical language of Logic, one would mean that if one should say all men are strong the other says no man is strong. But in common language, the one who maintains the *contrary* is the who advances anything which the other is opposed to.) Every proposition has its *contrary*; there is no assertion but has its denial; no denial but has its assertion. Every logical scheme of propositions must contain a denial for every assertion, and an assertion for every denial. *The Elements of a proposed System of Logic*, §§ 15, 14, 1-3, 116.

Contrary. v. a. Oppose; thwart; contradict. *Obsolete*.

When I came to court I was advised not to *contrary* the king. — *Bishop Latimer*.

Endure in him the force of it, he would no further *contrary* it, but employ all his service to mending it. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

You must *contrary* me! marry, 'tis true.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, i. 3.

If they could have *contrary* him for any fairly.

— *Donne, History of the Septuagint*, p. 217.

Contrast. *s.* [Fr. *contraste*.] Opposition and dissimilitude of objects, by which one contributes to the visibility or effect of another.

Longinus says, that Cecilius wrote of the Sublime in a low way; on the contrary Mr. Pope calls Longinus 'the great sublime he drew.' Let it be my ambition to imitate Longinus in style and sentiment; and, like Cecilius, to make these appear a contrast to my subject; to write fitly and with beauty; and by a finished piece to come for an ill-timed person. — *Idem, Essay on Criticism*, p. 3.

These indigent slaves,
That frown in front, and give each azure hill
The charm of contrast. — *Mason, English Garden*.

Contrast. *v. a.* Place in opposition, so that one object increases the clearness with which the other shows itself.

The flowers of the groups must not be all on one side; each is, with their face and bodies all turned the same way; but must contrast each other by their several positions. — *Dehgha*.

We should consider in each case what question it is that is proposed, and what answer to it would, in the instance before us, be the most opposite or contrasted to the one to be examined; e.g. 'You will find this doctrine in Bacon, may be contradicted, either with, 'You will find in Bacon a different doctrine,' or with, 'You will find this doctrine in a different author.' — *Whately, Elements of Logic*, b. ii, ch. iv, § 1.

Contraténor. *s.* In *Musie*. See Counter-tenor.

In his [Dr. Croft's] time there was very fine contratenor in the Royal Chapel, called Efford, to whom, in the preface to his anthems, he gives great, and I suppose deserved applause, and for whose voice he purposely set several solos. — *Mason, Essay on Church Music*, p. 136.

Contravallation. *s.* [Lat. *vallatio*, -onis; from *ralla* = fortify.] Fortification thrown up round a city by a besieging force, to hinder the sallies of the garrison.

When the late earl of Macclesfield first acquainted himself with mathematical learning, he practised all the rules of circumvallation and contravallation at the siege of a town in Lavoia. — *Watts, Logic*.

Contravene. *v. a.* [Lat. *contra* = come.] Oppose; obstruct; hamper.

This unfortunate accident did both contravene and overmatch the proposals of a hundred wise men. — *Bishop Hacks, Life of Archbishop Williams*, pt. i, p. 137; 1693.

Laws, that place the subjects in such a state, contravene the first principles of the compact of authority: they exact obedience and yield no protection. — *Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland*.

Contravention. *s.* Opposition.

They shall voluntarily accept the condition and fulfilment of the said censure, in case of contravention. — *Lord Herbert of Chesham, History of Henry VIII*, p. 191.

There may be holy contradictions and humble contraventions, as to God's silent providence, so by his declared will; either discovered by effects, or by his express word. — *Jerry Taylor, Artificial Reasoning*, p. 77.

If Christianity did not lend its name to stand in the way, and to employ or divert these humours, they must of necessity be spent in contraventions to the laws of the land. — *Swift*.

Contraversion. *s.* [Lat. *versio*, -onis; from *verto* = turn.] Turning to the opposite side.

The second stanza was called the antistrophe from the contraversion of the choros; the singers, in performing that, turning from the left hand to the right. — *Congreve*.

Contractation. *s.* [Lat. *contractatio*, -onis; from *contrahere* = bundle.] Touching or handling.

The recent danger of all is, in the contraction and bunching of their hands. — *Ferrand, Lucie Melancholy*, p. 251; 1610.

Contributory. *adj.* Paying tribute to the same sovereign.

Thus we are engaged in the objects of geometry and arithmetic; yea, the whole mathematics must be contributory, and to them all nature pays a subsidy. — *Glanville, Synopsis Scientifica*.

Contribute. *v. a.* (formerly accented on the first syllable.) [Lat. *contributus*, part. of *contribuere*.] Give to some common stock; advance towards some common design.

Yet we are to contribute
Each orb a glimpse of light.

England contributes much more than any other of the allies. — *Addison, Present State of the War*.

The master contributed a great sum of money to the Jesuit church, which is not yet quite finished. — *Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Contribute. *v. n.* Bear a part; have a share in any act or effect.

Their several shares of woe
Must contribute to Philip's overthrow.

John, Victorious Reign of Edward III., b. iii, l. 1635.
Whatever praises may be given to works of judgement, there is not even a single beauty in them to which the invention must not contribute. — *Pope, Essay on Criticism*.

Contributor. *s.* Same as Contributor.
The whole people were witnesses to the building of the ark and Internacle, they were all contributors to it. — *Forbes*.

Contribución. *s.*

1. That which is given or done by several persons for some common purpose.

It hath pleased them of Macedonia to make their contribution for the poor saints. — *Romans*, xv, 26.

Parents care their children not only material subsistence for their body, but much more spiritual contributions for their mind. — *Sir K. Digby*.

Decears are now maintained by voluntary contributions. — *Gravel, Observations on the Bills of Mortality*.

Of Aristotle's actual contributions to the physical sciences, I have spoken in the history of these sciences. I have stated that he conceived the globular form of the earth so clearly and gave so forcibly the arguments for that doctrine, that we may look upon him as the most effective teacher of it. Also in the ally to that history, published in the third edition, I have given Aristotle's account of the rainbow, as a further example of his industrious accumulation of facts, and of his liability to error in his facts. — *Whewell, Philosophy of Discovery*.

2. That which is paid for the support of an army lying in a country.

The people twist Philip and this ground,
Do stand but in a forced affection;
For they have given'd us no contribution. — *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*, iv, 3.

Contributive. *adj.* Having the power or quality of promoting any purpose in concurrence with other motives.

As the value of the promises renders them most proper incentives to virtue, so the manner of proposing we shall find also likely contributive to the same end. — *Dr. H. More, Deity of Christian Faith*.
In the matter of beauty, we challenge to ourselves something as contributive to laudableness, which is not our's by a native, personal, and individual title. — *Jerry Taylor, Artificial Reasoning*, p. 293.

Contributor. *s.* One who bears a part in some common design; one who helps forward, or exerts his endeavours to some end, in conjunction with others.

I promised we would be contributors,
And bear his charge of working, whatever.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, i, 2.

A grand contributor to our dissensions is passion.

— *Dr. H. More, Deity of Christian Faith*.
Art thou a true lover of the country? Zealous for its religious and civil liberties? And a cheerful contributor to all those publick expenses which have been thought necessary to secure them? — *Bishop Atterbury*.

The King, just before his departure, had signed a warrant appointing certain commissioners, among whom Harley and Polley were the most eminent, to revise the names of the contributors. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvii.

Contributory. *adj.* Promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint design, or increase to some common stock.

Take heed of contributory woe,
Every man's look show'd, fed with others' spite.

Chapman, Bussy D'Amboise.

Contristate. *v. a.* [Lat. *contristatus*, part. of *contristare*.] Sadden; make sorrowful; make melancholy. *Obsolete*.

Blackness and darkness are but privacies, and therefore have little or no activity: somewhat they do contristate, but very little. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Let me never more contristate thy Holy Spirit with these vanities. — *Spiritual Conquest*, pt. i, p. 131; 1661.

Contristation. *s.* Act of making sad; state of being made sad; sorrow; heaviness of heart; sadness; sorrowfulness; gloominess; grief; moan; mournfulness; trouble; discontent; melancholy. *Obsolete*.

Incessant and noxious smells, such as were of

sacrifices, were thought to intoxicate the brain, and to dispose men to devotion; which they may do by a kind of sadness and contristation of the spirits, and partly also by heating and exalting them. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The Eastern traditions were by this a contristation and contristation of heart, which Adam had, and made, for the loss of Paradise. — *Gregory, Works*, p. 123.

The husband, tender and pusillanimous, falleth into prings of fears and contristation. — *Robinson, Crusoe*, p. 41.

Contrite. *adj.* [Lat. *contritus*.] Bruised; worn (especially with sorrow); harassed with the sense of guilt; penitent; (in the books of divines Contrite is sorrowful for sin, from the love of God, and desire of pleasing him; and Attrite is sorrowful for sin, from the fear of punishment).

I Richard's body have interred now;
And on it have bestow'd my own contrite tears,
Thun from it is so'd forced drops of blood. — *Shakespeare, Henry V*, iv, 1.

Wat'ring the ground, and with our sighs the air
Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign
Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x, l. 1101.
The contrite sinner is restored to pardon, and through faith in Christ, our repentance is entitled to salvation. — *Regis*.

Contrite. *s.* Contrite person.

Such contrites intend and desire absolution, though they have it not. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. vi, § 306. (Ord MS.)

Contrition. *s.*

1. Act of grinding or rubbing to powder.

Some of these coloured powders, which painters use, may have their colours little changed, by being very elaborately and finely ground; a bore I see not what can be justly pretended for these changes, besides the breaking up their parts into less parts by that contrition. — *Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

2. Penitence; sorrow for sin; (in the strict sense, the sorrow which is felt at the apprehension of having displeased God; distinguished from Attrition, or humiliation of spirit, or imperfect repentance produced by the fear of punishment).

What is sorrow and contrition for sin? A being grieved with the conscience of sin, not only that we have thereby incurred such danger, but also that we have so unkindly grieved and provoked so good a God. — *Banwood, Protestant Catechism*.

Fruits of more pleasing sin, are from this seed,
Sown with contrition in his heart, than those
Which, his own hand manuring, all the trees
Of paradise could have produced.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi, 26.
Your fasting, contrition, and mortification, when the church and state appoints, and that especially in times of greater riot and luxury. — *Bishop Spald, Sermons*.

My future days shall be one whole contrition:
A chapel will I build with larger endowment,
Where every day an hundred need will
Shall all hold up their wither'd hands to heav'n.

Dehgha.

Contrivable. *adj.* Possible to be planned by the mind; possible to be invented and adjusted.

It will hence appear how a perpetual motion may seem easily contrivable. — *Bishop Wilkins, Discourse*.

Contrival. *s.* Contrivance. *Rare*.

Albeit some might have more benefit by so large a volume, yet more may have some benefit by this compendious contrivance. — *Claver, Provence, Epistles*, v, (Ord MS.).

Contrivance. *s.*

1. Act of contriving; excogitation; thing contrived.

There is no work impossible to these contrivances, but there may be as much acted by this art as can be fancied by imagination. — *Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magic*.

Instructed, you'll explore
Divine contrivance, and a God adore.

Sir R. Blackmore, Creation.

2. Plan; disposition of parts or causes.

Our bodies are made according to the most curious artifice, and orderly contrivance. — *Glanville, Synopsis Scientifica*.

3. Scheme; artifice.

Have I not nam'd my contrivance well,
To try your love, and make you doubt of mine?

Dryden.

There might be a feint, a *contrivance* in the matter, to draw him into some secret ambush. — *Bishop Atterbury*.

With respect to what are commonly called Rhetorical Artifices — *contrivances* for making the worse appear the better reason, — it would have secured of poetic morality to give solemn admonitions against employing them, or to confer a formal disclaimer of dishonest intention. . . . The adulterers of food or of drugs, and the coiners of base money, keep their processes a secret, and dread to die so much as him who detects, describes, and proclaims their *contrivances*, and thus puts men on their guard; for every one that doth evil hateth the light, neither cometh to the light, lest his deeds should be made manifest. To the preceding association of the term 'Rhetoric,' with the idea of these desultory *contrivances*, may be traced the opinion (which I believe is also common) that the power of eloquence is lost on those who themselves possess it. — *Wately, Elements of Rhetoric*, p. 1.

Contrive. v. a. [from Fr. *controuer*.] Plan out; excogitate.

What more likely to *contrive* this admirable frame of the universe than infinite wisdom? — *Archbishop Tillotson*.

Our poet has always some beautiful design, which he first establishes, and then *contrives* it, which will naturally conduct him to his end. — *Dryden*.

Contrive. v. a. [from *contriri*, preterite of *contrere* = wear away; a strange and barbarous formation: as the form in question, however, is the only one which gives the v, it must be considered as the base. The participle is *contritus*, whence *contrite*, &c.] Wear away. *Obsolete*.
Three years, such as mortal men count.

Spenser, Faerie Quee n.
Please ye, we may *contrive* this afternoon,
And quell contrition to our mistress' health.

Contrive. v. n. Form or design; plan; scheme; contrivance.

Is it enough
That masking habits and a borrowed name,
Contrive to hide my multitude of shame? — *Prior*.

Contrivement. s. Invention. *Rare*.
The king being not only active to meet their contrivances, but had some advantage upon them. — *Sir G. Buck, History of King Richard III.*, p. 43.
To sit down and consider the admirable *contrivement* and artifice of this great fabric of the universe. — *Glanville, Pre-eminence of Souls*, p. 176.

Contriver. s. Inventor; one who plans a design; schemer.

I, the mistress of your charms,
The close contriver of all turns,
Was never could to bear my part.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 5.
Epous, who the fraud's contriver was.

Plain loyalty, not built on hope,
I leave to your contriver, Pope;
None loves his king and country better,
Yet none was ever less their debtor.
Scenes of blood and dissolution, I had painted as the common effects of those destructive inclinations; whereas, he said, some evil genius, enemy to mankind, must have been the first contriver. — *Id., Cato's Tracts*.

Contriving. verbal abs. Invention; machinery.

One that slept in the *contriving* of lust, and waked to do it. — *Shakespeare, King Lear*, iii. 4.

Contrôl. s. [Fr. *contrôle*, from *contre* role = counter-roll.]

Register or account kept by one officer to check a similar account kept by another; check; restraint.

Let partial spirits still aloud complain,
Think themes less injur'd that they cannot reign;
And own no liberty, but where they may,
Without *control*, upon their fellows prey. — *Walter*.
He shall feel a force upon himself from within, and from the *control* of his own principles, to engage him to do worthily. — *South*.

If the sinner shall win so complete a victory over his conscience, that all those sensible alarms shall be able to strike no terror in his soul, by no restraint upon his lusts, *no control* upon his appetites, he is certainly too strong for the means of grace. — *South, Sermons*.

Speak, what Plinius has inspir'd thy soul
For common good, and speak without *control*.
— *Dryden, Translation from Homer*.

2. Power; authority; superintendence.
The heasts, the fishes, and the winged fowls,
Are their male's subjects, and at their *control*.
— *Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors*, ii. 1.

Contrôler. v. a. Keep under check by a
Vol. I.

counter-reckoning; govern; restrain; subject; regulate; overpower.

Authority to *control*, to punish as far as with excommunication, whomsoever they think worthy. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, preface.
Give me a staff of honour for mine age;
But not a sceptre to *control* the world.

Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, i. 2.
Who shall *control* me for my works? — *Ecclesiasticus*, v. 2.

As for the time while he was in the Tower, and the manner of his brother's death, and his own escape, she knew they were things that a very few could *control*. — *Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

At Kirkland is my father's court,
And Curan is my name,
In Edli's court sometime in pomp,
Till Love *controlled* the same.

Arner, Albin's England.
I feel my virtue struggling in my soul;
But stronger passion does its power *control*.

Dryden, Arnegezebe.
With this he did a herd of goats *control*,
Which by the way he used, and slyly stole;
Clad like a country swain he pip'd and sang,
And playing drove his jolly troop at play.

Id.
O, dearest Andrew, says the humble drud,
How forth may I obey, and then *control*. — *Prior*.

Contrôllable. adj. Subject to control; subject to command; subject to be overruled.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind, and therefore, in its present workings, not *contrôllable* by reason. — *South*.

Contrôller. s. One who has the power of governing or restraining; superintendent.

He does not calm his contentious spirit,
Nor cease to be an ardent *contrôller*. — *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II.*, iii. 2.

Shall the *contrôller* of proud Menes
In lawless rage upbraid each other's view?
— *Bishop Hall, Satires*, vi. 1.

They were driven to leave their temples, *contrôllers*, or superintendents, to tell them the names of their servants and people about them, so many they were. — *Halsbath, Apology*, p. 14.

The great *contrôller* of our fate,
Deign'd to be men, and liv'd in low estate.

Dryden.
Contrôliership. s. Same as Comptroller-ship.

Contrôlment. s.

1. Power or act of superintending or restraining: (*Control* the common word).

It is an excellent thing to have a giant's strength; yet where it is, let it be so tempered, that low stoop governs the humour and *contrôlment*. — *Sir M. Sandys, Essays*, p. 123: 1631.

2. State of being restrained; restraint.

They made war and peace with one another, without *contrôlment*. — *Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

3. Opposition; confutation.

Were it reason that we should suffer the same to pass without *contrôlment*, in that current meaning whereby every thing is prevail'd? — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, ii. 37.

Here have we war for war, and blood for blood, *Contrôlment* for *contrôlment*. — *Shakespeare, King John*, i. 1.

Contrôlment. s. Same as Comptroller-ship.

Contrôlment. s.

1. Turning different ways.

... of Janus, with his two *contrôlment* faces, mind not insensibly be set open. — *Milton, Areopagitica*, 206. (Ord 218.)

2. Controversial.

I may perhaps have taken some pains in studying *contrôlment* divinity. — *Boyle, Love of God*, p. 122. (Ord 218.)

Contrôlment. adj. Controversial. *Obsolete*.

Those *contrôlment* points I have rather crost in any way, than taken about with me. — *Bishop Hall, B. xxv. n. 570*.

Contrôlment. s. Controversy. *Obsolete*.

So jolly now here cometh next in place,
After the proof of these several well,
The *contrôlment* of beauty's sovereign grace.

*Spenser, Faerie Quee*n, iv. 5, 2.
For he the appeal of innocence desires,
And with his sword the *contrôlment* decides.

G. Kintyre, Paraphrase of the Book of Job, p. 15.
Come, buckle on thy armour; let us end
This *contrôlment*; since thou wilt needs contend.

Id., p. 55.
The *contrôlment* of life and death
In arbitrated by his breath. — *Id., Poems*, p. 100.

Contrôlment. part. adj. Controversed. *Obsolete*.

Persecution ought to be fully settled in men's hearts that in litigations, and *contrôlment* cases of such quality, the will of God is to have them to

do whatsoever the sentence of judicial and final decision shall determine. — *Hooker*.

In exact discussing of all *contrôlment* questions.

— *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion*.

Contrôlment. s. One engaged in controversy. *Rare*.

In which place, boulded before to the brain by many *contrôlment*, mine adversary hath learned of his boldness to triumph above measure. — *Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 23.

Contrôlment. adj. Relating to, or consisting of, controversy.

It happens in *contrôlment* discourses as it does in the reasoning of lawyers, where, if the ground be lost, then whosoever the batteries are erected, there is no further enquiry whom it belongs to, so it affords but a little rise for the present purpose. — *Lodge*.

Contrôlment. s. One engaged in controversy; disputant.

The translators should be philologists, and not *contrôlment*. — *A Archbishop, Historical View of English Translation of the Bible*, p. 340.

In 1550 he [Robert Crowley] printed the first edition of *Contrôlment*, with the view of helping forward the reformation by the revival of a book which exposed the absurdities of poetry in strong satire. — *T. Parson, History of English Poetry*, iii. 187.

Marcion, a rash and wild *contrôlment*, published a new, and hastened edition of St. Luke's Gospel. — *Faen, History of the Emperors of Christendom*, i. 3, 87.

Thus, the holy Apostles would know without words all the truths concerning the high doctrines of theology, which *contrôlment* asserts after them have piously and charitably reduced to formulae, and developed through argument. — *Arner, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. i. sect. iii.

He was indeed a great master of our language, and possessed at once the eloquence of the preacher, of the *contrôlment*, and of the historian. — *Manning, History of England*, ch. vi.

Contrôlment. adj. Not admitting controversy; questionless.

This matter being *contrôlment*, that titles pre-dial and personal belong to churchmen. — *Yarker, Fabric of the Church, and Churchmen's Livings*, p. 203: 1609.

Contrôlment. s. Same as Controverser.

Rare.

Thus saith the *contrôlment*. — *Bishop Montague, Appeal to Caesar*, p. 91.

Contrôlment. s. [Lat. *controvertia*.]

1. Dispute; debate; agitation of contrary opinions: (a *dispute* is commonly oral, and a *controvertia* in writing).

How cometh it to pass that we are so rent with mutual contentions, and that the church is so much troubled? If men had been willing to learn, all these *controvertias* might have died the very day they were first brought forth. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, i. 1.

Without *controvertia* great is the mystery of godliness. — *1 Timothy*, iii. 16.

Wild *controvertias* then, which have had slept, into the press from ruin'd cloisters long.

Sir J. Denham.
This left no room for *controvertia* about the title, nor for encroachment on the right of others. — *Lodge*.

2. Suit in law.

If there be a *controvertia* between men, and they come into judgement, that the judges may judge them, then they shall justify the righteous and condemn the wicked. — *Deuteronomy*, xxv. 1.

3. Quarrel.

The Lord hath a *controvertia* with the nations. — *Jeremiah*, xxv. 31.

4. Opposition; enmity. *Rare*.

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With lusty sinews; throwing it aside,
And stemming it with hearts of *controvertia*.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, i. 2.

Contrôlment. v. a. [Lat. *contra* = against, *verto* = turn.] Debate; ventilate in opposing books; dispute anything in writing.

If any person shall think fit to *contrôlment* them, he may do it very safely for me. — *Chyng, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion*.

Contrôlment. s. Disputant; controvertist.

Some *contrôlment* in divinity are like swimmers in a tavern, that catch that which stands next them, the candlestick or pots. — *B. Jonson, Discoveries*.

In divinity
As *contrôlment* in vouch'd texts have ont
Strew'd words, which might against them clear the doubt.

Donne, Devotions, p. 125.

Controvertible. *adj.* Disputable; capable of being the cause of controversy.

Discussing of matters dubious, and many controvertible truths, we cannot without arrogancy treat a credibility, or impose any further assent than the probability of our reasons and verities of our experiments.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Controvertist. *s.* Disputant; one versed & engaged in literary wars or disputations.

Who can think himself so considerable as not to dread this mighty art of demonstration, this prince of controvertists?—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Contumacious. *adj.* [Lat. *contumax.*] Obstinate; perverse; stubborn; inflexible.

He is in law said to be a contumacious person, who, on his appearance, afterwards departs the court without leave.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Can.*

There is another very efficacious method for subduing of the most obstinate contumacious sinner, and bringing him into the obedience of the faith of Christ.—*Homewood, On Fundamentalists.*

But Richard fell before the castle of a contumacious vessel.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity, l. ix. ch. v.*

Contumaciously. *adv.* In a contumacious manner; obstinately; stubbornly; inflexibly; perversely.

This justice hath stocks for the vagrant, ropes for felons, weights for the contumaciously silent.—*Bishop Hall, Proverbia, (Ord MS.)*

Contumaciousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Contumacious; obstinacy; perverseness; inflexibility; stubbornness.

From the description I have given of it, a judgement may be given of the difficulty and contumaciousness of cure.—*Wicman, Surgery.*

Contumacy. *s.*

1. Obstinacy; perverseness; stubbornness; inflexibility.

Such nets
Of contumacy will provoke the Highest
To make death in us live.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1026.*

2. In Law, Willful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or judicial order.

These certificates do only, in the generality, mention the party's contumacious and disobedience.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Can.*

Contumelious. *adj.*

1. Reproachful; rude; sarcastic; contemptuous.

With scoffs and scorns, and contumelious taunts,
In open market-places produced they me
To be a public spectacle.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. l. 1. 4.*

In all the quarrels and tumults at Rome, though the people frequently proceeded to rude contumelious usage, yet no blood was ever drawn in any popular commotions, till the time of the Gracchi.—*Swift.*

2. Inclined to utter reproach or practise insults; brutal; rude.

There is yet another sort of contumelious persons; who, indeed, are not changeable with that circumstance of ill employing their wit; for they use none in it.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Giving our body victims to the stain
Of contumelious, leasly, undom'd war.—*Shakespeare, Titus of Athens, v. 2.*

3. Productive of reproach; shameful; ignominious.

As it is in the highest degree injurious to them, so is it contumelious to him.—*Dr. H. More, Jurey of Christian Piety.*

Contumeliously. *adv.* In a contumelious manner; reproachfully; contemptuously; rudely.

The people are not wont to take so great offence, when they are excluded from honours and offices, as when their persons are contumeliously trodden upon.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Policy, b. l. § 10.*

Fie, lords; that you, being supreme magistrates,
Thus contumeliously should break the peace.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. l. 1. 3.*

Contumely. *s.* [Lat. *contumelia.*] Rudeness; contemptuousness; bitterness of language; reproach.

If the helm of chief government be in the hands of a few of the wealthiest, then laws, providing for a contumely thereof, must make the punishment of contumely and wrong, offered unto any of the common sort, sharp and grievous, that so the evil may be prevented.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Policy, b. l. § 10.*

The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely,
—*Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 1.*

It was undervalued and depressed with some bitterness and contumely.—*Lord Clarendon.*

Why should any man be troubled at the contumelias of those whose judgment deserves not to be valued?—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

It was falsely said that he had spoken with contumely of the theological disquisitions which had been found in the strong box of the late king, and which the present king had published.—*Mucadaly, History of England, ch. vi.*

Contumulate. *v. a.* [Lat. *contumulo.*] Bury;

lay in a grave. *Rare.*

And then contumulate both man and wife,
And after review by the spirits of life.—*Old Poem in Ashmole's Theatrum Chymicum Britannicum, p. 178.*

Contund. *v. a.* [Lat. *contundo.*] Bruise;

beat together. *Rare.*

His muscles were so extended and contunded that he was not corpus mobile.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, iii. 2.*

Contuse. *v. a.* [Lat. *contusus, part. of contundo.*]

1. Beat together; bruise.

Of their roots, barks, and seeds, contused together, and mingled with other earth, and well watered with warm water, there came forth herbs much like to other.—*Boyle.*

2. Bruise the flesh without a breach of the continuity.

The ligature contains the lips in cutting them, so that they require to be digested before they can unite.—*Wicman, Surgery.*

Contusion. *s.*

1. Act of beating or bruising; state of being beaten or bruised.

Take a piece of glass, and reduce it to powder, it acquiring by contusion a multitude of minute surfaces, from a diaphanous, degenerates into a white body.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

2. Bruise; compression of the fibres: (distinguished from a wound).

That winter lion, who in rage forgets
Aged contusions, and all bruisings of time.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. v. 3.*

The lances, in sharp colds, wax brittle; and all contusions, in hard weather, are more difficult to cure.—*Baron.*

Conundrum. *s.* [?] Verbal puzzle. See Riddle.

Mean time he sneaks, and laughs at merry tale,
Or pun ambiguous, or conundrum quaint.—*J. Phillips.*

Conusable. *adj.* Liable to be tried or judged.

Rare.

He is a judge of one of those courts, where matrimonial causes are conusable.—*Bishop Barlow, Remains, p. 363.*

Conusant. *adj.* Same as Cognizant.

Rare.

It is not reasonable to suppose, the officer should be conusant of the formalities of law.—*Sir M. Hale, Historia Placitorum Coronæ, ch. l.*

Convalescence. *s.* Renewal of health; recovery from a disease.

This is a state, a condition, a calamity, in respect of which any other sickness were a convalescence, and any greater, less.—*Donne, Devotions, p. 601.*

Being in a place out of the reach of any alarm, she recovered her spirits to a reasonable convalescence.—*Lord Clarendon.*

Convalescent. *s.* [Lat. *convalescens, -entis, part. of convalesco*—regain health.] One who is recovering from illness, or returning to a state of health. (The word itself is a substantive rather than an adjective; as, 'a convalescent from fever'; the adjectival construction, however, is very common; as in 'convalescent hospital'—hospital for convalescents.)

Convénable. *adj.* [Fr. *convenable.*]

1. Consistent with; agreeable to; accordant to; fit; suitable. *Obsolete.*

He is so weak, wise, and mercurial,
And with his word his work is convenable.—*Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, September.*

Do not we conceive that it is as convenable for us to speak of the exercise of disciplines, as of those which concern the earth?—*Timothy Storhouse, l. 2. (Ord MS.)*

2. Capable of being convened.

How diligent in finding out for our diseases both sovereign, peculiar, and convenable remedies.—*Ibid. p. 180. (Ord MS.)*

Convène. *v. n.* [Lat. *convequio.*] Come together; associate; unite.

The fire separates the aqueous parts from the others wherewith they were blended in the concrete, and brings them into the receiver, where they convence into a liquor.—*Boyle.*

In short-sighted men, whose eyes are too plump, the refraction being too great, the rays convence and converge in the eyes, before they come at the bottom.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Convène. *v. a.*

1. Call together; assemble; convoke.

All the factions and schismatical people would frequently, as well in the night as the day, convence themselves by the sound of a bell.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

And now the almighty father of the gods
Convenes a council in the least abode.—*Pope, Theobald of Astolat, b. i.*

2. Summon judicially.

By the papal canon law, clerks, in criminal and civil causes, cannot be summoned before any but an ecclesiastical judge.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Convener. *s.* One who assembles with others for particular business; one who convenes a meeting.

I do reverence the conveners [at the Synod of Dort] for their piety, worth, and learning; but I have nothing at all to do with their conclusions, further than they do consent and agree to and with the conclusions and determinations of that Synod of London, which established the doctrine of our church.—*Bishop Montague, Appeal to Caesar, p. 70.*

Convénience. *s.* [Lat. *convenientia.*]

1. Fitness; propriety; commodiousness; ease; freedom from difficulties; fitness of time or place.

A man putting all his pleasures into one, is like a traveller's putting all his goods into one jewel: the value is the same, and the convenience greater.—*South, Sermon.*

There is another conveniency in this method, during your waiting.—*Sieff, Directions to the Endman.*

2. Cause of ease; accommodation.

If it have not such a conveniency, voyagers must be very uncomfortable.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

A man alters his mind as the work proceeds, and will have this or that conveniency more, of which he had not thought when he began.—*Dryden, Preface to Fables.*

Convénient. *s.* Same as Convenience.

Convenience is, when a thing or action is so fitted to the circumstance, and the circumstances to it, that thereby it becomes a thing convenient.—*Perkins.*

In things not commanded of God, yet lawful, because permitted, the question is, what law shall show us the convenient way which one hath above another.—*Hooker.*

There was a pair of spectacles, a pocket perspective, and several other little conveniences, I did not think myself bound in honour to discover.—*Sieff, Gulliver's Travels.*

Use no further means;

But with all brief and plain conveniency,
Let me have jubilation.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.*

Convénient. *adj.* [Lat. *conveniens.*] Fit; suitable; proper; well adapted; commodious.

The least and most trivial episodes, or under actions, are either necessary or convenient; either so necessary that without them the poem must be imperfect, or so convenient that no others can be imagined more suitable to the place in which they are.—*Dryden, In Dedication to Virgil's Æneid.*

Health itself is but a kind of temper, gotten and preserved by a convenient mixture of contraries.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Animals.*

With for.

Give me neither poverty nor riches, feed me with food convenient for me.—*Proverbs, xxx. 8.*

With to.

There are some arts that are peculiarly convenient to some particular nations.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Convéniently. *adv.* In a convenient manner.

1. Commodiously; without difficulty.

I this morning know

Where we shall find him most conveniently.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 1.*

And he sought how he might conveniently begay him.—*Mart, xiv. 11.*

2. Fitly; with proper adaptation of part to part, or of the whole to the effect proposed.

It would be worth the experiment to inquire, whether or no a sailing chair might be more conveniently framed with moveable sails, whose force

C O N V § CONVENING
(CONVERGING)

The *conversing* fibres of the iris are easily made out, as the membrane is principally composed of them.—*Ibid.* § 802.

Conversable or **Conversible**, *adj.* Qualified for conversation; fit for company; well adapted to the reciprocal communication of thoughts; communicative.

Because Shuddry was of a nature mild and *conversable*, it was thought meet that he should be a merchant.—*Lord, Discovery of the Secret of the Bani-*

That fire and levity which makes the young scarce *conversable*, when tempered by years, makes a gay old man.—*Addison.*

Conversant, *adj.* Acquainted with; having a knowledge of any thing or person acquired by familiarity and habitude; familiar: (with *in*).

The learning and skill which he had by being *conversant* in their books. *Huoker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. iii. § 8.

The matters *wherein* church policy is *conversant*, are the public religious duties of the church.—*Ibid.*

Let them make some towns near to the mountain's side, where they may dwell together with neighbours, and be *conversant* in the view of the world.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Those who are *conversant* in both the tongues, I have to make their own judgement of it.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufrenoy's Art of Painting.*

With *with*

He uses the different dialects as one who had been *conversant* with them all.—*Pope, Essay on Homer.*

Never to be infected with delight,
Nor *conversant* with ease and idleness.

Old men who have lived young company, and been *conversant* continually with them, have been of long life.—*Bacon.*

Gabriel, this day by proof thou shalt behold,
Thou, and all angels *conversant* on earth
With man, or men's affairs, how I begin
To verify that solemn message.

Milton, Paradise Regained, l. 130.

With *among*.

All that Moses commanded, Joshua read before all the congregation of Israel, with the women, and the little ones, and the strangers that were *conversant* among them.—*Joshua*, viii. 35.

With *about*.

If any think education, because it is *conversant* about children, to be but a private and domestick duty, he has been ignorantly bred himself.—*W. Wotton, Essay on the Education of Children.*

Discretion, considered both as an accomplishment and as a virtue, not only as it is *conversant* about worldly affairs, but as regarding our whole existence.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Indifference cannot but be criminal, when it is *conversant* about objects which are so far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the highest importance to ourselves and our country.—*Id., Freethinker.*

It is said that there was an Amsterdam merchant, who had dwelt largely in corn all his life, who had never seen a field of wheat growing: this man had doubtless acquired, by experience, an accurate judgment of the qualities of each description of corn, of the best methods of storing it, of the arts of buying and selling it at proper times, &c.; but he would have been greatly at a loss in its cultivation; though he had been, in a certain way, long *conversant* about corn.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. ii.

In introducing the mention of language previously to the definition of logic, I have departed from established practice, in order that it may be clearly understood, that logic is entirely *conversant* about language. If any process of reasoning can take place in the mind, without any employment of language, orally or mentally, in metaphysical question which I shall not here discuss, such a process does not come within the province of the science here treated of.—*Id., Elements of Logic*, b. ii. ch. i. § 2.

Conversation, *s.* [Lat. *conversatio*, -onis; from *conversor* = associate.]

1. Familiar discourse, chat, easy talk, (opposed to a formal conference); particular act of discoursing upon any subject (as, 'We had a long *conversation* on that question').

• She went to Pamela's chamber, meaning to joy her thoughts with the sweet *conversation* of her sister.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

What I mentioned sometime ago in *conversation*, was not a new thought, just then started by accident or occasion.—*Swift.*

Firstly, they must allure the *conversation*
• By many windings to their clever elench;
• And secondly, must let slip no occasion
For late (abate) their hearers of an inch,

But take an ell—and make a great sensation,
If possible; and thirdly, never flinch
When some smart talker puts them to the test,
But seize the last word, which no doubt is the best.
Byron, Don Juan, xlii. 47.

2. Commerce; intercourse; familiarity.

The knowledge of men and manners, the freedom of habits, and *conversation* with the best company.—*Dryden.*

3. Behaviour; manner of acting in common life.

Having your *conversation* honest among the Gentiles.—*1 Peter*, ii. 12.

4. Practical habits; knowledge by long acquaintance.

With *in*.

I set down, out of long experience in business and much *conversation* in business, what I thought pertinent to this business.—*Bacon.*

With *with*.

By experience and *conversation* with these bodies, a man may be enabled to give a near conjecture at the metallic ingredients of any mass.—*Woodhouse.*

5. Commerce with a different sex. See *Converse*, 4.

Whiles this wicked spirit held his uelcan *conversation* with her in her chamber, he debauched another of his hellish accomplices.—*Bishop Hall, Of Evil Angels*, § 9.

Conversational, *adj.* Relating to, or consisting of, conversation.

As for your young misses, they are only put about the table to look at—like the flowers in the centrepiece. Their blushing youth and natural modesty prevents them from that easy, confident *conversational* abandon, which forms the delight of the intercourse with their dear mothers.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xix.

Conversational, *part. adj.* (generally with a prefix; as *well*, &c.) Acquainted with the manner of acting in common life. *Rare.*

Till she be better *conversational*,
And leave her walking by herself, and whining
To her old melancholy lute, I'll keep
As from her as the gallows.

Beaumont and Fletcher, The Captain.

Conversationalist, *s.* One who distinguishes himself in conversation.

I must not quite omit the talking sage,
Kit-Cat, the famous *conversationalist*,
Who, in his common-place-book, had a page
Prepared each morn'g for evenings. 'List, old list!—
'Alas, poor ghost!' What unnumbered woes
Awa't those who have studied their haunts!
Byron, Don Juan, xlii. 47.

Conversative, *adj.* Relating to public life, and commerce with men; not contemplative. *Rare.*

Finding him little studious and contemplative, she chose rather to make him with *conversative* qualities of youth, as dancing, fencing, and the like.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life, &c., of the Duke of Buckingham.*

Conversations, *s.* [Italian.] Meeting of company.

Plural as in *Italian*.

The diversions of a Florentine Lent are . . . in the evening, what is called a *conversazione*, a sort of assembly at the principal people's houses, full of I cannot tell what.—*Gray, Letter to his Mother*, 1740.
These *conversations* [at Florence] resemble our card-assemblies;—some played at cards, some passed the time in conversation, others walked from place to place.—*A. Brummond, Travels through Germany, Italy, and Greece*, p. 41: 1753.

Plural as in *English*. Used also adjectively.

We shall have no more dinners from the dinner-giving Snobs; no more balls from the ball-givers; no more *conversations* . . . from the *conversational* Snobs; and what is to prevent us from telling the truth? The nobility of *conversational* Snobs is very soon disposed of, as soon as that cup of washy bolus that is handed to you in the tea-room; or the muddy remnant of that tea that you grasp in the suffocating stench of the assembly upstairs.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xvii.

Converser, *v. n.* [Fr. *converser*; Lat. *conversor*.] (with *with*).

1. Hold intercourse with, or be a companion to, anyone; be acquainted with; be familiar to action.

I will *converse* with iron-witted fools,
And unrespective boys; none are for me,
That look into me with considerate eyes.

Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 2.

Men then come to be furnished with fewer or more

simple ideas from without, according as the objects they *converse* with afford greater or less variety.—*Locke.*

By approving the sentiments of a person *with* whom he *conversed*, in such particulars as were just, he won him over from those points in which he was mistaken.—*Addison, Freethinker.*

For him who lonely loves
To seek the distant hills, and there *converse*
With nature.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

With the accent on the first syllable.

My days among the dead are past;
Around me I behold,
Where'er these mortal eyes are cast,
The mighty minds of old.

My never-failing friends are they,
With whom I *converse* night and day. *Southey.*

2. Convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk; discourse familiarly upon any subject: (with *on* before the thing).

Go therefore half this day, as friend with friend,
Converse with Adam. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 229.
Much less can bird with beast, or fish with fowl,
So well *converse*. *Ibid.* viii. 305.

We had *conversed* so often on that subject, and he had communicated his thoughts of it so fully to me, that I had not the least remaining difficulty.—*Dugdale, Translation of Dufrenoy's Art of Painting.*

3. Have commerce with a different sex.

Being asked by some of her sex, in how long a time a woman might be allowed to pray to the gods, after having *conversed* with a man? If it were a husband, says she, the next day; if a stranger, never.—*Guarillon*, no. 165.

Converse, *s.*

1. Conversation; manner of discoursing in familiar life.

His *converse* is a system fit,
Able to fill up all her wit.
Could by thy *converse* happily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope.*

2. Acquaintance; familiarity.

Though it be necessitated, by its relation to flesh, to a terrestrial *converse*; yet it is like the sun, without contaminating its beams.—*Chambliss, Apology for Platonism.*

By such a free *converse* with persons of different views, we shall find that there are persons of good sense and . . . of piety and worth.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

3. In *Geometry*. See *extract*.

A proposition is said to be the *converse* of another, when, after drawing a conclusion from something first proposed, we proceed to suppose what had been before concluded, and to draw from it what had been supposed. Thus, if two sides of a triangle be equal, the angles opposite to those sides, are also equal: the *converse* of the proposition is, that if two angles of a triangle be equal, the sides opposite to those angles are also equal. *Chambliss.*

4. In *Logic*. Transposition of the terms of a proposition.

If . . . we are not, of course, allowed to introduce a new term of proposition, without adding something to the truth of the proposition; but these premises allowed to be true.

accepted themselves as truth of any proposition implies that of its relative *converse* or transposed; by taking advantage of this liberty, where there is need, we deduce (in figure 1st) from the premises originally even, either the very same conclusion as the original one, or another from which the original conclusion follows by *relative*.

All wits are decreed:
All wits are annulled;
Some who are annulled are decreed.

is reduced into truth, by converting 'by limitation the minor premises.

All wits are decreed;
Some who are annulled are wits; therefore
Some who are wits are decreed.
—*Whately, Elements of Logic*, b. ii. ch. iii. § 5.

Conversing, *verb. abs.* Conversation.

It were very reasonable to propound to ourselves in all our *conversings* with others, that one great design of doing some good to their souls.—*Dr. H. More, Whole Duty of Man*, § 16. (Ord MS.)

Conversely, *adv.* In a converse manner; with change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.

A dual substance doth not only want an active being to act upon it, before the manner of its existence can be changed; but to produce it at first; in which case there is an arguing *conversely*.—*W. Butler, Enquiry into the Nature of the human Soul*, ii. 391.

Since Egypt appears to have been the grand source of knowledge for the western, and India for the more eastern parts of the globe, it may seem a material question, whether the Egyptians communicated their mythology and philosophy to the Hindus, or *conversely*.—*Sir W. Jones, Asiatic Researches*, i. 208. (Ord MS.)

Conversion. *s.* [Lat. *conversio*, -onis.]

1. Change.
- a. From one state into another generally Transmutation.

Artificial conversion of water into ice, is the work of a few hours; but this of air may be tried by a month's space.—*Baron*.

The conversion of the aliment into fat is not properly nutrition.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

- b. Specially, from one religion to another. They passed through Phœnicia and Samaria, declaring the conversion of the Gentiles.—*Acts*, xv. 4.
2. In Logic. Process by which the converse of a proposition is obtained.

A proposition is said to be converted when its terms are transposed; i.e. when the subject is made the predicate, and the predicate the subject. When nothing more is done, this is called simple conversion. No *cavet enim* is employed for any logical purpose, unless it be illative; i.e. when the truth of the converse is implied by the truth of the exposita (or proposition given).—*Whately, Elements of Logic*, h. ii. ch. n. § 4.

- Conversion of equations. In Algebra. The reducing of a fractional equation to an integral one.

Conversative. *adj.* Conversable; sociable. To be rude or foolish is the badge of a weak mind, and of one deficient in the conversative quality of man.—*William, Reader*, ii. 75.

Convert. *v. a.* [Lat. *convertio*, from *certo* = turn.]

1. Change into another substance; transmute.

If the whole atmosphere was converted into water, it would make no more than eleven yards water about the earth.—*T. Burnet*.

2. Change from one religion to another.

Agnesine is converted by St. Ambrose's sermon, when he came to it on no such design.—*Humorist*.

3. Turn from a bad to a good life; or more rarely from good to bad.

He which converteth the sinner from the error of his way, shall save a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of sins.—*James*, v. 20.

Then will I teach transgressors their ways, and sinners shall be converted unto thee.—*Psalm*, li. 13. He once intended to have made a better reparation for the folly or injustice with which he might be charged, by writing another poem entitled 'The Progress of a Froth-blower,' wherein he intended to lead through all the stages of vice and folly, to convert him from virtue to wickedness, and from religion to infidelity, by all the foolish sophistry used for that purpose.—*Johnson, Life of Savage*, (Oud MS.).

4. Turn towards any point.

Crystal will easily into electricity, and convert the needle freely placed.—*Sir T. Brown, Valparaiso Letters*.

5. Apply to any use; appropriate.

The abundance of the sea shall be converted into thee, the forces of the Gentiles shall come unto thee.—*Isaiah*, lx. 5.

He acquitted himself not like an honest man; for he converted the prizes to his own use.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

6. Change one proposition into another, so that what was the subject of the first becomes the predicate of the second.

The papists cannot abide this proposition converted; all sin is a transgression of the law; but every transgression of the law is sin. The apostle therefore turns it for us: all unrighteousness, says he, is sin; but every transgression of the law is unrighteousness, says Austin, upon the place.—*Sir J. Hale*.

7. Turn into another language; translate.

Which story, then presently celebrated by Callimachus in a most elegant poem, Catullus more elegantly converted.—*B. Jonson, Masques*.

Convert. *v. n.* Undergo a change; be transmuted.

The love of wicked friends converts to fear: That he to love.—*Shakespeare, Richard II.* v. 1. Led they were with their eyes, and hear with their ears, and understand with their heart, and convert, and be healed.—*Isaiah*, vi. 10.

They rub out of it a red dust, which converteth into worms, which they kill with wine.—*G. Sandys, Travels*.

These means of our salvation shall thus miserably convert, and from the savour of life become that unto death.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*, ch. viii.

Convert. *s.* Person converted from one opinion or one practice to another.

The Jesuits did not persuade the converts to lay

aside the use of images.—*Bishop Stillingfleet, Discourse of Inocence on Romish Idolatry*.

When Platonism prevailed, the converts to Christianity, of that school, interpreted Holy Writ according to that philosophy.—*Locke*.

Let us not imagine that the first converts only of Christianity were converted to defend their religion.—*Rogers*.

Converter. *s.* One who makes converts.

It was charged upon his converter, that they were negligent in procuring his life from the queen.—*Strype, Life of Archbishop Parker*, b. iii. ch. xxi. Egypt had St. Mark for her converter.—*Young, Historical Dissertation on Idolatrous Corruptions in Religion*, ii. 218.

Convertibility. *s.* Quality of being possible to be converted.

Whose nature is of such convertibility To every proposition, and to every degree.—*Old Poet in Ascham's Theatrum Chemicum*, *Restauratum*, p. 68.

The mutual convertibility of land into money, and of money into land, had always been a matter of difficulty.—*Burke, Reflections on the French Revolution*.

Convertible. *adj.*

1. Susceptible of change; transmutable; capable of transmutation.

He hath a little black tent, for what stuff is not much important, which he can suddenly set up where he will in a field, and it is convertible (like a windmill) at all quarters at pleasure.—*Sir H. Wotton, Letters*.

Numerals are not convertible into another species, though of the same genus; nor reducible into another genus.—*Hogge*.

The gall is not an admixt; but it is an admixt, convertible and convertible into a corrosive element.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

2. So much alike that one may be used for the other.

Though it be not the real essence of any substance, it is the specific essence to which our name belongs, and is convertible with it.—*Locke*.

Many that call themselves Protestants, look upon our worship to be idolatrous as well as that of the Papists, and put prebey and popery together as terms convertible.—*Sieff*.

3. Capable of being logically converted.

Thus, if I say of one number, suppose 100, that it is the square of another, as 10, then, this is understood by every one, from his knowledge of the nature of numbers, to imply, what are, in reality, the two propositions, that 100 is the square of 10, and also that 'the square of 10 is 100.' So also, if I say that 'Romulus was the first king of Rome,' this implies, from the peculiar signification of the words, that 'the first king of Rome was Romulus.' Topics thus related to each other are called in technical language, *convertible* (or equivalent) terms. But then, you are to observe that when you not only affirm one term of another, but also affirm (or imply) that these are 'convertible' terms, you are making not merely one assertion, but two.—*Whately, Elements of Logic*, b. i. § 5.

Convertibly. *adv.* Reciprocally; with interchange of terms.

There never was any person merciful who was not also proud; nor, conversely, any one proud, who was not equally unmerciful.—*South, Sermons*.

Convertite. *s.* Convert; one converted from another opinion. *Obsolete*.

Since you are a gentle convertite, My tongue shall lash again this storm of war.—*Shakespeare, King John*, v. 1.

Nor would I be a convertite.—*Donne, Poems*, p. 188.

Convex. *adj.* [Lat. *convexus*. In the opinion of the editor, founded as much upon his observation as to the way in which the word is actually sounded, as upon any theoretical doctrine as to the propriety of any particular pronunciation, this is one of the compounds to which the remarks upon the difference between the English *con-* and the Latin *con-*, in respect to accent, are, with a modification, applicable.

It is submitted that the accent, in the words under notice, is nearly the same on each syllable, i.e. that it gives *con-vex*, rather than either *convex* or *con-vex*, though each of these may be heard. The same applies to *concave*, which is held to be *con-cave* rather than *convex* or *con-cave*. This is because the words are to be treated as opposites or contrasts to each

other, a fact which, as the initial syllable is the same in each, throws the distinctive emphasis upon the second.

Meanwhile, each appears as a different part of speech, there being, over and above the ordinary adjectival forms, both a verb and substantive *convex*, and (if not the actual verb) the verbal forms *convexed* and *convexedly*. Now, as in ordinary words, the function of the accent is to distinguish combinations of syllables otherwise identical when constituting different Parts of Speech, a conflict between two rules is exhibited in the pair of adjectives under notice.] Rising in a circular form: (opposed to *concave*).

It is the duty of a painter, even in this also, to imitate the *convex* mirror, and to place nothing which places at the border of his picture.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting*.

With the accent on the first syllable.

An orb or ball round its own axis which; Will not the motion to a distance hard; What'er dust or sand you on it place, And drops of water, from its convex face?

Sir R. Blackmore, Creation.

Convex. *s.* [see preceding entry.] Convex body; body swelling externally into a circular form.

With the accent on the second syllable.

Our prison-stro is, this huge convex of fate; Outrances to devour. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, li. 431.

With the accent on the first syllable.

A comet draws a long extended blaze; From East to West burns through the ætheral frame, And half heaven's convex alters with the flame.

Tickell.

Convexed. *part. adj.* Furned convex; protuberant in a circular form. *Rare*.

Dolphins are straight; nor have they their spine convex, or more considerably enlarged than either sharks, porpoises, whales, or other retaceous animals.—*Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errors*.

Convexedly. *adv.* In a convex form.

They be drawn convexedly peaked in one piece; yet the dolphin that carrieth Arias, is conversely in ried, and hath its spine depressed.—*Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errors*.

Convexity. *s.* Protuberance in a circular form.

Convex classes supply the defect of plumpness in the eye, and, by increasing the refraction, make the rays converge sooner, so as to converge distinctly at the bottom of the eye, if the glass have a due degree of convexity.—*Sir L. Newton, Opticks*. If the eye were so convex as to destroy even space, and little objects a hundred leagues off, it would do us little service; it would be terminating by unobscuring hills and woods, or in the largest and most plain, by the very convexity of the earth.—*Bentley*.

Convexly. *adv.* In a convex form.

Almost all, both blunt and sharp, are convexly coned; they are all about convex, not only by annulation, but between both ends.—*Graaf, Muscum*.

Convey. *v. a.* [N. Fr. *convoier*; from Lat. *convoco* = bring together.]

1. Carry; transport from one place to another.

Let letters be given me to the governors beyond the river, that they may convey me over till I come into Judon.—*Schuchard*, ii. 7.

2. Hand from one to another.

A divine natural right could not be conveyed down, without any human natural or divine rule concerning it.—*Locke*.

3. Remove secretly.

There was one conveyed out of my house yesterday in this basket.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

4. Bring anything, as an instrument of transmission; transmit.

Since there appear not to be any ideas in the mind, before the senses have conveyed any in, I conceive that ideas in the understanding are coeval with sensation.—*Locke*.

5. Transfer; deliver to another.

The earl of Desmond, before his breaking forth into rebellion, conveyed secretly all his lands to feudaries in trust.—*Spencer's View of the State of Ireland*.

Adam's property or private dominion would not convey any sovereignty or rule to his heir, who, not having a right to inherit all his father's possessions, could not thereby come to have any sovereignty over his brethren.—*Locke*.

A fictitious suit was brought in the king's court; a writ was entered conveying away the estate; and a certain sum was paid the crown for allowing the suit to be tried by friendly composition. *C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England, vol. xxiii.*

6. Impart by means of something.

Men fill one another's heads with notions and notions, but convey not thereby their thoughts.—*Lacke.*

That which uses to produce the idea, though conveyed in by the usual organ, not being taken notice of, there follows no sensation.—*Id.*
Some single imperceptible bodies must come from them to the eyes, and thereby convey to the brain some notion which produces these ideas.—*Id.*

They give convey to our expressions, and convey our thoughts in more ardent and intense phrases than any in our own tongue.—*Addison, Spectator, no. 105.*

7. Impart; introduce.

What obscured light the heavens did grant,
Did but convey into our fearful minds
A doubtful warrant of immediate death.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, i. 1.
Others convey themselves into the mind by more senses than one.—*Lacke.*

8. Manage with privacy.

I will convey the business as I shall find means,
and acquaint you withal. *Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 2.*

Hinch Capet also who usurp'd the crown,
To his title with some shews of truth
Convey'd himself as heir to the Lady Louenore.
Id., Henry V. i. 2.

Convey. v. n. Play the thief; have the habit of thieving.

Sir, the horsewood could not convey alone.—*Old Morality of Hecy-Source.*

The good humour is to steal at a minute's rest.—*Convey, the wise it calls; steal'st fish, a lie for the phrase.*—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 3.*

Conveyance. s.

1. Act of removing anything.

Tell her thou must away her uncle Clarence,
Her uncle Rivers; ay, and for her sake,
Must quit conveyance with her good aunt Ann.
Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 3.

2. Way for carriage or transportation.

Following the river downward, there is conveyance unto the counties named in the text. *Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Iron works ought to be confined to places where there is no conveyance for timber to places of vent, so as to quit the rest of the carriage. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. Method of removing secretly from one place to another.

Your husband's here at hand: he think you of some conveyance; in the house you cannot hide him.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 3.*

4. Means or instrument by which anything is conveyed.

We will upon the morning, no must
To give or to forgive; but when we've stuff'd
These papers, and these conveyances of our blood,
With wine and feeling, we have supper soke.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 1.

5. Transmission; delivery from one to another.

Our author has provided for the descending and conveyance down of Adam's unauthorised power, or paternal dominion, to posterity. *Lacke.*

6. Act of transferring property; grant.

Death not the act of the parents, in any lawful grant or conveyance, bind their heirs for ever thereunto.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

7. Writing by which property is transferred.

The very conveyance of his lands will hardly lie in this box; and must the inheritor himself have no more.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet, v. 1.*

This began a suit in the chancery before the lord Coventry, who found the conveyances in law to be so firm, that in justice he must decree the land to the earl.—*Lord Clarendon.*

8. Secret management; juggling artifice; private removal; secret substitution of one thing for another.

It cometh herein to pass with men, unadvisedly fallen into error, as with the Jews, whose state hath no ground to uphold it, but only the holy which, by subtle conveyance, they drew out of casual events, arising from day to day, till at length they became speak.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity, b. iii. § 4.*

Close conveyance, and each practice ill
Of coining and knavery.
Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale.

I am this day come to survey the Tower;
Since Henry's death, I fear there is conveyance.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. i. 2.

Can they not juggle, and with slight,
Conveyance play with wrong and right?
Butler, Hudibras.

Conveyancer. s. Lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.

The Conveyancer reduced all grants to writing, to signature, and to witnesses; which brought in cavils and actions grounded upon pitiful errors in writing, mistakes in expression, which in writing, must sometimes happen either by haste, weakness, or perhaps by fraud of conveyancers.—*Sir W. Temple, Introduction to the History of England.*

Conveyer. s.

1. One who carries or transmits anything from one place or person to another.

The conveyers of waters of these times content themselves with one inch of fall in six hundred feet.—*Barrow, Enquiries touching the Diversity of Languages and Religion through the chief Parts of the World.*

Those who stand before earthly princes, in the nearest degree of approach, who are the dispensers of their favours, and conveyers of their will to others, do, at that very moment, challenge high honours to themselves.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. That by which anything is conveyed.

Melan seeds [are prescribed] with whey of goats' milk, which is the common conveyer.—*Barlow, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 403.*

Throughout the whole body it [the cavity of the spine] both lower, and deeper, and safer than the veins, or arteries, or any other common conveyers in the body of man.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 203.*

This would be highly injurious to the great Artificer and Maker of these bodies, that he should provide such storehouses of mischief, such irresistible conveyers of the seeds of sin into men's minds.—*South, Sermons, vol. 92.*

3. Juggler; impostor; thief.

Frequent your exercises, a horn on your thumb,
A quick eye, a sharp knife, at hand a receiver;
But then take heed, cousin, ye be a cleanly conveyer.
Preston, Tricomp of Cambrides, about 1611.

Go, some of you, convey him to the Tower.—*O, send'st convey? Charge you are you all.*
That rise thus nimbly by a true king's fall.
Shakespeare, Richard II. iv. 1.

Convivinity. s. [Lat. *vicinus* = neighbour.] Nearness; neighbourhood.

The bishop having first stated the convivinity and contiguity of the two parishes. *T. Walton, History of the Parish of Kiblington, p. 18.*

Convict. v. a. [Lat. *victus*, part. of *vincere* = conquer, also prove.]

1. Prove guilty; detect in guilt.

And they which heard it, being convicted by their own conscience, went out one by one.—*John, viii. 1.*
Things, that at the first shew seemed possible, by riping up the performance of them, have been convicted of impossibility.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning, touching a Holy War.*

2. Confute; discover to be false.

Although not only the reason of any man, but experience of every man, may well convict it, yet will it not by divers be rejected.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

3. Show by proof or evidence.

If there be no such thing apparent upon record, they do as if one should demand a legacy by virtue of some written testament, wherein there being no such thing specified, he pleadeth that there it must needs be, and bringeth arguments from the love which always the testator bore him, imagining that these proofs will convict a testament to have that in it which other men can no where by finding find.—*Hooker.*

Convicted. part. adj. ? Condemned to destruction.

So, by a roaring tempest on the flood,
A whole armada of convicted soul,
Is scatter'd and disjoint'd from fellowship.
Shakespeare, King John, iii. 3.

Convict. Obsolete for convicted.

Before I be convict by course of law,
To threaten me with death is most unlawful.
Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 4.

By the civil law, a person convict, or confessing his own crime, cannot appeal.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Convict. s. Person cast at the bar; one found guilty of the crime charged against him; criminal detected at his trial.

On the score of humanity, the civil law allows a certain space of time both to the convict and to persons confessing, in order to satisfy the judgement.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Conviction. s.

1. Detection of guilt: (which, 'in Law, is when a man is outlawed, or appears and confesses, or else is found guilty by the inquest).

The third best absent is condemn'd,

Convict by flight, and rebel to all law,
Conviction to the serpent name belongs.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 82.

2. Act of convincing; confutation; act of forcing others, by argument, to allow a position.

When therefore the apostle requireth ability to convict heretics, can we think he judgeth it a thing unlawful, and not necessary, to use the principal instrument of their conviction, the light of reason?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity, b. iii. § 8.*

The manner of his conviction was designed, not as a peculiar privilege to him, but as a stupendous miracle, a lasting argument, for the conviction of others, to the very end of the world.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. State of being convinced.

Their wisdom is only of this world, to put false colours upon things, to call good evil, and evil good, against the conviction of their own consciences.—*Swift.*

Many indeed are, I believe, (strange as it would seem,) not aware of the total inefficiency of their own efforts of volition in such cases: that is, they must take for a feeling of gratitude, compassion, &c., their voluntary rebellions on the subject, and their conviction that the case is one which calls for gratitude or compassion. A very moderate degree of attention, however, to what is passing in the mind, will enable any one to perceive the difference. A blind man may be fully convinced that a soldier's coat is of a different colour from a coal; and thus his conviction is not more distinct from a perception of the colours, than a belief that some one is very much to be pitied, from a feeling of pity for him.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric, pt. ii. ch. i. § 2.*

Convictive. adj. Having the power of convicting.

In these convictive wonders, O Saviour, which thou wroughtest upon earth.—*Bishop Hall, Great Mystry of Continence, § 7.*

They would then have been thought to assert it with clear and convictive evidence. *Glanville, Precedence of Nobles, p. 87.*

It deserves an entire treatise apart by itself, and that I get up in the most close and convictive method that may be.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, preface.*

Convictively. adv. In a convincing manner.

The truth of the Gospel had clearly shined in the simplicity thereof, and so convictively against all fables and impostures of the former ages.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Seven Churches, p. 141.*

Convience. v. a. [Lat. *convincere*.]

1. Force the acknowledgment of a contested position; satisfy.

That which I have all this while been endeavouring to convince me of, and to persuade them to, is no other but what God himself doth particularly recommend to us, as proper for human consideration.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

But having shifted every form to scape,
Convinced of conquest, he resumed his shape.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Language is employed for various purposes. It is the power of the historian, for instance, to convey information by means of language, of the poet, to afford a certain kind of entertainment, of the orator, to persuade, &c. &c.; while it belongs to the argumentative writer or teacher, as such, to convince the understanding. *Whately, Elements of Logic, b. ii. ch. i. § 2.*

2. Convict; prove guilty of.

To convince all that are unweildy among them, of all their ungodly deeds. *Jude, 15.*

The discovery of a truth, formerly unknown, doth rather convince man of ignorance, than nature of error.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Should he forewarn it, make all the affidavits Against it, that he could, above the bench And twenty juries, he would be convinced.
B. Jonson, Staple of News.

O seek not to convince me of a crime,
Which I can ne'er repent, nor can you pardon.
Dryden.

3. Evince; prove; manifest; vindicate. Obsolete.

This letter, instead of a confutation, only urgeth me to prove divers passages of my sermon, which Mr. Gireuel's part was to convince.—*Dr. Math.*

4. Overpower; surmount. Obsolete.

Your Italy contains none so accomplished a courtier, to convince the honour of my mistress.—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline, i. 5.*

There are a crew of wretched souls
That stay his cure; their unlimb'd convulsions
The great enemy of art.
Id., Macbeth, iv. 3.

Knives he such abundant
Who having, by their own superfluous suit,
Or voluntary dosage of some miscreant
Convinced or supplied them, they can no choice
But they must blab.
Id., Othello, iv. 1.

When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains
Will I, with wind and wassel, as *convulsions*,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 7.*
But strait I convince'd all his fear with a smile.
Dryden.

Convincement. s. Conviction.

They taught compulsion without *convincement*,
which not long before they complained of as ex-
ecuted unchristianly against themselves. *Milton, History of England, i. iii.*

Others, . . . went but to wade further into the fear
of a *convincement*.—*Id., Tetrachordon.*
If that be not *convincement* enough, let him weigh
the other also.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety.*

Convincer. s. One who convinces.

The divine light now was only a *convincer* of his
miserrings, but administered nothing of the di-
vine *conviction* and power, as it does to them that are
obedient, and sincere followers of its precepts; and
therefore Adam could no more endure the presence of
it, than sun eyes the sun or candlelight *Dr. H. More, Confutation of Calistinus, p. 232; 1653.*

Convincible. adj. Capable of conviction.

Upon what uncertainties, and also *convincible*
fancies, they often erected such rambles, we have
delivered.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Convincing. part. adj. Working conviction.
History is all the light we have in many cases, and
we receive from it a great part of the useful truths
we have, with a *convincing* evidence.—*Locke.*

Convincingly. adv. In a convincing man-
ner; in such a manner as to leave no
room for doubt or dispute; so as to pro-
duce conviction.

How *convincingly*, O Saviour, wert thou justified
in the spirit by the dreadful and miraculous descent
of the Holy Ghost in the clove, and fiery tongues,
and that sudden variety of language for the spreading
of the glory of thy name over all the nations of
the earth.—*Bishop Hall, Great Mystery of Godli-
ness.*

This he did so particularly and *convincingly*, that
those of the parliament were in great confusion.
Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion.
The third sort of providences, in which God often
speaks *convincingly*, is by signal unexpected de-
liverances.—*South, Sermons, ix. p. 52.*

The resurrection is so *convincingly* attested by
such persons with such circumstances, that they
who consider and weigh the testimony at what dis-
tance sever they are placed, cannot entertain any
more doubt of the resurrection than the crucifix
of Jesus.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Convictious. adj. Reproachful. *Rare.*

The Queen's majesty . . . committeth all man-
ner her subjects to foregoe all vain and contentious
disputations; i. matters of religion, and not to use
in dispute or reprove of any person these *convictious*
words, papist, or papistical, heretic, seismatike, or
seismatike, or any such like words of reproche.
—*Queen Elizabeth's Injunctions, &c.: 1559.*

Convivo. v. n. Entertain; feast. *Rare.*

First, all you . . . of Greece, go to my tent,
There in the full Afterwards
As II and you shall
Concur together, severally entertain him.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5.

Convivial. adj. Same as *convivial*. *Rare.*
It is an old inscription, "Amici, dum vivimus
vivamus;" and in the *convivial* wish, &c.—*Bishop
Pearson, Exposition of the Creed, art. xii.*

Convivial. adj. Relating to an entertain-
ment; festal; social.

In their *convivial* gardens they had respect unto
plants preventing drunkenness, or dissuading the
exaltations from wine.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscella-
neous Tracts, p. 31.*

I was the first who set up festivals;
Which feasts, *convivial* meetings we did name.
Sir J. Innam.

Your social and *convivial* spirit is such that it is
a impossibility to live and converse with you. *Dr.
Swift.*

Convocate. v. n. Call together; summon to
an assembly.

Then both the consuls, at the utmost date
of their expiring hour, *convocate*
to Epir the fled father.

May, Translation of Lucan's Pharsalia, b. v.
Suavia or Angora, where trade hath *convocated*
great numbers of the Argentinian nation.—*Sir P.
Rycaut, Present State of the Greek and Armenian
Churches, p. 392.*

Convocation. s.

1. Act of calling to an assembly.
"Diaphantus, making a general *convocation*, spake
to them in this manner.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Assembly.
On the eighth day shall be an holy *convocation*
unto you.—*Leviticus, xxii. 20.*

3. Assembly of the clergy, in time of par-

liament, for consultation upon matters
ecclesiastical; clerical parliament.

I have made an offer to his majesty,
Upon our spiritual *convocation*,
As touching France, to give a greater sum
They ever at one time the clergy yet
Did to his predecessors put without.

This is the declaration of our church about it,
made by those who met in *convocation*.—*Bishop
Stillingfleet.*

Convóke. v. a. [Lat. *convocatus*, part. of
convoco—call together.] Call together;
summon to an assembly.

Assemblies exercise their legislature at the times
that their constitution, or their own adjournment
appoints, if there be no other way prescribed to *con-
vocate* them.—*Locke.*

When next the morning warms the purple East,
Convóke the powers.—*Pope, Homer's Iliad, p. 2.*
The senate originally consisted of all nobles, the
people being only *convoked* upon such occasions as
fell into their cognizance.—*Saunders.*

Convólated. part. adj. Twisted; rolled
upon itself.

This differs from *Muscovy*-glass only in this, that
the plates of that are flat and plain, whereas these
are *convólated* and indented.—*Woolward, On Pos-
sibility.*

Convólation. s. Act of rolling anything
upon itself; state of being rolled upon it-
self. *Common in Anatomy.*

Observe the *convólation* of the said fibres in all
other glands, in the same or some other manner.—*Grege, Cosmologia Sacra.*

A thousand secret, subtle pipes bestow,
From which, by many *convólated* wounds,
Wrapp'd with the attending nerve, and twisted
round.

Toss'd wide round,
Over the calm sky in *convólation* swift,
The feather'd eddy floats.

The purpose of this arrangement is further evi-
denced by the fact that, in all the higher or-
ders of cerebral structure, we find a provision for
a still greater extension of the surface at which
the vascular matter and the blood-vessels may
come into relation; this being effected by the phre-
nion of the vascular matter into *convólated* tubes, into
the sulci between which, the highly vascular mem-
brane known as the Pia Mater dips down, sending
multitudes of small vessels from its inner surface
into the substance it invests.—*Dr. Carpenter, Prin-
ciples of human Physiology, § 771.*

Convólv. v. a. [Lat. *convolvere*—roll to-
gether.] Roll together; roll one part upon
another.

He writh'd him to and fro *convólv'd*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 328.
It is a wonderful artifice how newly hatched
maggots, and the parent animal, because she emits
no web, nor hath any textile art, can *convólv* the
silk into a leaf, and bind it with the thread it weaves
from its body.—*Derham.*

Used to milder scents, the tender race
By thousands tumble from their heavy'd domes,
Glorious and agonizing in the dust.

Convólvulus. s. [Lat.] Garden flower of
several varieties and species so called;
(represented among the native plants by the
bindweeds).

Hardly annual flowers [which] may be sown in
the open ground, in borders, beds, and pots in
March, April, May in sandy soil, catchily, clay,
calceolus, catenular plant, *convólvulus*, minor and
major, &c.—*Abraham, Garden's Journal.*

Convóy. v. a. [Fr. *convoyer*; see also last
extract.] Accompany by land or sea for
the sake of defence.

Forth rush'd with whirlwind sound
The chariot of Paternal Deity,
Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel undrawn,
Itself inebriate with Spirit, but *convóy'd*
By four cherubim slippers.

I shall likewise assay these wily artificers who in
truth and falsehood between the sense and the soul,
with what legality they will use me in *convoying* this
truth to my understanding.—*Milton, Reason of
Church Government, ii. 3.*

[*Convoy*.—*Convoy*. The tendency to a thin or a broad
pronunciation of the vowels prevailing in different
dialects of France converted Latin *con* into *con*
... or *con*, and the same variation is found in
other, *convoy*, Italian *convoy*, to set in the right
way, to send into (Florence), and *convoy*, to convey,
Italian *convoy*, to make way with, to conduct. . . .
From the thin Norman pronunciation was formed
English *convoy*, while *convoy* has been borrowed from
a more recent state of the French language. No

doubt a reference to Latin *convoy* has affected
some applications of *convoy*, as when a *convoy* is
called a *convoyance*.—*Walden, Dictionary of
English Etymology.*

Convoy. s. (*convoy* in extract from Milton.)

1. Force attending on the road by way of de-
fence.

Had not God set peculiar value upon his temple,
he would not have made himself his people's *convoy*,
to secure them in their passage to it. *South, Ser-
mons.*

My soul grows hard, and cannot death endure,
Your *convoy* makes the dangerous way secure.
Dryden, Aeneas.

Used adjectively.

Convoy ships accompany their merchants till they
may prosecute the voyage without danger.—*Dryden, Preface to Translation of Despreaux's Art of Pa-
trian.*

2. Act of attending as a defence.

Such fellows will learn you by rote where services
were done; at such a breach, at such a *convoy*.—
Shakespeare, Henry V. iii. d.

Swift, as a sparkle of a blazing star,
I shoot from heav'n to give him safe *convoy*.
Milton, Comus, 90.

3. Convoyance. *Obsolete.*

Sister, as the winds give benefit,
And *convoy* to assist, do not sleep,
But let me hear from you. *Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 3.*

Convólv. v. a. [Lat. *convolvere*, part. of
convollo.] Give an irregular and involun-
tary motion to the parts of any body.

A young man, who was strongly *convólv*ed in his
body, having sometimes one member, and sometimes
another, violently agitated.—*Halliday, Melanpro-*

... follows the bosom's, agitated rear,
Enlarging, deepening, swelling, just on peak,
Crush'd horrible, condensing heaven and earth.
Thomson.

Convólsion. s. Any irregular and violent
motion; tumult; commotion; disturbance.

All have been subject to some convulsions, and
fallen under the same *convólsions* of state, by dis-
sentions or miseries.—*Sir W. Temple.*

A *convólsion* is an involuntary contraction of the
fibres and muscles, whereby the body and limbs are
preternaturally distorted. *Quincy.*

If my hand be put into motion by a *convólsion*,
the indolence of that operative faculty is taken
away. *Locke.*

Convólsive. adj. Producing involuntary
motion; causing twitches or spasms.

They are irregular and *convólsive* motions, or
struggles of the spirits.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of
Thought.*

Show me the flying soul's *convólsive* strife,
And all the anguish of departing life.
Dryden, Aeneas.

Her colour chang'd, her face was not the same,
And hollow gleams from her deep spirit came?
Her hair stood up; *convólsive* rage possess'd
Her trembling limbs, and heav'd her hair ring breast.
Id.

In silence weep,
And thy *convólsive* sorrow inward keep. *Prior.*

Convóy. s. [German, *kaninchen*—rabbit.]

1. Rabbit.

With a short-legg'd hen,
Lemons and wine for sauce; to these a *convóy*
is not to be desir'd of, for our money.

B. Jonson, Epigrams.
The husbandman suffers by hares and *convóys*, which
eat the corn trees.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. In the following passages the animal de-
noted by the *shafin* of the original He-
brew is held to be a species of *Hyprax*, the
smallest of the Pachyderms, rather than
the true rabbit.

Nevertheless, these we shall not eat of them that
clew the end; or of them that divide the cloven
hoof, as the camel, and the hare, and the *convóy*; for
they chew the cud but divide not the hoof; there-
fore they are unclean unto you.—*Deuteronomy,*
xiv. 7.

The high hills are a refuge for the wild goats, and
so are the stony rocks for the *convóy*.—*Psalm,*
xciv. 18.

3. Simpleton.

It [in *convóy* or rabbit] is of itself a very *convóy*, a
most simple animal; whence are derived our usual
phrases of *convóy* and *convóy-catching*.—*Dick's Dry
Humor: 1500.*

Convócatch. v. n. Take to, or practise, *convóy-*
catching, or cheating.

There is no remedy; I must *convócatch*, I must
shift. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 3.*

Convócatching. verbal abs. Cheating. *Slang*
of the time of Elizabeth and James I. the

'Art of Cony-catching' being the title of a well-known work by R. Greene, one of the earliest of our dramatists.

Cony-catching. *part. adj.* Cheating.

I have matter in my head against you, and against your cony-catching rascals.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, l. 1.

Coo. *v. n.*

1. Cry as a dove or pigeon.

The stock-dove only through the forest cooes,
Mournfully hoarse.—*Thomson, Seasons, Summer*.

2. Show affection; act lovingly; (*metaphorical*).

What are you doing now,
O! Thomas Moore?
What are you doing now,
O! Thomas Moore?
Sighing or suing now,
Rhyming or wooing now,
Billing or cooing now,
Which, Thomas Moore?

Byron, Occasional Pieces.

Cooing. *verbal abs.* Invitation, as the note of the dove.

Let not the cooings of the world allure thee:
Which of her lovers ever found her true?

Keats, Night Thoughts, viii.

Cook. *s.* [see last extract.] One whose profession is to dress and prepare victuals for the table.

Our mistress Quickly, is in the manner of his nurse, or his dry nurse, or his cook, or his laundry, his washer, and his wringer.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, l. 2.

The new-born babe, by nurses overlaid,
And the cook caught within the raging fire he made.

Dryden.

Their cooks could make artificial birds and fishes, in default of the real ones, and which exceeded them in the exquisiteness of the taste.—*A. Claudon, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

Cook. *Latin cognus, a cook; cognere, to cook, to prepare by fire.* The primitive sense seems, however, to be to boil, from an imitation of the noise of boiling water. German, *kochen*, to boil; *das Blut kocht in seinen Adern*, the blood boils in his veins. Finnish, *kookka*, *kookata*, to foam, bubble, boil, swell; *kookka*, the boiling up of a catarrh or of the Modern Greek, *kokkazo*, to boil, boil with a bubble. Estonian, *kookima*, to rumour, to murmur, roar. Galia, *koka*, to boil, to (Tutchevsky).—*Wedgevood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.

Cook. *v. a.* [Lat. *coquo*.] Prepare victuals for the table; prepare for any purpose.

Haucior is the word, Sir; if you be ready for that, you are well cooked.—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, v. 4.

Had either of the ermines been cooked to their palates, they might have changed nesses.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Cook. *v. v.* Make the noise of the cuckoo.

Let constant cuckoos cook on every side.

The Silkworms, 1599.

Cookery. *s.* Art of dressing victuals.

Found th' art of cook'ry to delight his sense;
More bodies are consumed and kill'd with it,
Than with the sword, famine, or pestilence.

Sir J. Davies.

Every one to cookery pretends.

These are the ingredients of plants before they are prepared by cookery.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Used adjectively, as in 'Cookery hook.'

Cookmaid. *s.* Maid who dresses provisions.
A friend was complaining to me, that his wife had turned off one of the best cook-maids in England.—*Addison*.

Cookroom. *s.* Room in which provisions are prepared for a ship's crew; kitchen of a ship; caboose.

The commodity of this new cook-room, the merchants having found to be so great as that in all their ships the cook-rooms are built in their fore-castles, contrary to that which had been anciently used.—*Sir W. Dalrymple, Essays*.

Cool. *adj.* [A.S. *celr*.]

1. Somewhat cold; approaching to cold.

He set his leg in a pail-full, so hot as he could well endure it, renewing it as it grew cool.—*Sir W. Temple*.

2. Not zealous; not ardent; not angry; not fond; without passion.

A man of understanding is of an excellent spirit, [in the margin, of a cool spirit].—*Proverbs*, xvii. 27.

Cool. *s.* Freedom from heat; soft and refreshing coldness.

But see where Lucius, at her wonted hour,
Amid the cool of yon high marble arch,
Enjoys the noon-day breeze.
Philerus was enjoying the cool of the morning,
among the dews that lay on every thing about him,
and that gave the air a freshness.—*Id., Dialogues on the Virtues of ancient Medals*.

Cool. *v. a.*

1. Make cool; allay heat.

Father Abraham, have mercy on me; and send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water, and cool my tongue; for I am tormented in this flame.—*Luke*, xvi. 28.
Show they use in Naples instead of ice, because as they say, it cools or conveys any liquor sooner.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.
Jelly of currants, or the jelly of any ripe subacid fruit, is cooling, and very agreeable to the stomach.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

2. Quiet passion; calm anger; moderate zeal.

My lord Northumberland will soon be cool'd.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iii. 1.
He will keep his jealousy to himself, and retire in private, because he will be apt to fear some ill effect it may produce in cooling your love to him.—*Addison, Spectator*.
Had they thought they had been fighting only other people's quarrels, perhaps it might have cool'd their zeal.—*Steele*.

Cool the heels. Keep in attendance.

I looked through the keyhole, and saw Jim knocking at the gate; and I had the conscience to let him cool his heels there.—*Dryden, Amphitryon*.

Cool. *v. n.*

1. Grow less hot.

Come, who is next? our liquor here cools.—*B. Jonson, Enticement out of Highgate*.

2. Grow less warm with regard to passion or inclination.

My humour shall not cool; I will incense Ford to deal with poison, I will possess him with yellowness.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, l. 3.
You never cool while you read Homer.—*Dryden*.
I'm impatient till it be done; I will not give myself liberty to think, lest I should cool.—*Congreve, Old Bachelor*.

Cooler. *s.*

1. That which has the power of cooling the body; refrigerant (the commoner word, in Medicine at least).

Coolers are of two sorts; first, those which produce an immediate sense of cold, which are such as have their parts in less motion than those of the organs of feeling; and secondly, such as, by particular viscosity, or grossness of parts, give greater consistency to the animal fluids than they had before, whereby they cannot move so fast, and therefore will have less of that intestine force on which their heat depends. The former are fruits, all acid liquors, and common water; and the latter are such as cucumbers, and all substances producing viscosity.—*Quincy*.
In dogs or cats there is peared the same necessity for a cooler as in man.—*Harvey, Discourse of Generation*.

And things were used only as coolers.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

2. Vessel in which anything is made cool.

Your first wort being thus boiled, lade off into one or more coolers, or cool backs, in which leave the sillage behind, and let it run off fine.—*Mortimer, Husbands*.

Coolheaded. *adj.* Without passion.

The odd, coolheaded, cynical law is as good as any deviation dictated by present heat.—*Burke, Letter to the Sheriff of Bristol*.

Coolish. *adj.* Approaching to cold.

Looking as wise as possible, I observed, that the nights began to grow a little coolish at this time of the year.—*Goldsmith, Essays*.

Coolly. *adv.* In a cool manner.

1. Without heat, or sharp cold.

She in the gold covers, wadding wrought,
And fresh bedd' with ever-springing straws,
Sits coolly vain.—*Thomson, Seasons, Summer*

2. Without passion.

Mothers that address themselves coolly to our reason, are fittest to be employed upon reasonable creatures.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Coolness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Cool.

1. Gentle cold; soft or mild degree of cold.

This difference consisteth not in the heat or coolness of spirits; for cloves, and other spices, pyridia and pectolium, have exceeding hot spirits, hotter a great deal than oil, wax, or tallow, but not inflamed.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The toad loveth shade and coolness.—*Ibid.*
Yonder the harvest of cold youths laid up,
Gives a fresh coolness to the royal cup;
Thence ice, like crystal, firm and never lost,
Tempera hot July with December's frost.
The sheep enjoy the coolness of the shade.—*Walter*.

Dryden, Virgil's Eclogues.

2. Want of affection; disinclination; freedom from passion.

They parted with such coolness towards each other, as if they scarce hoped to meet again.—*Lord Clarendon*.

There is that coolness and curlousness in a verse,

which speaks it greatly unsuitable to the vehemence and seriousness of the prophetick spirit.—*J. Spencer, Faulty of Vulgar Prophecies*, p. 53.

Coop. *s.* [Dutch, *kuype*.] Pen, large cage, place of confinement for poultry.

Greecus was slain the day the chickens refused to eat out of the coop; and Claudius Philcher underwent the like success, when he contained the tri-pudary augurations.—*Sir T. Browne*.

There were a great many crummed capons together in a coop.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

Coop. *v. a.* Confine; cage; imprison.

That pale, that white-fac'd shory,
Whose foot spurts back the ocean's roaring tide,
And coops from other lands her islanders.—*Shakespeare, King John*, li. 1.

With up.

The Englishmen did coop up the Lord Ravenstein, that he stirr'd not; and likewise held in strait siege the town.—*Bacon*.

In the taking of a town the poor escape better than the rich; for the one is let go, and the other is plundered and cooped up.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

With in or within.

Coop'd in a narrow aisle, observing dreams
With flattering wizards.

Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

The Trojans, coop'd within their walls so long,
Unbar their gates, and issue in a throng.

Id., Virgil's Eclog.

They are coop'd in close by the laws of their countries, and the strict guards of those whose interest is to keep them ignorant.—*Id.*

What! coop whole armies in our walls again.—*Pope*.

With both up and in of within.

Twice conquer'd onwards, now your shame is shown,
Coop'd up a second time within your town!

Who dare not issue forth in open field.

Dryden, Virgil's Eclog.

The contempt of all other knowledge, as if it were nothing in comparison of law or physics, of astrology or chemistry, coops the understanding up within narrow bounds, and hinders it from looking abroad into other provinces of the intellectual id.—*Locke*.

Cooper. *s.* One who makes barrels.

Societies of artificers and tradesmen, belonging to some towns corporate, such as weavers and coopers, by virtue of their charters, pretend to privilege and jurisdiction.—*Sir J. Child, Discourse on Trade*.

Cooperant. *part. adj.* Labouring together; working to the same end.

The denotation of heavenly graces, provident, consequent, or co-operant.—*Joshua Nicholson, Exposition of the Church Catechism*, p. 131; 162.

Coöperate. *v. n.* [Fr. *coopérer*.] (with with and to.)

1. Labour jointly with another to the same end.

It puzzleth and perplexeth the conceits of many, that perhaps would otherwise cooperate with him, and makes a man weak whilst none to his cools.—*Bacon*.

By giving man a free will, he allows man that highest station and privilege of coöperating to his own felicity.—*Burke*.

2. Concur in producing the same effect.

His mercy will not forcevise offenders, or his benignity cooperate in their conversions.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.
All these causes cooperating, must, at last, weaken their motion.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion*.

The special facts and impressions by which the Divine Spirit introduces this character, and how far human liberty cooperate with it, are subjects beyond our comprehension.—*Roberts*.

Coöperation. *s.* Act of contributing or concurring to the same end.

We might work any effect without and against matter; and this not indeed by the cooperation of angels or spirits, but only by the unity and harmony of nature.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental Philosophy*.

Coöperative. *adj.* Promoting the same end jointly.

For Age with Virtue is cooperative.—*Sir J. Davies, Witle's Pilgrimage*, p. 3. b.

Coöperator. s. One who cooperates with another.

And the successors will invite perhaps many more than your own company to be *coöperators* with the truth, and contributors to the enlarging of the Christian Church. — *Boyle, Works*, vol. i. p. 109. (Rich.)

Coöptation. s. [Lat. *cooptatio*, -onis.] Adoption; assumption. *Latinism, rare.*

Indubitation is the beginning of all knowledge: I confess this is true in the first election and *cooptation* of a friend, to come into the true knowledge of him by queries and doubts. — *Hawthill, Familiar Letters*, i. v. 18.

Coördain. v. a. Ordain, or appoint, for some purpose along with some one else.

For the heir is the end of the inheritance, as well as he is the lord of it. And so must Christ be of all the creatures appointed and *co-ordinated* with him. — *Goodwin, Works*, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 114. (Rich.)

Coördinate. adj. [Lat. *con* and *ordinatus*, part. of *ordino* = arrange.] Holding the same rank with something else: (as opposed to *subordinate*).

Other bishops might either appoint two presbyters, either *co-ordinate* or *subaltern*, to serve one church; or one presbyter to serve two churches. — *H. Wharton, De Jure of Hierarchies*, p. 53. 1692.

A *co-ordinate* power was given by the bishop to them both. — *Ibid.*, p. 54.

The word *Amicus* signifies the general and particular heads of a discourse, with their mutual connections, both *coordinate* and *subordinate*, drawn out into one or more tables. — *Watts*.

Coördinately. adv. In a coordinate manner.

For they all with one consent have taught that the divine nature and perfections do agree to the Father and Son, not collaterally, or *coördinately*, but subordinately. — *Selden, Life of Bishop Bull*, s. 57. (Rich.)

Coördination. s. State of holding the same rank with something else. See *Subordination*.

In this high court of parliament there is a rare *coördination* of power, a wholesome mixture between monarchy, optimacy, and democracy. — *Hornell, Pre-eminence and Pre-eminence of Parliament*.

When these petty intrigues of a play are so ill ordered that they have no coherence with the other, I must grant that Lyndiside has reason to say that *great* of due connexion; for *coördination* in a play is as dangerous and unnatural as in a state. — *Dryden, On Dramatick Poesy*.

Coof. s. [Dutch, *koef*.] Native water-fowl (Fulica atra) so called.

Unfaded 'em of their tines,
Their wings, their parlets, pins, and periwinkles,
And they appear like bald heads in the mist.
— *Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of Malta*,
A lake, the haunt
Of coofs, and of the fishing commoner.

The *coof* is a common bird upon large ponds, lakes, and slow rivers. . . . Colonel Hawker, in his Instructions to Young Sportsmen, says: "If a gentleman wishes to have plenty of wild-fowl in his pond, let him preserve the *coof*, and keep no tame swans. The reason that all wild-fowl seek the company of *coofs* is because these birds are such good sentinels to give the alarm by day, when the fowl generally sleep." . . . Beware of a winged *coof*, or he will scratch you like a cat. . . . The beak is of a pale rose-red or flesh-colour; the patch on the forehead naked and pure white; hence the name of bald *coof*. . . . Adult birds, from their more decided dark colour, have been by some authors considered distinct, and called *Fulica atrior*; but we have only one species. — *Farrell, British Birds*.

Cop. s. [in Bosworth's A.S. Dictionary we find 'Cop, a coppe, cap, top - v. coppe,' this last being the ordinary form of *cap*. For *cop*, however, no authority is given. On the other hand, in Pugh's Welsh Dictionary we find not only *cop* and *copa* = top, summit, crown of head, tuft, crest, but *copyn* = small crest or tuft, and *copawg* and *copynawg* = crested, tufted, or topped, and *y-gopawg* (the crested one) given as the name for the hoopoe. The word is probably Celtic.] Head; top of anything; tuft. *Obsolete.*

Upon the *cop* right of his nose he had
A wart, and thereon sat a tuft of hairs.

— *Chaucer, Canterbury Tales, Prologue*.
They driven him out withouten the cyte, and
ledon him to the *coppe* of the hill. — *Wycliffe, St. Luke*, iv. 29.

Few of them have *cops* or crested tufts upon their heads. — *Holland, Translation of Virgil's Natural History*, b. xi.

Wherefore, as some suppose, of *coppermines* in

I *Copperland* was called; but some will have 't to

From the old Britains brought, for *cop* they used to call

The tops of many hills which I am stored withal.
— *Dryden, Polydoron*, (Nares by H. and W.)

Most like unto Diana bright when she to hunt
goth out
Upon Eurus's banks, or through the *cops* of Cyn-

thus hill,
Whom thousand of the lady nymphs await to do

her will.
— *Phaer, Translation of Virgil*,
(Nares by H. and W.)

Copaiba, or Copafva, colloquially Capivi. s. [? probably from the same word as the following.] See extract.

Copaiba balsam [is] obtained from various species of *Cappella*, trees growing principally in the Brazil and in the province of Para, from whence and from Maranhão the balsam is chiefly procured. It flows abundantly from incisions in the stem. . . . The essential oil of *copaiba* is obtained by distilling the balsam either alone or with water. . . . Quinovic acid is obtained by shaking together nine parts of *copaiba* balsam with two parts of solution of caustic ammonia, . . . and leaving the mixture for a long time at a temperature of 50. — *Braude, Manual of Chemistry*.

Copál. s. [?] Vegetable secretion of the nature of a gum-resin, chiefly from the *Rhus copallinus*.

Copál, or gum copál, is used as a cement in fumigations. . . . and in hard varnishes. It is not soluble in alcohol except with the addition of camphire and ammonia, nor in any of the oils except rosemary. — *Gray, Supplement to the Pharmacopoeia*.

Copál [is] a resin which exudes spontaneously from two trees, the *Rhus copallinus* and the *Elaeagnus copallifer*, the first of which grows in America, the second in the East Indies. A third species of the *copál* tree grows on the coasts of Guinea, especially on the banks of some rivers, among whose sands the resin is found. It occurs in lumps of various sizes and of various shades of colour, from the palest yellow-green to the darkest brown. — *Cree, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Coparcenary. s. Joint succession to, or share in, an inheritance.

In descent to all the daughters in *coparcenary*, for want of sons, the chief house is allotted to the eldest daughter. — *Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law of England*.
(See also first extract under next entry.)

Coparcener. s. [N.F. *personnier*, *portionnier*; from Lat. *partio*, -onis = portion or part.] Joint successor to, or sharer in, an inheritance.

Coparceners. . . are such as have equal portion in the inheritance of an ancestor, and by law are the issue female which, in default of heirs male, come in equality to the hands of their ancestors. They are to make partition of the lands, which ought to be made by *coparceners* of full age. And if the estate of a *coparcener* be in part devised, the partition shall be avoided in the whole. The crown of England is not subject to *coparcenary*, and there is no *coparcenary* in dignities. — *Jacob, Law Dictionary*.

This great lordship was broken and divided, and partition made between the five daughters: in every of these portions, the *coparceners* severally exercised the same jurisdiction royal, which the earl marshal and his sons had used in the whole province. — *Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

Copartment. s. Compartment. *Catachrestic*; there being no such word as *partment*. See remarks under *Contemporary, adj.*

In a *copartment*, towards the head, and under the semicircle of the letter, are his initials. — *T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 391.

Copartner. s. One who has a share in some common stock or affair; one equally concerned; sharer; partner; partner.

Shall I to him make known
As yet my chalice, and give him to partake
Full happiness with me? Or rather not;
But keep the odds of knowledge in my power
Without copartner! — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 817.

With in.
So should I have copartner in my pain:
And fellowship in woe doth we assume.

— *Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece*,
Rather by them

I gain'd what I have gain'd, and with them dwell
Copartner in these regions of the world.

— *Milton, Paradise Regained*, i. 390.

With of.

Our faithful friends,
The associates and copartners of our loss.
— *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 264.

Copartnership. s. State of bearing an equal part, or possessing an equal share.

In case the father left only daughters, the daughters equally succeeded to their father as in *copar* / *ship*. — *Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law of England*.

At Amsterdam the one vessel took in ballast only; the other laden with herring, in *copartnership* with one Peter Heinsbergh, sailed away for Stettin in Pomerania. — *Milnes, Letters of State*.

Copatain. adj. See *Coptank*.

Oh, fine villain! a silken doublet, a velvet hose,
a scarlet cloak, and a *copatain* hat. — *Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew*, v. 1.

Cope. s. [?] *Rare.*

1. See extract.

Cope [is] a custom or tribute due to the king or the lord of the soil out of the headmire in some part of Derbyshire; of which Manlove saith,

'Herces and regress to the king's high way
The miners have; and lot and *cope* they may:
The thirteenth dish of war, within their mine,
To the lord for lot, they may at measuring time;
Sixpence a load for *cope* the lord demands,
And that is paid to the brewmaster's hands.'

— *Jacob, Law Dictionary*.

2. See extract: (the meaning is probably referable to the custom mentioned under the preceding head).

Coppa [is] a *cop* or *cock* of grass, hay, or corn, divided into titheable portions; as the tenth *cock*, &c. This word, . . . denotes the tithing or laying up of the . . . *cops* or heaps, as the method is for barley or oats, &c. and bound up, that it may be the more fairly and judiciously tithed; and in Kent they retain the word a *cop* or *gap* of hay, straw, &c. — *Jacob, Law Dictionary*.

Cope. s. [?]

1. Anything with which the head is covered; sacerdotal cloak, or vestment worn in sacred ministrations.

The principal minister using a decent *cope*. — *Eccelesiastical Constitution and Canons*, § 24.

The *cope* answers to the colobium used by the Latin, and the *orokos* used by the Greek church. It was at first a common habit, being a coat without sleeves, but afterwards used as a church-vestment, only made very rich by embroidery and the like. — *Whitlock, National Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer*.

2. Anything spread over the head (as the concave of the sky); any archwork over a door.

All these things that are contained
Within this costly *cope* both north and west.
Their being here, and daily are we taught. — *Spenser*.

Over local the dismal lay
Of fiery darts in flaming valleys flew;
And, flying, vaulted either host with fire;
So, under fiery *cope*, together mingled
Both battles main. — *Milnes, Paradise Lost*, vi. 212.
The scholar believes there is no man under the
cope of heaven, who is so knowing as his master.
— *Dryden*.

Cope. v. a. Cover (as with a *cope*).

A very large bridge, that is all made of wood, and *coped* over head. — *Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Cope. v. a. [connected with *clap*, cheap, and the German *kauffen* = buy.] Purchase; reward; give in return.

I and my friend
Have, by your wisdom, been this day acquitted
Of grievous penances; in lieu whereof,
Three thousand ducats, due unto the Jew,
We freely . . . your courteous pains withhold.
— *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

Cope. v. a. [? connected with the Norse *koppa* and *kjempe* = contend, fight.] Come in contact, or contend, with anyone; oppose; encounter amorously. *Rare.*

I have to *cope* him in these sullen fits.
— *Shakespeare, As you like it*, ii. 1.

We must not sin
Our necessary actions, in the fear

To *cope* malicious censurers. — *Id., Henry VIII.* i. 2.
I will mark him tell the tale anew:
Where, how, how oft, how long ago, and when
He bath, and is again to *cope* your wife.

— *Id., Othello*, iv. 1.

Cope. v. n.

1. Contend; struggle; strive: (with *with*).

It is likely thou wilt undertake
A thing like death, to chide away this shame;
That *copest* with death itself, to scape from it.
— *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet*, iv. 1.

But Eve was Eve;
This far his over-match, who, self-deceiv'd
And rash, beforehand had no better weigh'd
The strength he was to cope with, or his own.

Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 6.

On every plain,

Hot cop'd with host, dire was the din. *Philips.*
Their generals have not been able to cope with the
troops of Athens, which I have conducted. *Addison,*
Whig Essay.

If the mind apply itself first to easier subjects, and
things near akin to what is already known; and
then advance to the more remote and weighty parts
of knowledge by slow degrees, it will be able, in this
manner, to cope with great difficulties, and prevail
over them with amazing and happy success. *Watts,*
Improvement of the Mind.

With *withal*.

Good, my lord, so please you, let our trains
March by us, that we may peruse the men
We should have cop'd *withal*.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

They perfectly understood both the harra and the
enemy they were to cope *withal*. *Sir B. J. Extrange.*

2. Encounter; interchange kindness or senti-
ments: (with *with*).

Thou fresh piece
Of excellent witchcraft, who of force might know
The royal fool thou cop'd *with*.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

With *withal*.

Horatio, thou art e'en as just a man
As e'er my conversation cop'd *withal*.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 2.

Cope, v. n. Bend as an arch or vault.
Some bending down and coping towards the earth,
others standing upright. *Holland, Translation of*
Pliny, b. xlv. 13.

Copiate, s. [cope = purchase.] Chapman.
Obsolete.

For copman we now say ghapman, which is as
much as to say, A merchant or ruper-man. *Veret-
igan, Retitution of decay'd Intelligence in Antiqui-
ties, ch. vii.*

Assure thee, Celia, he that would sell thee,
Only for hope of gain, and that uncertain,
He would have sold his part of paradise
For ready money, had he met a copeman.

B. Jonson, Volpone.

Copemate, s. Mate; fellow; associate.
Obsolete.

c No ever staid in place, ne spake to wight,
Till then the for his copemate he hath found.

Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale.

Mis-shapen Time, copemate of ludy Night.
Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.

O, this is the female copemate of my son. *B. Jon-
son, Every Man in his Humour.*

If the younger or his copemates had dealt thus
with me, I would have cast in their teeth forgerie
and false play. *Bishop Montagu, Appeal to Cæsar,*
p. 24.

This pondeus confuter, elected by his ghostly
patrons to be my copemate. *Milton, Colasterium.*

Copier, s. One who copies.
a. As a transcriber.

A coin is in no danger of having its characters
altered by copiers and transcribers. *Addison, Dia-
logues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

b. As an imitator.

Without invention a painter is but a copier, and
a poet but a plagiarist of others. *Dryden, Translation*
of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.

Let thy faint copier, on old Tiber's shores,
Nor fear the task, each breathing bust explore;
Line after line with painful patience trace.
This Roman grandeur, that Athenian grace. *Tickel.*

Coping, s. [cope = archwork.] Upper course
of masonry or brickwork which covers the wall.

All these were of costly stones, even from the
foundation unto the coping. *1 Kings, vii. 9.*

The coping, the molillions, or dentils, make a
noble show by their graceful projections. *Addison,*
Freeholder, no. 415.

Coping (in) the covering course of a wall either
flat or sloping on the upper surface to throw off the
water; sometimes called also coping. From its
great exposure to the weather the coping stones on
early buildings are much decayed. . . . so that Norman
copings are extremely rare, and Early English
ones by no means common. *Glossary of Architect-
ture.*

Copious, adj. [Fr. *copieux*; from Lat. *copius*
= plenty, abundance.] Plentiful; abun-
dant; exuberant in great quantities; free.

Rose, as in dancer, the stately roses, and spread
their branches hung with copious fruit.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 324.

The all-bounteous king, who shower'd
With copious hand, rejoicing in his joy.

Ibid, v. 630.

This headline acrimony indicates the copious use

of vinegar and acid fruits. *Arbutnot, On the Na-
ture and Choice of Aliment.*

The tender heart is peace.
And kindly pours its copious treasures forth
In various converse. *Thomson, Seasons, Spring.*

Applied to mental objects.

Hail, Son of God, Saviour of men; thy name
Shall be the copious matter of my song
Henceforth; and never shall my lury thy praise
Forget. *Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 412.*

Copiously, adv. In a copious manner.

1. Plentifully; abundantly; in great quanti-
ties.

The boy being made to drink copiously of tar-
water, this prevented or lessened the fever. *Bishop*
Berkeley, Further Thoughts on Tar-Water.

2. At large; without brevity or conciseness;
diffusely.

These several remains have been so copiously de-
scribed by abundance of travellers, and other writers,
that it is very difficult to make any new discoveries
on so beaten a subject. *Addison.*

Copiousness, s. Attribute suggested by
Copious.

1. Plenty; abundance great quantity; exu-
berance.

The copiousness and pleasure of the argument
hath carried me a little further than I made account.
—Howell, *Instructions for foreign Travel, p. 168.*

2. Diffuseness; exuberance of style.

The Roman orator endeavoured to imitate the
copiousness of Homer, and the Latin poet made it
his business to reach the consciousness of Democri-
tes. *Dryden.*

Copist, s. Copier; transcriber; imitator.
Obsolete.

As for the ancients and elders they are become
penitentiaries, prectors in the court ecclesiastical,
dairies, hollies, cupids, &c. *Harmar, Translation*
of Boza's Sermons, p. 134: 157.

Coplant, v. a. Plant together or at the same
time. *Rare.*

France being a passable, and plain persons con-
tinent, the Romans quickly diffused and rooted
themselves in every part thereof, and so co-planted
their language, which in a short revolution of time
came to be called 'Roman'. *Howell, Familiar*
Letters, iv. 19.

Copportion, s. Equal share. *Rare.*

Myself will bear a part, copportion of your packe.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 2. 67.

Copped, adj. Rising to a top or head. *Ob-
solete.*

The blind mud casts
Copp'd hills towards heaven.

Shakespeare, Pericles, i. 1.

A talented echinus being copped and somewhat
conick. *Woodward.*

Copper, s. [Lat. *cuprum*.]

1. Metal so called.

Copper is the most ductile and malleable metal,
after gold and silver. Of a mixture of copper and
lapis calaminaris is formed brass; a composition of
copper and tin makes bell-metal; and copper and
brass, melted in equal quantities, produces what the
French call bronze, used for statues. *Chambers.*

Used adjectively, or as the first element in
a compound.

In the article Metallurgy I have described the
mode of working certain copper-mines; and shall
content myself here with a brief account of two
cupreous formations, interesting in a geological
point of view; that of the copper slate of Man-
sfield, and of the copper veins of Cornwall. *Cry,*
Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.

2. Vessel made of copper; fixed boiler, larger
than a movable pot.

They boiled it in a copper to the half; then they
poured it into earthen vessels. *Bacon, Natural and*
Experimental History.

3. Copper coin. *Colloquial.*

Copper-nose, s. [see last extract.] Red
nose.

He having colour enough, and the other higher,
is too flaming a praise for a good complexion: I said
as lieve Helen's golden tongue had commended
Troilus for a copper-nose. *Shakespeare, Troilus and*
Cressida, i. 2.

Gutta serena ariseth in little hard tubercles, af-
fecting the face all over with great itching, which,
being scratched, looks red, and rise in great welks,
rendering the visage fiery; and makes copper-noses,
as we generally express them. *Wierman, Surgery.*

(Copper and nose, Dr. Johnson says. But it is proba-
bly a corruption of the French coprose, 'an ex-
treme redness of the face, accompanied with many
pimples and rubies, especially about the nose.' (Col-
grave.) And Sherwood translates 'copper-nosed' by

couperosé; which adjective is rendered also in Col-
grave crimson-faced and copper-nosed. *Todd.*)

Copperas, s. Sulphate of iron.

A name given to three sorts of vitriol; the green,
the bluish green, and the white, which are produced
in the mines of Germany, Hungary, and other coun-
tries. But what is commonly sold here for copperas,
is an artificial vitriol, made of a kind of stones found
on the sea-shore in Essex, Hampshire, and so west-
ward, ordinarily called gold stones from their colour.
They abound with iron, and are exposed to the
weather in beds above ground, and receive the rains
and dews, which in time breaks and dissolves the
stones: the liquor that runs off is pumped into boil-
ers, in which is first put old iron, which, in boiling,
dissolves. This fictitious copperas, in many respects,
agrees with the native green vitriol. *Chambers and*
Hill, Sulphate of Copper.

Coppered, adj. Resembling copper. . . .

The sawcy coppered nose, and fierce staring eyes,
His common slenderous tales, which he did in this
world devise.

Made Pinto stand in dread.
North, Translation of Plutarch, p. 288. (Rich.)

Copperish, adj. Containing, or approaching
the nature of, copper.

In this fell there is a large vein of copperish sul-
phur. *Robinson, Natural History of Cumberland*
and Westmoreland: 1706.

Copperplate, s. Engraved plate of copper
for printing from; impressions printed
from such plates. Often used adjectively,
as 'a copperplate engraver.'

Jonston . . . collected the information of his pre-
decessors in a Natural History of Animals, published
in successive parts from 1648 to 1652. . . . The deli-
ciousness in Jonston being from copper-plates, are
superior to the coarse woodcuts of Gesner, but fail
sometimes in exactness. *Hallam, Introduction to*
the Literature of Kupe in the fifteenth, sixteenth,
and seventeenth Centuries, pt. iii. ch. ix. sect. 1. § 4.

Coppersmith, s. One who manufactures
copper.

Salmonides, as the Grecian tale is,
Was a mad coppersmith of Elys. *Swift.*

Copperwork, s. Place where copper is
worked or manufactured.

This is like those wrought at copper-works. *Woodward.*

Coppery, adj. Containing, made of, or hav-
ing the nature or character of, copper.

Some springs of Hungary, highly impregnated
with vitriolic salts, dissolve the body of iron put
into the spring, and deposit, in a fluid of the iron
particles carried off, coppery particles brought with
the water out of the neighbourhood of copper-mines. *Woodward, On Fossils.*

Coppice, s. [N.Fr. *coppeiz*.] Low wood cut
at stated times for fuel; place overrun
with brushwood; copse.

Upon the edge of yonder coppice,
A stand, where you may have the finest shoot.

Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 1.

Used adjectively, or as the first element in a
compound.

In coppice woods, if you leave staddles too thick,
they run to bushes and brins, and have little clean
upercut. *Bacon.*

The rate of coppice lands will fall upon the dis-
covery of coal-mines. *Locke.*

Copple, s. Small cop.

And then, presently, you shall see the Cape del
Azuja, and the marks thereof are these: it is a low
Cape, and upon it is a copple not very high, and
there beneath the highland of the Sierras Nuevas
or Snowy Mountains. *Hackett, Voyages, iii. 606.*
(Rich.)

Copple-dust, s. [see Copel.] Powder used
in purifying metals, or the gross parts
separated by the copple or cupel.

It may be also tried by incorporating powder of
steel, or copple-dust, by pounding into the quick-
silver. *Bacon.*

Coppied, adj. Rising in a conical form;
rising to a point.

There is some difference in this shape, some being
flatter on the top, others more coppied. *Woodward,*
On Fossils.

Copplite, s. [Gr. *κόπρος* = dung, *λίθος* =
stone.] Fossil dung, containing phosphate
of lime, and used as a manure. See Fe-
cal.

Copse, s. Same as Coppice, of which it is
the commoner form.

A land, each side of which was bounded both with
high timber trees, and copses of far more humble
growth. *S. J. Sidney.*

The willow and the hazel *copse* green,
Shall now no more be seen,
Fanning their joyous leaves to thy soft lays.
Milton, Lycidas.
Oaks and brambles, if the *copse* be burnt,
Confounded lie, to the same ashes turn'd.
But in what quarter of the *copse* it lay,
His eye by certain level could survey.
Dryden, Fables.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a compound.

The east quarters of the shire are not destitute of *copse* woods.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Copse. s. a.

1. Preserve underwoods.

The neglect of *copping* wood cut down, hath been of *very* evil consequence.—*Swift, Address to Parliament.*

2. Enclose as a copse.

Nature itself hath *copied* and bound us in from flying out, and hath designed to every man his proper business, that he may not stray nor wander abroad.—*Herndon, Sermons*, p. 439: 167.

I speak this to stir up and kindle in you the spirit of industry, to enlarge your concerns, and not suffer your labours to be *copied* and mired up within the poverty of some pretended method.—*Males, Golden Remains*, p. 11.

Copsey. adj. Having copses.

To *copsey* villages or tiller side
And spury town. *Dyer, The Pleece*, b. ii. (Rich.)

Copstank. s. [the following extracts, giving different forms of this term, are chiefly taken from the Shakespearian commentators on the text given under Copstain. That a conical or sugarloaf hat is meant is generally admitted; though the exact details of the several forms and their relation to one another are obscure. In some we have the English element *cope* or *copple*. *Copstain*, however, has a foreign look; whilst the meaning of *-tank* is uncertain.]
With high cop hat, and feathers flaunt a flout.
Goswain.
Mysses revileth not Thersites with these terms.
Thou hastine and lance square, thou hast pike, that *copstank*;
Thou art, that art, extol-backed, crump-shouldered;
But rather reproacheth him with his raine
imbelling and indiscreet language.—*Holland, Translation of Plutarch*, p. 39. (Rich.)
For he went not without breeches nor did wear a
long gown trailing on the grounds, nor a high *copstank*
hat, but took a mean apparel between the
Medes and the Persians.—*P. North, Translation of Plutarch*, p. 378. (Rich.)
A *copstank* hat made out of a Flemish block.
Goswain.
Then should come in the doctors of Law with their
great *copstanks* and doctours hats.—*Beckford, Description of the Works of the Rev. H. and W.*
Upon their heads they wore felt hats, *copstanked*,
a quarter of an inch or more.—*Combes by Dant*, b. 5, b. (Nares by H. and W.)

Copula. s. [Lat.—link, couple.] In *Logic*. That part of a proposition which lies between the terms, and delivers the agreement or non-agreement between the subject and the predicate. See *Am*.
The study of elementary logic includes the special consideration of—1. The term or name, the written or spoken sign of an object of thought, or of a mode of thinking. 2. The *copula* or relation, the connection under which terms are thought of together. 3. The proposition. . . . 4. The syllogism.—*De Morgan, Symbols of a Proposed System of Logic*, § 3.

Copula. v. n. Have sexual intercourse.
Not only the persons *copulating* are infected, but also their children.—*Wise, Surgery.*

Copulate. adj. Joined.
If the force of custom, ample and serene, be great, the force of custom *copulate*, and conjoined and collegiate, is far greater.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Copulation. s.
1. Sexual intercourse.
Sundry kinds, even of conjugal *copulation*, are prohibited as unwholesome.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. iv. § 11.

2. Conjunction or union in general.
His *copulation* of monosyllables supplying the quantity of a trisyllable to his intent.—*Pultenham Art of English Poetrie.*
These figures are so conjoined together among themselves, with a certain mutual *copulation*.—*St. M. Sautys, Essays*, p. 6: 1634.

Wit, you know, is that unexpected *copulation* of ideas, the discovery of some occult relation between images in appearance remote from each other.—*Johnson, Idioms*, no. 194.

Copulative. adj. See *extract*.

Copulative propositions are those which have more subjects or predicates connected by affirmative or negative conjunctions; as riches and honours are temptations to pride; Cæsar conquered the Gauls and the Britons; neither gold nor jewels will purchase immortality.—*Watts, Logic.*

Copulative. s.

1. In Grammar. Copulative conjunction.

Here the *copulative* 'And' must be expounded 'Or.'—*Bishop Patrick, Paraphrase and Commentaries on the Old Testament*, Genesis, xix. 12.

The conjunctions, which conjoin both sentences and their meanings, are either *copulative* or *continuatives*. The principal *copulative* in English is *And*.—*Harris, Hermes*, ii. 2.

2. Connection; conjunction in general.

They understand polygamy to be a conjunction of divers *copulative* in number, which is not understood till a person proceeds unto a fourth wife, which makes more than one *copulative* in the rule of marriage.—*Sir R. Rycaut, Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 307.

Copulatively. -ade. In a copulative manner.

Then the promise [in the same tenour] *copulatively*. And will give unto thee [still with the same speciality] the keys &c. . . . and whatsoever thou &c.—*Hammond, Works*, ii. 384. (Rich.)

Coppy. s. (sounded *cöppy*.) [Fr. *copie*; L. Lat. *copiā* = plenty, the original meaning, that of 6, now obsolete.]

1. Transcript from an archetype or original.

If virtue's self were lost, we might
From your fair mind new *copies* write. *Waller.*
I have not the vanity to think any *copy* equal to the original.—*Sir J. Denham.*

He stepped forth, not only the *copy* of God's hands, but also the copy of his perfections, a kind of image or representation of the Deity in small.—*South, Sermons.*

The Romans having sent to Athens, and the Greek cities of Italy, for the *copies* of the best laws, chose ten legislators to put them into form.—*Sueton.*

2. Individual book.

The very having of the books of God was a matter of no small charge, as they could not be had wise than in written *copies*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. v. § 22.

Original; exemplar.

It was the *copy* of our conference;
In bed he slept not for my waking it;
At board he fed not, for my waking it.

Let him first learn to write, after a *copy*, all the letters in the vulgar alphabet.—*Haller, Elements of Speech.*

The first of them I have forgotten, and cannot easily retrieve, because the *copy* is at the press.
Dryden.

4. Instrument by which any conveyance is made in law.

Thou know'st that Banquo and his Pleasance lives.—
But in their nature's *copy*'s not eternal.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 2.

Picture drawn from another picture.

Originals and *copies* much the same.
The picture's value is the painter's name.
Brampton.

3. Abundance; plenty; supply: (probably sounded *cö-py*).

Thou *copy* of store that he hath given us.—*Translators of the Bible to the Reader.*
Which would you choose now, mistress?—
Cannot tell:

The *copy* does confound one.
B. Jonson, Magnetic Lady.

Cöpy. v. a. Transcribe; write after an original; imitate; propose to imitation; endeavour to resemble: (often with *out*).
These are also proverbs of Solomon, which the men of Hezekiah king of Judah *copied out*.—*Proverbs*, xxx. 1.

He that borrows other men's experience, with this design of *copying it out*, possesses himself of one of the greatest advantages.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*
To *copy* thy few nymphs aspir'd,
Her virtues fewer swains admir'd. *Swift.*

Cöpy. v. n. [Do anything in, imitation of something else.]
Some imagine, that whatsoever they find in the picture of a master, who has acquired reputation, must of necessity be excellent; and never fail, when they *copy* to follow the bad as well as the good things.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

With *from*.

When a painter *copies from* the life, he has no pretence to alter features and lineaments, under pretence that his picture will look better.—*Dryden.*

With *after*.

Several of our countrymen, and Mr. Dryden, in particular, seem very often to have *copied after* it in their dramatick writings, and in their poems upon love.—*Adisson, Spectator.*

Cöpybook. s. Book in which *copies* are written for learners to imitate; book in which the learner imitates the copy.

Fair as a text B in a *copy-book*.
Shakespeare, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

Cöpyer. s. One who *copies*; copyist (the commoner word).

Wilt *copyer* would have stilled those passages in their both.—*Bentley, Philoalethes Lapsiana*, § xxxiii.

Cöpyhold. s. Kind of tenure to constitute which the lands must have been demisable by copy of court-roll from time immemorial. See *extract*.

Other things done in the lord's court, as he registers such tenants as are admitted in the court, to any parcel of land or tenement belonging to the manor; and the transcript of this is called the court roll, the copy of which the tenant takes from him, and keeps as his only evidence. This is called a *lease* being, because it holds at the will of the lord; yet not simply, but according to the customs of the manor: so that if a copyholder break not the custom of the manor, and thereby forfeit his tenure, he cannot be turned out of the lord's pleasure. These customs of manors vary in one point or other, almost in every manor. Some *copy-holds* are feeble, and some certain: that which is feeble, the lord rates at what he or he may please, when the tenant is admitted into it; that which is certain is a kind of inheritance, and called in many places customary, because the tenant dying, and the hold being void, the next of blood paying the customary fine, as two shillings for an acre or so, cannot be denied his admission. Some copy holders have, by custom, the wood growing upon their own land, which they law they could not have. Some hold by the verge in ancient demesne; and though they hold by copy, yet are they, in account, a kind of freeholder: nor, if such a one commit felony, the king hath annum, dower, and yussum, as in case of freehold. Some others hold by common tenure, called mere *copy-hold*; and they committing felony, their land escheats to the lord of the manor. *Covent.*

If a customary tenant die, the widow shall have what the law calls her free bench in all his *copy-hold* lands. *Adisson.*

Cöpyholder. s. One possessed of land in copyhold.

But now thou art induc
For one-and-twenty years, or for three lives:
Chose which thou wilt, I'll make thee a *copyholder*.
B. Jonson, Staple of News.

By an enumeration of real circumstances, he gives us the following lively draught of the miserable tenement, yet ample services, of a poor *copyholder*.—*T. Warburton, History of English Poetry*, iv. 44.

Cöpyist. s.

1. Transcriber.

The first may be ascribed to the *copyist's* haste, negligence, or ignorance. *Blackwell, Sacred Classics, de fide et illudat*, ii. 217.

The line on which *copyists* write may be one cause of errors in transcribing. *Archbishop Newcome, Essay on the English Translations of the Bible*, p. 376.

No original writer ever remained so unrivalled by succeeding *copyists*, as this Sicilian master [Theocritus]. *J. Warburton, Essay on the Works and Genius of Pope*, i. 9.

Cöpyright. s. Property of an author in a literary work.

Much may be collected from the several legislative recognitions of *copy-right*.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*.

The 5 & 6 Vict. c. 45 provides that the *copyright* of every book (which includes every volume, part, or division of a volume, pamphlet, sheet of letter-press, sheet of music, map, chart, or plan, separately published), which shall be published in the lifetime of its author, shall endure for his natural life, and for seven years longer; or if the seven years shall expire before the end of forty-two years from the first publication, it shall endure for such period of forty-two years, and that when the work is posthumous, the *copyright* shall endure for forty-two years from the first publication, and shall belong to the proprietor of the author's manuscript.—*Wharton, Law Lexicon.*

All these things came over my mind; all the gratulations that would have thickened upon him, and even some have glanced aside upon his humble friend; the vanity, and the fame, and the profits (the Professor is 3000. ideal money out of pocket by this failure, besides 2000. he would have got for his *copyright*, and the Professor is never much better-fortuned with the world).—*Lamb, Letters*.

Coquet, v. a. Entertain with compliments and amorous tattle; treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness.

You are coquetting a maid of honour, my lord looking on to see how the gaminey play, and I railing at you both.—*Swift*.

Coquet, v. n. Act the lover; entice by blandishments; flirt; tamper.

Phyllis, who but a month ago
Was marry'd to the Tumbler's beau,
I saw coquetting Collier night,
In publick, with that odious knight. *Swift*.

The French affair had dugg'd on, Elizabeth had coquetted with it as a kitten plays with a ball.—*Promie, History of England, Reign of Elizabeth*, ch. vii.

Coquette, s. Affectation of amorous advances; desire of attracting notices.

I was often in company with a couple of charming women, who had all the wit and beauty one could desire in female companions, without a dash of coquette, that from time to time gave me a great many agreeable taunts.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Coquette, s. [Fr. *coquette*.] Gay airy girl; woman who endeavours to attract notice.

If you would see the humour of a coquette mused to the last excess, you may find an instance of it in the following story.—A young coquette widow in France having been followed by a Gascon of quality, &c.—*Tatler*, no. 124.

The light coquette of a sylphs alert repair,
And sport and flatter in the fields of air. *Pope*.

A coquette or a tender-lover are spark-led.—*Arbuthnot and Pope*.

Not less vain of her person than her politics, this stately coquet, the guardian of the protestant faith, the terror of the sea, the mediatrix of the factions of France, and the scourge of Spain, was infinitely mortified, if an embezzler, at the first audience, did not tell her she was the finest woman in Europe.—*T. Warburton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 133.

From answering she began to question: this
With her was rare; and Adeline, who as yet
Thought her pretensions went not much amiss,
Began to dread she'd throw to a coquette.

So very difficult, they say, it is
To keep extraneous from meeting, when once set
In motion. *Byron, Don Juan*, xv. 81.

[From *coquet*, a prattler. Dr Johnson says, which may be from *coquet*, to tattle. The old French is *coquet* for *coquet*. V. Leconte. One might suppose Coquette to have been filled by some *coquette*, and that, in revenge, he leaped upon the name the following choice terms: *Coquette*, a prattling or proud gossip; a flisking or flippant mix; a cocket or tallish housewife; a titillat; a scelerat-bit!

Among these appellations we see *coquet*: which was the English word at that time, and which is perhaps the meaning of Ben Jonson's slimmer the *fockete* in one of his Masques. Our old adjective *coquet* is pert, brisk, gay, &c., and was also at the beginning of the last century written *coquet*. A gentleman, a friend of mine, is always very *coquet* to her in his drink, and never so at other times; because fully is the effect of his kindness. (English Apollo, 1718, vol. i. p. 708.)—*Todd*.

Coquetteish, adj. Affecting the manner of a coquette.

Their hair falls in long plaits down their backs, and a veil or handkerchief, twisted round in a coquetteish manner, serves them for a very becoming head-dress.—*Swiss, Travels in Spain*, let. 44.

Córculo, s. [Welsh, *cwrnwl*.] Boat formed of a frame of wickerwork covered with leather or oiled cloth.

Heronius assures us, that the boats on the Euphrates were made of willows covered over with hides, and which appear by his description to be much the same with what are used at this time on the river Severn, and known by the name of *coracles*.—*Cassell, Observations tending to illustrate the Boat of Job*, ed. 1717, p. 8.

I have been informed, that boats made of wicker, and covered with a skin, resembling the upper shell of a tortoise, are frequently used for passing rivers in different parts of India.—Boats of a similar structure are to be found in Wales, called *coracles*.—*Hole, Remarks on the Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, p. 92.

Córal, s. [Lat. *corallum*.]

1. Animal product forming the hard, or supporting, part of a large class of polypes, by the soft parts of which it is secreted; *polypedom*: (the extracts indicate the extent to which its animal or vegetable character has been a matter of doubt).

A red coral is a plant of as great hardness and stony nature, while growing in the water, as it has after long exposure to the air. The vulgar opinion, that coral is soft, while in the sea, proceeds from a soft and thin coat, of a crustaceous matter, covering it while it is growing, and which is taken off before it is picked up for use. The whole coral plant

grows to a foot or more in height, and is variously ramified. It is thickest at the stem, and its branches grow gradually smaller. It grows to stones, without a root, or without any penetrating them, but as it is found to grow, and take in its nourishment in the manner of plants, and to produce flowers and seeds, or at least a matter analogous to seeds, it properly belongs to the vegetable kingdom.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica*.

This gentleman, desirous to find the nature of coral, caused a man to go down a hundred fathoms into the sea, with express orders to take notice whether it were hard or soft in the place where it grew.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

A turret was included
Within the wall, of alabaster white,
And crimson coral, for the queen of night.
Who takes in Sylvan sports her elate delight. *Dryden*.

Corall [is] a calcareous substance formed by a species of sea polypus. . . . The finest coral is found in the Mediterranean. It is fished for on the coasts of Provence, and constitutes a considerable branch of the trade of Marseilles. . . . Coral-fishing is nearly as dangerous as pearl-fishing, on account of the number of sharks which frequent the seas where it is carried on. . . . Coral is mostly of a fine red colour, but occasionally it is flesh-coloured, yellow, or white. The red is preferred for making necklaces, crosses, and other female ornaments.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Used adjectively, or as the first element in a compound.

He hears the crackling sound of coral woods,
And sees the secret source of subterranean floods. *Dryden, Virgil*.

From Greenland's icy mountains,
From India's coral strand,
Where Afric's sunny fountains
Roll down their golden sand;
From many a remote river,
From many a palmy plain;
They call us to deliver
Their land from error's chain. *Bishop Heber, Missionary Hymn*.

This resolution was . . . strengthened by intelligence that arrived in June that an American squadron had attacked a large body of Christians engaged in the coral-fishing off Iloilo, and had massacred or carried off into captivity the whole of the crews.—*Young, Naval History of Great Britain*, ii. 419.

The most important productions of the apparently insignificant race of Polyp are the accumulations of the calcareous skeletons of the Anthozoa, which form the coral islands and reefs. . . . These zoophyte productions are divided under three heads: 'atolls,' 'barrier reefs,' and 'fringing reefs.' The term 'atoll' is the name given to the coral-islands, or islets, in the Indian Ocean. An atoll consists of a wall or mound of coral rock, rising in the ocean from a considerable depth, and returning into itself so as to form a ring, with a lagoon, or sheet of still water, in the interior. . . . The coral animals thrive best in the surf occasioned by the breakers. Through this medium an ever-changing aerated body of sea-water washes over their surface, and their imperfect respiration is maintained at the highest state of activity. Abundant minuscules, and the like objects of food, are thus constantly brought within the sphere of the tentacula of the hungry polypes. . . . The third class of coral productions, which Mr. Darwin terms 'fringing reefs,' differ from the barrier reefs in having a comparatively small depth of water on the outer side, and a narrower and shallower lagoon enclosed between them and the main land. These differences in the characters of the wonderful fabrications of the coral animals are explicable by the following facts in their physiology. . . . The terms ascending and descending, of course, only here apply to the relation of the coral-builders to the unstable land, not to the level of the neighbouring sea. . . . Let the island go on subsiding, and the coral reef will continue growing up on its own foundation, whilst the water sinks on the land, until the highest point is covered, and there remains a perfect atoll.—*Ure, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. vii.

2. Piece of coral which children have to help them in cutting their teeth.
Her infant granduncle's coral next it grew;
Thimble she ginkled, and the whistle blew. *Pope*.

Coralline, adj. Consisting of coral; having the character or nature of coral.

At such time as the sea is agitated, it takes up into itself terrestrial matter of all kinds, and in particular the coralline matter, letting it fall against it becomes calm.—*Woodward, On Fossils*.

Coralline, s.

1. Polypedom of the corallines.

Coralline is a sea-plant used in medicine; but much inferior to the coral in hardness, sometimes greenish, sometimes yellowish, often reddish, and frequently white.—*Sir J. Hill*.

2. In Zoology. Polype of the same general character as the coral animal, but of less importance in commerce, in-

habiting northern and temperate, rather than tropical, latitudes.

The genera *Scrtularia*, *Campanularia*, *Tubularia*, &c., which form the principal subjects of Ellis's beautiful and classical work on *Corallines*, compose the present division of the compound Hydroids, or hydriform polypes. . . . It appears that sea-water may have entry to these canals and circulate with the chyle, and so contribute some share to the respiratory process of the *coralline*. It is certain that sea-water is admitted to the corresponding cavities in the Anthozoa. Both Lister and Lowen have observed an alternate imbibition and expulsion of water in the polypes of *Scrtularia* and *Tubularia*. The chyliferous fluid, as it may be termed, which circulates in the general ramified cavity of the *coralline* is colourless, and contains only some minute round corpuscles.—*Ure, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. vii.

Coralloid, adj. [Gr. *κοραλλοειδης*.] Resembling coral.

The pentadactyl, columnar, *coralloid* bodies, that are composed of plates set lengthways of the body, and passing from the surface to the axis of it.—*Woodward, On Fossils*.

Coralloidal, adj. Same as Coralloid.

Now that plants and ligneous bodies may imburden under water, without apprehension of air, we have experiment in coralline, with many *coralloidal* constructions.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Córant, s. [see *Courier*.]

1. Dance so called; curanto.

It is harder to dance a corant well than a jig; so in conversation, even, easy, and agreeably, more than points of wit. *Sir W. Temple*.

I would as soon believe a widow in great grief for her husband, because I saw her dance a corant with his coffin. *Hutch*.

2. Newsletter so called. See *Courier*.

All the lords
Have him in that esteem for his relations,
Corants, *vises*, *curiosities*, &c.
With this ambassador, and that agent! *B. Jonson, Magnetic Lady*.

Coránte, s. Air or dance.

It'll like a maid the better, while I have a tooth in my head; why he is able to lead her a *corante*.—*Shakespeare, All's well that ends well*, ii. 3.

After this, they danced *corallines* and *corachas*. *B. Jonson, Magnetic Lady*.

Corb, s. In Architecture. Corbel. Obsolete.

It was a bridge plant in goodly wize,
With curious *corbes* and pendants graven fire. *Spenser, Faerie Queene*, iv. 10, 6.

Córbel, s. [Fr. *corbeille*.] In Architecture.

Stone standing out from a wall singly or in ranges, and used for supporting a parapet or other projection. See also second extract.

The *corbels* that ribbed each massive aisle,
Were a fleur-de-lis or a quatre-foilly. *Sir W. Scott, Lay of the Last Minstrel*.

Corbels are used in a great variety of situations, and are curved and moulded in various ways according to the taste of the age in which they are executed; the form of a head was very frequently given them in each of the styles from 2 down to 14th century, especially when used under the eaves of the weather-mouldings of doors and windows, and in other similar situations. Any construction which is carried by *corbels* so as to stand beyond the face of a wall is said to be *corbelled* out. A *corbel-table* [is] a row of *corbels* supporting a parapet or cornice. *Classical Architect.*

Córbel, v. n. Support by means of corbels; furnish with corbels.

(For example see 1st extract under preceding entry.)

Cord, s. [Fr. *corte*; Lat. *chorda*.]

1. Rope; string composed of several strands or twists.

These eyes shall see Jerusalem a quiet habitation, a tabernacle that shall not be taken down; none of the stakes thereof shall ever be removed, neither shall any of the cords thereof be broken.—*Isaiah*, xxxiii. 20.

2. Quantity of wood for fuel, eight feet long, four high, and four broad: (supposed to be measured with a cord).

An oak growing lately in a copse of my lord Cray's yielded twenty-three cord of fire-wood.—*Enquiry, Sylva*, iii. 3, § 18.

Córd, v. a. Bind or fasten with cords; close by a bandage (as, 'to cord a trunk').

Córdage, s. In Navigation. (General term for ropes of any kind.)

Our *cordage* from her store, and cables should be made.
Of any in this kind most fit for marine trade. *Drayton, Polyolbion*.

They fastened their ships, and rid at anchor with cables of iron chains, having neither canvas nor cordage. — *Sir W. Raleigh, Kasaya*.
Spain furnished a sort of rush called spartum, useful for cordage and other parts of shipping. — *Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

Corded, part. adj. Made of cord or cords.

This night he meaneth, with a corded ladder, To climb celestial Silvia's chamber-window.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, II. 6.

Cordelier, s. [Fr.] Franciscan friar: (so named from the cord which serves him for a cincture).

And with to assist him a grave cordelier. *Prior*.

Cordial, adj. [Fr.; from Lat. *cor*, cord-is heart.]

1. Reviving; invigorating; restorative.

He only took cordial waters, in which we infused sometimes purgatives. — *Wacman, Surgery*.

2. Sincere; hearty; proceeding from the heart; free from hypocrisy.

Doctrines are infused among Christians, which are apt to obstruct or intercept the cordial superintending of Christian life of renovation, where the foundation is duly laid. — *Hammond*.

Cordial, s. Medicine which increases, or is supposed to increase, the force of the heart, giving a feeling of strength; anything which comforts, gladdens, or exhilarates; restorative.

Then with some cordials seek for to appease
The inward labour of my wounded heart,
And then my body shall have shortly ease;
But such sweet cordials pass physicians' art.

Spenser.

*Cordials of pity give me now,
For I too weak for purpose move.* *Corley*.
Your warrior offspring that upheld the crown,
The scarlet honour of your peaceful down,
Are the most pleasing objects I can find,
Charms to my sight, and cordials to my mind.

Dryden.

A cordial, properly speaking, is not always what increaseth the force of the heart; far, by increasing that, the animal may be weakened, as in inflammatory diseases. Whatever increaseth the natural or animal strength, the force of moving the fluids and muscles, is a cordial: these are such substances as bring the serum of the blood into the proper condition for circulation and nutrition; as brims made of animal substances, milk, ripe fruits, and whatever is endued with a wholesome but not pungent taste. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Cordiality, s. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy; cordial character.

That the patients had any such respects of cordiality, or reference unto the heart, will much be doubted. — *Sir T. Brown*.

Cordially, adv. In a cordial manner; sincerely; heartily; without hypocrisy.

Against which churchy 'twist exults an complaint at all, but loves her, and likes her entirely, even as he is cordially loved of her. — *Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Seven Churches, p. 131*.

When a strong inveterate love of sin has made any doctrine or proposition wholly unsuitable to the heart, no argument or demonstration, no miracle whatsoever, shall be able to bring the heart rationally to chase with and receive it. — *South, Sermon*.

Cordon, s. [French, and generally sounded as such,] — the second of its senses is that in which the word is the most likely to become English.]

1. Cord (especially when used as a badge).

See Cordelier.

Which pardon is since enlarged, by Sixtus the fourth and fifth, to all lay brethren and sisters that did wear St. Francis's cord. — *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion*.

2. Band of stonework along the top of a revetment, serving to throw off rain, and to form an obstacle to the besiegers; line or series of military posts, or troops disposed as such.

The two warriors... fell into conversation... They asked the French fleet: they showed the French commercial marine: they showed how in a war, there would be a *cordeau* (a cord) by the side of the steamers along our coast, and by — reply at a minute to land anywhere on the other shore. — *Thackeray, Book of Snobs, II. xvii*.

Cordovan, s. Kind of leather formerly extensively manufactured at Cordova; Spanish leather.

Whilst every shepherd's boy
Puts on his lusty green, with gaudy hook,
And hanging scrip of finest cordovan.

Richter, Faithful Shepherdess.

Cordwain, s. Same as Cordovan.

Her straight legs most heavily were embay'd
In golden buskins of costly cordwain.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Buskins he wore of costliest cordwain.

Ibid. vi. ii. 6.

Cordwainer, s. [originally, worker in cordwain.] Shoemaker.

If the shoe be too big for the foot, it is but troublesome and useless; and how poor an answer would it be of the cordwainer to say, that he had leather good store! — *Bishop Hall, Holm of Gild*.

Core, s. [from Fr. *cœur*; Lat. *cor* = heart: see also *lust extract*.] Innermost part, or heart, of anything.

Give me that man

That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him
In my heart's core; ay, in my heart's heart.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, III. 2.

In the core of the square she raised a tower of a furlong high. — *Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

They wasteful eat,

Through huds and bark, into the kernel's core.

Thomson, Seasons.

a. That part of a fruit which contains the kernels or seeds: (as in *apples*).

It is reported that trees watered perpetually with water, will make a fruit with little or no core or stone. — *Bacon*.

b. Flethy centre of a boil or carbuncle.

Lance the sore,

And cut the head; for, till the core be found,
The secret vice is fed, and gathers ground.

Dryden, Virgil's Georgics.

[*Core*. The core of an apple. French, *cœur*, heart, also the core of fruit. (Catherine.) Spanish, *corazon*, the heart; *corazon de ana pira*, *amizosa*, the core of a pear, apple. Estonian, *soola*, the heart, the core of an apple. Finnish, *sydän*, the heart, whatever is in the middle, the wick of a candle, pulch of a tree, kernel of a nut, &c. — *Walwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Core, s. [from Fr. *corps*; Lat. *corpus* = body.] Body of individuals. (The original *corps*, commonly used, especially in the army, and in the Gallicism *esprit de corps*, is still a foreign term in sound as well as in spelling. In the following extract we have it not only as English, but as old English.)

He was more doubtful of the raising of forces to resist the rebels than of the resistance itself; for that he was in a core of people whose affections he suspected. — *Baron, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Core, v. a. [?] ? Roar.

Which Saint George seeing, upon the sudden thrust his sword into his greedy throat, and threw him at which the monster yell and *cora* forth such a terrible noise as if the center of the earth had wrack, that with the mouth din thereof the neighbouring hills, woods, and valleys seemed to tremble like an earthquake. — *Taylor, the Water-park*. (Nares, by H. and W.)

Corégent, s. Joint regent or governor.

Joseph was emperor of Germany, as well as co-regent of Hungary and Bohemia. — *Sir N. Wrotzell, Britain, II. 453*.

Corélatif, adj. Joint relative. See *Correlative*.

Prepositions are the words which express relation considered, in the same manner, in concrete with the correlative object. — *A. Smith, On the Formation of Language*.

Corépondent, s. Joint respondent. See *Correspondent*.

Coriaceous, adj. [Lat. *coriaceus*; from *corium* = hide, skin, leather.] Resembling, or consisting of, leather.

A stronger projectile motion of the blood must occasion greater exertions and loss of liquid parts, and from thence perhaps spasmodic and convulsive contractions. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Coriander, s. (used adjectively, especially when followed by 'seed.') [Lat. *coriandrum*.] Umbelliferous plant (*Coriandrum sativum*) so called, cultivated for its seeds: (in the second extract it seems to be a slang term for money).

Ismael called the name thereof manna; and it was, like coriander seed, white. — *Ezra, xiii. 31*.

Which they told us was neither for the sake of her piety, parts, or person, but for the fourth comprehensive portion; the squakers, square-royals, rose-mobbs, and other rarer-seeds, with which she was quilted all over. — *Uzell, Translation of Rabala, II. iv. ch. 123*. (Notes by H. and W.)

Corinth, s. Older form of Current.

Now will the corinth, now the raris supply
Delicious draughts.

Philips.

The chief riches of Zant consist in corinth, which the inhabitants have in great quantities. — *Broom, Notes on the Odysey*.

Corinthian, adj.

1. Licentious: (the immorality of the inhabitants of ancient Corinth being notorious).

On searching for me at the bordellos, where, it may be, he has lost himself, and rises up, without pity, the same and rheumatic old pretenses, with all her young Corinthian lady, to enquire for such an one. — *Milton, A Poem for St. Gregory*.

2. In Architecture. Epithet applied to the fourth order, which is characterized by fluted shafts and foliated capitals, more delicate in form, though less rich in detail, than the Composite. Like Doric and Ionic, it is a proper rather than a common term. Partly from the elegance of the columns, and partly from the manners of the city, the word has several secondary senses more or less akin to the preceding; e.g. *Corinthian capital*, applied to the higher orders, as forming the crowning part in the structure of society.

(For example see extract under Doric.)

Corinthian, s. In allusion to the notorious licentiousness of Corinth, 'to play the Corinthian' was an expression denoting the conduct of a profligate; and in the same sense has passed into our vulgar language. In the third decade of the present century the word, both as a substantive and an adjective, was at the height of its popularity as a slang term.

I am no proud Jack, like Falstaff; but a Corinthian, too, a bit of method. — *Shakespeare, King Henry IV. Part I. II. 4*.

To act the Corinthian is to commit fornication, according to Hesychius. — *Pottier, Antiquities of Greece, II. 12*.

Corival, s. Properly, joint rival; but used in the extract for Corival.

The pope of Rome is, according to his last challenge and pretences, become a competitor and corival with the king for the hearts and affections of the people. — *Bacon, Charpe at the Session for the Triple*.

Corival, v. a. See *Corival*.

Where's then the sunny heat,
Whose weak undimmed'ed soles but even now
Corival'd gentleness?

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, I. 3.

Cork, s. [see last extract.] Bark so called.

a. In its natural state.

Cork [is] the bark of the *Quercus liber*, a species of oak-tree which grows abundantly in the southern provinces of France, Italy, and Spain. The bark is taken off by making coriand incisions above and below the portions to be removed; vertical incisions are then made from one of these circles to another, whereby the bark may be easily detached. It is steeped in water to soften it, in order to be flattened by pressure under heavy stones, and next dried at a fire which blackens its surface. The corks are bound up in bales and sent into the market. — *Cox, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

b. Cut into shape as a stopper for a bottle.

Be sure, my very sure, thy cork be good;
Then future ages shall of Peggy tell,
That nymph that brew'd and bottled ale so well.

King.

Nor stop, for one bad cork, his butler's pay. *Pope*.

Used adjectively, or as the first element in a compound.

Indeed, a bloody battle was just the thing to put that brave man into a good humour, and he stumped about the lower deck on the cork-leg, which, as I have said, he even then wore, as merrily as possible. — *Hannay, Singleton's Footing, II. ch. i*.

[*Cork*. Spanish, *corcho*, from Latin, *corax*, as Spanish, *paucha*, paunch, from *pauca*. It is possible however that the word may be connected with Latin *corax*, and yet not be direct from a Latin source. The root *cor* is widely spread in the Sanscrit and Finnish class of languages in the sense of risk.

skin, shell, uniting the Latin *corium*, skin, with *corle*, bark. Finnish, *kuori*, bark, shell, crust, ocean; Lappish, *karr*, bark, shell, *karras*, bark, rough; Estonian, *koor*, rind, shell, bark, *korik*, crust. Hungarian, *szeg*, rind, crust, bark; *kerep-dugó* (*dugó* = stopper), a stopper of bark, a cork; *kerep-fa*, a cork from *kerep*, barky, bark. Bohemian, *kura*, *kurka*, bark, crust; Polish, *kora*, bark of a tree; *korek*, *koreczek*, cork, *koreczka*, *kory* (a stopper of bark), a cork—*Wiedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Cork, v. a. Stop with a cork.

When the bottles are corked and waxed, they should be placed in a perfectly horizontal position, so that the cork be always in contact with the liquid.—*Ridding, History and Description of modern Wines*, ch. xv.

Corkbrain, s. Lightheaded or birdwitted person; one with brains as light as cork.

And however we are slightly esteemed by some giddy-headed corkbrains, or mushroom painted porkfoists.—*Taylor, the Water-Poet, Works*: 1630. (Nares by H. and W.)

Corkbrained, adj. Having brains light as cork. See preceding entry.

Why you shov see an upstart corkbrained Jacke Will bee ill hundred acres on his backe, And wale as stoutly as if it were no load, And wear it to each place of his shode.—*Taylor, the Water-Poet*. (Nares by H. and W.)

Corkcutter, s. One employed in cutting cork into shape.

Yes: cats, fat old maids, double-tripe, spiders, Cheshire cheese, and cork-cutters.—*Colman the younger, The poor Gentleman*, v. 2.

The cork-cutters divide the boards of cork first into narrow fillets, which they afterwards divide into short parallelograms, and then round them into the proper conical or cylindrical shape. . . . The cork-cutter's knife is a broad blade, very thin, and one-edged. . . . In the art of cork-cutting the French surpass the English, as anyone may convince himself by comparing the corks of their champagne bottles with those made in this country.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Corkcutting, s. Process, or art, of cutting corks; business of a corkcutter.

(For example, see extract under preceding entry.)

Corked, part. adj. Made, wholly or in part, of cork; provided or fitted with cork.

He that weareth a corked shoe or slipper.—*Nut-let*.

And tread on corked stilts a prisoner's pace.—*Bishop Hall, Satires*, iv, 6.

Applied to wine, as in 'This wine, sample, or bottle, is corked,' it is doubtful whether cork, in its ordinary sense, has much to do with the meaning: which is *full* in general, rather than *tainted by the cork* in particular. The *corker* suggests a connection with *chaux* = lime, the latter word having the import it bears in the well-known quotation, 'There's lime [i.e. something that impairs the taste] in the sack.'

Corkiness, s. Attribute suggested by Corky; elasticity; spring; buoyancy; resilience: (in the following extract the inverted commas belong to the original text, showing that the word is one which was new to the author).

The effects of the trainer's regimen are hardness and firmness of the muscles, clearness of the skin, capability of bearing continued severe exercise, and a feeling of freedom and lightness (or 'corkiness') of the limbs.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of human Physiology*, § 405.

Corkingpin, also Caulkin-pin, s. Pin of the largest size.

When you put a clean pillow-case on your lady's pillow, be sure to fasten it well with three corking-pins, that it may not fall off in the night.—*Steff, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Chambermaid*.

Corkling, s. Native fish (*Labrus pusillus*) so called; mentioned by Yarell in the synonymy, but not in the text.

Corkscrew, s. Screw for drawing corks (in the following extracts applied to a flourish in writing).

I don't think she can make a corkscrew if she tried, which has such a fine effect at the end or middle of an epistle, and fills up. There is a corkscrew! One of the best I ever drew.—*Lamb, Letter to Miss Hutchinson*.

Amh himself, at this time, wrote a singularly neat hand, having greatly improved it in the India House,

where he also learned to flourish—a facility in which he took a pride, and sometimes indulged; but his flourishes (wherefore it would be too curious to enquire) almost always shaped themselves in a visionary corkscrew never made to draw.—*Tuford* (on the preceding passage), *Works of G. Lamb*, p. 134.

Corkwing, s. Fish (*Labrus cornubicus*) akin to the Corkling.

The *Corkwing*, which has been called *Cornubius*, *Cornubicus*, and *Cornubiensis*, as though supposed originally, as its name would seem to imply, to be exclusively Cornish, is not confined to the western part of England. Mistaken by the British Zoology . . . where Pennant has given the figure and the enumeration of the fin-rays of the fish, the *Corkwing*, under the name, and with part of the description, of the Goldsinny of Jago, I have, in the former edition of this work, called the fish by mistake the Goldsinny. Specimens of the true Goldsinny of Jago having since come into my possession, I have now corrected the error made in the name.—*Turrel, British Fishes*.

Corky, adj. Consisting of, or resembling, cork.

[He] hath fully valued the weight of his general faults, each of which hath lead enough to sink the most corky, vain, fluctuating, proud, stubborn heart in the world.—*Hammond, Works*, iv, 544.

Cormorant, s. Large native seabird so called, the term being most specially applied to the *Phalacrocorax Carbo* (great, black, common, or crested cormorant); less generally to the *Phalacrocorax Graculus* (shag, or green cormorant). See *CORYMORANT*.

Those called birds of prey, as the eagle, hawk, puttock, and cormorant.—*Decham, On Drawing*.

Not far from thence is seen a lake, the haunt of coots, and of the fishing cormorant.—*Dryden, Fables*.

Used adjectively.

Spite of cormorant devouring time, Th' endeavour of this present labour may buy That honour which shall 'bate his wrythe's keen edge.'—*Shakespeare, Love's Labour's lost*, i, 1.

Hence, yee cormorant-corn-cormorants that latch up a dearth in the time of plenty, God sends graine; but many times the Devil sends garners.—*Bishop Hall, Phalarisimo*. (Ord MS.)

Corn, s. [A.S.]

1. Grain.

Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground, and die, it abideth alone.—*John*, xii, 25.

That art which hath reckoned how many corns of sand would make up a world.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

When I was out in shreds thus, And not a corn of powder left to bless us.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of Malta*.

2. Breadstuff.

The people cry you mock'd them; and, of late, When corns were given them gratis, you repaid't.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iii, 1.

Landing his men, he burnt the corn all thereabouts, which was now almost ripe.—*Knolles, History of the Turks*.

Still a murmur runs Along the soft inclining folds of corn.—*Thomson, Seasons, Autumn*.

Corn, s. [? from Lat. *cornu* = horn.] Roundish horny cutaneous excrescence chiefly found on the toes, with a central nucleus, sensible at its base.

Ladies, that have their toes Unjag'd with corns will have a bout with you.—*Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet*, i, 5.

The man that makes his toe, What he his heart should make, Shall of a corn cry woe.

And turn his sleep to wake.—*Id., King Lear*, iii, 2, song.

Even in men, aches and hurts and corns do enervate either towards rain or towards frost.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The hardest part of the corn is usually in the middle, thrusting itself in a nail; whence it has the Latin appellation of *clavus*.—*Wiceman, Surgery*.

He first that useful so-re-did explain, That pricking corns foretold the gathering rain.—*Gay, Fables*.

It looks as there were regular accumulations and gatherings of humours growing perhaps in some people as furms.—*Arbuthnot*.

Corn, v. a. Graculate.

A runner, when the sieve is moved, by its weight and motion, forces the powder through the upper sieve; and that *corns* it.—*Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society*, p. 281.

Corn-cockle, s. Native Caryophyllaceous plant (*Agrostemma Githago*) so called:

(a troublesome though showy weed in cornfields).

Corn-cocke, cockle.—Cockle or cockyl was used by Wycliffe and other old writers in the sense of a weed generally, but in later works has been appropriated to the fish or *corynchus*.—*Dr. A. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants*.

Corn-salad, s. Native edible plant (*Fedia olitoria*) so called, of the family of the *Valerians*.

Corn-salad is an herb, whose top-leaves are a sallet of themselves.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Cornage, s. [Lat. *cornu* = horn.] Tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.

The barony of Hurch on the Sands in Com. Cambrias, with divers other manors and lands in that county, were anciently held by the service of *cornage*, i.e. to blow a horn when any invasion of the Scots was perceived.—*Blount, Ancient Tenures*.

Cornamute, s. [Fr.] Wind instrument nearly identical with the bagpipe.

The hoboy, sagbut, drepe, recorder, and the flute: Even from the shrillest shawm into the *cornamute*.—*Dryden, Fables*, iv.

The musicks was composed of treble violins, with all the inward parts, a base viol, base lute, sagbut, *cornamute*, and a tabor and pipe.—*Browne, Inner Temple Masque*.

Cornbrash, s. In *Grology*. Upper division of the Middle Oolite, consisting of clays and calcareous sandstones.

The *cornbrash* limestone of the Scarborough district is a thin and unimportant rock, which cannot be applied to any useful purpose. . . . Commencing at Grinsthorpe Cliffs, and, with some interruption, terminating at Ewbank, we meet with little to reward our labours. . . . Proceeding onwards, we again meet with the *cornbrash* on the north side of the Castle Hill, and it finally disappears before reaching Peaseholme Beck.—*Magazine of Natural History*, iii, 57, n. s., *Essays of the Cornbrash Limestone of Scarborough*.

Cornchandler, s. See Chandler.

Cornrake, s. Bird so called; same as *Lundrail*. See *Crake*.

Cornoutter, s. One whose profession is to extirpate corns from the foot.

The nail was not loose, nor did seem to press into the flesh; for there had been a *cornoutter*, who had cleared it.—*Wiceman, Surgery*.

I have known a *cornoutter*, who, with a right education, would have been an excellent physician.—*Spectator*, no. 307.

Cornea, s. [Lat.] Circular transparent part of the eye through which are seen the iris and pupil, and by which light enters.

We are not so made as to see objects always in their true place, nor so as to see them precisely in the direction of the rays, when they but upon the *cornea*.—*Id., Inquiry into the human Mind*.

The cornea of the eye bears but a slight resemblance to cartilage. . . . though it corresponds with it closely in respect to its nutrition. Besides its anterior or conjunctival layer. . . . and its posterior layer of cells constituting the epithelium of the aqueous humour, the *cornea* proper has been shown by Mr. Bowman to consist of three layers. . . . No vessels can be traced into the substance of the *cornea*. . . . but its margin is surrounded by a circle of vessels.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of human Physiology*, § 254.

Corned, adj.

1. Granulated.

The *corned* powder must now be hardened, and its rougher angles removed by passing it to revolve in a close reel at east, turning rapidly round its axis.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, Gunpowder.

Used as the second element in a compound.

Our careful march stands in person by, His new-corn'd cannon's firmness to explore; The strength of his *corn'd* powder looks to try, And ball and cartridge waits for every bore.—*Dryden, Annus Mirabilis*.

2. In *Cookery*. Beef cured with salt for keeping.

He [a young Levite] might fill himself with the *corned* beef and the carrots; but, as soon as the carts and cleavehooks under their appearance, he cutted his seat, and stood aloof till he was summoned to return thanks for the repast, from a great part of which he had been excluded.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

Cornel, s. (construction often adjectival.) [Fr. *cornille*, *cornie*.] Tree so called, akin to the Dogwood. (The name applies to both the tree and the fruit; though,

as the extract from Gerard in respect to the difference of form and gender according to the meaning is philologically accurate, we may, if we choose, treat the two names as two different words; one being *cornel* from *cornus*, the other *cornel* from *cornum*. The tree, however, though common on the Continent, is not a native of Britain; neither is the fruit, except in translations from the Latin, much mentioned).

The Latins call it *cornus*... in English the *cornell* tree and the *cornella* tree, of some long cherry-tree. The fruit is named in Latin *cornum*;... in English, *cornel* berries and *cornelian* cherries.—*Gerard, Herball*, p. 1601; ed. 1633.

A hunkress issuing from the wood,
Beclining on her *cornel* spear she stood. *Dryden*.
On wildings and on strawberries they fed;
Cornels and bramblescherries gave the rest,
And falling acorns furnish'd out a feast.

The *cornel*-tree beareth the fruit commonly called the *cornel* or *cornelian* cherry, as well from the name of the tree as the *cornelian* stone, the colour whereof it somewhat represents. The wood is very durable, and useful for wheelwork.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

cornelian. s. and adj. Same as *Cornel*.

Take a service-tree, or a *cornelian*-tree, or an elder-tree, which we know have fruits of lush and binding juice, and set them near a vine or fig-tree, and see whether the grapes or figs will not be the sweeter.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

cornelian. s. [see last extract.] Variety of chalcedony, generally of a clear bright red tint, and passing into common chalcedony through greyish red gradations. Same as *Carnelian*.

Mr. du Fay, of the academy of Sciences at Paris, accidentally hit upon a very fine way of turning any part of a red *cornelian* white, so as to form veins or clouds of that colour at pleasure in it, by filling up the lines with white enamel in powder, then putting it over the fire to melt the enamel. (*Mem. Acad. Par.*, 1732.)—*Reich, Cyclopaedia*, in voce *cornelian*. French, *cornaline*; Italian, *cornalina*. A flesh-coloured stone easy to be engraved upon. (*Cotgrave*.) From *cornu*, horn, because of the colour of the finger-nail. For the same reason it is in Greek called *ovos*, the nail. (*Diez*.) Others derive it from *cornu*, because flesh-coloured. But the true derivation is probably from the semitransparency of the stone resembling horn. German, *hornstein*, *corneil*, *chalcodon*, *agate*.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.

Corneous. adj. [Lat. *corneus*.] Horny; of a substance resembling horn.

Such as have *corneous* or horny eyes, as hylsters, and ruminant animals, are generally dim-sighted.—*Sir T. Browne*.

The various submarine shrubs are of a *corneous* or liginous constitution, consisting chiefly of a fibrous matter.—*Woodward*.

Corner. s. [Fr. *cornière*.] Angle, external or internal, formed by the meeting of two lines; secret or remote place; extremity; utmost limit.

Might I but through my prison, once a day,
Behold this maid, all *corners* else of the earth
Let liberty make use of. *Shakespeare, Tempest*, i. 2.
It is better to dwell in a corner of a house top,
thang with a bawling woman and in a wide house.—*Proverbs*, xxv. 24.

I am persuaded that none of these things are hidden from him; for this thing was not done in a corner.—*Acts*, xvi. 26.
I turn'd, and try'd each corner of my bed,
To see if sleep were there, but sleep was lost. *Dryden*.

Those vices that lurk in the secret corners of the soul.—*Addison*.

Corner-stone. s. Stone which unites two walls at a corner; principal stone.

See you yond' coin in th' capital, yond' corner-stone! *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, v. 4.
A mason was fitting a corner-stone. *Huwell, Vocal Forest*.

Cornered. adj. Having angles or corners.

For as a corner'd christal spot,
My heart dispassion was not,
at wild stalle. *Lovelace, Lucas*, p. 29.

Whether this building were square like a castle,
or corner'd like a triangle, or round like a tower.—*Addison, New Inn*, p. 75.

Cornerless. adj. Without corners.

And thus, into stark corners of your soul,
See, who the cornerless and infinite
... (Ord MS.)

Cornet. s. [from Fr. *cornet*.] Paper cone formed by twisting a piece round the finger, and used for papering up a small quantity of spice or similar wares.

Filter papers are first cut square, and then folded twice diagonally into the shape of a *cornet*, having the angular parts rounded off.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Filtration*.

Cornet. s. [from Fr. *cornette*.]

1. Kind of musical instrument blown with the mouth: (used anciently in war, probably in the cavalry; at present applied to a kind of trumpet, the modulation of which is facilitated and extended by an arrangement of pistons and valves).

Israel played before the Lord on psalteries and on timbrels, and on *cornets*.—2 Samuel, vi. 5.

Other wind instruments require a forcible breath; as trumpets, *cornets*, and hunters' horns.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

2. Standard of a troop of horse.

In his white *cornet* Verdon cloth display
A fret of gules. *Drayton, Barons' Wars*, ii. 24.

3. Company or troop of horse: (perhaps as many as had a *cornet* belonging to them). *Obsolete*.

These noblemen were appointed with some *cornets* of horse and bands of foot, to put themselves beyond the hill where the rebels were encamped.—*Bacon*.

Seventy great horses lay dead in the field, and one *cornet* was taken.—*Sir J. Heyward*.

They discern'd a body of five *cornets* of horse very full, standing in very good order to receive them. *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

4. Officer who bears the standard of a troop: (derived by some from *coronet*, which, it is said, such officers formerly wore).

Non-commissioned officers are all those below ensigns and *cornets*.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

Coronet. s. Commission of a cornet.

The army was his original destination; and a *coronet* of horse his first and only commission in it.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

Coronet. s. Blower of the cornet. *Rare*.
So great was the rabble of trumpeters, *cornets*, and other musicians, that even Canning himself might have heard them.—*Hakewill, Apology*.

Coronag. s. Native plant so called, of the natural order Iridaceæ. See *Iris* and *Gladiolus*.

Coronag is called in Greek *εἶσος*, in Latin *gladiolus*;... the flowers of *coronag* are called of the Italiani *monacchi*; in English, *coronag*, *coronag*, sword-flag, *corne-gladiol*.—*Gerard, Herball*, p. 104; ed. 1633.

Coronflower. s. Native plant (Centaura Cyanus) of the order Compositæ; blue-bottle.

Coronflowers are of many sorts: some of them flower in June and July, and others in August. The seeds should be sown in March: they require a good soil.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

In the following extract, notwithstanding the hyphen, the combination gives two words rather than a compound, flowers that generally grow in corn being intended.

There be certain *corn-flowers*, which come seldom or never in other places, unless they be set, but only among corn; as the blue-bottle, a kind of yellow marygold, wild poppy, and fumitory.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Corngladiol. s. [see *Gladiolus*.] See extract under *Coruslag*.

Cornice. s. [originally pronounced *cornish*, from Fr. *corniche*: see also last extract.] Horizontal moulded projection crowning or finishing the part to which it is affixed.

The cornice of the Palazzo Farnese, which makes so beautiful an effect below, when viewed more nearly, will be found not to have its just measures.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting*.

[*Cornice*.—Italian, *cornice*; French, *corniche*; Walloon, *corniche*. Greek, *κορνιχ*, *κορνιχ*, a summit, finish, or completion of anything; *κορνιχ*, *κορνιχ*, to put the finishing stroke to a thing. The Greek *κορνιχ* and Lat. *cornica* (and in all probability also *cornice*) were also used in the sense of a cornice, or projection at the top of the wall of a building, so *κορνιχ* *κορνιχ* *κορνιχ*.—*Walpole, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Cornicle. s. Little horn. *Rare*.
There will be found on either side two black illa-

ments, or membranous strings, which extend upon the long and shorter *cornicle* upon protrusion.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Corniculate. adj.

1. In *Botany*. See extract.

Corniculate plants are such as produce many distinct and horned pods; and *corniculate* flowers are such hollow flowers as have on their upper part a kind of spur, or little horn.—*Chambers*.

2. Horned. *Rare*.

Venus, moon-like, grows *corniculate*,
What time her face with flusher light is blown.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, iii. 2, 62.

Cornigerous. adj. Hornbearing.

Nature, in other *cornigerous* animals, hath placed the horns higher, and reclining; as in bucks.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Corninghouse. s. Place where gunpowder is granulated, or corned.

From the mill the powder is brought to the *corning-house*.—*Hishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society*, p. 281, *History of Gunpowder*.

Cornmaster. s. One who cultivates corn for sale; owner of corn. *Rare*.

I knew a potholman in England, that had the greatest audits of any man in my time; a great *crusier*, a great sheep-master, a great timberman, a great collier, a great *corn-master*, and a great leadman.—*Bacon, Essays*.

Cornmonger. s. Dealer in corn: (the term being a disparaging one applied to either petty retailers or middle-men, or to the buyers up of grain). For example see last extract under *Cormorant*.

Cornpipe. s. Pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.

Now the shrill *corn-pipe*, reclining loud to arms,
To rank and file reduce the straggling swarms. *Tillot*.

Cornseage. s. See extract under *Cornflag. Rare*.

Cornute. v. a. [Lat. *cornutus* = endowed with a horn or horns; from *cornu* = horn.] Bestow horns; cuckold.

A lawyer's wife in Aristianetus threatened to *cornute* him.—*Durton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 608.

Cornuted. adj. Horned; cuckolded.

I do not stand upon the matter of being a cuckold: for there's many a brave fellow lives in cuckold-hood. But why does he not name others as well as me; as if the horn grew upon nobody's head but mine; I am sure, there are others that better deserve it; I hope he cannot say that ever I *cornuted* any of my superiors, or that my being *cornuted* has raised the price of posthorns, lanterns, or pocket-instruments!—*Sir E. L. Estrange, Translation of Queneau's Virgins*.

Cornuto. s. [Italian.] Man horned; cuckold.
The peaking *cornuto* her husband, dwelling in a continual hum of jealousy.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

Cornutor. s. One who makes a cuckold. *Rare*.

He that thinks every man is his wife's suitor,
Deities his bed, and proves his own *cornutor*.
Jordan, Poems, b. ii.

Corny. adj.

1. Having the nature, or consisting, of corn.

Rare.

[The rain] downward ran to rave,
And drown'd the *corny* rakes.
Little, Translation of Du Bartas, p. 14: 1625.
Up stood the *corny* reed
Embell'd in her field. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 321.

2. Furnished with grains of corn. *Rare*.

Tell me why the ant,
Midst summer's plenty thinks of winter's want,
By constant journeys, careful to prepare
Her store; and bringing home the *corny* ear. *Prior*.

Corollary. s. [Lat. *corollarium*.]

1. Conclusion.

Now since we have considered the malignity of this sort of deflection, it is but a natural *corollary* that we enforce our vigilance against it.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

As a *corollary* to this preface, in which I have done justice to others, I owe somewhat to myself. *Dryden, Fables*, preface.

2. Surplus.

Bring a *corollary*, *Shakespeare, Tempest*, i.
Rather than want.

Corona. s. In Architecture. Drip or drystone.

In a cornice the gola or quantum of the ...
1617

the coronal, the modillions or dentell, make a noble show by their graceful projections.—*Spectator*, no. 415.

Coronal. s. Crown; garland.

Crown ye god Bacchus with a coronal,
And Hyman also crown with wreaths of vine.

Spenser.

Now no more shall these smooth brows be left,
With youthful coronals, and lead the dance.

Fletcher, *Earth's Last Supper*.

Thy coronal of towers is shorn,
And thou must pilosus art—most naked and forlorn!

Coleridge, *Table Talk*.

Coronal. adj. In *Anatomy*, see second extract.

A man of about forty-five years of age came to me
with a round tubercle between the sagittal and

coronal suture.—*Wheeler, Surgery*.

The suture of the head that extends from one
temple across to the other, uniting the two parietal

bones with the frontal, is called coronal, because it
was on this part of the head that the ancients wore

their coronae or garlands.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary*.

Coronal Suture.

Coronary. adj.

1. Relating to the crown of the head; encircling the head like a crown; adapted for forming garlands.

The basilisk of older times was a proper kind of
serpent, not how three palus look, as some ac-
count; and differently from other serpents by ad-
vancing his head, in some white marks, or cor-
onary spots, upon the crown.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, p. 1.

The coronary thorus did not only express the
scorn of the impostors, by that figure into which they
were contrived; but did pierce his tender and sacred
temples to a multiplicity of pains, by their nume-
rous acuminations.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. iv.

The catalogue of coronary plants is not large in
Theophrastus, *Pliny*, &c.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanea Tracta*, p. 33.

2. In *Anatomy*. Arteries which encompass the heart in the manner of a garland.

The substance of the heart itself is most certainly
made and nourished by the blood, which is conveyed
to it by the coronary arteries.—*Bentley, Sermons*.

Coronation. s.

1. Act or solemnity of crowning a king.

Willingly I came to Denmark
To show my duty in your coronation.

Shakespeare, *Hamlet*, l. 1, 2.

New empress Fame had publish'd the renown
Of Shadwell's coronation through the town.

Dryden, *MacFlecknoe*.

2. Pomp of, or assembly present at, a coronation.

In pensive thought reveal the fabled scene,
See coronations rise on every green.

Pope.

Used adjectively, or as the first element in a compound.

A coach, sir, which I caught with ringing in the
king's affluence upon his coronation day.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV., Part II.* iii. 2.

3. Curatation. See extract.

Coronation, the older and more correct spelling of
curatation, from its Middle Latin name *Curatatione*,
coronatus, as in ... late ... who speaking of elogi-
follies says, 'the greatest and bravest sort of them
are called coronatione or curatatione.'—*Dr. A. P. P. P.*

Popular Names of British Plants.

Coronel. s. Colonel. *Obsolete*.

This coronel, named Don Sebastian, came forth
to combat that they might part with their names like
soldiers.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Coroner. s. Officer of the crown whose duty is to enquire, with the assistance of a jury, into the cause of any violent or sudden death, or of any death in prison.

Go thou and seek the coroner, and let him sit
of my uncle, for he's in the third degree of drink; he's
drowned.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, l. 5.

Coronet. s. [Ital. *coronetta*.]

1. Inferior crown worn by the nobility, as contrasted with the crown of royalty.

All the rest are countesses.

Their coronets say so.

Shakespeare, *Henry VIII.* iv. 1.

Peers and dukes, and all their sweeping train,
And garters, stars, and coronets appear.

Pope.

Ornamental headdress.

The rest was drawn into a coronet of gold, richly
set with pearls.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Under a coronet his flowing hair,
In curls, on either cheek play'd.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iii. 640.

Corporal. s. [from Fr. *caporal*.] Low, or commissioned officer of the infantry,

whose office is to place and remove the sentinels.

The cruel corporal whisper'd in my ear,
Five pounds, if rightly tip'd, would set me clear.

Gay.

Corporal. s. [from Fr. *corporal*.] Communion cloth. See extract.

When all have communicated, the minister is di-
rected to return to the Lord's table, and reverently
place upon it what remaineth of the consecrated ele-
ments, covering the same with a fair linen cloth;

which by the ancient writers and the Scotch Bury
is called the corporal, from its being spread over the
body or consecrated bread.—*Whately, Rational Il-*

lustration of the Book of Common Prayer.

Corporal. adj. [from Lat. *corporalis* = bodily.]

1. Relating to the body; belonging to the body.

To relief of lazars and weak age,
Of indigent faint souls, past corporal toll,
A hundred alm-houses, right well supplied.

Shakespeare, *Henry V.* l. 1.

That God hath been otherwise seen, with corporal
eyes, exceedeth the small proportion of my under-
standing.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Breasts enjoy greater sensual pleasures, and feel
fewer corporal pains, and are after strangers to all
those anxious and tormenting thoughts, which per-
petually haunt and disquiet mankind.—*Bishop At-*

terbury.

2. Material: (opposed to spiritual: Corporal is at present more generally used in this sense).

Whither are they vanish'd?
Into the air: and what seem'd corporal
Melted, as breath, into the wind.

Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, l. 3.

And from these corporal nutriment, perhaps,
Your bodies may at last turn all to spirit.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, v. 498.

3. Relating to an oath so called, in making which the deponent is obliged to lay his hand on the New Testament.

The phrase corporal oath, is supposed to have been
derived—not from the touching the New Testament,
or the bodily act of kissing it, but from the ancient
use of touching the corporale, or cloth which cov-
ered the consecrated elements.—*Brand, Observa-*

tions on Popular Antiquities.

Corporality. s.

1. Quality of being embodied.

If this light be not spiritual, yet it approacheth
nearest unto spirituality; and if it have any cor-
porality, then of all other the most subtle and pure.
—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

The corporality of the soul, you know, was taught
only by one or two men. —*Clarke, Letter to Dodwell*,
p. 77.

2. Corporation; confraternity. *Obsolete*.

Processes to be served by a corporation of prison-
like promoters and apparitors.—*Milton, Of Re-*

formation in England, b. l.

Corporal. s. In a corporal, or bodily, manner.

They [the Puritans] say, that the very natural
flesh and blood of Christ, which suffered for us
upon the cross and sitteth at the right hand of the
Father in heaven, is also really, substantially, cor-
porally, and naturally, in or under the accidents of
the sacramental bread and wine, which they call
the forms of bread and wine. —*Archbishop Cran-*

mer, Defence, fol. 16.

Corporas. s. Old name of the corporal, or communion cloth.

Her manifold kyndes of ornaments; as, her
cozes, corporas, chesibles, &c.—*Bale, Discourse on the Resurrection*, K. 6, h.

They [the subalterns] must provide water against
mass, wash the pills and corporas-cloths.—*Jermy,*

Exposition on the Fifth of the Hebrews.

Corporate. adj.

1. United in a body or community, and so enabled to act in legal processes as an individual.

Breaking forth like a sudden tempest, he overrun
all Munster and Connaught, Mofeing and utterly
subverting all corporate town [that were not strong-
ly walled]. —*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

The nobles of Athens being not at this time a cor-
porate assembly, therefore the resentment of the
common was usually turned against particular per-
sons.—*N. H.*

2. General; united.

They answer in a joint and corporate voice,
That now they are at fall.

Shakespeare, *Timon of Athens*, ii. 2.

He never said and never the youth the univer-
sity could contain her progressive of good and evil.

exclusive jurisdiction over them. The sober citizens
would not endure the riot, and worse than riot, of
these profligate boys. Their insolent corporate spirit
did not respect the cardinal legate.—*Milman, His-*

tory of Latin Christianity, b. i. ch. II.

Corporation. s.

1. Body politic having a common seal, one head officer or more, and members able, by their common consent, to act as an individual; university.

Of angels we are not to consider only what they
are, and do, in regard of their own being; but that
also which concerneth them, as they are linked into
a kind of corporation amongst themselves, and of
society with men.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*,
b. i. § 4.

Of this we find some foot-steps in our law.

Which doth her root from God and nature take;
Ten thousand men she doth together draw,
And of them all one corporation make.

Sir J. Davies, *Song of the Soul*.

2. Body in general, especially when over-
bulky. *Luticrous*.

I sank my bucket to a level with the dredge's
mouth, and proceeded, in the most gentle manner,
to introduce Lullia to the purer element. Whether
the cold element was too much for him, or the sight
of the bucket too terrific, I know not, but in a
moment he proceeded to dissolve his corporation,
and at every mesh of the dredge his fragments were
seen escaping.—*Forbes, History of British Star-*

fishes.

Corporature. s. State of being embodied. *Obsolete*.

That antique, secure,
And easy, dull conceits of corporature,
Of matter, quantity, &c.

Dr. H. More, *Song of the Soul*.

Corporeal. adj. [Lat. *corporeus* = having a body.] Clothed with a body; not immaterial: (opposed to spiritual).

The swiftness of those circles attributeth
though numberless, to his omnipotence,
That to corporeal substances could add
Speed almost spiritual.

Milton, *Paradise Lost* viii. 107.

Having surveyed the images of God in the soul,
we are not to omit those characters that God im-
printed upon the body, as much as a spiritual sub-
stance could be pictured upon a corporeal.—*South,*

Sermons.

In Dante most unreasoned (who thought of or
cared for their reconciliation) those strange contra-
dictions, immaterial souls subject to material tor-
ments; spirits which had put off the mortal body,
considerable by the corporeal sense.—*Milman, His-*

tory of Latin Christianity, b. xiv. ch. ii.

Corporealism. s. Corporeal character.

The Atheists pretend to prove, that there is no
other substance in the world besides the body as
also, from the principles of corporealism itself, to
evince that there can be no corporeal deity, after
this manner.—*Colworth, True Intellectual System of the Universe*, c. 3. (Ord. MS.)

Corporealism. s. One who maintains a cor-
poreal, corpuscular, atomic, material, or
mechanical (as opposed to a spiritual) doc-
trine, philosophy, or system.

If the matters of fact be too notorious to be gain-
said, then these corporealists will not stick to affirm
with a late author, that they believe there are many
thousands of spirits, made of an incorporeal matter,
too fine to be perceived by the senses of men.—*Hut-*

cheson, Melanconism, p. 3: 1081.

I believe it will puzzle the wisest corporealists to
tell us how that, which is immaterial can either be
produced out of matter, or lodged in matter as its
subject.—*W. Shirluck, Discourse on the Immortality of the Soul*, i. § 2.

Some corporealists and mechanicks only pre-
tend to make a world without a God.—*Bishop*

Berkeley, Siris, § 230.

Corporeally. adv. In a corporeal, material, or bodily manner.

This, and other phrases, are to be understood, not
corporeally, but spiritually.—*Bishop Richardson,*

Choice Observations upon the Old Testament, p. 251:
1055.

Corporosity. s. Materiality; quality of being embodied; state of having a body; bodily-
ness.

Since philosophy affirmeth, that we are middle
stances between the soul and the body, they
might admit of some corporosity which supposeth
weight or gravity.—*Sir T. Browne*.

It is the saying of divine Plato, that man is
a pure horizon, dividing between the upper bound
of immaterial intellects and this lower
of corporeity.—*Glennville, Essays on Philosophy*.

Thy one attributed corporosity to God, and the
other, him and the ark.—*Bishop South*.



